

Học sinh làm bài vào giấy thi

A. LISTENING (2.0 points)

Part 1. Listen to a radio program and choose the best option A, B or C to answer the questions below. (0.6 points)

- 1. What source of inspiration does the first speaker refer to?**
A. a literary work B. a series of talks C. an unsolved mystery
- 2. According to Dr. Sanders, what is considered one of Earth's layers?**
A. the continents B. the atmosphere C. the oceans
- 3. What caused the drilling of the borehole to stop?**
A. reaching the limit of the crust.
B. the slow progression of the work.
C. an ability to cope with heat.
- 4. What does Dr. Sanders say was a good source of information for geologists?**
A. the movement of seismic waves.
B. lava that was released from volcanoes.
C. the changing frequency of earthquakes.
- 5. What does Dr. Sanders imply about computer modelling?**
A. It has disproved old theories.
B. He has little faith in it.
C. The results are not definitive.
- 6. What is the main purpose of this report?**
A. to evaluate ideas in a science fiction novel.
B. to inform people about an aspect of geology.
C. to announce new developments in the field.

Part 2. Listen to the second radio program and choose the best option A, B or C to answer the questions below. (0.6 points)

- 7. How does Maria define free trade?**
A. Economic agents trade with each other, free of official involvement.
B. Trading blocs give preferential access to participating countries.
C. An economic system regulates tariffs on imports and exports.
- 8. What does Maria say about NAFTA today?**
A. Everyone agrees it caused damage.
B. It no longer exists.
C. It is no longer of interest.
- 9. According to Maria, what was a clear result of NAFTA?**
A. subsidies for farmers in the USA.
B. a weakening of the Mexican economy.
C. loss of income for farmers in the USA.
- 10. What does Brain imply about people's perception of how free trade affects the environment?**
A. People believe it helps improve the environment for everyone involved.
B. Most people realize the affluent country accepts the most environmental risk.
C. People in affluent countries ignore the environmental impact on poor countries.
- 11. What does Maria say is the consequence of free trade for workers everywhere?**
A. Their jobs will disappear.
B. They will be unable to afford what the produce.
C. They will be forced to accept pay cuts.
- 12. What is the main purpose of this report?**
A. to explore the global effects of free trade.
B. to explain the relationship of the environment and the economy.
C. to argue that NAFTA had negative consequences.

Part 3. You will hear a talk about diet. Complete the sentences with a word or a short phrase. (0.8 points)

It isn't clear to the speaker whether people should take (13) _____.
The Harvard study focused on the (14) _____ of a large number of middle-aged men.
Tomatoes are rich in a particular antioxidant which might have some kind of (15) _____.
People's (16) _____ may be extended by eating foods popular in the Mediterranean region.
Dr Keys did research into the (17) _____ of heart disease.
Dr Keys found that American men in their early fifties were much more likely to suffer from heart disease than their peers in (18) _____.
Olive oil, like other unsaturated fats, seems to provide real (19) _____.
It is important to look at the whole diet and lifestyle associated with it rather than seek a (20) _____.

B. LEXICO- GRAMMAR (3.0 points)

Part 1. Choose the best answer to each of the following questions. (1.0 point)

