

ĐỀ CHÍNH THỨC

Thời gian làm bài: 180 phút (không kể thời gian giao đề)  
Ngày thi: 11 tháng 10 năm 2021

Full name: .....

**A. LISTENING. (30 points)**

**PART 1. Complete the form below.**

Write **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS AND/ OR A NUMBER** for each answer.

<i>Graduate Fair Registration TGS Global</i>	
<b>Graduate details</b>	
Area of work: Example: <b>Marketing</b>	
Name: Dominika 1 .....	
Nationality: 2 .....	
Email address: 3 ..... @qmail.com	
University: London	
Type of course: 4 .....BA	
Date available: 5 .....	
<b>Personal information</b>	
Other activities: organised a 6 .....for charity	
Interests: 7..... and .....	
Previous job(s): 8 .....	
Career plans: wants to be a 9 .....	
Heard about fair through: 10 .....	

**PART 1**

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

**PART 2**

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
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**Part 2: You will hear a radio interview with someone who has been having a ballet lesson and then choose the correct answer A, B, C or D which fits best according to what you hear. (10 points)**

**1. What does Rupert say about the fact that he is doing ballet classes?**

- A. Other people have ridiculed him for it.
- B. He expects to be mocked for it.
- C. It is not as unusual as people might think.
- D. people may think it isn't really true.

**2. Rupert says that before he started doing ballet lessons.**

- A. he had been doing routine physical fitness training.
- B. his knowledge of ballet had been growing
- C. ballet had taken over from football as his greatest interest.
- D. he had been considering doing ballroom dancing again.

**3. Rupert says that when the idea of ballet lesson was suggested to him**

- A. he thought it was a joke.
- B. he was sure exactly what would be involved.
- C. he began to have unrealistic expectations of what he could achieve.
- D. he initially lacked the confidence to do it.

**4. One of the advantages of ballet that Rupert mentions is that**

- A. it leads to fewer injuries than other physical activities.
- B. it has both physical and mental effects.
- C. it is particularly good for certain parts of the body.
- D. it is more interesting than other forms of exercises.

**5. What does Rupert say about his progress at ballet?**

- A. It has been much more rapid than he expected.
- B. It has made him consider giving up his other training.
- C. It has given him greater appreciation of the skills of professionals.
- D. It has led him to enroll for certain exams.

**PART 3: You will hear part of a radio programme presented by author and foodie, Pat Chapman.**

**For questions 1-10, complete the sentences with a word or short phrase. (10 points)**

Pat says that the British were a ..... (1) according to Napoleon.

Pat likens curry in Britain nowadays to a ..... (2)

Britain suffered from a ..... (3) in the period after the Second World War.

Immigrants to Britain had to arrange for their prized ..... (4) to be imported.

Eating curry became compulsive as the dish was ..... (5) for most people.

The majority of curry restaurants in the UK are not ..... (6)

Indian dishes prepared in their own containers need ..... (7) to be authentic.

Nowadays, additional ..... (8) are added to pre-cooked ingredients.

A ..... (9) is responsible for cooking breads and tandoori items.

This is still the formula of the ..... (10) house.

**PART 3**

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

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**B. LEXICO AND GRAMMAR. (40 points)**

