

III. You will hear a man called Dan Pearman talking on the radio about Pedal Power-a UK charity which sends bicycles to developing countries. Listen and decide the following sentences True (T) or False (F). (5points)

1. In 1993 Dan Pearman went to Ecuador as part of his studies.
2. Dan's neighbor was successful in business because he found it easy to reach customers.
3. Dan says charities rely on getting enough bicycles to send regularly.
4. The town of Rivas has almost as many bikes as Amsterdam.
5. In August 2000, the charity was criticized in the British media.

Your answers:

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
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ĐỀ CHÍNH THỨC

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

Ngày thi: 05 tháng 10 năm 2020

Question 1. Choose the correct answer that best fits each blank. (10 points)

1. The main aim of the campaign is to raiseof the issue involved.
A. knowledge B. awareness C. attention D. acquaintance
2. Thousands of antibiotics, but only about thirty are in common use today.
A. are developing B. have been developing
C. have developed D. have been developed
3. I'm going to.....this magazinefor now and read it later.
A. put...on B. put...away C. put...aside D. put...together
4. John was the first person I sawhospital.
A. by leaving B. on leaving C. in leaving D. on to leave
5. The newspaper is owned by the Mearson Group,is Sir James Bex.
A. which chairman B. whose chairman C. who chairman D. chairman
6. If he's in trouble, it's his own fault, I personally wouldn'ta finger to help him.
A. lift B. turn C. bend D. raise
7. Iyou can swim so well and I can't.
A. hate B. hate that C. hate it that D. hate it
8. She has asked me toher sincere thanks to you for what you have done.
A. report B. convey C. transfer D. confide
9. Attime did I ever promise you a pay rise.
A. no B. all C. any D. some
10. We visitedlast year.
A. a medical famous Scottish school B. a famous medical Scottish school
C. a famous Scottish medical school D. a Scottish famous medical school
11. Although the new library service has been very successful, its future iscertain.
A. by all means B. by no means C. by any chance D. at any rate
12.you lend me your car, I won't tell anybody your secret.
A. As long as B. As far as C. In case D. Even if
13. - "Why do we need to get gas now? We have quite a bit left?"
- "This highway goes through some very empty country, and gas stations are"
A. at the drop of a hat B. a far cry from
C. a fish out of water D. few and far between
14. Although he didn't have a ticket, Kencome in.
A. could B. can C. might D. was allowed to
15. If you go into the swamp,alligators.
A. look into B. look up C. look over D. look out for
16. Is it necessary that Ihere tomorrow?
A. will be B. am being C. be D. am
17. His change of job has him with a new challenge in life.
A. led B. initiated C. presented D. introduced
18. The teacher had the students an essay on the positive and negative effects that modern technology has on children.

- A. to write B. to be written C. write D. writing
19. He said something about “green clouds”, but I haven’t the idea what he meant.
- A. faintest B. darkest C. dimmest D. weakest
- 20 Don’t worry Harry! That creepy video is just a(n) of fiction.
- A. piece B. feat C. work D. act

Question 2. Give the correct form of the words in parentheses. (5 points)

1. After his (expose) to the cold for such a long time, he developed hypothermia.
2. (Disturb) of the ecological balance in nature tends to have far reaching consequences on human life.
3. Within the last few decades the computer has become the most (dispense) piece of equipment in the office.
4. She’s so (mind) that she won’t let anything stand in the way of her ambition.
5. Beauty is in the eye of the (hold)
6. I don’t care if you had had too much to drink. Your behavior last night was quite (defend)
7. He’s so (decide)! He just can’t make up his mind.
8. Tom was accused of stealing some (confidence) documents.
9. No one wanted to (friend) the obnoxious boy, so he was alone.
10. Tom spoke (breathe) because he was so excited.

Question 3. Fill in each blank with a suitable PREPOSITION or PARTICLE. (5 points)

1. They setfor Paris at midnight.
2. She’s very nervous the new boss.
3. I’m faithful..... my principle.
4. Her latest novel is coming in paperback soon.
5. Joan threw books and papersthe room whilst trying to find her passport and her cheque book.
6. According to a recent survey, most people are.....good terms with their neighbors.
7. I find it hard not to surrenderthe temptation of having a chocolate ice-cream whenever I spend my time in the café.
8. My assistant will standfor me while I’m away.
9. After a three month training period Celia gave up the nursing coursethe grounds of having no vocation for this kind of work.
10. The carpet is designed to stand up a lot of wear and tear.

