

Môn thi: **TIẾNG ANH**
Thời gian thi: **180** phút (không kể thời gian giao đề)
Ngày thi: 12/9/2021
Đề thi có **11** trang

- Thí sinh không được sử dụng tài liệu, kể cả từ điển.
- Giám thị không giải thích gì thêm.

I. LISTENING

HƯỚNG DẪN PHẦN THI NGHE HIỂU

- Bài nghe gồm 4 phần; mỗi phần được nghe 2 lần, mỗi lần cách nhau 05 giây; mở đầu và kết thúc mỗi phần nghe có tín hiệu.
- Mở đầu và kết thúc bài nghe có tín hiệu nhạc. Thí sinh có 02 phút để hoàn chỉnh bài trước tín hiệu nhạc kết thúc bài nghe.
- Mọi hướng dẫn cho thí sinh (bằng tiếng Anh) đã có trong bài nghe.

Part 1. For questions 1-5, listen to a talk about top five artificial intelligence colleges. What does the speaker say about each college? Choose five answer from the box and write the correct letter, A-I, in the corresponding numbered boxes provided.

- A. provides students with both courses and research prospects in its lab.
- B. first began its research into artificial intelligence around six decades ago.
- C. offers prominent graduates with enormous career opportunities right at home in South California.
- D. had its first artificial intelligence research center established in 2015.
- E. is one of the best video game colleges and holds the first spot in the list of AI institutes.
- F. has one of the most cutting-edge lab for research and robotics in the world.
- G. includes more than two dozen faculty members and over a hundred graduate students.
- H. makes investments in both technical and ethical aspects of using AI.
- I. makes a name for itself as the most prominent lab worldwide.

Colleges

1. Harvard University
2. University of California, Berkeley
3. Massachusetts Institute of Technology
4. Stanford University
5. Carnegie Mellon University

Part 2: For questions 6-10, listen to a report about live chicken feed and complete the summary below. Write NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS taken from the recording in each blank.

- Woodland, which houses thousands of (6) _____ chickens and millions of black soldier fly larvae, is a family-run farm in Cambridgeshire.
- At Woodland, the chickens' diet now consists of home-grown insects, which are produced by an AI system that can directly upcycle by-products, rather than (7) _____ wheat as previously.
- To (8) _____ the process of insect production for farmers is the aim of Better Origin, the University of Cambridge spin-out running the trial.

- The performance of each insect tray can be tracked using a (9) _____ which processes data analyzed by computer vision systems.
- The farmer cited excellent feather coverage and (10) _____ as reasons why he was happy with the trial.

Part 3. You will hear part of an interview with Miriam Baker, a psychologist, about how social media has changed self-expression. For questions 11-15, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which fits best according to what you hear.

11. According to Miriam, what is the main reason people feel the need to create perfect images of their lives on social media?

- A They are hoping to attract more friends.
- B They want their lives to seem more exciting.
- C They are in need of validation.
- D They have very unhappy lives.

12. In Miriam's view, the average user of social media is

- A driven and only interested in self-gratification.
- B lonely and looking for meaningful connections.
- C curious and concerned with their surroundings.
- D volatile and confused about what they want.

13. When discussing her own experience with social media, Miriam reveals

- A her unexpected pleasure at the response.
- B her desire to engage with it more.
- C her worry of becoming addicted.
- D her anxiety of not being accepted.

14. Miriam compares media in the past with social media today to

- A highlight the reduction in consumption.
- B focus on the differing subject matter.
- C explain the difference in the audience.
- D illustrate the variety of content.

15. What advice does Miriam give about combating 'Digital Narcissism'?

- A Be true to who you really are.
- B Try to post more meaningful content.
- C Focus on others and not yourself.
- D Do things that increase your self-esteem

Part 4. You will hear an expert talking about seaweed and its uses. For questions 16-25, complete the sentences with a word or short phrase.

Seaweed has been eaten since ancient times in 16 _____.

Seaweed isn't fattening, but it contains various 17 _____ as well as carbohydrates and proteins.

Before nori is dried, it is 18 _____ in colour.

A snack enjoyed by 19 _____ is rice enclosed in a sheet of seaweed.

To cultivate nori, the Japanese put spores on 20 _____ and wait for them to grow into fronds of seaweed before harvesting them.

In Britain, factories making 21 _____ used to burn kelp because it contains large quantities of potash and soda.

In Scotland, kelp was gathered from the shore and used as 22 _____ on fields.

23 _____, which is traditionally eaten for breakfast in part of Wales, is made from a seaweed that is very much like nori.

