

ĐỀ CHÍNH THỨC

Thời gian làm bài: 180 phút (không kể thời gian giao đề)
Ngày thi: 13 tháng 02 năm 2023

Họ và tên học sinh:

LISTENING: (50 POINTS)

Question I: Listen to an interview about a box-office movie and follow the instructions

A. Decide if the following statements are True (T) or False (F). Write your answers in the following boxes. (16 points)

1. "Endgame" has taken over "Avatar" as the most profitable cinematic project.
2. It was the cultural aspect that led to the instant success of Avatar.
3. Nearly 10 Academy Awards were presented to Avatar's crew.
4. Avatar's casts became big names in the field as a result of the movie's success.
5. The movie could be fully enjoyed both at cinema and with conventional projectors.
6. 3D movies had seen a considerable decline in popularity before the release of Avatar
7. Disney is known to distribute all Avatar's seasons.
8. Technology mainly contributed to the success of "The Avengers"

Your answers

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
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B. Fill in the blank in the following sentences with NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS. (14 points)

- It was another (1)._____ weekend at the box office for "Avengers: Endgame," which has now (2)._____ \$2.79 billion around the world. That is just enough to make it the (3)._____ of all time.
- It is James Cameron's 3D (4)._____, "Avatar," which had held the top spot for a decade. But according to writers like Kevin Fallon, despite all of "Avatar's" box office success, the film has left a relatively small (5)._____.
- It's really (6)._____ to me that this movie that broke this box-office record is a movie that really has no pop culture (7)._____ or (8)._____.
- It's not talked about in any (9)._____ way. It certainly hasn't - well, and it's spawning sequels, but those sequels - part of the pop culture (10)._____ is that they're being delayed.
- You know, (11)._____, like we do with things that really capture the (12)._____ of a moment, or something.
- Whereas we saw a (13)._____ in 3D movies and we saw the (14)._____ to 3D movies