Question 4. The passage below contains TEN mistakes. Find the mistakes and then correct them. (10points)

Line	
1	Of the many unexplained phenomenon which continue to puzzle scientists and laymen like, the corn
2	circles of Southern England remain one of the most mysterious. These perfect-formed circles,
3	which, when they see from the air appear to have been inscribed with an enormous carving tool,
4	seem to be a part of a significant message; so far, however, nobody managed to decipher them,
5	and it is doubtful if anyone will ever be able to. But the main question – how the circles came to be
6	there – is just as far of being solved. Although several people had come forward claiming to have
7	made the circles themselves, scientists declare that it would be impossible for even a large group to
8	create shapes of such precision on so a large scale. These circles have become one of the strong
9	arguments in support of the existence of intelligent extra-terrestrial life forms.

Question 5. Read the text below and Fill in each blank with ONE suitable word. (5 points.)

Speed limit

A recent proposal to limit the speed cars can reach is proving controversial. The idea, put (1) _____ by the institute for Road Safety, involves (2) _____ vehicles with a communications box containing a digital map of the road network. When a car is in motion, the communications box – which knows how fast the vehicle is (3) _____ permitted to travel on a particular section of road – automatically regulates the car's speed. It (4) _____ becomes impossible for a vehicle fitted with such a (5) _____ to exceed the speed limit.

There are plans to (6) _____ motorists to drive into the centre of major cities, and a communication box could be used to identify vehicles that enter this zone. At present, each time a vehicle does so, its number (7) _____ is photographed. Then the number is compared (8) _____ a list of authorized vehicles, but this system is costly and (9) _____ from foolproof.

The system could be put in place quickly if the government wished as part the technology has already been developed for another purpose. Electronic vehicle identification is (10) _____ with some people, who regard it as an infringement of their rights. They would certainly object to a plan to restrict the limit of their cars, which may make the government hesitate to go through with it .

Question 6 . Choose the word that best fits each gap. (5 points)

Smart Dog!

Dogs are probably much clever than (1)..... people think, scientists say. They are (2)..... that dogs can count and that the animals try to (3)..... different messages through the pitch and pace of their barks. Animal behaviourists used to think their bark was simply a way of (4)..... attention. Now a new study suggests that individual dogs have (5)..... barks with a range of meanings. For example, dogs usually use high-pitched single barks when they are (6)..... from their owners and a lower, harsher super-bark when strangers (7)..... towards them or the doorbell rings.

Dogs also know when they are receiving fewer treats because they have a basic mathematical ability that (8)..... them to tell when one pile of objects is bigger than another. But to count, an animal has to recognize that each object in a set (9)..... to a single number and that the last number in a (10)..... represents the total number of objects.

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|-------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. A. mostly | B. most of | C. almost | D. most |
| 2. A. converted | B. persuaded | C. determined | D. convinced |
| 3. A. transfer | B. convey | C. bear | D. suggest |
| 4. A. paying | B. attracting | C. causing | D. devoting |
| 5. A. specific | B. exact | C. detailed | D. specialized |
| 6. A. split | B. detached | C. separated | D. divided |
| 7. A. approach | B. appear | C. draw | D. move |
| 8. A. assists | B. facilitates | C. enables | D. informs |
| 9. A. corresponds | B. ties | C. fits | D. complements |
| 10. A. sequence | B. system | C. progression | D. succession |

Question 7. Read the text below and then choose the best answer. (5 points)

Piracy began before the days of the Roman Empire when captured sailors and passengers were sold as slaves. Around the sixteenth and the seventeenth centuries, piracy became legitimized when famous English buccaneers were licensed by the government to attack Spanish fleets and merchant ships while Spain and England were not at war. The hiring of pirates caught on because the governments had difficulty protecting their ships and citizens from foreign pirates. In 1668, Sir Henry Morgan, one of the best known captains of a

conglomeration of pirate ships, practically declared a war on Jamaica. His lootings of Porto Bello, the Cuban coast, Maracaibo, and Panama earned him his title and the post of lieutenant governor of Jamaica. Numerous legends associated with his marine and coastal conquests have remained as part of the folklore both in England and in the Caribbean.

