

LISTENING:

Question I: Listen to a report on current situation of air pollution around the world and complete both of the following task.

A. Decide if the following statements are True (T) or False (F). Write your answers in the following boxes. (10 points)

1. It has been hypothesized by WHO that the air pollution is happening more commonly in the urban areas.
2. Developed nations are facing worse situations of unhealthy air.
3. The approach to measure air pollution is agreed around the world
4. Despite receiving ongoing supplemented and renovated infrastructure, Nigeria has failed to accommodate its rising population.
5. One city in Iran has been reported to face the worst level of large particles in the air.
6. The increasing amount of dust in Zabol is caused by the nationwide dehydrated land.
7. Beijing, China always ranks first on the pollution charts.
8. Winters see the worst case of air pollution in India caused by internal dust increase.
9. Regular air quality measuring is a commonsense in all countries.
10. Black Bamba's has gained great achievements in lowering the pollution level worldwide.

Your answers

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
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B. Fill in the blank in the following sentences with NO MORE THAN FOUR WORDS. (15 points)

- Officials are applying multiple measures to help their citizens fight off (1)_____.
- (2) _____ is the unit of measurement of air particles.
- The small particles are produced by (3)_____ can be found a lot in people's (4)_____, while the larger ones are mostly found in forms of (5)_____.
- The pollution in Onitsha is proved to result from (6)_____ and doubling (7)_____.
- Onitsha has worst traffic in Nigeria which requires much more proper (8)_____ and regulations than what have been presented.
- Zabol's pollution problem is unique because it is not a (9)_____; instead, it is caused by accelerating air particles from continuous (10)_____.

- “(11)_____” is the term to refer to the local phenomenon caused by the scorching weather in Zabol during summers.
- In 2015, the issue of air pollution in Zabol became so serious that city officials had to (12)_____.
- As a result of serious pollution in Delhi, headache, sore throat and (13)_____ are common symptoms among adults while children suffer from irreversible (14)_____.
- (15)_____ has been reported to be effectively protected during Black Bamba campaign.

Your answers

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

Question II: Listen to a conversation about Maori carvings and complete the following tasks. (20 points)

Questions 1-5. Choose the correct letter, A, B or C.

Maori Carving

1. Amy and Mike agree that the greenstone tikis
 A take great skill to produce. B are fascinating curved shapes. C have interesting stories behind them.
2. According to Amy, why are so few genuine old tikis found on archaeological dig sites?
 A Not many people know about them.
 B They tend to be stolen by treasure hunters.
 C The majority become inherited items.
3. The Maori people considered tikis to be _____.
 A decorative items. B religious objects. C tribal symbols.
4. Tikis are classified into one type or the other by _____.
 A where they originated. B the materials used. C the position of the body.
5. How can modern reproductions be easily distinguished from genuine Maori carvings?
 A The materials differ. B They are too regular in shape. C They are of different sizes.

Your answers

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
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Questions 6-10.

What tool did Maoris use to carry out each of the following tasks?

Choose FIVE answers from the box and write the correct letter, A-E next to Question 6-10

Traditional Tools and Materials

- A Sandstone block
- B Plant glue
- C Stone scoring tool
- D Bone point
- E Stick drill

- 6. creating a blank _____
- 7. smoothing the surface _____
- 8. carving details _____
- 9. making holes _____
- 10. fixing coloured decorations _____

Your answers:

6.	7.	8.	9.	10 .
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ĐỀ CHÍNH THỨC

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Ngày thi: 19 tháng 12 năm 2022

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

- All of the spectators applauded the injured athlete's _____ performance when he finished the race.
A. crafty B. touchy C. tricky D. gutsy
- Jerry tends to hide the truth and is never completely_____.
A. cunning B. confident C. candid D. conceited
- The tyrant was_____ and felt no pity for the people he ruled.
A. fearless B. merciless C. reckless D. selfless
- My brother is very_____ and knows how to take care of himself.
A. brainy B. streetwise C. smart D. bright
- Speak up! Or has the cat got your_____ ?
A. mouth B. tongue C. throat D. voice
- I'm afraid your work needs to improve as it isn't up to _____ .
A. scratch B. catch C. match D. patch
- Do you feel important when you_____ your views on social networking sites?
A. emit B. release C. air D. float
- It's hard to _____ someone whom you dislike so much!
A. blast B. save C. defend D. guard
- We can't _____ to each other because we disagree on so many things.
A. relate B. interact C. communicate D. communicate
- He lied about his qualifications and was found out, so the_____ of the story is, don't lie.
A. value B. moral C. ideal D. lesson
- I explained that I wanted to _____ my legal right to consult a solicitor.
A. entertain B. exercise C. grant D. insist
- I meant to sound confident at the interview but I am afraid I _____ as dogmatic.
A. came out B. came through C. came off D. came over
- The switchboard at Television Centre was so _____ by complaints about the programme that they had to take on extra staff.
A. overrun B. overcome C. overwhelmed D. overhauled
- The restaurant is popular with this film star and the _____ .
A. like B. same C. similar D. such
- He's applied for a(n) _____ lot of jobs but he's only been short-listed once.