As seaweed is high in 24 _____, it can be used to make medicine.

One day, seaweed may be used to produce 25 _____ on long journeys in outer space.

II. LEXICO-GRAMMAR

Part 1. For questions 26-40, choose the correct answer A, B, C, or D to each of the following questions. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided.

26. You say you need new clothes but your wardrobe is full to _____ with dresses.

- A. overflowing
- B. overfilling
- C. overlaying
- D. overstepping

27. The economic situation makes many people unwilling to take the _____ and open their own businesses.

- A. initiative B. bull C. plunge D. opportunity
28. Looking after a house, four children, a lazy husband and two dogs is real _____.
- A. labour B. drudgery C. toil D. grind
29. Serena is still _____ ignorant of the fact that she is about to be made redundant.
- A. blissfully B. decorously C. jubilantly D. ecstatically
30. I'm afraid we got our _____ crossed — I thought my husband would be picking up the children and he thought I was doing it.
- A. minds B. purposes C. wires D. fingers
31. Marlene is quite _____ - I don't know she manages to fit everything in.
- A. inexhaustible B. tiresome C. inexorable D. indefatigable
32. The princess's nanny's autobiography really gives the _____ on life among the royals.
- A. show-down B. know-how C. low-down D. look-out
33. Anyone who lies under oath will be charged with _____ the course of justice.
- A. perverting B. inverting C. converting D. diverting
34. You can try reformatting your computer, but once you open that _____, you'll probably be working on it for days.
- A. apple of discord B. can of worms C. load of cobblers D. spot of bother
35. I've searched _____ for that old photo album, but I can't find it anywhere.
- A. high and low B. long and short C. straight and narrow D. thick and thin
36. Sheila swore that she would _____ after she figured out that I had started the rumor about her.
- A. fight shy of me B. get even with me C. lie heavy on me D. run afoul of me
37. As a celebrity he was rather unusual in that he preferred to _____ the limelight in as much as was possible.
- A. gorge B. renege C. milk D. shun
38. _____, the diners settled the bill and left the restaurant.
- A. Having hunger satisfied B. Their hunger satisfied
C. Hunger been satisfied D. Satisfying their hunger
39. I don't like the way that Jack is always trying to _____ trouble between us.
- A. dish out B. rub up C. stir up D. spark out
40. Most sociologists agree that the problem of discrimination is not _____ to any country.
- A. original B. peculiar C. particular D. typical

Part 2. For questions 41-45, write the correct form of each bracketed word in the numbered space in the boxes provided. 0 has been done as an example.

The Net Generation have grown up in an environment (0. SIGNIFY) **significantly** _____ different from the one most higher education faculty, staff, and administrators experienced during their (41. DEVELOP) _____ years. Such changes have caused higher education institutions to examine its policies, practices, and application of information systems to create more efficient operations and more effective student services. Therefore, the need to provide improved student support services has never been greater. In recent years, the cost of higher education has continued to increase, often (42. PACE) _____ other economic indicators. As tuition increases, external pressures from students, parents, legislators, and alumni to contain costs mount. At the same time, Net Generation students expect improved and comprehensive services from the academy.

The (43. AVAILABLE) _____ of technological solutions for student services has been maximized. The plethora of enterprise-wide solutions, outsourcing opportunities, and on-campus development tools provide a wide range of options for the design and (44. DEPLOY) _____ of responsive student services.

Although the delivery of student services is not about technology, it is about using technology wisely. The use of technology requires a strong partnership between service providers and technologists. The Net Generation's expectations for student services are high and rising. The opportunities for us to respond to—and even exceed—these expectations are equally (45. BOUND) _____.

III. READING

Part 1. For questions 46-55, fill each of the following numbered blanks with ONE suitable word. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided.

FOOD PRODUCTION VERSUS BIODIVERSITY

A life of poverty and famine is all too common a problem in Africa. For the foreseeable (46)_____, it would seem that agricultural development provides the only means of alleviating the situation and the prospect of agricultural expansion is certainly welcome, if, however, (47)_____ to sustainability are to be avoided. Any (48)_____ development will need to be carefully managed. For example, although Africa retains much of its biodiversity, agricultural expansion into sensitive areas could (49)_____ aggravate declines that are already becoming apparent. Increased agricultural production is needed to (50)_____ the world's growing population but brings with it the risk of knock-on (51)_____, such as an increase in greenhouse gas emissions. Every such increase (52)_____ us closer to an ecological crisis point and so puts added pressure (53)_____ the global life-support systems upon which agriculture (54)_____ depends. Such tensions are, of course, by no means unique to Africa and new approaches to the problem are clearly needed on a (55)_____ scale.