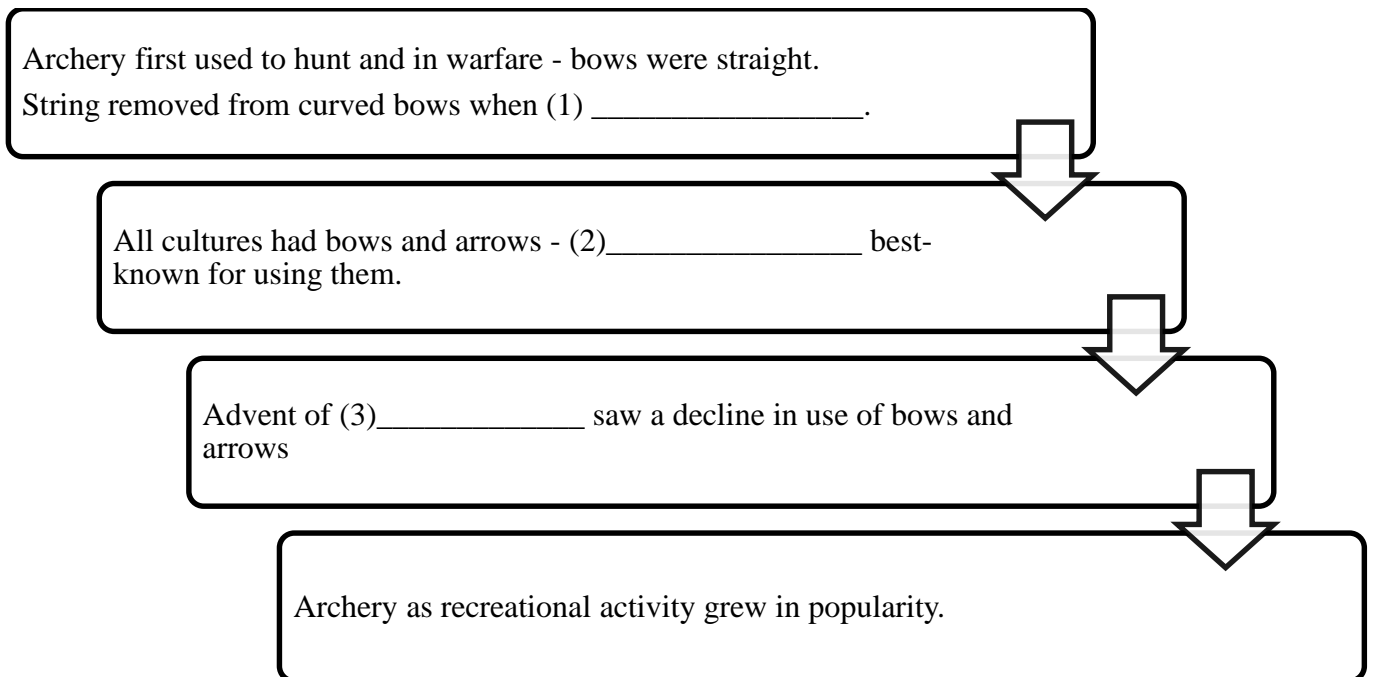
Your answers

1.	2.
3.	4.
5.	6.
7.	8.
9.	10.
11.	12.
13.	14.

Question II: Listen to a talk on archery and complete the following tasks (10 points):

Questions 1-3. Complete the flow chart below. Use NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS for each answer.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF ARCHERY



Your answers

1.	2.	3.
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Questions 4-5. Complete the summary below. Use NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS for each answer.

SAFETY PROCEDURES

All equipment must be used properly and safely. Archers must not think of the bows and arrows as (4) _____.

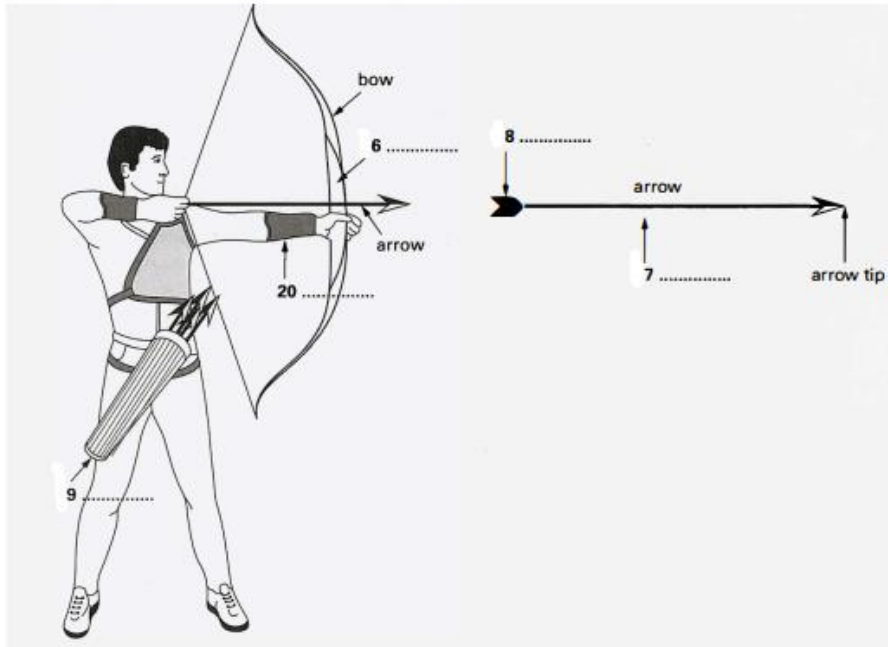
Nobody is allowed to enter the (5) _____ until told to do so by the group of supervisor.

Each participant must use their weapon only when instructed to do so.

Your answers:

4.	5.
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Questions 6-10. Label the diagram below. Choose five answers from the box and write the letters A-J in the box.



A. bracer	B. chest guard	C. drawstring	D. fiber glass	E. fletching
F. hand guard	G. quiver	H. shaft	I. sight	J. tension

Your answers:

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
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Question III: You will hear five short extracts in which people talk about fitness and health. While you listen, you must complete both tasks. (10 points)

TASK ONE: For questions 1-5, choose from list A-H, what each person says is his or her reason for attending a gym regularly.

A. The gym has a social function for me. B. I have a sedentary job. C. My company pays for me to attend a gym. D. I'm studying sport science at college. E. Being fit gives me a sense of achievement. F. I compete in high-level sporting events. G. I come here with members of my cycling club. H. I started exercising regularly after an injury.	1. Speaker 1	
	2. Speaker 2	
	3. Speaker 3	
	4. Speaker 4	
	5. Speaker 5	

TASK TWO: For questions 6-10, choose from list A-H what opinion each speaker expresses about fitness and health, generally.