- A. dreadful B. awful C. enormous D. wide
16. Strong protests were made _____ with demands for an international enquiry.
- A. joined B. added C. coupled D. included
17. Will you _____ the baby for a minute, while I make a phone call?
- A. control B. settle C. attend D. mind
18. Police have warned people to be _____ when strangers call at the door and to ask to see proof of identity.
- A. choosy B. cagey C. wary D. scary
19. New consumer protection legislation comes into next April.
- A. law B. force C. statute D. act
20. If the work-force respected you, you wouldn't need to your authority so often.
- A. assert B. affirm C. maintain D. inflict

Your answers:

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

Question IV: Read the text and then give the correct form of the words in the list to complete the gaps. Use each word once only. Write your answers in the spaces provided. Number 0 is an example. (10 points)

know	adapt	increase	vocation	sustain	will
globe	qualify	prospect	organize	employ	

21st CENTURY WORKPLACE

The economy of the 21st century will be based on skills and (0) *knowledge* according to a recent report. The study shows that throughout this century there will be more jobs in the workplace for those with the right (1) and skills, and fewer jobs for those with none. The best (2) will be one that can demonstrate a level of academic or (3) achievement that can enable the individual to support their CV with evidence of desirable personal qualities.

As (4) and technological advances make typical working practices redundant (5) employees will need to show various personal attributes. As well wanting people who are flexible, companies are also looking for evidence of (6). It is also (7) necessary to be an excellent communicator as the majority of (8) make their profits from the skills of people selling their goods is much as from the producers themselves. The new economy is here to stay and unless businesses show the (9) to adapt they may find they are (10) according to the authors of the report.

Your answers:

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

Question V. Find and correct 15 mistakes in the following passage. (30 points)

Popular photography can proper be said to start in 1888 by the introduction of the Kodak. The Kodak camera was the invention of an American, Geoge Eastman (1854-1932). Advertise as “the smallest, lightest and simplest of all Detective Cameras” (a popular term of the 1880s for hand-hold cameras), it was a simple wooden box. It was small and enough light to be held in the hand while in used. Ingenious, compact and simple to use although it was, the technology of the Kodak camera was not particularly revolution . It was not the first hand camera, nor indeed it was the first camera to be made solely for roll film. The true significance of the camera, that makes it a landmark on the history of photography, is if it was the first stage in a completely system of amateur photography

Your answers:

<i>Mistake</i>	<i>Correction</i>	<i>Mistake</i>	<i>Correction</i>
1.		2.	
3.		4.	
5.		6.	
7.		8.	
9.		10.	
11.		12.	
13.		14.	
15.			

Question VI. Read the text below and Fill in each blank with ONE suitable word. (10 points)

Man probably could not live without the help of animals. The (1)_____ of animals in the balance of nature ranks as their most important service to man.

Animals also (2)_____ man by supplying him with many foods and other useful products. Without animals, man could have no meat, milk, eggs, or honey; or wool, fur, or silk.

For thousands of years, man has caused changes in the animal kingdom. He has tamed many (3)_____ of animals and used them for food or clothing. He has killed or driven away animals that once attacked him or (4) _____ with his use of land. Today, he tries to (5) _____ many kinds of animals that are in danger or dying out.

(6) _____ man, most plants depend on animals for many of their basic needs. Without animals, many plants could not easily produce. For example, many plants with flowers depend on bees and other insects to (7)_____ their pollen from plant to plant. Many oak trees grow from acorns that squirrels (8) _____ and then forget, or some acorns that deer step on and push them deep into the soil. Birds often fly from one place to another (9)_____ seeds clinging to their feet. The seeds may sprout a great (10) _____ from the parent plants.

