

ĐỀ CHÍNH THỨC

Thời gian làm bài: 180 phút (không kể thời gian giao đề)
(Đề thi có 11 trang)

Ngày thi: 20 tháng 3 năm 2023

Full name: _____

A. LISTENING: (30 points)

You will hear each recording twice.

Part 1(10 points)

Questions 1-4 Complete the table below. Write **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** for each answer.

Preparing for the interview	
What to do	How to do it
Step 1: Prepare things to take.	Gather all documents, e.g. copies of résumé. Choose 1. _____, e.g. designs, drawings, written work.
Step 2: Get more information.	Check you have pen and paper. Ask firm for a 2. _____ See profiles at Chamber of Commerce library.
Step 3: Focus on you and the job.	Contact 3. _____ of this or related firms. Compare yourself with what is required. Imagine likely questions and your answers. Decide how to make up for any 4. _____ you lack.

Questions 5-10: Complete the notes below. Write **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** for each answer.

At the interview

Arrive no more than 5. _____ before the time of the interview.

After you hear the question, you can 6. _____ before you reply.

You can 7. _____ if you don't understand what they're asking you.

Wait for them to offer you the job before you say what 8. _____ you want.

Learning from the experience will make you more 9. _____ in future

interviews. Pay attention to your 10. _____. It shows you have a positive attitude.

Part II: Listen to part of a conversation between a student and a professor. Choose the best answer to each question from 1-5. You will hear the recording TWICE. (5 points)

1. Why does the man go to see his professor?
A. To prepare for the next midterm
B. To clarify a question from the midterm
C. To find out his grade on the midterm
D. To complain about his grade on the midterm
2. Why does the man say this: "Thanks. Here's the thing."
A. He is giving something to the professor.
B. He is trying to justify his position.
C. He is apologizing because he does not understand.
D. He is signaling that he will explain his problem.
3. What did the man do wrong?
A. He did not finish the test within the time limit.
B. He did not study enough before the test.
C. He did not answer one question completely.
D. He did not understand a major concept.
4. According to the student, what is divergent evolution?
A. A population that evolves differently does not have a common ancestor.
B. A similar environment can affect the evolution of different species.
C. A similar group that is separated may develop different characteristics.
D. The climate of an area will allow scientists to predict the life forms.
5. What will Jerry probably do on the next test?
A. He will look for questions with several parts.
B. He will read the entire test before he begins.
C. He will ask for more time to finish.
D. He will write an outline for each essay.

Part III: You will hear five different people talking about Christmas. For questions 1-5, listen and choose from the list A-H which word best describe their feelings about this celebration. Use the letter only once. There are three extra letters which you do not need to use. (5 points)

- | | | |
|--------------------------|-----------|-------|
| A. enthusiastic | Speaker 1 | _____ |
| B. bored with it | | |
| C. upset by it | Speaker 2 | _____ |
| D. unappreciated | | |
| E. satisfied | Speaker 3 | _____ |
| F. happier than expected | | |
| G. lonely | Speaker 4 | _____ |
| H. frightened | | |
| | Speaker 5 | _____ |

Part IV: You are going to hear a lecture on American history. As you listen, complete the notes below by writing NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER in the spaces provided. (10 points)

The American Civil War was fought over 140 years ago. It lasted 1. _____ years. The American Civil War resulted in the death of 2. _____ Americans. What caused this terrible civil war between the North and the South? There were many causes of the war. One of the important causes of the war was the 3. _____ between the North and the South over the 4. _____. The southern way of life and the southern economy 5. _____ on the use of slave labor. Many Northerners were opposed to slavery and they wanted to end slavery. The growth of industry in the North resulted in increased population and money. It also made the Southerners fear northern political and economic 6. _____. So many Southerners wanted to leave 7. _____ and form their own country. By June of 1861, eleven southern states had seceded and established a new country. The North went to war in order to 8. _____ the United States one country. 9. _____ won the war because of its economic and industrial strength and power. The Civil War had two important results for the United States:

1. The Civil War preserved the United States as 10. _____.
2. It ended slavery in the United States.

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B. GRAMMAR – VOCABULARY – LANGUAGE FUNCTIONS (35 points)

I. Choose the best answer. (10 points)

1. I met Pete _____ his bicycle along the pavement.
A. pulling B. rolling C. wheeling D. turning
2. He was _____ from the competition because he had not complied with the rules.
A. disqualified B. banished C. forbidden D. outlawed
3. Some of the best golf _____ are to be found in England.
A. pitches B. courts C. courses D. tracks
4. Sport is a good _____ for aggression.
A. let off B. outlet C. offshoot D. way out
5. When she was told she had won the first prize in the competition, she had to _____ to make sure she wasn't dreaming.
A. grasp B. seize C. scratch D. pinch
6. The shopkeeper _____ his first year's profits back into the business.
A. dug B. harvested C. ploughed D. sowed
7. Her shopping bag broke, _____ its contents all over the pavement.
A. dispersing B. scattering C. overflowing D. distributing
8. There are consumer protection laws that affect every _____.
A. retailer B. patron C. purchase D. buy
9. The high cost of advertising is invariably paid by the _____.
A. target B. client C. market D. consumer
10. The 10% discount is only applicable _____ items costing over \$100.
A. for B. to C. against D. on
11. Our city is very bare and doesn't have enough _____, I'm afraid.
A. green B. greenery C. greenness D. evergreens
12. There are far too many people sleeping _____ on the streets of London and other big British cities.
A. hard B. wild C. rough D. fierce
13. The mayor expressed strong _____ as to the necessity for the new ring road.
A. reservations B. scruples C. hesitation D. proviso
14. This area of town is beginning to look very _____ and impoverished.
A. broken-down B. marked-down C. put-down D. run-down
15. The noise of the traffic is a real _____ when I'm trying to study.
A. nuisance B. harassment C. worry D. annoying
16. The decor is out of _____ with the architecture of the building.
A. style B. design C. match D. keeping
17. Could you give me a rough _____ of what the decoration job might cost?
A. estimate B. correlation C. account D. value
18. The drawer is _____. You will have to get something to break it open.
A. fixed B. rooted C. loose D. jammed
19. My brother has just had central heating _____ in his flat.
A. inlaid B. installed C. inset D. introduced
20. It took us only a few hours to _____ the paper off all four walls.
A. scrape B. paste C. chip D. stroke

II. Think of ONE WORD only which can be used appropriately in all three sentences. There is an example at the beginning (0). (10 points)

Example: 0. take

- We will do all the work, but they will _____ all the credit, as usual!
- She will _____ offence if you tell her that hairstyle doesn't suit her.
- They threatened to _____ David to court unless he stopped playing his drums at night.

1. _____

- I'm sure Dad will _____ you off if he ever finds out you're skipping classes.
- You could _____ by the way she spoke that she was a bit apprehensive.
- Little Mark has been very proud since he learnt how to _____ the time.

2. _____

- The car is packed with lots of additional features and comes _____ with a stereo system and GPS.
- The exercise may take you up to one hour to _____ so don't get impatient too quickly.
- I can see you're a _____ novice here. Let me then break you in and show you around.

3. _____

- The top-secret military lab was located in the desert in the _____ of nowhere.
- My mother is in her _____ 50s, but she looks much younger due to a good diet.
- A lot of atrocities in the _____ Ages were committed in the name of God. The Great Inquisition reigned supreme.

4. _____

- The place is really convenient. There's a supermarket and an underground station round the _____.
- Jack Finnan scored a header after a _____ 3 minutes before the end of the match.
- A good waiter knows that a pair in love usually takes a _____ table to get some sort of privacy.

5. _____

- Some choose to _____ in silence and keep their problems to themselves. Still, the best thing to do is to confide in your best friend.
- The platoon didn't _____ heavy losses due to the major's order to pull out.
- It's heartrending seeing your beloved ones _____ from incurable diseases.