**I. Choose the best answer for each question. (10 points)**

1. Due to the economic impacts of the coronavirus-related lockdowns, many companies have been forced to \_\_\_\_\_ more than 2,000 jobs to avoid bankruptcy.  
A. spear                      B. stab                      C. axe                      D. slice
2. My friend Annie, whose father died of lung cancer, always takes a \_\_\_\_\_ view of smoking.  
A. dark                      B. black                      C. dim                      D. weak
3. The tsunami ravaged the city and \_\_\_\_\_ millions of residents.  
A. dismissed                      B. dislocated                      C. displaced                      D. disengaged
4. What you did yesterday \_\_\_\_\_ on animal cruelty. You're lucky they didn't try to sue you!  
A. bordered                      B. edged                      C. hinged                      D. sided
5. Only certified paramedics are allowed to \_\_\_\_\_ drugs to patients.  
A. superintend                      B. enforce                      C. administer                      D. inflict
6. The book \_\_\_\_\_ when he lived in the countryside.  
A. might write                      B. might have written  
C. might have been written                      D. might wrote
7. The doctor insisted that his patient \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. did not work too hard for three months                      B. to take some vacation for three months  
C. take it easy inside of three months                      D. takes it easy inside of three months
8. \_\_\_\_\_ little we may like it, old age comes to most of us.  
A. Despite                      B. However                      C. So                      D. As
9. When \_\_\_\_\_ to explain his mistake, the new employee cleared his throat nervously.  
A. asking                      B. asked                      C. to be asked                      D. to be asking
10. Nearly all of the reporters \_\_\_\_\_ the press conference had questions \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. attend/ask                      B. attended/ask                      C. attending/to ask                      D. attend/to be asked

**II. The passage below contains 10 errors in spelling, grammar, or word form. For questions 1 - 10, find the errors and write the corrections on the answer-sheet. ( 10 points)**

1	Any country has good reason to want its citizens to be as healthy as possible. This led to the
2	introduction of a health service in many countries. Britain's developed into a country which
3	all citizens can get most of the health treatment freely; the money for this is partly from the
4	people who are willing on offer. But there are different opinions about the Health Service. The
5	number of patients is treated every year and the cost of treatment are much greater than expected.
6	This means that the people work for the Health Service – doctors, nurses and other hospital
7	workers–have much more work to do, and as a result they have little time with preventive
8	treatment. However, the tough problem is that for many people are able to receive treatment
9	more expensive as they can pay, sometimes people go and visit their doctors if they don't really
10	need to. As there are so many patients, doctors cannot spend time long enough in each patient. So
11	

some people prefer to pay to their own treatment so that their doctors can examine them more carefully.
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**III. Supply the correct form of the words given in brackets to complete each of the sentences below. (10 points)**

1. They lost the battle, despite \_\_\_\_\_ the enemy by two to one. (NUMBER)
2. In Scotland, there is greater emphasis on \_\_\_\_\_ by individual schools. (VALUE)
3. According to a recent survey in Britain, more women than men emphasized \_\_\_\_\_ and trust (CONFIDENCE)
4. The witness claimed she was capable of discovering the man's evil intentions from the \_\_\_\_\_ (MURDER) look in his eyes.
5. My father is a firm \_\_\_\_\_ in faith healing. He even tries to propagate it among his friends. (BELIEVE)
6. "Have you got any \_\_\_\_\_ about the cooperation?" – "Oh no, I am sure it will be successful." (GIVE)
7. Burning gas in an \_\_\_\_\_ way of heating a house. Coal is much cheaper. (ECONOMY)
8. The policeman held the thief by the wrist. The thief followed him without \_\_\_\_\_ (RESIST)
9. Students mustn't be \_\_\_\_\_ and illiterate when they leave school. (NUMBER)
10. Mind your language, you guys. It is \_\_\_\_\_ rude. (EXCUSE)

**IV. Fill each gap in the following sentences with one suitable particle or preposition. (10 points)**

1. Just say you need me and I am \_\_\_\_\_ hand.
2. The bank manager has advised us to leave our papers in the safe just \_\_\_\_\_ safekeeping.
3. This is specifically female section, men are rather \_\_\_\_\_ the minority here.
4. My father hasn't said he will lend me the car yet, but I am working \_\_\_\_\_ him.
5. My good friend, George, interceded \_\_\_\_\_ the authorities on my behalf.
6. Pull your socks \_\_\_\_\_ or you won't pass your exams.
7. I'm siding \_\_\_\_\_ her not because she's my sister, but because she's right.
8. She persisted \_\_\_\_\_ her search for the truth.
9. This book gives fascinating insights \_\_\_\_\_ wildlife in the jungle.
10. The prime minister's proposal was accepted ... \_\_\_\_\_ the nod by most of the Members of Parliament.