A. It is alarming that so many people have an unhealthy lifestyle. B. Being good at sport commands respect. C. I find it hard to commit myself to exercising. D. Diet is as important as exercise. E. Exercise machines are extremely boring. F. Achieving health requires self-sacrifice. G. Exercise is necessary to keep weight under control. H. Genetic make-up has a lot to do with fitness.	6. Speaker 1	
	7. Speaker 2	
	8. Speaker 3	
	9. Speaker 4	
	10. Speaker 5	

Your answers:

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
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LEXICO – GRAMMAR (40 POINTS)

Question IV. Choose the correct answer that best fits each blank. (10 points)

- The escaped prisoners remain on the _____ in the hills.
A. open B. loose C. liberty D. free
- Just because he's seventy doesn't mean he's _____.
A. lost it B. past it C. up to it D. over the hill
- Being very frustrated by his accusation, she has no alternative but _____ the boat.
A. rattling B. shake C. to rock D. to roll
- Sandra's unpleasant _____ suggested that she knew about Amanda's terrible secret.
A. grimace B. smirk C. snort D. wince
- The student's rude interruption brought a sharp _____ from his teacher.
A. recoup B. repeat C. report D. retort
- All Jane's friends visited her in hospital to wish her _____.
A. a rushing recovery B. a speedy recovery C. recovering hastily D. recovering quickly
- It's _____ clear that television is taking us down roads that no one in their right mind would wish for the medium.
A. abundantly B. out-and-out C. outright D. plain
- Nicky would always be the one who juices _____ the classroom when we were stressed out by the test results.
A. down B. up C. over D. off
- The manager hesitated to assign the job to the newcomer as he was _____.
A. wet behind the ears B. feeling your ears burning C. ringing in your ears D. keeping your ears open
- Despite incessant advancement of technology and space travel, residence in other planets is still a _____ dream
A. cloud B. drain C. pipe D. plumb
- The couple's broken up after a decade being together. Sometimes, _____ plans can just turn into one-night stands.
A. fastest-laid B. longest-laid C. perfect-laid D. best-laid
- Men, commonly tagged "the breadwinner", seem to be struggling to _____ their family under their wings due to the ceaseless increase in rental and catering cost.
A. take B. make C. cover D. put

13. Unintentionally, Ms.Green always comes across _____ noble despite her underprivileged family background.
 A. with B. as C. by D. from
14. _____ up a conversation with a stranger appears to be a nightmare to the introverts.
 A. Starting B. Holding C. Striking D. Building
15. But the reality is that these two characters have got _____ together by forces beyond their control.
 A. lived B. loved C. tied D. thrown
16. We happened to meet each other at a museum. Our conversation _____ so well as if we had been close for very long time before.
 A. went B. flowed C. got D. happened
17. On the street today, I stumbled _____ my childhood friend who had left for another city after we finished primary school.
 A. into B. out C. over D. upon
18. Keeping track of what and where you spend money on is a great way to _____ your spending which is normally too tempting to resist.
 A. curtail B. entail C. reduce D. manage
19. Studs was only the boy's His real name was William.
 A. label B. nickname C. identity D. figure
20. This cheese isn't fit for eating. It'sall over after lying in the bin for so long.
 A. rusty B. mouldy C. spoiled D. sour

Your answers:

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

Question V: Complete the sentence with the correct form of the bolded word (10 points)

1. Thousands of refugees are dying because of the incompetence and _____ of local officials. (**ADMIN**)
2. There appears to be a _____ in the patient's respiratory system. (**FUNCTION**)
3. Since the mid-1970s, exchanges have been made more convenient, it was even considered as the era project during _____ period. (**WAR**)
4. Henry is so _____ that it's a miracle anyone bothers with him at all. (**ABSORB**)
5. We had to quickly _____ the library after the flood so that the remaining books were not lost. (**HUMID**)
6. The young today seems to be too _____ of what their social and domestic responsibilities are (**INFORM**)
7. _____ intelligence is the ability to understand oneself and one's emotions. (**PERSON**)
8. "How do I get the top off this bottle?" "Push it down and twist it _____." (**CLOCK**)

9. Traffic congestion in large cities seems to be an _____ problem as that there are more and more cars bought and used. (SOLVE)

10. We heard an _____ cry by a cancer patient and couldn't help shedding tears for her pitiful short life. (AGONY)

Your answers:

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

Question VI. Find and correct 10 mistakes in the following passage. (20 points)

<i>Line</i>	
1	Most of people work so that to earn a living, and produce goods and services. Goods are
2	either agricultural (like maize and milk) nor manufactured (like cars and paper). Services are such
3	things as educating, medicine, and commerce. Some people provide goods, some provide
4	services. For example, in the same garage a man may buy a car or some service which helps them
5	to maintain his car.
6	The work people do is called economic activity. All economic activities together make up
7	the economic system of a town, a city, a country or a world. Such an economic system is the sum-
8	total of when people do and want. The work people undertake provide either what they need or
9	provides the money with it they can buy essential commodities. Of course, many people hope to
10	earn enough money to buy commodities and services which are non-essentially but which provide
11	some particular personal satisfaction, like toys for children, to visit to the cinema, and books.

Your answers:

<i>Line</i>	<i>Mistake</i>	<i>Correction</i>	<i>Line</i>	<i>Mistake</i>	<i>Correction</i>

READING (65 POINTS)

Question VII. Read the text below and Fill in each blank with ONE suitable word. (20 points)

Let's assume that choosing your holiday was trouble-free. A rash assumption, I admit, for I know about the hearthside arguments that brochures (1) _____ spark off. However, I must confine (2) _____ to the things that could go wrong once you (3) _____ out on your travels or after you arrive at your (4) _____ .

(5) _____ I claim no qualification (6) _____ an adviser, I do have under my belt practical experience which has been (7) _____ over twenty years of global trotting. First, some basic ground rules that (8) _____ in all situations. If something does

go wrong, then bear in (9) _____ that you are not the first person to have (10) _____ something lost or stolen, or to have been (11) _____ in an accident or illness. The people to (12) _____ you go for help are (13) _____ with the proper way of doing things and you can best help by keeping as (14) _____ as possible and (15) _____ them with the information they need.

(16) _____ to say, you should be adequately insured and carry (17) _____ of that insurance. (18) _____ who travels abroad without proper cover (19) _____ little sympathy in the (20) _____ of trouble.

Your answers:

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

Question VIII . Choose the word that best fits each gap. (15 points)

Since the time of Nostradamus, meteorologists have been trying to (1)the mystery of climatic changes. Their (2)has been to be able to precisely (3)the weather for the days to come. In the past, meteorologists looked skywards to find hints in the clouds. At present, their eyes are (4)at the spots where the most intriguing climatic transformations (5)about, namely, the (6)depth of the oceans where swirls, whirlpools and waves (7) the patterns for the future weather.

The most efficient way of (8)hold of the everchanging map of the swirling currents circulating their heat around the planet is from space. Weather satellites (9)with complicated instruments examine the surface and the bottom of the oceans and determine the exact height of water. The impressive advantage offered by satellite scanning is that measurements can be (10)even in the most inaccessible parts of the oceans and can provide daily pictures of the water surface together with the (11)wave height and wind speed.

(12)being a priceless device for predicting climatic conditions for tourists, farmers or aviators, weather satellites also (13)advance warnings against storms or typhoons which (14)the coastal populations to (15)themselves against these destructive forces of nature.

- | | | | | |
|---|---------------|----------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1 | A. obviate | B. account | C. decipher | D. elaborate |
| 2 | A. subject | B. objectivity | C. subjection | D. objective |
| 3 | A. unravel | B. perceive | C. forecast | D. explore |
| 4 | A. looked | B. directed | C. focused | D. applied |
| 5 | A. come | B. turn | C. bring | D. get |
| 6 | A. utmost | B. indefinite | C. terminal | D. ultimate |
| 7 | A. accomplish | B. procure | C. generate | D. formulate |

- | | | | | |
|----|---------------|--------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 8 | A. getting | B. coming | C. finding | D. making |
| 9 | A. equipped | B. delivered | C. supplemented | D. donated |
| 10 | A. done | B. formed | C. fulfilled | D. taken |
| 11 | A. calculated | B. amounted | C. scored | D. enumerated |
| 12 | A. Besides | B. Apart | C. Otherwise | D. Whereby |
| 13 | A. denote | B. proceed | C. emerge | D. issue |
| 14 | A. entitle | B. entail | C. enable | D. enforce |
| 15 | A. protect | B. ward | C. sustain | D. preserve |

Your answers:

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
11.	12.	13.	14.	15.