6. _____

- In clinical tests the drug did _____ for the elderly. Their blood pressure was down and 90% said they felt more relaxed and energetic.
- The monument was listed as one of the Seven _____ of the ancient world.
- "Miriam _____ whether it is acceptable for a girl to propose to a man." "Well, it depends where you Jive."

7. _____

- It is _____ knowledge that poverty breeds crime.
- Mugging has become such a _____ occurrence here that most people accept it as part of their lives.
- It's true Jack is my twin brother, but apart from looks we have nothing in _____.

8. _____

- Your children may start taking drugs because of peer _____. That's why knowing what friends they have is crucial.
- It's a highly competitive environment where employees have to work under enormous _____ to generate profits.
- He applied more _____ on the rusty old door and it opened reluctantly.

9. _____

- Now with radical changes being introduced, it was easy to persuade the party to _____ the amended proposal.
- It's reasonable to get a _____ opinion when considering serious medical issues.
- The dish was absolutely delicious. Can I have a _____ helping?

10. _____

- The villagers were advised to keep a close _____ on the water level in the river during the rainy season.
- If you don't want to gain additional weight, it's good to _____ what you eat.
- As the working day was drawing to a close, bored employees used to _____ the clock.

III. Fill in each gap with an appropriate preposition or particle. (5 points)

1. With so much work _____ hand I can hardly think _____ going _____ a holiday now.
2. He is sure to stand _____ his friends _____ any circumstances.
3. She did not answer the question _____ once. She was evidently playing _____ time.
4. I regret to say his help did not amount _____ much.
5. When the old woman got _____ the bus, a young man sitting next _____ the door jumped _____ his feet and offered her his seat.
6. The boys continued playing football unaware _____ the rain.
7. If he promises something, he'll never go back _____ his word.
8. He was proud to have been taken _____ their confidence.
9. Robert resembles his grandfather _____ many respects.
10. I think the conference was very successful _____ the whole.

IV. Write the correct form of each bracketed word in the following sentences. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes. (10 points)

1. She stood there completely _____ so I had no idea at all what she was thinking. EXPRESS
2. Any actor who becomes known for one role is in danger of becoming _____. TYPE
3. This school was once _____ as a military hospital during the war. REQUIRE
4. So far, the United States has said it cannot agree to _____ all types of antipersonnel mines. LAW
5. In Scotland, there is greater emphasis on _____ by individual schools. VALUE
6. According to a recent survey in Britain, more women than men emphasized _____ and trust CONFIDENCE
7. People also read these papers for their reviews of new books, films and plays and for their _____. EDIT)
8. Since most important problems are _____, there are several alternatives to choose from, each with unique advantages and disadvantages. FACET
9. The rocks appear to be stationary but in the high winds that whip across this desert landscape, they are in reality moving _____. PERCEIVE
10. After the cup final, the _____ team bussed back to the hotel parading the cup as they went. TRIUMPH

C. READING

I. Choose the words that best complete the sentences in the text. (15pts)

OFFICE STRESS

Stressful atmospheres, (1) _____ of deadlines and long hours dominate office life, according to a survey (2) _____ recently.

The majority of those questioned said a good salary and career (3) _____ were their main reason for working. But (4) _____ numbers did not believe their employers offered either. In general the survey found that most felt that (5) _____ of life was more important than (6) _____ and company perks. Most would prefer employers to offer (7) _____ hours, challenging tasks and job (8) _____ rather than perks such as company cars and private health care. Many employers' (9) _____ to understand this meant more than a third worried about their work on holiday, and 40 per cent took days off (10) _____ when not ill.

Workers were also (11) _____ by the conditions they had to work in. A fifth struggled with (12) _____ technology, badly lit offices and chairs which caused backache. Half said their (13) _____ would increase if their environment improved.