**C. READING. (50 points)**

**I. Read the text below and think of the word which best fits each space. Use only ONE word in each space. (10 points)**

Aeroplanes nowadays are crammed (1) \_\_\_\_\_ computer technology; radar systems, autopilot, collision warning devices and so on. They make the job of a pilot easier, and make it that much (2) \_\_\_\_\_ likely that a plane will crash through pilot error. But what about computer error?

In 1991, a Boeing 767 was just taking off when, completely out of the (3) \_\_\_\_\_ the plane's computer started the reverse thrusters, (4) \_\_\_\_\_ the plane to crash. No one can be sure (5) \_\_\_\_\_ the computer malfunctioned, but it can be added to a long list of incidents that seem to have (6) \_\_\_\_\_ relation to pilot or technical error; faults that appear and disappear like ghosts.

There are an increasing number of experts who are blaming these (7) \_\_\_\_\_ electromagnetic interference caused (8) \_\_\_\_\_ by laptop computers, mobile phones and even portable CD players and games machines. (9) \_\_\_\_\_ could upset the delicate balance of electronics on the plane, creating faults, misreadings and even crashes.

Airlines generally ban the use of electronic equipment during takeoff and landing, but many experts have called (10) \_\_\_\_\_ a total ban. The future threat to air travel might not be a terrorist with a bomb, but a boy with the latest electronic gadget.

**II. Read the following passage and circle the best answer for each blank. (10 points)**

**How do you choose the right job?**

A few people decide early in life what they want to do then follow a prescribed path of training to reach their goal. More often, a young person takes the best job available, and that (1)\_\_\_\_\_to a lifetime in a particular field. Of course, both who you know and what you know are important. Frequently an individual finds a job through a friend, relative or other helpful person. However, with a university degree the minimum requirement for many jobs – and advanced training and qualifications a (2)\_\_\_\_\_in most professional fields – what you know can be the ticket to a good job.

There is probably no single “right” job for anybody. Out of the (3) \_\_\_\_\_20,000 types of occupations available in modern society, there are probably hundreds that you could perform well and find rewarding. Although circumstances (4) \_\_\_\_\_ one’s choices, there are still more possibilities than most people realize. Chance always plays a part in finding a job you like, but vocational counselors believe that a person can improve the (5) \_\_\_\_\_by analyzing his or her ambitions, interests and (6)\_\_\_\_\_. One person may want to earn a lot of money. Others many (7) \_\_\_\_\_priority to being active, helping people or having a low (8) \_\_\_\_\_of becoming unemployed. Personal interests, such as love of the (9) \_\_\_\_\_or a fascination with computers, may point the (10) \_\_\_\_\_to a job a person enjoys and respect

- |                 |               |                 |                |
|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. A. leads     | B. directs    | C. conducts     | D. introduces  |
| 2. A. need      | B. must       | C. want         | D. demand      |
| 3. A. expected  | B. assessed   | C. estimated    | D. calculated  |
| 4. A. shorten   | B. press      | C. shrink       | D. narrow      |
| 5. A. odds      | B. difference | C. angles       | D. favour      |
| 6. A. faculties | B. aptitudes  | C. inclinations | D. tendencies  |
| 7. A. make      | B. set        | C. give         | D. place       |
| 8. A risk       | B. hazard     | C. danger       | D. uncertainty |
| 9. A. outwards  | B. outside    | C. outdoors     | D. outback     |
| 10. A. course   | B. way        | C. passage      | D. progress    |

**III. You are going to read an article. Seven paragraphs have been removed from the article. Choose from the paragraphs A-H the one which fits each gap (1-7). There is one extra paragraph which you do not need to use. ( 7 points)**

**HELP GUIDE US THROUGH THE UNIVERSE**

*Sir Martin Rees, Astronomer Royal, launches this year's Young Science Writer competition*

If you ask scientists what they're doing, the answer won't be 'Finding the origin of the universe', 'Seeking the cure for cancer' or suchlike. It will involve something very specialised, a small piece of the jigsaw that builds up the big picture.