- He was _____ intensively before the tennis tournament.
A. practised B. coached C. learned D. taught
- Our journey was _____ by the icy roads, which forced us to drive very slowly.
A. obstructed B. impeded C. barred D. blocked
- I left my house in a hurry and my bedroom was _____ with clothes.
A. scattered B. strewn C. dispersed D. sprinkled
- In spite of his stammer, he rose to the _____ and delivered a fascinating speech.
A. top B. occasion C. bait D. situation
- 'How often do you visit your parents?' – '_____ so often, as they live some distance away.'
A. Even B. Never C. Ever D. Every
- It is possible to _____ out of the pension scheme if you do not wish to participate.
A. back B. charge C. opt D. break
- The announcement about job losses has _____ consequences for the firm.
A. hard-hitting B. far-reaching C. never-ending D. wide-ranging
- Mr. Green supposes, _____, that he will retire at 60.
A. like most people did B. as most of people
C. like most people do D. as do most people
- Jeremy's friends were fond of him _____ because of his generosity.
A. even less B. at least C. not least D. still less
- Jasper's work experience will allow him to hit _____ when he starts his new job next week.
A. a failure B. rock bottom C. the ground running D. from bad to worse
- Unfortunately, we only have one position and it must go to the _____ candidate.
A. wildest B. highest C. strongest D. greatest
- You've got one last chance to take this exam and pass, so you'd better _____ and do some work.
A. take off B. scrape through C. knuckle down D. excel at
- The money laundering scandal led to the minister's _____ fall from political power.
A. prodigious B. precipitous C. dismal D. persistent
- A major political party is _____ the campaign for tighter gun controls in the wake of last month's shooting.
A. procuring B. setting C. spearheading D. fulfilling
- The mayor's _____ is an imposing two-storey house set on a hill above the town.
A. residence B. allotment C. bungalow D. sky-scraper
- People put their rubbish bins out into the narrow _____ which runs behind the row of houses.
A. by-pass B. ring road C. dead-end D. alley
- Although he was a hardened criminal, his one _____ feature was his love of children.
A. saving B. redeeming C. recovering D. acquitting

18. Any object that is in motion has _____ energy; the word is derived from the Greek for 'movement'.

- A. kinetic B. potential C. mechanical D. electric

19. Despite all the interruptions, he _____ with his work.

- A. stuck at B. held on C. hung out D. pressed on

20. When I got stuck in the elevator, I was scared out of my _____.

- A. brains B. head C. wits D. nerves

Part 2. Complete the following text with the correct forms of the words given in the brackets. (1.0 point)

COPING SKILLS FOR HAPPIER COUPLES

Psychologists agree that conflicts are inevitable in almost any long-term (1) _____ (RELATE); however, what matters most is the way in which they are resolved rather than the sources of the (2) _____ (AGREE) themselves. According to recent studies, the methods that couples use to settle their differences are crucial to the success of the outcome.

One of the interesting findings is that although (3) _____ (EXCESS) aggressive behavior patterns are obviously (4) _____ (DESIRE), what must be avoided at all costs is the (5) _____ (SUPPRESS) of anger, as feelings of resentment can lead a relationship to break down (6) _____ (RETRIEVE).

It is essential for couples to communicate when things start going wrong, and successful conflict (7) _____ (RESOLVE) involves a three stage process. Firstly, one partner should explain precisely what the problem is and should try and remain as calm and (8) _____ (EMOTION) as possible. Secondly, the couple should discuss the specific problem in detail, taking care not to rake up old grievances. Finally, and perhaps most (9) _____ (IMPORTANCE), there should be negotiation until a (10) _____ (SATISFY) agreement is reached. This may not mean that their problem will be solved, but even this is preferable to allowing a problem to rankle.

Part 3. Identify 5 mistakes in the following passage and correct them. (0.5 point)

Line	
1	For many centuries, the question of how our minds work was left to theologians and philosophers. But at the beginning of the twentieth century, a new science, experimental psychology emerged, which the speculative theories of the past were confirmed or disproved by the scientific method. In the forefront of this research was J B Watson. His area of interest was the origin of human emotions. Do we learn them, or do we have them when we were born? In particular, Watson wanted to study the fear, and was prepared to go to whichever lengths to study his theory.
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	

C. READING

Part 1. Read the following passage and decide which answer (A, B, C, or D) best fits each gap. (0.5 point)

It only requires the completion of the reconstruction of the human genetic map for a whole host of hereditary disease to be (1) _____. Originally, it was forecast that the venture would take until the beginning of the 21st century to be accomplished. At present, it is clear that the task can be finished much earlier. Hundreds of scholars have gone to (2) _____ to help (3) _____ the mystery of the human genetic structure with an ardent hope for (4) _____ mankind from disorders such as cancer, cystic fibrosis or arthritis.