Your answers:

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

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

The role of the translator enabling literature to pass beyond its natural frontiers is receiving growing recognition. In view of the general increase in this (1) _____, it is not surprising that many people with literacy interests and a knowledge of languages should think of adopting translating as a full- or part-time (2) _____. Some advice may usefully be (3) _____ to such would-be translators.

The first difficulty the beginner will (4) _____ is the unwillingness of publishers to entrust a translation to anyone who has not already (5) _____ a reputation for sound work . The least publishers will (6) _____ before commissioning a translation is a fairly lengthy (7) _____ of the applicant's work, even if unpublished. Perhaps the best way the would-be translator can begin is to select some book of the type he or she feels competent and (8) _____ to translate, translate a (9) _____ section of the book and then submit the book and the translation to a (10) _____ publisher. If he or she is extremely lucky, this may (11) _____ in a commission to translate the book. More (12) _____, however, publishers will (13) _____ the book as such but if they are favourably (14) _____ by the translation, they may very possibly commission some other books of a (15) _____ nature which they already have in mind.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. A. field | B. category | C. ground | D. class |
| 2. A. profession | B. employment | C. occupation | D. line |
| 3. A. made | B. given | C. told | D. shown |
| 4. A. encounter | B. involve | C. reveal | D. introduce |
| 5. A. formed | B. set | C. founded | D. established |
| 6. A. instruct | B. oblige | C. demand | D. direct |
| 7. A. instance | B. case | C. specimen | D. model |
| 8. A. eager | B. nervous | C. agitated | D. excited |
| 9. A. substantial | B. main | C. grand | D. plentiful |
| 10. A. fit | B. right | C. convenient | D. suitable |
| 11. A. finish | B. lead | C. effect | D. result |
| 12. A. surely | B. probably | C. certainly | D. expectedly |
| 13. A. exclude | B. reject | C. object | D. disapprove |
| 14. A. impressed | B. convinced | C. affected | D. taken |
| 15. A. common | B. same | C. similar | D. joint |

Your answers:

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

Question VIII. You are going to read a magazine article about techno-solutions to global warming. Seven paragraphs have been removed from the extract. 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)

A PRODUCT

by any other name... might not taste so sweet, creamy, rich or crunchy.

William Shakespeare's Juliet was only partially correct when she observed 'a rose by any other name would smell as sweet'. Sounds don't generally tell you what a word means but they do influence how people perceive things. Known as 'sound symbolism', this phenomenon has been most closely studied in relation to the difference between two kinds of vowels: front vowels and back vowels. The vowels in words like cheese or bean, mint or slim are front vowels made by holding the tongue high up in the front part of the mouth. By contrast, the vowels in large, cold, poor and butter are back vowels.

1.

In one study, for example, they created pairs of made-up product names that were identical except for having front vowels or back vowels. People were then asked to say which of a number of hypothetical products seemed bigger or smaller, or heavier or lighter.

2.

In fact, it turns out that people do prefer ice creams with names including back vowels. In another study researchers had participants read a description of a new ice cream. Half the participants read a version where the ice cream was called Frish (front vowel) and the other half read a version where it was called Frosh (back vowel), but the descriptions were otherwise identical. Asked their opinions, the 'Frosh people' rated their ice cream as smoother, creamier and richer than the 'Frish people', and were more likely to say they would buy it.

3.

They downloaded a list of 81 ice cream flavours and a list of 592 cracker brands from a dieting website. For each list, the total number of front vowels and the total number of back vowels was counted. The result was that the ice cream names indeed had more back vowels and cracker names had more front vowels.

4.

The most widely accepted theory, the Frequency Theory, suggests that low frequencies (low pitch) and high frequencies (high pitch) are associated with particular meanings. Mammals and birds tend to use low-frequency sounds when they are aggressive or hostile but use higher-frequency sounds when frightened, appeasing or friendly.

5.

This link of high pitch with deference or friendliness may also explain the origin of the smile. We make a smile by retracting the corners of the mouth and this shrinks the size of the front cavity in the mouth, just

like the vowels in mint or bean. In fact, the similarity in mouth position between smiling and the vowel /i/ explains why we say cheese when we take pictures; /i/ is the smiling vowel.

6.

Of course, smiling in humans has evolved into a means of expressing many shades of enjoyment and other emotional meanings, just as back vowels have become part of a rich system for expressing complex meanings by combining sounds into words. Something similarly beautiful was created as saltpetre, snow, sherbet and salt were combined to create the sweet lusciousness of ice cream, something that makes us all smile on a hot summer day.