On the plus side, the biggest (14) _____ was the friendship offered by colleagues, and it appears that the office also affords the chance to flirt with colleagues, make (15) _____ calls to friends abroad, steal stationery and play computer games.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. A. weight | B. force | C. heaviness | D. pressure |
| 2. A. published | B. printed | C. publicised | D. proclaimed |
| 3. A. outlooks | B. odds | C. prospects | D. views |
| 4. A. important | B. impressive | C. heavy | D. significant |
| 5. A. quality | B. calibre | C. excellence | D. worth |
| 6. A. rank | B. status | C. degree | D. grade |

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|-------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 7. A. pliable | B. elastic | C. amenable | D. flexible |
| 8. A. safety | B. security | C. sanctuary | D. protection |
| 9. A. failure | B. defeat | C. deficiency | D. lack |
| 10. A. indisposed | B. unwell | C. injured | D. sick |
| 11. A. pestered | B. inflamed | C. irritated | D. ruffled |
| 12. A. behind the times | B. expired | C. out-of-date | D. invalid |
| 13. A. fertility | B. capacity | C. value | D. productivity |
| 14. A. compensation | B. damages | C. reimbursement | D. atonement |
| 15. A. idiosyncratic | B. unique | C. personal | D. individual |

II. Fill in each gap with ONE appropriate word. (15 points)

A DELICATE MATTER

The normal body temperature of a full-grown person measures 98.6 degrees on a Fahrenheit (1)_____. (2)_____ the body's temperature may vary above and (3)_____ this point, the variations are usually quite small. A change in the body's temperature of more than ten (4)_____ either way would probably cause death.

The regulation of body temperature is a delicate and continuous process. In man and other warm-blooded (5)_____, temperature is automatically kept uniform (6)_____ normal conditions. In the body, heat is produced at all times, (7)_____ at varying rates of speed. The heat is carried by the blood to the skin surfaces. (8)_____ there, it passes off into the air.

If the body becomes (9)_____ warm, the surface blood vessels become larger and carry more (10)_____. In this way, more heat can be (11)_____ to the surface of the skin and sent out of the body. In addition, as the body becomes warmer, the sweat glands pour out perspiration which evaporates and helps (12)_____ the body.

These processes are reversed when the body becomes (13)_____. (14)_____ keep the body temperature from dropping far below the normal, the surface blood vessels grow (15)_____ and perspiration is checked.

III. Read the extract taken from Darwin's book *The Voyage of the Beagle* then choose the best answer A, B, C or D to complete each statement. (10 points)

That large animals require a luxuriant vegetation, has been a general assumption which has passed from one work to another; but I do not hesitate to say that it is completely false, and that it has vitiated the reasoning of geologists on some points of great interest in the ancient history of the world. The prejudice has probably been derived from India, and the Indian islands, where troops of elephants, noble forests, and impenetrable jungles, are associated together in every one's mind. If, however, we refer to any work of travels through the southern parts of Africa, we shall find allusions in almost every page either to the desert character of the country, or to the numbers of large animals inhabiting it. The same thing is rendered evident by the many engravings which have been published of various parts of the interior.

Dr. Andrew Smith, who has lately succeeded in passing the Tropic of Capricorn, informs me that, taking into consideration the whole of the southern part of Africa, there can be no doubt of its being a sterile country. On the southern coasts there are some fine forests, but with these exceptions, the traveller may pass for days together through open plains, covered by a poor and scanty vegetation. Now, if we look to the animals inhabiting these wide plains, we shall find their numbers extraordinarily great, and their bulk immense. We must enumerate the elephant, three species of rhinoceros, the hippopotamus, the giraffe, the bos caffer, two zebras, two gnus, and several antelopes even larger than these latter animals. It may be supposed that although the species are numerous, the individuals of each kind are few.

By the kindness of Dr. Smith, I am enabled to show that the case is very different. He informs me, that in lat. 24', in one day's march with the bullock-wagons, he saw, without wandering to any great distance on either side, between one hundred and one hundred and fifty rhinoceroses - the same day he saw several herds of giraffes, amounting together to nearly a hundred. At the distance of a little more than one hour's march from their place of encampment on the previous night, his party actually killed at one spot eight hippopotamuses, and saw many more. In this same river there were likewise crocodiles. Of course, it was a case quite extraordinary, to see so many great animals crowded together, but it evidently proves that they must exist in great numbers. Dr. Smith describes the country passed through that day, as 'being thinly covered with grass, and bushes about four feet high, and still more thinly with mimosa-trees.'