The progress in this incredible undertaking is (5) _____ by an accurate interpretation of the information contained in the chromosomes forming the trillions of the cells in the human body. Locating and characterizing every single gene may (6) _____ an implausible assignment, but very considerable (7) _____ has already been made. What we know by now is that the hereditary code is assembled in DNA, some parts of which may be diseased and (8) _____ to the uncontrollable transmission of the damaged code from parents to their children.

Whereas work at the completion of the human genome may last for a few years more, notions like gene therapy or genetic engineering don't (9) _____ much surprise any longer. Their potential application has already been examined in the effective struggle against many viruses or in

the genetic treatment of blood disorders. The hopes are, then, that hundreds of maladies that humanity is (10) _____ with at the present might eventually cease to exist in the not too distant future.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. A. terminated | B. interfered | C. eradicated | D. disrupted |
| 2. A. maximum | B. utmost | C. supreme | D. extremes |
| 3. A. dissolve | B. interrogate | C. respond | D. unravel |
| 4. A. liberating | B. surviving | C. insulating | D. averting |
| 5. A. dependent | B. reliant | C. qualified | D. conditioned |
| 6. A. sound | B. hear | C. voice | D. perceive |
| 7. A. headline | B. heading | C. headway | D. headship |
| 8. A. amiable | B. conceivable | C. evocative | D. conducive |
| 9. A. evoke | B. institute | C. discharge | D. encourage |
| 10. A. aggravated | B. teased | C. persecuted | D. plagued |

Part 2. Read the text and use only ONE word to fill in each gap. (0.5 point)

In the modern world, there is a wealth of leisure activities to choose from. Entertainment industries (1) _____ for your leisure time. You can watch TV, listen to music, go to an art gallery or concert or, of course, read a book. Sometimes it seems that reading is neglected because, even if you are a fast reader, it can take a considerable (2) _____ of time to finish a novel, for example. But in the modern world, time is something that can be in (3) _____ supply. Book publishers have not been slow to (4) _____ this and are now selling a product which needn't take up as much of your time but still tells you an excellent story. The new product is the audio book- cassette recording (5) _____ shortened novels often read by well-known personalities or the author themselves. Audiobooks are relatively new, but people are becoming more (6) _____ of them and sales are increasing all the time. One of the attractions of audiobooks is that they are (7) _____ listening to the radio, only better. You can listen to what you want, when you want, and you won't ever (8) _____ anything. Much of their appeal lies in their flexibility. They allow you to do other things (9) _____ you are listening, such as driving or doing the housework. For some people audiobooks can be a much more enjoyable (10) _____ of gaining knowledge than reading.

Part 3. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions. (1. 0 point)

GENETICS

In the 1860s, an Austrian botanist and monk named Gregor Mendel began studying the characteristics of pea plants. Specifically, he was interested in the way in which pea plants passed on their characteristics to their offspring. Mendel chose to work with pea plants because they are not self-pollinating. Unlike some plants, pea plants are distinctly male or female, and require the presence of a pea plant of the opposite sex for pollination. In this way, they are roughly analogous to humans and all other mammals, and it is for this reason that Mendel chose to study them.

In his experiments, Mendel selected seven distinct traits in pea plants: such as plants producing round seeds versus those producing wrinkled seeds, or tall plants versus short plants. Mendel then spent years breeding plants with different combinations of traits and observing the results. What he concluded was that each trait is controlled by a gene which is passed down by parents. For example, there is gene for pea plants with round seeds and one for plants with wrinkled seeds. Mendel also concluded that a new pea plant must inherit a full set of genes from each of its parents. In cases, where a plant inherited the gene for round seeds from one parent and the gene for wrinkled seeds from **the other**, the new plants would have round seeds. This led Mendel to conclude that some genes are dominant, and others are recessive. Characteristics which are controlled by recessive genes, like wrinkle seeds in pea plants, only surface if an organism inherits the recessive gene from both of its parents.