One of the most **brutal** pirates was Edward Teach, nicknamed “Blackbeard” for his long, thick beard, which he tied back over his ears with a ribbon. After the war between England and Spain ended and his services were no longer needed, he turned to piracy and terrorized the Virginia and Carolina coasts. In 1713, Teach lost a marine battle between his ships and the Virginia fleet and was never heard from again. Piracy **vanished** gradually with the onset of steam-powered seaboats that were too fast and too well equipped for a pirate frigate to overtake. The last strongholds of piracy were Pacific islands and coastal havens where boats with long galleys rowed by slaves engaged in plundering villages and capturing prisoners. British and Dutch navy patrols finally did away with these enclaves in 1863. However, till this day, piracy can be a profitable **endeavor** in remote parts of the world.

1. This passage is probably taken from a longer text on

A. plots and episodes in historical tragedies	B. marine treasures and excavations
C. the maritime history of England	D. illustrious characters in the coastal battles
2. It can be inferred from the passage that the English government

A. penalized pirates for crimes	B. employed pirates to its advantage
C. protected pirates as citizens	D. set out to control roving pirates
3. According to the passage, who was Captain Morgan?

A. A mythological figure	B. A famous salesman
C. The governor of Jamaica	D. A notorious buccaneer
4. The word “**conglomeration**” in bold is closest in meaning to

A. flight	B. fleet	C. combination	D. connection
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5. It can be inferred from the passage that Morgan’s feats became part of

A. the English language	B. the English heritage
C. maritime attractions	D. marine treasures
6. The word “**brutal**” in bold is closest in meaning to

A. brave	B. brusque	C. cruel	D. fashionable
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7. According to the passage, Edward Teach

A. competed with Morgan for fame and fortune	B. claimed portions of Virginia and Carolina
C. sought solace in the New World	D. had been employed in war
8. The word “**vanished**” in bold is closest in meaning to

A. disappeared	B. dispersed	C. vanquished	D. valorized
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9. The author of the passage implies that piracy

A. provided plots for novels	B. is universally condemned
C. has not been fully eradicated	D. has been completely absolved
10. The word “**endeavor**” in bold is closest in meaning to

A. activity	B. acumen	C. adversity	D. aggression
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Question 8. Read the article and choose the sentence A - G which best summarizes each paragraph (1-5) of the article. (5points). Example: [0] F

- A. An old problem with serious consequences
- B. Two new approaches, but can they solve the problem?
- C. Experts say 'Bring back maths!'
- D. A potentially tragic error
- E. Old methods are no longer satisfactory

F. We couldn't live without them

G. But they are here to stay

[0] _____

Our lives depend on computers. They control our money, transport, our exam results. Yet their programs are now so complex that no one can get rid of all the mistakes. Life without computers has become unimaginable. They are designed to look after so many boring but essential tasks - from microwave cooking to flying across the Atlantic - that we have become dependent on them.

[1] _____

But as the demands placed on computers grow, so have the number of incidents involving computer errors. Now computer experts are warning that the traditional ways of building computer systems are just not good enough to deal with complex tasks like flying planes or maintaining nuclear power stations. It is only a matter of time before a computer-made catastrophe occurs.

[2] _____

As early as 1889, a word entered the language that was to become all too familiar to computer scientists: a 'bug', meaning a mistake. For decades bugs and 'de-bugging' were taken to be part of every computer engineer's job. Everyone accepted that there would always be some mistakes in any new system. But 'safety critical' systems that fly planes, drive trains or control nuclear power stations can have bugs that could kill. This is obviously unacceptable.

[3] _____

One way to stop bugs in computer systems is to get different teams of programmers to work in isolation from each other. That way, runs the theory, they won't all make the same type of mistake when designing and writing computer codes. In fact research shows that programmers think alike, have the same type of training - and make similar mistakes. So even if they work separately, mistakes can still occur. Another technique is to produce back up systems that start to operate when the first system fails. This has been used on everything from the space shuttle to the A320 airbus, but unfortunately problems that cause one computer to fail can make all the others fail, too.

[4] _____

A growing number of computer safety experts believe the time has come to stop trying to 'patch up' computer systems. They say programmers have to learn to think clearly and to be able to demonstrate through mathematical symbols that the program cannot go seriously wrong. Until programmers learn to do this, we will probably just have to live with the results of computer bugs.