Besides these large animals, every one the least acquainted with the natural history of the Cape, has read of the herds of antelopes, which can be compared only with **the flocks of migratory birds**. The numbers indeed of the lion, panther, and hyena, and the multitude of birds of prey, plainly speak of the abundance of the smaller quadrupeds: one evening seven lions were counted at the same time prowling round Dr. Smith's encampment. As this able naturalist remarked to me, the **carnage** each day in Southern Africa must indeed be terrific! I confess it is truly **surprising** how such a number of animals can find support in a **country producing so little food**. The larger quadrupeds no doubt roam over wide tracts in search of it; and their food chiefly consists of underwood, which probably contains much nutriment in a small bulk. Dr. Smith also informs me that the vegetation has a rapid growth; no sooner is a part consumed, than its place is supplied by a fresh stock.

There can be no doubt, however, that our ideas respecting the apparent amount of food necessary for the support of large quadrupeds are much exaggerated. The belief that where large quadrupeds exist, the vegetation must necessarily be luxuriant, is the more remarkable, because the converse is far from true. Mr. Burchell observed to me that when entering Brazil, nothing struck him more forcibly than the splendor of the South American vegetation contrasted with that of South Africa, together with the absence of all large quadrupeds. In his Travels, he has suggested that the comparison of the respective weights (if there were sufficient data) of an equal number of the largest herbivorous quadrupeds of each country would be extremely curious. If we take on the one side, the elephants hippopotamus, giraffe, bos caffer, eland, five species of rhinoceros; and on the American side, two tapirs, the guanaco, three deer, the vicuna, peccary, capybara (after which we must choose from the monkeys to complete the number), and then place these two groups alongside each other it is not easy to conceive ranks more disproportionate in size. After the above facts, we are compelled to conclude, against **anterior probability**, that among the mammalian there exists no close relation between the bulk of the species, and the quantity of the vegetation, in the countries which they inhabit.

Adapted from: *Voyage of the Beagle*, Charles Darwin

- The author is primarily concerned with _____.
 - discussing the relationship between the size of mammals and the nature of vegetation in their habitats
 - contrasting ecological conditions in India and Africa
 - proving the large animals do not require much food
 - describing the size of animals in various parts of the world
- According to the author, the '**prejudice**' has led to _____.
 - errors in the reasoning of biologists
 - false ideas about animals in Africa
 - doubt in the mind of the author
 - incorrect assumptions on the part of geologists
- The author uses information provided by Dr. Smith to _____.
 - supply information on quality and quantity of plant life in South Africa
 - indicate the presence of large numbers of animals
 - give evidence of numbers of carnivorous animals
 - A, B and C are correct
- The flocks of migratory birds are mentioned to _____.
 - describe an aspect of the fauna of South Africa
 - indicate the abundance of wildlife
 - contrast with the habits of the antelope
 - suggest the size of antelope herds
- The '**carnage**' refers to the _____.
 - number of animals killed by hunters
 - number of prey animals killed by predators
 - number of people killed by lions
 - amount of food eaten by all species
- To account for the '**surprising**' number of animals in a '**country producing so little food**', Darwin suggests all of the following as partial explanations except _____.
 - food requirements have been overestimated
 - rapid regrowth of plant material
 - large area for animals to forage in
 - mainly carnivorous animals
- The author makes his point by reference to all of the following except _____.
 - historical documents
 - published illustrations
 - private communications
 - recorded observations
- Darwin quotes Burchell's observations in order to _____.
 - describe a region of great splendor
 - counter a popular misconception
 - account for a curious situation
 - illustrate a well-known phenomenon
- Darwin apparently regards Dr. Smith as _____.
 - reliable and imaginative
 - observant and excitable
 - intrepid and competent
 - foolhardy and tiresome

10. Anterior probability refers to _____.

- A. what might have been expected
- C. likelihood based on data from India

- B. ideas of earlier explorers
- D. hypotheses of other scientists

IV. Read the text and then answer the questions that follow. (13 points)

Nature or Nurture?