Although it was greatly expanded upon in the 20th century, Mendel's basis theory has stood up to more than one hundred years of scientific **scrutiny**, and a whole field of scientific study, genetics, has arisen around it. It is now known that Mendel's genes are actually long strands of a complex molecule called DNA. Each gene carries instructions for the production of a certain protein, and it is these proteins which determine the traits of an organism. We also know that genes are transmitted in structures called chromosomes, long chains of genes. Humans have 46

chromosomes, receiving 23 from their mother and 23 from their father. Actually, each set of 23 is basically a complete genetic package, but since some genes are dominant and some are recessive, the **redundancy** evens out.

Mendel's observations led him to a simple and elegant theory of heredity, but while the basis of his theory will stand, reality has not proven to be quite as simple as theory. Any living organism has thousands of genes. For example, fruit flies have about 13,000 sets of genes, and humans have somewhere between 20,000 and 30,000 adding to the complexity implied by the sheer numbers of genes is the fact that many traits are polygenic; that is, they are controlled by a combination of tens or even hundreds of genes, rather than by a single gene as Mendel had **envisioned**. So, while his experiments produced black and white results (a pea plant had either round or wrinkled seeds), the interactions of genes in determining traits are often not so straightforward, and there may be hundreds or thousands of possible outcomes.

Genetics has had a huge impact on the first years of the 21st century. While earlier scientists were largely limited to investigating the genes of organisms and classifying which genes controlled which traits, recent advances in chemistry and molecular biology have actually allowed scientists to begin to alter those genes. The implications of this development are nearly infinite. While still in its infancy, this new science, called genetic engineering, has allowed scientists to change organisms in fundamental ways. Scientists can now deactivate harmful genes, promote the function of useful genes, or introduce foreign genes into an organism to produce an entirely new trait.

1. **Mendel's reason for choosing pea plants for his experiments was that _____**
 - A. they were easier to breed than other types of plants.
 - B. their method of reproduction was similar to that of mammals.
 - C. they passed interesting characteristics to their offspring.
 - D. he was interested in studying why some plants are self-pollinating.
2. **The phrase "the other" in the passage refers to _____.**
 - A. trait
 - B. seed
 - C. gene set
 - D. parent
3. **What led Mendel to conclude that some genes were recessive?**
 - A. In some cases, pea plants completely failed to inherit characteristics from their parents.
 - B. Some of his pea plants produced seeds that were progressively more and more wrinkled.
 - C. Some characteristics only seemed to surface if both parents had that characteristic.
 - D. In some cases, his pea plants did not seem to inherit a full set of genes from each parent.
4. **The word "scrutiny" in the passage is closest in meaning to _____.**
 - A. investigation
 - B. opposition
 - C. application
 - D. theory
5. **All of the following are mentioned in the passage as supplements to Mendel's original theory EXCEPT _____**
 - A. an explanation of how some genes dominate others.
 - B. the chemical description of genes.
 - C. the counting of genes and gene grouping in organisms.
 - D. the manipulation of genes to produce specific traits.
6. **What is ultimately responsible for the production of specific traits in an organism?**
 - A. The replication of chromosomes.
 - B. The production of proteins within the organism.
 - C. The use of proteins to create DNA in the organism.
 - D. The structural complexity of the DNA molecule.
7. **What fact complicates Mendel's theory?**
 - A. The fact that many traits are controlled by several genes.
 - B. The fact that the exact numbers of genes for organism are uncertain.
 - C. The fact that organisms can have very different numbers of genes.
 - D. The fact that Mendel had only thought in black and white terms.
8. **What can be inferred about the genetic makeup of organisms?**
 - A. Humans have the highest number of genes that are polygenic.
 - B. Their traits are actually impossible to predict.
 - C. Only organisms that lack polygenetic traits are properly understood.
 - D. More advanced organisms generally have higher numbers of gene sets.
9. **The word "envisioned" in the passage is closest in meaning to _____.**
 - A. imagined
 - B. required
 - C. represented
 - D. tested

10. Which of the following is NOT true?

- A. According to Mendel, traits were passed down through genes, which could either be recessive or dominant.
- B. Mendel's basic theory has proved to be very complicated.
- C. Humans have 46 long chains of genes.
- D. Thanks to genetic engineering, scientists can now make fundamental changes to organisms.