Part 2. For questions 56-69, read the following passage and do the tasks that follow.

THINK HAPPY

It's no joke: even scientists at the Royal Society are now taking the search for the source of happiness very seriously

- A.** What would Sir Isaac Newton have made of it? There he was, painted in oils, gazing down at one of the strangest meetings that the Royal Society, Britain's most august scientific body, has ever held. If Newton had flashed a huge grin, it would have been completely appropriate, for beneath him last week a two-day conference was unfolding on a booming new field of science: investigating what makes people happy. Distinguished professors strode up to the podium, including one eminent neurologist armed with videos of women giggling at comedy films; another was a social scientist brandishing statistics on national cheerfulness. Hundreds of other researchers sat scribbling notes on how to produce more smiles.
- B.** The decision by the Royal Society to pick 'the science of wellbeing' from hundreds of applications for conferences on other topics is no laughing matter. It means that the investigation of what makes people happy is being taken very seriously indeed. 'Many philosophies and religions have studied this subject, but scientifically it has been ignored,' said Dr Nick Baylis, a Cambridge University psychologist and one of the conference organizers. 'For the Royal Society to give us its countenance is vital, because that states that what we are doing deserves to be acknowledged and investigated by the best scientific minds.'
- C.** At first sight, the mission of Baylis – and the growing number of other scientists working on happiness research – appears fanciful. They want to deploy scientifically rigorous methods to determine why some people are lastingly happy while others tend to misery. Then they envisage spreading the secret of happiness across the globe and, in short, increasing the sum of human happiness. 'If someone is happy, they are more popular and also healthier, they live longer and are more productive at work. So it is very much worth having,' he says.
- D.** Baylis, the only 'positive psychology' lecturer in Britain, knows that the aims of happiness research might sound woolly, so he is at pains to distance himself from the brigades of non-academic self-help gurus. He refers to 'life satisfaction' and 'wellbeing' and emphasizes that his work, and that of others at the conference, is grounded in solid research. So what have the scientists discovered – has a theory of happiness been defined yet?
- E.** According to Professor Martin Seligman, probably the world's leading figure in this field, happiness could be but a train ride – and a couple of questionnaires – away. It was Seligman, a psychologist from Pennsylvania University, who kick-started the happiness science movement with a speech he made as President of the American Psychological Association (APA). Why, asked Seligman, shocking delegates at an APA conference, does science only investigate suffering? Why not look into what steps increase happiness, even for those who are not depressed, rather than simply seek to assuage pain? For a less well-known scientist, the speech could have spelt the end of a career, but instead Seligman landed funding of almost £18m to follow his hunch. He has been in regular contact with hundreds of other researchers and practicing psychologists around the world, all the while conducting polls and devising strategies for increasing happiness.

- F. His findings have led him to believe that there are three main types of happiness. First, there is 'the pleasant life' – the kind of happiness we usually gain from sensual pleasures such as eating and drinking or watching a good film. Seligman blames Hollywood and the advertising industry for encouraging the rest of us, wrongly as he sees it, to believe that lasting happiness is to be found that way. Second, there is 'the good life', which comes from enjoying something we are good or talented at. The key to this, Seligman believes, lies in identifying our strengths and then taking part in an activity that uses them. Third, there is 'the meaningful life'. The most lasting happiness, Seligman says, comes from finding something you believe in and then putting your strengths at its service. People who are good at communicating with others might thus find long-lasting happiness through becoming involved in politics or voluntary work, while a rock star wanting to save the world might find it in organizing a charity concert.
- G. Achieving 'the good life' and 'the meaningful life' is the secret of lasting happiness, Seligman says. For anybody unsure of how to proceed, he has an intriguing idea. To embark on the road to happiness, he suggests that you need a pen, some paper and, depending on your location, a railway ticket. First, identify a person to whom you feel a deep debt of gratitude but have never thanked properly. Next, write a 300-word essay outlining how important the help was and how much you appreciate it. Then tell them you need to visit, without saying what for, turn up at their house and read them the essay. The result: tears, hugs and deeper, longer-lasting happiness, apparently, than would come from any amount of champagne.
- H. Skeptics may insist that science will always remain a clumsy way of investigating and propagating happiness and say that such things are better handled by artists, writers and musicians – if they can be handled at all. And not everybody at the conference was positive about the emerging science. Lewis Wolpert, professor of biology as applied to medicine at University College London, who has written a bestseller about his battle with depression, said: 'If you were really totally happy, I'd be very suspicious. I think you wouldn't do anything, you'd just sort of sit there in a treacle of happiness. There's a whole world out there, and unless you have a bit of discomfort, you'll never actually do anything.'