1. \_\_\_\_\_

So, unless they are cranks or geniuses, scientists don't shoot directly for a grand goal - they focus on bite-sized problems that seem timely and tractable. But this strategy (though prudent) carries an occupational risk: they may forget they're wearing blinkers and fail to see their own work in its proper perspective.

2. \_\_\_\_\_

I would personally derive far less satisfaction from my research if it interested only a few other academics. But presenting one's work to non-specialists isn't easy. We scientists often do it badly, although the experience helps us to see our work in a broader context. Journalists can do it better, and their efforts can put a key discovery in perspective, converting an arcane paper published in an obscure journal into a tale that can inspire others.

3. \_\_\_\_\_

On such occasions, people often raise general concerns about the way science is going and the impact it may have; they wonder whether taxpayers get value for money from the research they support. More intellectual audiences wonder about the basic nature of science: how objective can we be? And how creative? Is science genuinely a progressive enterprise? What are its limits and are we anywhere near them?

It is hard to explain, in simple language, even a scientific concept that you understand well. My own (not always effective) attempts have deepened my respect for science reporters, who have to assimilate quickly, with a looming deadline, a topic they may be quite unfamiliar with.

4. \_\_\_\_\_

It's unusual for science to earn newspaper headlines. Coverage that has to be restricted to crisp newsworthy breakthroughs in any case distorts the way science develops. Scientific advances are usually gradual and cumulative, and better suited to feature articles, or documentaries - or even books, for which the latent demand is surprisingly strong. For example, millions bought *A Brief History of Time*, which caught the public imagination.

5. \_\_\_\_\_

Nevertheless, serious hooks do find a ready market. That's the good news for anyone who wants to enter this competition. But books on pyramidology, visitations by aliens, and suchlike do even better: a symptom of a fascination with the paranormal and 'New Age' concepts. It is depressing that these are often featured uncritically in the media, distracting attention from more genuine advances.

6. \_\_\_\_\_

Most scientists are quite ordinary, and their lives unremarkable. But occasionally they exemplify the link between genius and madness; these 'eccentrics' are more enticing biographies,

7. \_\_\_\_\_

There seems, gratifyingly, to be no single 'formula' for science writing - many themes are still underexploited. Turning out even 700 words seems a daunting task if you're faced with a clean sheet of paper or a blank screen, but less so if you have done enough reading and interviewing on a subject to become inspired. For research students who enter the competition, science (and how you do it) is probably more interesting than personal autobiography. But if, in later life, you become both brilliant and crazy, you can hope that someone else writes a best-seller about you.

*A. However, over-sensational claims are a hazard for them. Some researchers themselves 'hype up' new discoveries to attract press interest. Maybe it matters little what people believe about Darwinism or cosmology. But we should be more concerned that misleading or over-confident claims on any topic of practical import don't gain wide currency. Hopes of miracle cures can be raised; risks can be either exaggerated, or else glossed over for*

*commercial pressures. Science popularisers perhaps even those who enter this competition - have to be as sceptical of some scientific claims as journalists routinely are of politicians.*

*B. Despite this there's a tendency in recent science writing to be chatty, laced with gossip and biographical detail. But are scientists as interesting as their science? The lives of Albert Einstein and Richard Feynman are of interest, but is that true of the routine practitioner?*

*C. Two mathematicians have been treated as such in recent books: Paul Erdos, the obsessive itinerant Hungarian (who described himself as 'a machine for turning coffee into theorems') and John Nash, a pioneer of game theory, who resurfaced in his sixties, after 30 years of insanity, to receive a Nobel prize.*