Question IX. You are going to read a newspaper about a company that makes fruit drinks. Six paragraphs have been removed from the article. Choose from the paragraphs A-G the one which fits each gap (1-6). There is one extra paragraph which you do not need to use. (6 points)

PEACH OF AN IDEA

At the end of the 1990s, three friends in their mid-20s. Adam Balon, Richard Reed and Jon Wright were thinking of starting a business. They took £500 worth of fruit to a music festival in west London, made a huge batch of smoothies fruit drinks blended with milk and yoghurt - and asked their customers for a verdict.

1.

Looking back, they now admit that they were amazingly naive, thinking it would just take off once they had the recipes and packaging figured out. In fact, the three budding entrepreneurs had nine months living on credit cards and overdrafts before they sold their first smoothie.

2.

Only five years later, though. Innocent had become Britain's leading brand of smoothie, selling about 40% of the 50 million downed annually by British drinkers. Eight years after that. Innocent employed 250 staff, were selling over 200 million smoothies per week around the world, and a majority stake in the company had been bought up by the international giant. Coca Cola. What was the recipe for this startling success?

3.

Innocent's refusal to compromise on this point presented them with some problems when they first started talking to potential suppliers, Adam says. This was when they discovered the truth about the majority of so-called natural fruit drinks.

4.

'Naivety', adds Richard, who is always ready with a soundbite, 'can be a great asset in business because you challenge the status quo.' Although Innocent's drinks are fiendishly healthy, the company has always been very careful not to preach. 'Everyone knows what they're supposed to do,' says Richard. "But people just don't, especially when they live in a city. We just thought, "Wouldn't it be great to make it easy to get hold of this natural fresh goodness?" Then at least you've got one healthy habit in a world of bad ones.'

5.

'In essence,' explains Jon, 'we simply froze some of our smoothies and threw in a bit of egg to make it all stick together.' To help testers make up their minds about which combinations worked, they dusted off the old "yes" and "no" bins and put thorn out again. And once again their methods proved fruitful.

6.

We didn't rule it out completely,' says Richard. 'But the three of us have always gone away once every three months to talk about what we want out of the business and we've always been in the same place. So as long as we're excited and challenged and proud of the business, we're going to want to be a part of it.'

A. Most are made from concentrated juice with water - and perhaps sweeteners, colours and preservatives - added. 'We didn't even know about that when we started,' Adam explains. 'It was when we started talking to people and they said, "OK, we'll use orange concentrate," and we said, "What's concentrate?" and they explained it and we said, "No, we want orange juice."

E. They also seem to have managed to stay friends, and the fact that each member of the team brings a different and complementary set of skills to Innocent seems to have helped them avoid any big bust-ups over strategy.

B. Probably something to do with pure, unadulterated ingredients with a dash of quirky advertising. As one campaign put it, their drinks are not made from fruit, they are fruit.

F. So, at another festival in 2004, the Innocent team tried extending their range of products into desserts. 'For us there was this problem of Sunday evenings, sitting down to watch a film with a big tub of ice cream - it's nice to munch through it, but very bad for you,' Richard adds

C. 'We decided to keep it simple,' says Richard. We had a bin that said "yes" and a bin that said "no", and at the end of the weekend the "yes" bin was full of empty bottles. We quit our jobs the next day.'

G. They found that the finances were the basic stumbling block. But they eventually had a lucky break when Maurice Pinto, a wealthy American businessman, decided to invest in them. In total, it took 15 months from the initial idea to taking the product to market.

D. Their early years of success coincided with increasing consumer concerns about healthy eating, and Innocent soon became worth a lot of money to potential buyers. Was there ever a temptation in those early years to sell up and go and live on a desert island?

Your answers:

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
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Question X: Read the following passage and mark A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions. (12 points)

DESERT PLANTS

On the surface, a desert appears to be one of the harshest environments on Earth, yet a remarkable variety of plants have adapted to thrive in this dry climate. Despite their origins in different locations around the globe, desert plants have developed similar strategies for surviving in arid environments. Some plants have adapted in such a way that it is hard to tell them apart, even though they belong to very different biological families. One useful way to classify, and thus better understand, desert plants is to

examine the evolution of certain survival strategies, which are shared across geographic and biological boundaries.