<p>A. So what’s going on? Is there any reason why front vowels should be associated with small, thin, light things? By the same token, why do back vowels make us think of big, solid, heavy things?</p> <p>B. In each case, the participants in the study tended to choose those named by back vowels as larger, heavier, thicker and darker, a finding with important implications for marketing executives. Logically, it would be better for them to give their ice cream brands names with these vowels and thus convey the idea that their products are heavy and rich.</p> <p>C. It’s amusing to think that human language in some ways is a series of grunts, growls and squeaks and that the smile a delicious ice cream will put on a child’s face is very much like the purr of a cat or the wag of a dog’s tail.</p> <p>D. But does this hold true for real brand names? Researchers came up with a clever way of finding out whether it does or not.</p>	<p>E. Since larger animals naturally make deeper sounds and smaller animals naturally make high-pitched sounds, the idea is that animals try to appear larger when they are competing or aggressive, but they try to appear smaller and less threatening when they are not.</p> <p>F. The theory is, thus, that smiling evolved as a way for mammals in competitive situations to make the voice sound more high-pitched, so as to make the smiler appear smaller and less aggressive, and hence friendlier.</p> <p>G. Linguists have noted that these often occur in words that refer to big, fat, heavy things. They do not, on the other hand, in words that refer to small, thin, light things. This is not always true but it’s a tendency that researchers have found in many words in many different languages.</p>
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Your answers:

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
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Question IX: 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)

THE CHANGE IN ART AFTER WORLD WAR II

In the 1930s, before the onset of war, rationing, and army drafts, art reflected the somewhat serene lives of the people. Mundane scenes such as factory workers or office settings were routinely painted to depict the era. They were reminiscent of the people living a routine life in middle-class, ordinary settings. Yet in 1939, fighting spread throughout the world. War and the subsequent struggles for power, existence, and peace brought great unrest for countries around the world following World War

II. With the changes wrought by war, many countries felt the need to convey a new, postwar image. It was from this need that abstract expressionism evolved as a modern and recognized art form.

Abstract artist Jackson Pollock gave a clear picture of the emergence of abstract art when he said, “The modern painter cannot express this age—the airplane, the atom bomb, the radio—in the old forms of the Renaissance or of any other past culture. Each finds its own technique.” It was the art of this revolutionary painter that helped define the abstract movement. Postwar artists like Pollock developed free-form aesthetics by abandoning conventions of past styles while maintaining focused, self-reflexive qualities and the feelings of each individual artist. The method for creating abstract art involved paintings free of religious, political, and popular subjects. The paintings were instead comprised of bright colors and shapes, characterized by personal expression rather than the development of a predictable art style. Much personal empowerment grew out of this profound freedom of expression.

After World War II and during the uncertainty of the Cold War, the world tottered back and forth between stability and instability. People felt great anxiety amidst their growing prosperity. They viewed the modern art of the time as bold, triumphant, and self-assured. Although the work seemed to exude postwar confidence, artists portrayed profound unease and viewed their work much differently. Their images were the expression of desperation in the midst of a tough reality inspired by unrest and contrasted with material growth. The psychology of the abstract art form emerged from this altered mindset that was at once strong and vulnerable, confident and subdued. Consequently, artists at the time had the need to feel their experiences in ways that were intense, immediate, direct, subtle, unified, and vivid. “Painting is a state of being . . . painting is self-discovery. Every good artist paints what he is,” stated Pollock. Abstract expressionism, as the new art style became known, was a way to embody the artist’s yearning for stability in an unstable world as well as a way to emphasize his own personal ideas and use those as expression.

Pollock’s chief ambition in his art was to incorporate opposition. He did this by pairing order with chaos, reason with passion, and modernism with primitivism. Similar to other abstract artists, he preferred to portray notions of the subconscious, giving free reign to forgotten personal memories and psychic impulses. George Tooker, another artist of the time, painted *The Subway*, which illustrated postwar expectations of individuality and conformity. The affluence of the nation’s newfound economic success combined with anxiety over political instability to form a dual consciousness that is said to haunt America’s identity. Each had a set of signature styles that expressed personal and societal isolation of the artist in abstract ways.

During this time, modern art became identified widely as “American” art, having its focal point primarily on the nation. The Museum of Modern Art in New York began to ship abstract expressionistic works to be displayed in places like Milan, Madrid, Berlin, Amsterdam, Paris, and London. [A] Some critics overseas were dismayed, stating that this type of abstract art was not new. [B] As this art was practiced elsewhere, they continued by saying it was not good quality painting and was not purely

American. [C] One writer hailed typical American abstract art as “heir of the pioneer and immigrant.” [D] Another saw the artists as heroic rebels, comparing them to movie stars of the same caliber as James Dean and Marlon Brando or teen idols such as Elvis Presley.