Questions 56-59: The reading passage consists of eight paragraphs marked A-H. Which paragraph contains the following information? Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided.

56. A view that complete happiness may not be a desirable goal.
 57. A reference to the potential wider outcomes of conducting research into happiness.
 58. An implication of the fact that the conference was held at all.
 59. A statement concerning the possible outcome of expressing a certain view in public.

Questions 60-63: Complete the sentences below with words taken from the passage. Use NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS for each answer. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided.

60. At the conference, research into happiness was referred to as the _____.
 61. Baylis and others intend to use _____ to find out what makes people happy or unhappy.
 62. Baylis gives classes on the subject of _____.
 63. Baylis says he should not be categorized among the _____ who do not have academic credentials.

Questions 64-69: Complete the summary below using words from the box. Write your answers A-T in the corresponding numbered boxes provided.

A. confidence	F. entertainment	K. incentive	P. readership
B. thrill	G. perseverance	L. illusion	Q. effort
C. ability	H. theory	M. celebration	R. participation
D. ego	I. permanence	N. leadership	S. engagement
E. exaggeration	J. concept	O. conviction	T. support

SELIGMAN'S CATEGORIES OF HAPPINESS

Seligman's first type of happiness involves the enjoyment of pleasures such as (64)_____. He believes that people should not be under the (65)_____ that such things lead to happiness that is not just temporary. His second type is related to (66)_____. Identification of this should lead to (67)_____ and the result is 'the good life'. His third type involves

having a strong (68)_____ and doing something about it for the benefit of others. This, according to Seligman, leads to happiness that has some (69)_____.

Part 3: You are going to read an extract from a journal. Seven paragraphs have been removed from the passage. For questions 70-76, choose from paragraphs A-H the one which fits each gap. There is ONE extra paragraph which you do not need to use. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided.

The Ikea Museum

There is no mistaking the Ikea Museum. The room sets for each decade are arranged inside giant cardboard boxes. One glass cabinet is dedicated to a single meatball on a fork. Another displays a humble Allen key, giver of life to flat-pack furniture.

70.

All the furnishing heroes of the company's 73-year history are here. There is a black leather Klippan sofa from 1984, just five years after the bestselling couch was launched - initially to a lukewarm response. There is a Poem chair from 1977, with its gracefully bent wooden arms - it would later become the much-loved Poang - and the Bra wardrobe and those stalwarts of small storage solutions, the Moppe plywood boxes.

71.

Ikea has undoubtedly contributed to the evolution of furniture design, not only by tapping into a classic Scandinavian ethos of clean line, and unity of form and function, all while maintaining low prices, but also in its search for cheaper and, in recent years, more sustainable materials. The Moment table, from the 1980s, for instance, has bent metal legs inspired by shopping trolleys.

72.

Not everything works, but the museum charts even the company's failures with an air of pragmatism and pride. As museums go, Ikea's is fairly introspective. It's a bit like being stuck inside any Ikea. There is just too much stuff from Ikea. More exploration of the brand's interaction with the larger world of design would be welcome.

73.

Ikea's headquarters are also here in the quiet town of Almhult; many of the 9,000 residents have a working connection to the chain. On campus, the blend of precision and sprawl is familiar from any of the company's stores.

74.

Ikea here is a kind of faith, a belief system. Take Cia Eriksson. She fell in love with Ikea when her parents took her on a spree to the Malmo store for her 10th birthday. More than 30 years on, she can still list her haul that day: Tura, a desk in white, a white bedframe with lots of cushions, curtains, a Billy bookcase. When her dream came true and she joined the company in 1986, she bought two Klippan sofas, still going strong in her lounge, though she has changed their covers at least 15 times. The museum's curator, Sofie Bergkvist, acquired her first pieces at around the same time. She remembers a stool in the shape of a flower.

It sounds as if, between them, they could almost assemble a museum from their own belongings. Actually, Eriksson says, it was pretty hard tracking down all the pieces. The Ikea archive held only 20 percent of the exhibits they wanted to include. Everything else had to be bought - a labour that took their colleague Thea Davidsson two-and-a-half years.

75.

The first thing she did was to map chairs, tables, lamps and so on, creating a folder of images for each one, of every article Ikea had ever made. Then she set about scouring eBay, Tradera (a Swedish auction site) and flea markets.