*D. For example, the American physicist Robert Wilson spent months carrying out meticulous measurements with a microwave antenna which eventually revealed the 'afterglow of creation' - the 'echo' of the Big Bang with which our universe began. Wilson was one of the rare scientists with the luck and talent to make a really great discovery, but afterwards he acknowledged that its importance didn't sink in until he read a 'popular' description of it in the New York Times.*

*E. More surprising was the commercial success of Sir Roger Penrose's *The Emperor's New Mind*. This is a fascinating romp through Penrose's eclectic enthusiasms - enjoyable and enlightening. But it was a surprising best seller, as much of it is heavy going. The sales pitch 'great scientist says mind is more than a mere machine' was plainly alluring. Many who bought it must have got a nasty surprise when they opened it.*

F. But if they have judged right, it won't be a trivial problem - indeed it will be the most difficult that they are likely to make progress on. The great zoologist Sir Peter Medawar famously described scientific work as 'the art of the soluble'. 'Scientists,' he wrote, 'get no credit for failing to solve a problem beyond their capacities. They earn at best the kindly contempt reserved for utopian politicians.'

G. This may be because, for non-specialists, it is tricky to demarcate well-based ideas from flaky speculation. But it's crucially important not to blur this distinction when writing articles for a general readership. Otherwise credulous readers may take too much on trust, whereas hard-nosed sceptics may reject all scientific claims, without appreciating that some have firm empirical support.

H. Such a possibility is one reason why this competition to encourage young people to take up science writing is so important and why I am helping to launch it today. Another is that popular science writing can address wider issues. When I give talks about astronomy and cosmology, the questions that interest people most are the truly 'fundamental' ones that I can't answer: 'Is there life in space?', 'Is the universe infinite?' or 'Why didn't the Big Bang happen sooner?'

#### IV. Read the following passage and choose the best answers to the questions. ( 10 points)

By the mid-nineteenth century, the term "icebox" had entered the American language, but ice was still only beginning to affect the diet of ordinary citizens in the United States. The ice trade grew with the growth of cities. Ice was used in hotels, taverns, and hospitals, and by some **forward-looking** city dealers in fresh meat, fresh **fish**, and butter. After the Civil War (1861-1865), as ice was used to refrigerate freight cars, **it** also came into household use. Even before 1880, half the ice sold in New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, and one-third of that sold in Boston and Chicago, went to families for their own use. This had become possible because a new household convenience, the icebox, a precursor of the modern refrigerator, had been invented.

Making an efficient icebox was not as easy as we might now suppose. In the early nineteenth century, the knowledge of the physics of heat, which was essential to a science of refrigeration, was **rudimentary**. The commonsense notion that the best icebox was one that prevented the ice from melting was of course mistaken, for it was the melting of the ice that performed the cooling. Nevertheless, early efforts to economize ice included wrapping the ice in blankets, which kept the ice from doing its job. Not until near the end of the nineteenth century did inventors achieve the delicate balance of insulation and circulation needed for an efficient icebox.

But as early as 1803, an ingenious Maryland farmer, Thomas Moore, had been **on the right track**. He owned a farm about twenty miles outside the city of Washington, for which the village of Georgetown was the market center. When he used an icebox of his own design to transport his butter to market, he found that customers would pass up the rapidly melting stuff in the tubs of his competitors to pay a premium price for his butter, still fresh and hard in neat, one-pound bricks. One advantage of his icebox, Moore explained, was that farmers would no longer have to travel to market at night in order to keep their **produce** cool.

1. What does the passage mainly discuss?

- A. The influence of ice on the diet.
- B. The development of refrigeration.
- C. The transportation of goods to market.
- D. Sources of ice in the nineteenth century.

2. According to the passage, when did the word "icebox" become part of the language of the United States?

- A. In 1803.
- B. Sometime before 1850.
- C. During the Civil War.
- D. Near the end of the nineteenth century.