A. A few years ago, in one of the most fascinating and disturbing experiments in behavioural psychology, Stanley Milgram of Yale University tested 40 subjects from all walks of life for their willingness to obey instructions given by a 'leader' in a situation in which the subjects might feel a personal distaste for the actions they were called upon to perform. Specifically, Milgram told each volunteer 'teacher-subject' that the experiment was in the noble cause of education, and was designed to test whether or not punishing pupils for their mistakes would have a positive effect on the pupils' ability to learn.

B. Milgram's experimental set-up involved placing the teacher-subject before a panel of thirty switches with labels ranging from '15 volts of electricity (slight shock)' to '450 volts (danger - severe shock)' in steps of 15 volts each. The teacher-subject was told that whenever the pupil gave the wrong answer to a question, a shock was to be administered, beginning at the lowest level and increasing in severity with each successive wrong answer. The supposed 'pupil' was, in reality, an actor hired by Milgram to simulate receiving the shocks by emitting a spectrum of groans, screams and writings together with an assortment of statements and expletives denouncing both the experiment and the experimenter. Milgram told the teacher-subject to ignore the reactions of the pupil, and to administer whatever level of shock was called for, as per the rule governing the experimental situation of the moment.

C. As the experiment unfolded, the pupil would deliberately give the wrong answers to questions posed by the teacher, thereby bringing on various electrical punishments, even up to the danger level of 300 volts and beyond. Many of the teacher-subjects balked at administering the higher levels of punishment, and turned to Milgram with questioning looks and/or complaints about continuing the experiment. In these situations, Milgram calmly explained that the teacher-subject was to ignore the pupil's cries for mercy and carry on with the experiment. If the subject was still reluctant to proceed, Milgram said that it was important for the sake of the experiment that the procedure be followed through to the end. His final argument was, 'You have no other choice. You must go on.' What Milgram was trying to discover was the number of teacher-subjects who would be willing to administer the highest levels of shock, even in the face of strong personal and moral revulsion against the rules and conditions of the experiment.

D. Prior to carrying out the experiment, Milgram explained his idea to a group of 39 psychiatrists and asked them to predict the average percentage of people in an ordinary population who would be willing to administer the highest shock level of 450 volts. The overwhelming consensus was that virtually all the teacher-subjects would refuse to obey the experimenter. The psychiatrists felt that 'most subjects would not go beyond 150 volts' and they further anticipated that only four per cent would go up to 300 volts. Furthermore, they thought that only a lunatic fringe of about one in 1,000 would give the highest shock of 450 volts. Furthermore, they thought that only a lunatic fringe of about one in 1,000 would give the highest shock of 450 volts.

E. What were the actual results? Well, over 60 per cent of the teacher-subjects continued to obey Milgram up to the 450-volt limit! In repetitions of the experiment in other countries, the percentage of obedient teacher-subjects was even higher, reaching 85 per cent in one country. How can we possibly account for this vast discrepancy between what calm, rational, knowledgeable people predict in the comfort of their study and what pressured, flustered, but cooperative teachers' actually do in the laboratory of real life?

F. One's first inclination might be to argue that there must be some sort of built-in animal aggression instinct that was activated by the experiment, and that Milgram's teacher-subjects were just following a genetic need to discharge this pent-up primal urge onto the pupil by administering the electrical shock. A modern hard-core sociobiologist might even go so far as to claim that this aggressive instinct evolved as an advantageous trait, having been of survival value to our ancestors in their struggle against the hardships of life on the plains and in the caves, ultimately finding its way into our genetic make-up as a remnant of our ancient animal ways.