As the US was celebrating a highly contradictory mix of freedom and individuality, abstract expressionism became a political pawn of sorts. The art reflected the ambiguity of the world at the time as war-ravaged countries worked to recover their economy and people worked to achieve a normal state of life. The artists of abstract expressionism effectively captured the emotion of the nation as it emerged from a time of stress and tried to form an updated image.

1. The author discusses art from the 1930s in order to ____.

- A. demonstrate the drastic change in art
- B. explain the change in America’s culture
- C. describe the hardships of the people
- D. list the events that transpired

2. The word **conventions** in the passage is closest in meaning to ____.

- A. perceptions
- B. agreements
- C. situations
- D. traditions

3. Which of the following can be inferred from paragraph 2 about the change in art?

- A. Artists sought ways to distinguish their art from previous artists.
- B. The painters used traditional design elements in whole new ways.
- C. Consistency in art overpowered the need for originality.
- D. Artwork reflected the personal empowerment of the artist.

4. The word **exude** in the passage is closest in meaning to ____.

- A. discourage
- B. portray
- C. replaced.
- D. instruct

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

- A. Abstract expressionism represented both the artist’s desires for certainty and the artist’s own personal expressions.
- B. This new art form revealed the artist’s personal style and confidence of expression.
- C. The Abstract expressionist artist used bold strategies in his art to reveal inner feelings and personal expressions.
- D. This new style showed the artist’s determination in life along with his desire for personal freedom.

6. According to paragraph 3, although the work of abstract artists appeared confident, it was in fact ____.

- A. identical to the nation’s certainty
- B. representative of the country’s wealth
- C. reflective of the anxiety of the era
- D. expressive of the artists’ low self-esteem

7. All of the following are mentioned in paragraph 4 as Pollock’s techniques painting EXCEPT:

- A. Stark displays of contrasts and opposition
- B. Feelings and impulses from within the mind
- C. Emotion mixed with ordinary scenes
- D. Intense emotions from personal experiences

8. The word **each** in the passage refers to ____.

- A. artist
- B. dual consciousness
- C. physic impulse
- D. notion of the unconscious

9. According to paragraph 5, abstract expressionism was critiqued for being ____.

- A. widely followed and admired
- B. labelled “American”
- C. exhibited worldwide
- D. claiming to be modern

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

Nevertheless, the art persisted, demonstrating the authority of postwar American modernism.

- A. [A]
- B. [B]
- C. [C]
- D. [D]

Your answers:

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

Question X. Read the following passage then do the tasks that follow. (10 points)

THE ECONOMIC EFFECT OF CLIMATE

Latitude is crucial to a nation's strength, says Anjana Ahuja

A. Dr William Masters was reading a book about mosquitoes when an idea struck him. ‘There was this anecdote about the yellow fever epidemic that hit Philadelphia in 1793,’ Masters recalls ‘This epidemic decimated the city until the first frost came.’ The sub-zero temperatures froze out the insects, allowing Philadelphia to recover. If weather could be the key to a city's fortunes, Masters thought, then why not to the historical fortunes of nations? And could frost lie at the heart of one of the most enduring economic mysteries of all - why are almost all the wealthy, industrialised nations to be found where the climate is cooler?

B. After two years of research, he thinks that he has found a piece of the puzzle. Masters, an agricultural economist from Purdue University in Indiana, and Margaret McMillan at Tufts University, Boston, show that annual frosts are among the factors that distinguish rich nations from poor ones. Their study is published this month in the Journal of Economic Growth. The pair speculate that cold snaps have two main benefits - they freeze pests that would otherwise destroy crops, and also freeze organisms, such as those carried by mosquitoes, that carry disease. The result is agricultural abundance and a big workforce.

C. The academics took two sets of information. The first was average income for countries, the second was climate data provided by the University of East Anglia. They found a curious tally between the sets. Countries having five or more frosty days in the winter months are uniformly rich; those with fewer than five are impoverished. The authors speculate that the five-day figure is important: it could be the minimum time needed to kill pests in the soil. To illustrate this. Masters notes: ‘Finland is a small country that is growing quickly, but Bolivia is a small country that isn’t growing at all. Perhaps climate has something to do with that.’