In general, the survival strategies of desert plants can be divided into two kinds: adaptation for quick use of **ephemeral** resources ("maximum variance behavior") and adaptation for the best use of poor but more permanent resources ("minimum variance behavior"). The former strategy involves adaptation to environmental changes, such as seasonal availability of water. This is observed in desert annuals and perennials alike. Such plants tend to grow rapidly and produce many seeds under the right conditions. The latter strategy involves adaptation to the worst possible conditions, which can be seen in succulents, true xerophytes, and grasses. These plants usually grow slowly, use water efficiently, and exhibit passive cooling.

Water scarcity and heat are the key factors limiting the survival of desert plants. Plants that have adapted to the worst possible conditions have evolved ways for quickly acquiring and storing water to ensure their survival. ■ A) Depending on strategies and physical adaptations, they can be divided into either succulents or drought-resistant plants. ■ B) For the most part, succulents have evolved extensive, shallow root systems to quickly absorb water during brief periods of heavy rainfall. Water is then stored in the fleshy tissue of their thick trunks or lobes, as well as in the roots. The cactus is a good example of a succulent. To retain water, succulents have waxy coatings on their skin and a modified system of **respiration**. The stomata (surface pores), through which the plant takes in carbon dioxide and releases oxygen, open only at night when temperatures are cooler and less water from the plant will evaporate. ■ C) Unlike most other plants, a succulent stores all or most of its chlorophyll, the chemical essential to photosynthesis, in its stem, skin, or other outer tissues, rather than concentrating it in the leaves. Doing this places it in a strong, well-watered part of the plant, rather than in an appendage susceptible to drying out and dropping off. ■ D)

Drought-resistant plants, or xerophytes, come in many forms including true xerophytes, deciduous plants, and grasses. Xerophytic shrubs, such as the five species of creosote bush, are the most abundant type of vegetation in most arid environments. They are able to withstand **desiccation** in severe droughts without dying. Some have evolved small leaves with special coatings to reduce loss of water through evaporation. **Others** have replaced leaves with thorns or spines. **While succulent roots form shallow, dense webs, xerophytes tend to develop deep root networks that pull water out of soil other desert plants cannot reach.** For example, the roots of the mesquite bush, said to have the deepest root systems among desert plants, can reach depths of up to eighty feet.

Succulents and xerophytes, on one hand, have physically adapted to gather and retain water to survive long periods of drought. Drought-avoiding plants, on the other hand, escape unfavorable conditions by perishing. These include annuals and perennials. Because profuse seed development is crucial to the survival of most annual species, they tend to produce far more flowers than other types of desert plants. The desert marigold of the American southwest, for example, has adapted to seasonal changes in rainfall

by growing rapidly, bursting into a brilliant display of yellow flowers, and then dropping a cascade of seeds before dying. In some cases, annuals complete their entire life cycle in a matter of a few weeks or months. Their seeds may remain inactive for up to ten years while waiting for wetter conditions. Perennials, such as the ocotillo, may go **dormant** during dry periods, spring to life when it rains, and then return to dormancy in a process that may occur up to five times per year.

1. According to paragraph 1, which of the following is true of desert plants?

- (A) They are hard to see in the harsh desert landscape.
- (B) They have evolved similar features, regardless of geographic origins.
- (C) They have evolved from different families that exchanged survival strategies.
- (D) They all look essentially the same.

2. The word **ephemeral** in the passage is closest in meaning to _____.

- (A) minimal
- (B) yearly
- (C) short-lived
- (D) abundant

3. Look at the four squares [■] that indicate where the following sentence could be added to the passage.

All of these adaptations together make succulents particularly well suited to dry climates.

Where would the sentence best fit? Choose the square [■] where the sentence should be added to the passage.

- (A) 1st square
- (B) 2nd square
- (C) 3rd square
- (D) 4th square

4. The word **respiration** in the passage is closest in meaning to _____.

- (A) nutrition
- (B) breathing
- (C) growing
- (D) coloration

5. Why does the author mention the action of stomata in the passage?

- (A) To explain how chlorophyll works
- (B) To emphasize a unique adaptation of succulents
- (C) To illustrate that cacti have no leaves
- (D) To describe the basic parts of a succulent

6. The word **desiccation** in the passage is closest in meaning to _____.

- (A) destruction
- (B) growth
- (C) adaptation
- (D) drying

7. The word **others** in the passage refers to _____.

- (A) grasses
- (B) shrubs
- (C) coatings
- (D) leaves

8. Which of the following best expresses the essential information in the highlighted sentence in the passage?

- (A) At the same time that xerophytes evolved their thick webs of low-lying roots, succulents formed thin networks to reach surface water.
- (B) Both succulents and xerophytes form long, dense networks of roots in order to reach water within the soil that non-desert plants could not reach.
- (C) Because of their long roots systems developed to reach water deep within the soil, xerophytes have become more dominant in desert environments than succulents.