Part 4. Read and answer the questions (1.0 point)

You are going to read an article about obesity. For question 1-10 choose from the sections A-E. The sections may be chosen more than once.

A Modern Health Problem

A There is growing concern about the way we view food, which goes beyond the 'do we live to eat or eat to live?' debate. More and more children are leading inactive lifestyles and are suffering from obesity. In the 1990s and early years of this century, tobacco-related diseases were the main problem, but aggressive anti-smoking campaigns caused the focus of concern to shift. In this decade, obesity appears to be the major health concern with far-reaching repercussions. Obese children suffer taunts and bullying from their peers and this, instead of causing them to rethink their eating habits, may perpetuate the vicious circle; in other words, these children turn to 'comfort eating' which adds to their weight problem.

Researchers have noted that some children are doing less than one or two minutes of 'moderate activity' in an hour, which is an alarming reduction on the results of previous studies. The problem seems to be worse in teenage girls than in their male counterparts, with older children getting much less exercise than younger ones.

B Many parents realise that their children are overweight, but do not know enough about nutrition to give their offspring the support they need to help them change their lifestyles. Given time pressures from work and family, a growing number of people rely on pre-cooked convenience foods or quick fry-ups, thus exacerbating the problem. In general, there is some recognition of the situation. For example, at 'Weight Loss Camps', obese children, along with their slightly less overweight peers, learn to read food labels and understand the nutritional content of food, or lack of it, eat healthily and exercise. This experience can also increase their confidence in themselves, as they are surrounded by youngsters who are in the same boat. But, by and large, not enough is being done.

C Schools are partly to blame, as they have marginalized physical education due to time limitations. Also, in many cases, they have bowed to financial pressure and sold off playing fields, often in order to buy more up-to-date computers, which in turn encourage sedentary lifestyles. The food industry must also shoulder some of the responsibility, as their advertising campaigns promote foodstuffs which are high in fat and sugar. Advertisements frequently feature such products as fizzy drinks, king-size chocolate bars and ever larger packets of crisps. These are attractive to families on low incomes because you now get more for the same price as the original, smaller portions. However, children who have large bags of crisps or bars of chocolate in their school lunchboxes don't save half for the next day; they eat the whole thing. It would appear that fast-food marketing people have seized upon children as being brand-loyal from cradle grave. They therefore target small children with free toys, a worrying trend which, some believe, warrants government action.

D Some campaigners want governments to treat the fast-food industry as they do the tobacco industry, insisting that foods with a high fat or sugar content should carry an official health warning. They would also like a ban on vending machines in schools, as it is estimated that one fifth of children get more than 20 per cent of their energy from sugar, with 5 per cent of that coming from

the consumption of fizzy drinks. Of course, children are not the only ones to suffer from obesity. In one survey, only 40 per cent of adults claim to regularly sit down for a meal, which means that the majority are eating on the hoof. Only around 30 per cent say that they cook all their own meals. It becomes reasonably obvious that this is so when you look around you in the street or in an underground station. Walking and talking are interspersed with eating and drinking; people carry a can to swig from, and clutch food to scoff.

E We live in a culture which actively promotes fast food while simultaneously showing images of svelte models who are supposedly the ultimate in ‘beauty’. The majority of US could never achieve this perfect look, given our lifestyle and diet. This fact, in turn, gives rise to both overeating and its extreme opposite, anorexia. It is obviously time for US to take a close look at our relationship to food. The recommended daily diet, at least according to some experts, consists of at least five portions of fruit and vegetables, some protein (but not too much) and only a few carbohydrates. No one would deny, however, that the occasional lapse would be acceptable. Remember the old adage: a little of what you fancy does you good!