76.

A boring carpet from the 80s, Davidsson says with a shrug - you can tell she hasn't worked for Ikea for long. She had to make the five-hour drive to Stockholm to tick that one off the list. Some items were still in their boxes, flatpicks intact. It's bizarre to think of Ikea buying back its furniture and self-assembling them for posterity. But at least most finds came cheaply. When Davidsson used to work at an auction house, Ikea furniture and accessories never came up. They didn't even accept them. But over the past year, that has begun to change. Now He sees Ikea things on auction sites all the time. Sweden, she thinks, is learning to appreciate its design achievements.

A. At a certain point in the exhibition, oak appears - a cheaper resource discovered in Poland

after teak became too expensive. Then came pine, particle board and the chunky layers of glued veneer that the company's head of design, Marcus Engman, says he is currently trying to make much thinner.

- B. Road signs specify distances to the metre hotel 184m, gym 229m, but somehow places are still hard to find. Ikea's newly launched bicycles are propped against lampposts. Not bicycles, but transport systems, according to Engman. There is even an Ikea bank.
- C. There are surprises, too. The first room shows wooden armchairs from the few years between the company's conception and its espousal of self-assembly. With their robust refusal to pack flat, they seem like a chapter from a different story.
- D. The museum includes a giftshop and restaurant, so there will be meatballs aplenty to add to the 1bn sold worldwide. They have been going to people's homes many times over the years and now it's time to pay back, to welcome them back. But, of course, the payback carries an admission charge of 60 Swedish krona for adults, 40 for children, and a discount for a year's pass.
- E. When she started, fresh from working in an auction house, she didn't know the names of any of the products, not even what a Billy was.
- F. The museum, housed on the site of the chain's first store in Almhult, in southern Sweden, is a celebration of everything Ikea. Even the original concrete floor, scuffed and scarred, proves Ikea's work ethic, economy and longevity, according to our tour guide.
- G. Instead, the insularity can make the company appear Willy Wonka-ish. A corridor of multicoloured marvels of design, from doorknobs to hooks and chairs and fake grass, greets the visitor and, according to the museum's creative manager, Cia Eriksson, represents constantly being on the way.
- H. The hardest items to find were a glass lamp designed by Tapio Wirkkala eventually won on a UK auction site for around \$300 and rugs, such as the one beside the Klippan sofa in the 1980s room set.

Part 4. For questions 77-83, read an article about virtual reality and choose the answer A, B, C, or D which you think fits best according to the text. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided.

REALITY OR VIRTUAL REALITY

To know where information technology is taking us is impossible. The law of unintended consequences governs all technological revolutions. IN 1438, Johannes Gutenberg wanted a cheaper way to produce hand-written Bibles. His movable type fostered a spread in literacy, an advance in scientific knowledge and the emergence of the industrial revolution.

Although no one can predict the full effect of the current information revolution, we can see changes in our daily lives. Look in any classroom. Today's teachers know they have to make lessons fast-moving and entertaining for children raised on television and computer games.

Often the changes that accompany new information technology are so subtle that we barely notice them. Before the written word, people relied on their memories. Before telephones, more people knew the pleasure of writing and receiving letters. Before television and computers, people had a stronger sense of community, a greater attachment to neighbourhoods and families. Television has glued us to our homes, isolating us from other human beings. Only one-quarter of all Americans know their next-door neighbours. Our communities will become less intimate and more isolated as we earn degrees, begin romances and gossip on the Internet, a world-wide system that allows computers to communicate with one another. The age of software will offer more games, home banking, electronic shopping, video on demand and a host of other services that unplug us from physical contact.

Is meeting face-to-face more valuable than corresponding electronically? Some neighbours still stop by when a family crisis occurs, but other people will offer condolences via email. Whichever we prefer, the electronic seems to represent the future. Television teaches many of us to favour the image over the actual. The Internet pushes life beyond the old physical barriers of time and space. Here you can roam around the world without leaving home, make new friends, exchange the results of laboratory experiments with a colleague overseas, read stock prices, buy clothes, stay out of the office, conducting business via a computer that becomes your virtual office. Virtual community. Virtual travel. Virtual love. A new reality. William Gibson, whose 1984 novel, "Neuromancer" pioneered the notion of virtual living, now says that electronic communication provides a "sensory

expansion for the species by allowing people to experience an extraordinary array of things while staying geographically in the same spot." Gibson warns, however, that the virtual can only augment our physical reality, never replace it. He applauds the countermove toward what has been called "skin" - shorthand for contact with other humans.