3. The phrase "forward-looking" is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_ .

- A. progressive
- B. popular

- C. thrifty
- D. well-established

4. The author mentions "fish" because \_\_\_\_\_ .

- A. many fish dealers also sold ice
- B. fish was shipped in refrigerated freight cars
- C. fish dealers were among the early commercial users of ice
- D. fish was not part of the ordinary person's diet before the invention of the icebox

5. The word "it" refers to \_\_\_\_\_ .

- A. fresh meat
- B. the Civil War
- C. ice
- D. a refrigerator

6. According to the passage, which of the following was an obstacle to the development of the icebox?

- A. Competition among the owners of refrigerated freight cars.
- B. The lack of a network for the distribution of ice.
- C. The use of insufficient insulation.
- D. Inadequate understanding of physics.

7. The word "rudimentary" is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_ .

- A. growing
- B. undeveloped
- C. necessary
- D. uninteresting

8. According to the information in the second paragraph, an ideal icebox would \_\_\_\_\_

- A. completely prevent ice from melting
- B. stop air from circulating
- C. allow ice to melt slowly
- D. use blankets to conserve ice

9. The author describes Thomas Moore as having been "on the right track" to indicate that \_\_\_\_\_ .

- A. the road to the market passed close to Moore's farm
- B. Moore was an honest merchant
- C. Moore was a prosperous farmer
- D. Moore's design was fairly successful

10. According to the passage, Moore's icebox allowed him to \_\_\_\_\_ .

- A. charge more for his butter
- B. travel to market at night
- C. manufacture butter more quickly
- D. produce ice all year round

**V. Read the text and answer 13 questions below ( 13 points)**

**A.** Tourism, holidaymaking and travel are these days more significant social phenomena than most commentators have considered. On the face of it there could not be a more trivial subject for a book. And indeed since social scientists have had considerable difficulty explaining weightier topics, such as work or politics, it might be thought that they would have great difficulties in accounting for more trivial phenomena such as holidaymaking. However, there are interesting parallels with the study of deviance. This involves the investigation of bizarre and idiosyncratic social practices which happen to be defined as deviant in some societies but not necessarily in others. The assumption is that the investigation of deviance can reveal interesting and significant aspects of normal societies. It could be said that a similar analysis can be applied to tourism.

**B.** Tourism is a leisure activity which presupposes its opposite, namely regulated and organised work. It is one manifestation of how work and leisure are organised as separate and regulated spheres of social practice in modern societies. Indeed acting as a tourist is one of the defining characteristics of being ‘modern’ and the popular concept of tourism is that it is organised within particular places and occurs for regularised periods of time. Tourist relationships arise from a movement of people to, and their stay in, various destinations. This necessarily involves some movement, that is the journey, and a period of stay in a new place or places. ‘The journey and the stay’ are by definition outside the normal places of residence and work and are of a short term and temporary nature and there is a clear intention to return ‘home’ within a relatively short period of time.

**C.** A substantial proportion of the population of modern societies engages in such tourist practices new socialised forms of provision have developed in order to cope with the mass character of the gazes of tourists as opposed to the individual character of travel. Places are chosen to be visited and be gazed upon because there is an anticipation especially through daydreaming and fantasy of intense pleasures, either on a different scale or involving different senses from those customarily encountered. Such anticipation is constructed and sustained through a variety of non-tourist practices such as films, TV literature, magazines records and videos which construct and reinforce this daydreaming.

**D.** Tourists tend to visit features of landscape and townscape which separate them off from everyday experience. Such aspects are viewed because they are taken to be in some sense out of the ordinary. The viewing of these tourist sights often involves different forms of social patterning with a much greater sensitivity to visual elements of landscape or townscape than is normally found in everyday life. People linger over these sights in a way that they would not normally do in their home environment and the vision is objectified or captured through photographs postcards films and so on which enable the memory to be endlessly reproduced and recaptured.