(D) In contrast to xerophytes, which produce long root systems to tap water deep within the soil, succulents develop a thick web of roots just below the soil surface.

9. According to paragraph 4, thorns on Xerophytes _____.

- (A) are similar to blades of grass
- (B) can reach water very far underground
- (C) are what some plants have instead of leaves
- (D) help keep the plants from being eaten by animals

10. In what form do drought-avoiding annuals wait for wetter weather?

- (A) stems
- (B) flowers
- (C) roots
- (D) seeds

11. The word **dormant** in the passage is closest in meaning to _____.

- (A) dry
- (B) inactive
- (C) dead
- (D) weak

12. According to the author, all of the following are associated with plants that exhibit "minimum variance behavior" EXCEPT _____.

- (A) slow growth
- (B) modified respiration
- (C) rapid seed production
- (D) deep root systems

Your answers:

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.

Question XI. Read the following passage then do the tasks that follow. (12 points)

CARS THAT CAN DRIVE THEMSELVES

A. The idea of the self-driving car dates back to before the Second World War. Visitors to General Motors ‘Futurama’ at the 1939 World Fair in New York were shown a vision of the future in 1960, in which radio-controlled automobiles would zip along perfectly safe highways. In the 1950s, General Motors and the Radio Corporation of America began experimenting with such a system, digging radio-transmitting cables into roads at a cost of around \$100,000 per mile.

B. The system worked. In 1958, a Chevrolet impala made it round a special course without the driver’s hands on the steering wheel’ but it joined the list of other expensive automated dreams. The first real breakthroughs for self-driving cars took place in the late 1980s, in the £800m Eureka Prometheus Project, led by Ernst Dickmanns of the Bundeswehr University Munich, a pioneer of computer vision. Using just four black and white cameras, Dickmanns’s cars managed two road trips of more than 1,000 kilometres through Europe in 1994 and 1995, driving without human intervention 95% of the time. Automated cars have made huge leaps and bounds in recent years. Starting in 2004, Darpa, the high- tech research wing of the US military, ran a series of competitions for driverless vehicles. The winning team was hired by Google, and for years the technology company ran a fleet of automated cars around the highways of California. So far the cars have clocked up 200,000 miles and have been involved in one minor human-caused accident. Google is not on its own. Other car manufacturers also have some kind of automated car in the works, with research and testing also going on in the UK and Germany.

C. Most driverless cars share the same ‘Velodyne’ laser system on their roofs. 64 spinning lasers provide a constant 3D view of the environment 40 metres around the car, while radars on the bumpers and a rear-view camera also feed in information. The data is sorted by algorithms that distinguish between cars, pedestrians, plastic bags and cats, and tell the car what to do. Automated cars are programmed to be model drivers: they stop when pedestrians step onto the road; they give way when they should; they stay out of other cars’ blindspots and nudge forward when other cars should be letting them through.

D. Across the world, 1.2 million people are killed or injured on the roads each year with human error to blame 90% of the time. ‘It’s amazing to me that we let humans drive cars,’ says Eric Schmidt, the executive director of Google. Paul Newman, a robotics engineer at Oxford University, says it is only a matter of time before we hand over the wheel. ‘It’s crazy to imagine that in ten to twenty years we’ll still have to sit behind a wheel, concentrating hard, not falling asleep and not running over people’, he says. Computer-controlled cars offer the benefits of safety, fuel efficiency and speed. Roads full of automated cars, all communicating with one another, will see vehicles going bumper-to-bumper at 70mph, eliminating traffic jams.

E. In spite of the encouraging pace of development, however, enormous hurdles still remain, notably how to engineer human common sense. ‘Imagine a situation where a box falls onto the road in front of you,’ says John Leonard, a mechanical engineering professor at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The system needs to make a split-second decision to either go straight through it or to swerve left or right - which might have worse consequences than just going forward’. Other challenges include recognising the weaknesses of automated cars: how do their sensors respond to glare, poor weather, or damage?