G. An alternative to this notion of genetic programming is to see the teacher-subjects' actions as a result of the social environment under which the experiment was carried out. As Milgram himself pointed out, 'Most subjects in the experiment see their behaviour in a larger context that is benevolent and useful to society - the pursuit of scientific truth. The psychological laboratory has a strong claim to legitimacy and evokes trust and confidence in those who perform there. An action such as shocking a victim, which in isolation appears evil, acquires a completely different meaning when placed in this setting.'

H. Thus, in this explanation the subject merges his unique personality and personal and moral code with that of larger institutional structures, surrendering individual properties like loyalty, self-sacrifice and discipline to the service of malevolent systems of authority.

I. Here we have two radically different explanations for why so many teacher-subjects were willing to forgo their sense of personal responsibility for the sake of an institutional authority figure. The problem for biologists, psychologists and anthropologists are to sort out which of these two polar explanations is more plausible. This, in essence, is the problem of modern sociobiology - to discover the degree to which hard-wired genetic programming dictates, or at least strongly biases, the interaction of animals and humans with their environment, that is, their behaviour. Put another way, sociobiology is concerned with elucidating the biological basis of all behaviour.

Questions 1-6: The passage has nine paragraphs, A-I. Which paragraph contains the following information?

1. a biological explanation of the teacher-subjects' behaviour
2. the explanation Milgram gave the teacher-subjects for the experiment
3. the identity of the pupils
4. the expected statistical outcome
5. the general aim of sociobiological study
6. the way Milgram persuaded the teacher-subjects to continue

Questions 7-9: Choose the correct letter A, B, C or D.

7. The teacher-subjects were told that they were testing whether
 - A. a 450-volt shock was dangerous.
 - B. punishment helps learning.
 - C. the pupils were honest.
 - D. they were suited to teaching.
8. The teacher-subjects were instructed to
 - A. stop when a pupil asked them to.
 - B. denounce pupils who made mistakes.
 - C. reduce the shock level after a correct answer.
 - D. give punishment according to a rule.
9. Before the experiment took place the psychiatrists
 - A. believed that a shock of 150 volts was too dangerous.
 - B. failed to agree on how the teacher-subjects would respond to instructions.
 - C. underestimated the teacher-subjects' willingness to comply with experimental procedure.
 - D. thought that many of the teacher-subjects would administer a shock of 450 volts.

Questions 10-13: Do the following statements agree with the information given in the reading passage? Write

TRUE if the statement agrees with the information
FALSE if the statement contradicts the information
NOT GIVEN if there is no information on this

10. Several of the subjects were psychology students at Yale University.
11. Some people may believe that the teacher-subjects' behaviour could be explained as a positive survival mechanism.
12. In a sociological explanation, personal values are more powerful than authority.
13. Milgram's experiment solves an important question in sociobiology.

V. You are going to read an article about an art exhibition that focuses on the subject of whether paintings are authentic or fake. Choose from the sections of the article (A-F). The sections may be chosen more than once. (10 points)

In which section of the article are the following mentioned?

1. information that solved a mystery about a painting known to be authentic
2. an incorrect idea about the attitude of people responsible for exhibiting pictures
3. the fundamental issue surrounding research into a picture
4. similarities in an artist's style in more than one place
5. reasons why it is understandable that a certain mistake was made
6. investigative work that showed that a picture was an unusual example of an artist's work
7. the willingness of experts to accept that their beliefs are wrong
8. the different categories of people involved in examining pictures
9. evidence from an expert outside the world of art
10. an accusation that upset the writer personally

Seeing through the fakes

A. Close Examination at the National Gallery looks at 40 problematic works from the Gallery's collection — including outright forgeries, misattributions, pastiches, copies, altered or over-restored paintings, and works whose authenticity has wrongly been doubted. The curators have taken on a huge subject — the range of possibilities museum professionals take into consideration when they investigate a picture's status and the variety of technical procedures conservation scientists use to establish authorship and date. The case histories they discuss have a single common denominator. In whatever direction and to whatever conclusion the combined disciplines of connoisseurship, science and art history may lead, the study of any work of art begins with a question: is the work by the artist to whom it is attributed?