D. Other minds have applied themselves to the split between poor and rich nations, citing anthropological, climatic and zoological reasons for why temperate nations are the most affluent. Jared

Diamond, from the University of California at Los Angeles, pointed out in his book *Guns, Germs and Steel* that Eurasia is broadly aligned east-west, while Africa and the Americas are aligned north-south. So in Europe crops could move quickly across latitudes because climates are similar. One of the first domesticated crops, einkorn wheat, extended quickly from the Middle East into Europe; it took twice as long for it to get from Mexico to what is now the eastern United States. This easy movement along similar latitudes in Eurasia would also have meant a faster dissemination of other technologies, such as the wheel and writing, Diamond speculates.

E. There are exceptions to the cold equals rich' argument. There are well-heelled tropical countries such as Singapore, a result of its superior trading position. Likewise, not all European countries are moneyed. Masters stresses that climate will never be the overriding factor - the wealth of nations is too complicated to be attributable to just one factor. Climate, he feels, somehow combines with other factors - such as the presence of institutions, including governments, and access to trading routes - to determine whether a country will do well.

F. In the past, Masters says, economists thought that institutions had the biggest effect on the economy, because they brought order to a country in the form of, for example, laws and property rights. With order, so the thinking went, came affluence. 'But there are some problems that even countries with institutions have not been able to get around,' he says. 'My feeling is that, as countries get richer, they get better institutions. And the accumulation of wealth and improvement in governing institutions are both helped by a favourable environment, including climate.'

G. This does not mean, he insists, that tropical countries are beyond economic help and destined to remain penniless. Instead of aid being geared towards improving administrative systems, it should be spent on technology to improve agriculture and to combat disease. Masters cites one example: 'There are regions in India that have been provided with irrigation - agricultural productivity has gone up and there has been an improvement in health.' Supplying vaccines against tropical diseases and developing crop varieties that can grow in the tropics would break the poverty cycle.

Questions 1-7

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 Levels of wealth affected by several other influences besides climate
- ii The failure of vaccination programmes
- iii The problems experienced by small countries
- iv The role of governments in creating wealth
- v The best use of financial assistance
- vi The inspiration for Masters's research
- vii The advantages of cold weather to people and agriculture
- viii Positive correlations between climate and economy
- ix Reflecting on the traditional view
- x Crop spread in Europe and other continents

Your answers:

1. Paragraph A ____	2. Paragraph B ____	3. Paragraph C ____	4. Paragraph D ____
5. Paragraph E ____	6. Paragraph F ____	7. Paragraph G ____	

Questions 8-14. Complete the sentences below. Choose NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS from the passage for each answer.

8. Philadelphia recovered from its _____ when the temperature dropped dramatically.
9. _____ is an example of a small country whose economy is expanding.
10. _____ spread more slowly from Mexico than it did from the Middle East.
11. Technology spread more quickly in _____ than in Africa.
12. _____ is economically rich in spite of its tropical climate.
13. Aid should be used to improve agriculture rather than to improve _____.
14. Poverty cycle would be broken by _____ vaccines and growing tropical-friendly crop varieties

Your answers:

8.	9.	10.	11.
12.	13.	14.	

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

1. Mr. Brown asked me to write this letter for you.
→ It is at _____.
2. The operation has been going on for eight hours, and it'll be ages more until it's finished.
→ The operation has been going on for eight hours, and it is _____ finished.
3. If you weren't so lazy, I wouldn't have had to spend the whole weekend cleaning up out messy house by myself.

→ Were it _____.

4. What are the chances of Wakanda Forever being a huge box-office success?.

→ How likely _____.

5. Their work on developing a long-term cure for Omicron virus is already under way to cope with the new strain.

→ They have _____.

Question XIb. 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)

1. Cycling is potentially very dangerous in the city, you should always take great care. (**WIT**)

→ You should always _____ when cycling in this dangerous city.

2. Be alarmed when you give Mary any negative comments, those can easily offend her. (**OFFENCE**)

→ Be alarmed when you give Mary any negative comments, she can easily _____ your remarks.

3. My friend hardly ever takes my advices. (**EAR**)

→ My friend always _____ my advices

4. After being released from prison, Peter no longer thinks of committing crimes again. (**LEAF**)

→ After being released from prison, Peter has _____.

5. The concert Sam went to last night disappointed him a great deal. (**OPINION**)

→ Sam _____ the concert he went to last night.

Question XII. Write a paragraph of at least 150 words about the following topic: (40 points)

“Parents’ overprotection and indulgence will end up spoiling their children.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?