F. However, no matter how good, their guidance systems are, self-driven cars will still have accidents. In which case, who will be responsible- the car manufacturer, the software developer or the human driver - for failing to override the computer at the critical moment? But will the cars even have people on board? One of the attractions, surely, will be in ordering them to come and pick us up: in which case will it be empty car A, or car B with driver, which is to blame for a driving mistake? In whatever form they emerge, automated cars will require the greatest overhaul of the law of the roads since the rise of the automobile in the first half of the 20th century.

G. It seems unlikely, at least for the time being, that drivers will hand over their car keys. A lot of people actually like to drive and hate being passengers. More likely we will see a continuation of the gradual automation of cars that have been under way for two decades, during which automatic lane-keeping, cruise control and parking aids have been gratefully taken up. A new Volvo, for example, now maintains safe distances in heavy traffic without human intervention, and Nissan is working on software that anticipates a driver’s next move, adjusting the car ahead of time. Piece by piece, radars, lasers, car to car communication, and the warning of dangers ahead will be added as well, slowly easing the wheel out of our hands.

Questions 1-6

Reading Passage 1 has seven paragraphs, A-G. Choose the correct heading for each paragraph from the list of headings below.

List of Headings	
i	The legal implications of automated driving
ii	The limitations of the automated car
iii	Towards a partial public acceptance of automated cars
iv	The long dream of the automated car
v	The downward trend in the demand for automated cars
vi	The definition of an automated car
vii	The current financial cost of developing automated car technology
viii	The rationale behind the concept of the automated car
ix	Common technological features of automated cars
x	Remarkable success of automated cars on the road

Your answers:

1. Paragraph B ____	2. Paragraph C ____	3. Paragraph D ____
4. Paragraph E ____	5. Paragraph F ____	6. Paragraph G ____

Questions 7-12. Complete the summary below using words from the box.

THE BENEFITS OF DRIVERLESS CARS

Driverless cars are designed to react (7) _____ in comparison to humans. They also have 360 degree perception and do not get distracted or sleepy. Engineers believe that the technology could (8) _____ the capacity of roads by allowing cars to drive with a greater degree of safety when they are (9) _____ together. Because driverless cars are (10) _____ to be involved in collisions, they could be built lighter and therefore use (11) _____ fuel. However, to be completely safe, driverless cars must be (12) _____ in comparison with today's computers.

substantially increase	more slowly	closer	a lot less likely
less than double	more reliable	more likely	far higher
further	heavier	less	faster

Your answers:

1.	2.	3.
4.	5.	6.

WRITING (45 POINTS)

Question XIIa. Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it means exactly the sentence before it. (5 points)

1. Linda was very nervous, which made her look like a bashful girl.

→ Such was _____.

2. I will only be satisfied if the manager apologizes fully

→ Nothing short _____.

3. Any correspondence from the Canberra office must be dealt with before other matters

→ Any correspondence office must take _____.

4. It is a forgone conclusion that Mark will get the job.

→ It goes _____.

5. Fiona said she was against the proposal.

→ Fiona expressed _____.

Your answers:

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.

Question XIIb. For each of the sentences below, write a new sentence as similar as possible in meaning to the original one, using the word given. **DO NOT CHANGE** the word given. (5 points)

6. She was dismissed from her job, which really disappointed her after all the work she'd done.

(TEETH)

→ She was dismissed from her job, which was a real _____ after all the work she'd done.

7. There is a lot of public anger about corporate powerful and wealthy officers and their huge bonuses.

(CAT)

→ There is a lot of public anger about corporate _____ and their huge bonuses.

8. Don't tell anyone about our scheme. **(WORD)**

→ Don't _____ about our scheme.

9. Your empty promises won't have any effect on me. **(ICE)**

→ I've heard her excuses and they _____ with me.

10. He is becoming quite famous as an interviewer. **(NAME)**

→ He's _____ as an interviewer.

Your answers:

6.
7.
8.
9.
10.

Question XIII. Write a paragraph of 150-180 words about the following topic: (35 points)

“Some people say that to prevent illnesses and diseases, governments should focus more on reducing environmental pollution and housing problems.” To what extent do you agree with this statement? ``I`