B. A good example is an Italian painting on panel that the National Gallery acquired in 1923, as the work of an artist in the circle of the Italian fifteenth-century painter Melozzo da Forlì. Today, we find it incredible that anyone was ever fooled by a picture that looks like it was painted by a Surrealist follower of Salvador Dalí. But this is to forget how little was known about Melozzo 90 years ago, and how little could be done in the conservation lab to determine the date of pigments or wood panel. Even so, from the moment the picture was acquired, sceptics called its status into question. Nothing could be proved until 1960 when a costume historian pointed out the many anachronisms in the clothing. When technological advances enabled the gallery to test the pigments, they were found to be from the nineteenth century.

C. Scientific evidence can be invaluable but it has to be used with caution and in tandem with historical research. For example, Corot's ravishing sketch *The Roman Campagna*, with the Claudian Aqueduct has always been dated to about 1826, soon after the artist's arrival in Rome. However, the green pigment called viridian that Corot used throughout the picture only became available to artists in the 1830s. The landscape wasn't a fake and for stylistic reasons couldn't have been painted later than the mid-1820s. All became clear when art historians did further research and discovered that the firm that sold artists' supplies to Corot in Paris started making the newly developed colour available to selected customers in the 1820s, long before it came into widespread use.

D. The flipside of a fake, but capable of doing equal violence to an artist's reputation, occurs when an authentic work is mistakenly labelled a forgery. Back in 1996, I well remember how distressing it was to read an article in which the former director of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, Thomas Hoving, declared that Uccello's lovely little canvas of *St George and the Dragon* was forged. The gallery therefore X-rayed the picture and tested paint samples, before concluding that it was a rare survival of a work Uccello dating from the early 1470s. Hoving was irresponsible not because he questioned the attribution of a much-loved work, but because he went public without first asking the gallery to carry out a thorough scientific analysis.

E. Anyone can label a picture a fake or a copy, but their opinions are worthless unless they can support them with tangible proof. One picture that's been smeared in this way is Raphael's *Madonna of the Pinks*. In this exhibition, we are shown infrared photographs that reveal the presence both of major corrections which a copyist would not need to make, and also of under drawing in a hand comparable to Raphael's when he sketched on paper. The pigments and painting technique exactly match those that the artist used in other works of about the same date.

F. For all its pleasures, the show also has an unspoken agenda. It is a riposte to the mistaken belief that museums have anything to gain by hiding the true status of the art they own. As the downgrading in this show of

Courbet's Self-Portrait to the status of a posthumous copy of a picture in the Louvre shows, the opposite is the case: museums and galleries constantly question, revise, reattribute and re-date the works in their care. If they make a mistake, they acknowledge it.

D. WRITING: (40 points)

I. Rewrite each of the following sentences in such a way that it has the same meaning as the one printed above. (5 points)

1. She wore a hearing-aid, even though she could hear the phone ring perfectly well.

She wasn't so _____

2. You think that fat people are always jolly, but you are wrong.

Contrary _____

3. Although Christopher was the stronger of the two, his attacker soon overpowered him.

Despite his _____

4. The company presents a gold watch to each of its retiring employees.

Each _____

5. You'll certainly meet lots of people in your new job.

You are _____

II. Rewrite each of the following sentences in such a way that it has the same meaning as the one printed above, using the word given. Do not change the word given. (5 points)

1. Sara knew that her brother had to leave by 5 o'clock. (**necessary**)

2. I bought it without thinking about it first. (**spur**)

3. He liked the new job straight away. (**ease**)

4. You must drive more slowly in town. (**reduce**)

5. I feel I am not being treated fairly. (**raw**)

III. Essay writing (30 pts)

Social networking sites dominate the free time of too many young people. What negative consequences does this phenomenon bring about?

Write an essay (about 250 words) to answer the question.