The desire for skin can be seen in shopping centres - people want human contact even when they could buy things via television or the telephone. Although computers and fax machines make it easier to work at home, business areas continue to grow. More people than ever are crowding into major cities, in large part because companies that provide goods and services benefit from being together on a personal level with other people.

Need for skin does not negate the electronic screen's power to mesmerise. No brain scan or biochemical study has identified a physical basis for our seemingly insatiable hunger for electronic stimulation. Computers are often more alluring than television, which already has a grip on us. Young people today spend about as much time in front of a television as in a classroom.

Technology promises more and more information for less and less effort. As we hear these promises, we must balance faith in technology with faith in ourselves. Wisdom and insight often not come from keeping up-to-date with technology or compiling facts but from quiet reflection. What we hold most valuable - things like morality and compassion - can be found only within us. While embracing the future, we can remain loyal to our unchanging humanity.

77. What does the writer say about technological revolutions in the first paragraph?

- A. Industrial revolution will follow them.
- B. They are followed by unforeseen results.
- C. It's not easy to foster them.
- D. They help the spread of literacy.

78. What was one of the unplanned benefits of Gutenberg's invention?

- A. an increase in scientific experiments
- B. the spread of industry
- C. the fact that more people learned to read and write
- D. the fact that movable type became available.

79. What, until recently, characterized people before television and computers?

- A. They had better memories.
- B. They were very attached to writing letters.
- C. They had more direct contact with the people around them.
- D. They knew other human beings in the street.

80. Gibson believes that _____.

- A. the Internet is merely a supplement to the real world
- B. the Internet corresponds with our idea of what the real world is like
- C. electronic communication will contribute to the expansion of the species
- D. electronic communication should replace direct contact with other people

81. What social trend demonstrates that humans will seek out other humans?

- A. the spread of technology to the home
- B. the development of business areas and cities
- C. the provision of services by companies
- D. the rise of good employee relationships

82. According to the writer, the electronic screen has the ability to _____.

- A. make us desire human contact
- B. hold our attention completely
- C. make us watch too much television
- D. facilitate the need for electronic stimulation

83. In the writer's view, whilst willingly accepting the future we should _____.

- A. try not to change humanity
- B. always have faith in technology
- C. keep up to date with the latest technology and information
- D. not lose sight of the importance of our own mental abilities and moral values

Part 5. The passage below consists of four paragraphs marked A, B, C, and D. For questions 84-95, read the passage and do the task that follows. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided.

THE SOCIAL PHENOMENON THAT IS FASHION

- A.** Each day as we prepare to meet our world we perform a very popular ritual: getting dressed. This may mean only adding a daub of war paint or freshening a grass girdle. Or it may be the painstaking ceremonious robing of a monarch. For most of us, however, it means the exchange of nightwear for day clothes. Although nakedness does still exist in some isolated communities, there appears to be no society that is entirely composed of totally unadorned human beings. The desire to alter or to add to the original natural state is so prevalent in the human species that we must assume it has become an inborn human trait. When did it begin? It certainly precedes recorded history. Bodily covering was probably the first man-made shelter and the human skin the earliest canvas. Standing erect with his arms and hands free to function creatively, man must have soon discovered that his anatomical frame could accommodate a wide variety of physical self-improvements. His shoulders could support a mantle to protect him from the elements. To stand out above his peers and indicate his superior position, he found his head could be an excellent foundation for adding stature and importance. Intertwined with these motivating factors and building on them was the human instinct for creative expression, an outlet for the aesthetic spirit.
- B.** Changes in needs and outlooks often blur the purposes that originally gave articles of human raiment a *raison de'être*. Vestiges are relegated to tradition; others undergo a kind of mutation. The sheltering mantle, for example, can become a magnificent but cumbersome robe of state. Amulets, their symbolism lost or forgotten, become objects of decoration to show off the wearer's wealth. Man is a gregarious creature. And although innovations and changes may be initiated by individuals, the inspiration that triggers them grows out of the innovator's environment, and their acceptance or rejection is determined by his society. Nothing so graphically reflects social and cultural patterns as the manner in which individuals within a society alter their original appearance.
- C.** Fashion can be a powerful force. Societies evolve for themselves a set of rules, and most people, consciously or subconsciously, do their best to conform. The nonconformists, those who do not wish to join in this game, must either sever their relationship and go it alone or suffer the consequences. These regulations are hardly capricious. Their roots are in the foundation of a society which, although composed of individuals, develops an identity of its own and an instinct for self-preservation. A homogeneity in dress is a manifest catalyst, a visible unifier of a social group. Because this is so, costume, if read properly, can give us an insight not only into the class structure of a social organization but also into its religion and aesthetics, its fears, hopes and goals. Today our clothes continue to reflect our anxieties and how we try to cope with them. Our society is rapidly becoming global. The recent worldwide rage for jeans is an example of this new universality and the wholesale movement to break down past barriers – geographical and social.
- D.** "Fashion is the mirror of history." King Louis XIV of France correctly observed. But if one were to transpose a fashion into another era, it would be unlikely to make sense. How, for example, could an Amazonian Indian or a Roman senator rationalize a hoop skirt, a starched ruff, or a powdered wig? Yet scrutinized through the specialist's lens, such vagaries of dress can help chart the course of social mores, moral codes, the march of science and the progress of the arts. This would explain why the genealogy of clothes receives the rapt attention of the psychologist, sociologist, economist, anthropologist and art historian, each posing the same question: "Why do people wear what they wear?" Why, indeed, have human beings chosen to transform themselves as astonishingly? For the sake of the flesh or the spirit? For themselves and their own inquisitive nature or for the eyes of beholders? What has driven them? Ambition? Fear? Humility? There is and can be no single adequate response.