[5] _____

Of course, more often than not the errors are just annoying, but sometimes they can come close to causing tragedies. On the Picadilly line in London's Underground a driver who was going south along a track got confused while moving his empty train through a cross-over point. He started to head north straight at a south-bound train full of people. The computerized signaling system failed to warn him of impending disaster and it was only his quick human reactions that prevented a crash.

Question 10. Read the passage and do the tasks that follow. (5 points)

A.

Besides the earth's oceans, glacier ice is the largest source of water on earth. A glacier is a massive stream or sheet of ice that moves underneath itself under the influence of gravity. Some glaciers travel down mountains or valleys, while others spread across a large expanse of land. Heavily glaciated regions such as Greenland and Antarctica are called continental glaciers. These two ice sheets encompass more than 95% of the earth's glacial ice. The Greenland ice sheet is almost 10,000 feet thick in some areas, and the weight of this glacier is so heavy that much of the region has been depressed below sea level. Smaller glaciers that occur at higher elevations are called alpine or valley glaciers. Another way of classifying glaciers is in terms of their internal temperature. In temperate glaciers, the ice within the glacier is near its melting point. Polar glaciers, in contrast, always maintain temperatures far below melting.

B.

The majority of the earth's glaciers are located near the poles, though glaciers exist on all continents, including Africa and Oceania. The reason glaciers are generally formed in high alpine regions is that they require cold temperature throughout the year, in these areas where there is little opportunity for summer ablation (loss of mass), snow changes to compacted firm and then crystallized ice. During periods in which melting and evaporation exceed the amount of snowfall, glaciers will retreat rather than progress. While glaciers rely heavily on snowfall, other climatic conditions including freezing rain, avalanches and wind, contribute to their growth. One year of below average precipitation can stunt the growth of a glacier tremendously. With the rare exception of surging glaciers, a common glacier flows about 10 inches per day in the summer and 5 inches per day in the winter. The fastest glacial surge on record occurred in 1953, when the Kutiah Glacier in Pakistan grew more than 12 kilometers in three months.

C.

The weight and pressure of ice accumulation causes glacier movement. Glaciers move out from under themselves, via plastic deformation and basal slippage. First, the internal flow of ice crystals begins to spread outward and downward from the thickened snow pack also known as the zone of accumulation. Next, the ice along the ground surface begins to slip in the same direction. Seasonal thawing at the base of the glacier helps to facilitate this slippage. The middle of a glacier moves faster than the sides and bottom because there is no rock to cause friction. The upper part of a glacier rides on the ice below. As a glacier moves it carves out a U-shaped valley to a riverbed, but with much steeper walls and flatter bottom.

D.

Besides the extraordinary rivers of ice, glacial erosion creates other unique physical features in the landscape such as horns, fjords, hanging valleys, and cirques. Most of these landforms do not become visible until after glaciers have receded. Many are created by moraines, which occur at the sides and front of a glacier. Moraines are formed when material is picked up along the way and deposited in a new location. When many alpine glaciers occur on the same mountain, these moraines can create a horn. The matter horn, in the Swiss Alps is one of the most famous horns. Fjords, which are very common in Norway, are coastal valleys that fill with ocean water during a glacial retreat. Hanging valleys occur when two or more glacial valleys intersect at varying elevations. It is common for waterfalls to connect the higher and lower hanging valleys, such as in Yosemite National Park. A cirque is a large bowl-shaped valley that forms at the front of a glacier. Cirques often have a lip on their down slope that is deep enough to hold small lakes when the ice melts away.

E.

Glacier movement and shape shifting typically occur over hundreds of years. While presently about 10% of the earth land is covered with glaciers, it is believed that during the last Ice Age glaciers covered approximately 32% of the earth's surface. In the past century, most glaciers have been retreating rather flowing forward. It is unknown whether this glacial activity is due to human impact or natural causes, but by studying glacier movement, and comparing climate and agricultural profiles over hundreds of years, glaciologists can begin to understand environmental issues such as global warming.

Choose the most suitable heading for each paragraph

I. Glacial continents	V. Glaciers through the years
II. Formation and growth of Glaciers	VI. Types of Glaciers
III. Glacial Movement	VII. Glacial Effects on Landscape
IV. Glaciers in the last Ice Age	VIII. Glaciers in National Parks

- 1. Paragraph **A**
- 2. Paragraph **B**
- 3. Paragraph **C**
- 4. Paragraph **D**
- 5. Paragraph **E**