1. Activists are demanding more action from the authorities in order to tackle the problem of obesity.
2. Enjoying unhealthy foods in moderation occasionally shouldn't be forbidden.
3. In the past, other public health issues were seen as more important than obesity.
4. It isn't uncommon for adults to eat quickly while they are on the move.
5. A lack of information limits the assistance that some people can give to others.
6. Contemporary culture often promotes ideals which are virtually unattainable.
7. Mistreatment of youngsters who are overweight can often result in the problem becoming worse.
8. Mistreatment of youngsters who are overweight can often result in the problem becoming worse.
9. Children may have access to fewer areas where they can play sports than they did in the past.
10. Giving overweight children the opportunity to socialize with one another can boost their self-esteem.

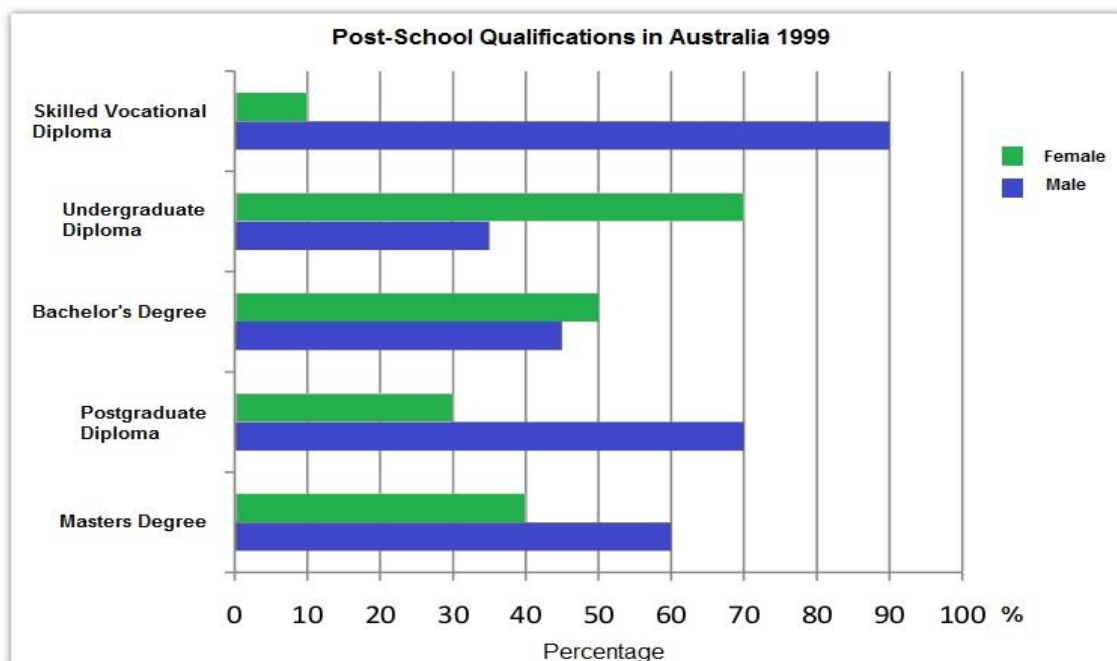
D. WRITING (2.5 points)

Part 1. Graph description (1.0 point)

The chart below shows the different levels of post-school qualifications in Australia and the proportion of men and women who held them in 1999.

Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features and make comparisons where relevant.

Write at least 150 words.



Part 2. Write an essay to answer the following question. (1.5 points)

As more and more students enter universities, academic qualifications are becoming devalued. To get ahead in many professions, more than one degree is now required, and in the future it is likely that people will take a number of degree courses before even starting work. This is an undesirable situation.

Do you agree or disagree?

Write at least 250 words.