Which paragraph _____	Your answers:
explains why non-mainstream fashion risks the possibility of social disapproval?	84.
makes the point that fashion cannot be taken out of its historical context?	85.
suggests a temporal link between wearing clothes and painting the body?	86.
explains that certain clothes eventually become recognized as merely of historical interest?	87.
suggests that someone might dress in a particular way in order not to attract attention?	88.
suggests that clothes could be used to assert social standing?	89.

mentions a fashion item which reflects a trend in society?	90.
mentions clothes being put on in a very elaborate manner?	91.
mentions satisfying one's own curiosity as a possible motive for dressing in unusual ways?	92.
offers an explanation for the way in which dress codes originate?	93.
mentions fashion as the aspect that provides the best reflection of culture and society?	94.
claims that innovations in fashion are either approved or disapproved of by the society?	95.

Part 6: Read the following passage and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes.

When LL Zamenhof constructed the auxiliary language of Esperanto in the late 1880s, he did so with certain key goals in mind: to (96) _____ the study of language easier and more learner-friendly; and to develop a universal language as a means of international communication and as a (97) _____ for promoting concord and understanding in a (98) _____ world. His goals were influenced very much by his own experiences of growing up in Bialystok, which is part of modern-day Poland. A multitude of different ethnic groups lived there at the time and were constantly (99) _____ with each one another. It was this at which Zamenhof despaired, and he reasoned that the (100) _____ cause of dispute was the barriers to communication present on account of the lack of a common language. Therefore, he set out to create one: Esperanto.

His goals were incredibly ambitious, but was the new language a success? Well, in so far as it is the most widely spoken artificial one in existence today, with an estimated two-plus-million people worldwide fluent to some (101) _____, you would have to say yes. However, the fact remains that Esperanto has not (102) _____ English as the lingua franca of international communication, nor has it been nearly so widely (103) _____ as Zamenhof himself would have hoped.

Therefore, judged against Zamenhof's own (104) _____ ambitions for the language, the conclusion could not be in the affirmative. That said, his intentions in building an entirely new language were incredibly noteworthy and that the language has (105) _____ even to the extent that it has done, with millions of active speakers, is, in and of itself quite remarkable.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| 96. A. render | B. prove | C. adjust | D. portray |
| 97. A. scheme | B. utensil | C. device | D. mechanism |
| 98. A. discordant | B. analogous | C. congruent | D. comparable |
| 99. A. debating | B. disputing | C. quarrelling | D. conflicting |
| 100. A. outlying | B. underlying | C. outstanding | D. underlining |
| 101. A. scope | B. breadth | C. matter | D. degree |
| 102. A. promoted | B. usurped | C. overturned | D. reversed |
| 103. A. endured | B. embraced | C. embodied | D. enhanced |
| 104. A. reckless | B. modest | C. lofty | D. pushy |
| 105. A. enriched | B. cultivated | C. stretched | D. prospered |

IV. WRITING

Part 1: Read the following extract and use your own words to summarize it. You MUST NOT copy or rewrite the original. Your summary should be between 100 and 120 words long.

The word *grandparents* is descriptive of the unique dual parenting role that this generation assume. It emphasizes the vital part they play in family life. With a wealth of old world experience behind them, and with the unique ability to metamorphose from advisers or mediators into listeners or friends, they can offer support and stability in an ever-changing world.

The underlying sense of responsibility that goes with this is tremendous. Grandparents perform a balancing act between the needs of their adult children and those of their grandchildren. This role is varied. It is imperial at times, muted at others. It goes underground whenever required, but it is solid and absolutely dependable.

Grandparents often bridge the gap between parents and their children. Rebellious, independent children who are trying to find their feet are almost always at loggerheads with their parents. The role of grandparents can be very important provided they act as impartial judges and are able to convey

this feeling to both parties. Grandchildren prefer to listen to their grandparents rather than their parents, who often find themselves up against a brick wall.

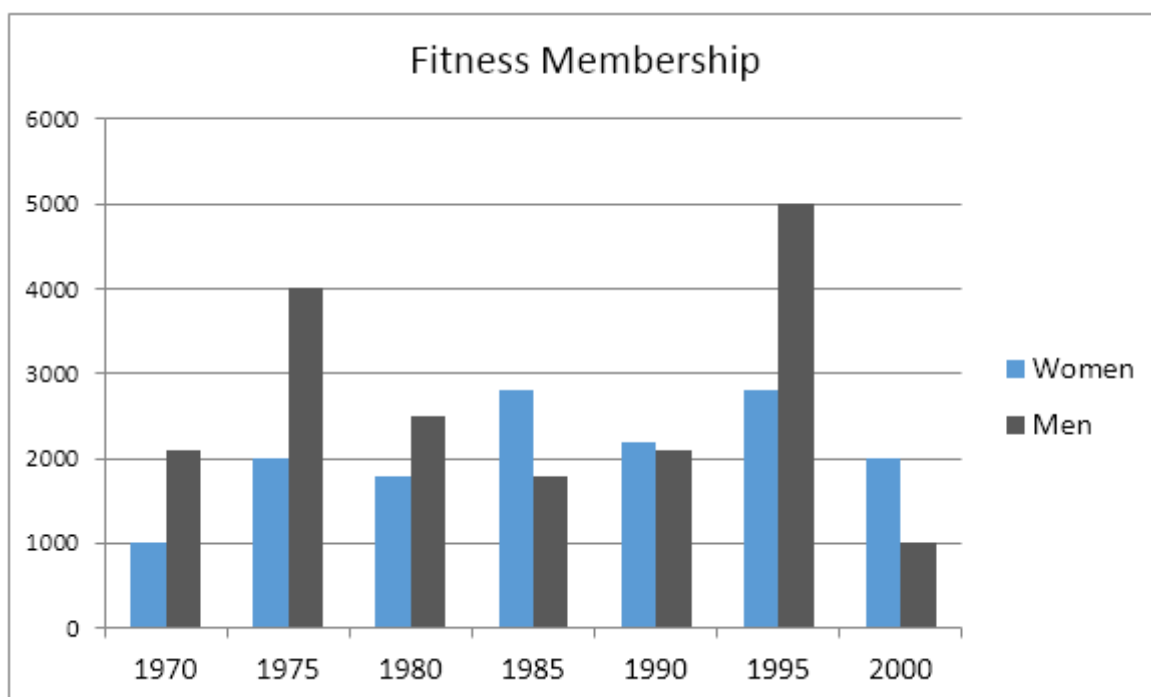
One important thing, which seems to be missing in the lives of children today, is a sense of family, values, beliefs and principles. This is where the grandparents step in. However, instilling beliefs and values is not as easy as it was fifty or sixty years ago. Then, no questions were asked and there was an implicit sense of trust. With changing times and changing outlooks, children have started to question the validity of everything around them. Globalization has eroded their sense of belonging and weakened identification with their roots. Science and technology force them to doubt every traditional belief.

Parents, who have so many demands on their time, are perhaps not in the best position to instill traditional values in their offspring. Children are very demanding and grandparents, without appearing to be pushy, have both the time and the experience to deal with tantrums. They can appease, soothe and impart values with tremendous ease. Our Indian culture is rich and varied, but how many children recognise this? Grandparents can teach them to appreciate cultural traditions and inform their moral development.

Part 2. Graph description

The chart below shows male and female fitness membership between 1970 and 2000 in Someland.

Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant. Write at least 150 words.



Part 3. Write an essay of 350 words on the following topic:

A large number of high schools in other countries have included voluntary work in their syllabus and regarded it as a criterion in personality assessment. Should this policy be adopted in Vietnamese high schools in forthcoming years?

Give reasons and specific examples to support your opinion(s).

– THE END –