**E.** One of the earliest dissertations on the subject of tourism is Boorstins analysis of the pseudo event (1964) where he argues that contemporary Americans cannot experience reality directly but thrive on pseudo events. Isolated from the host environment and the local people the mass tourist travels in guided groups and finds pleasure in inauthentic contrived attractions gullibly enjoying the pseudo events and disregarding the real world outside. Over time the images generated of different tourist sights come to constitute a closed self-perpetuating system of illusions which provide the tourist with the basis for selecting and evaluating potential places to visit. Such visits are made says Boorstin, within the environmental bubble of the familiar American style hotel which insulates the tourist from the strangeness of the host environment.

**F.** To service the burgeoning tourist industry, an array of professionals has developed who attempt to reproduce ever-new objects for the tourist to look at. These objects or places are located in a complex and changing hierarchy. This depends upon the interplay between, on the one hand, competition between interests involved in the provision of such objects and, on the other hand changing class, gender, and generational distinctions of taste within the potential population of visitors. It has been said that to be a tourist is one of the characteristics of the modern experience. Not to go away is like not possessing a car or a nice house. Travel is a marker of status in modern societies and is also thought to be necessary for good health. The role of the professional, therefore, is to cater for the needs and tastes of the tourists in accordance with their class and overall expectations.

*Choose the most suitable heading for each paragraph from the list of headings below*

*Paragraph D has been done for you as an example.*

**NB.** There are more headings than paragraphs so you will not use all of them You may use any heading more than once.

### **List of Headings**

- i. The politics of tourism
- ii. The cost of tourism
- iii. Justifying the study of tourism

- iv. Tourism contrasted with travel
- v. The essence of modern tourism
- vi. Tourism versus leisure
- vii. The artificiality of modern tourism
- viii. The role of modern tour guides
- ix. Creating an alternative to the everyday experience

- 1. Paragraph A
- 2. Paragraph B
- 3. Paragraph C

**Example:** Paragraph D

**Answer:** ix

- 4. Paragraph E
- 5. Paragraph F

*Do the following statements agree with the views of the writer in the reading passage? Write :*

- YES** if the statement agrees with the writer  
**NO** if the statement contradicts the writer  
**NOT GIVEN** if it is impossible to say what the writer thinks about this

- 6. Tourism is a trivial subject.
- 7. An analysis of deviance can act as a model for the analysis of tourism.
- 8. Tourists usually choose to travel overseas.
- 9. Tourists focus more on places they visit than those at home.

*Chose one phrase (A-H) from the list of phrases to complete each key point below.*

*The information in the completed sentences should be an accurate summary of points made by the writer.*

**NB** There are more phrases **A-H** than sentences so you will not use them all. You may use any phrase more than once.

- 10. Our concept of tourism arises from .....
- 11. The media can be used to enhance .....
- 12. People view tourist landscapes in a different way from .....
- 13. Group tours encourage participants to look at .....

**List of Phrases**

- A. local people and their environment.
- B. the expectations of tourists.
- C. the phenomena of holidaymaking.
- D. the distinction we make between work and leisure.
- E. the individual character of travel.
- F. places seen in everyday life.
- G. photographs which recapture our holidays.
- H. sights designed specially for tourists.

**D. WRITING. (30 points)**

**Part 1. For questions 1-5, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first, using the word given. Do not change the word given. You must use between three and eight words including the word given. ( 5 points)**

- 1. The thief hid behind the wall so the police wouldn't see him.  
**avoid** The thief hid behind the wall \_\_\_\_\_ the police.
- 2. We will send the goods when we receive payment.

**receipt** The goods \_\_\_\_\_ payment.

3. Please don't interrupt me anymore.

**wish** I \_\_\_\_\_ me.

4. You don't have to buy the product if you don't want to.

**obligation** You \_\_\_\_\_ to buy the product.

5. You can't blame me for causing the accident.

**through** It is \_\_\_\_\_ that the accident happened.

**Part 2. Rewrite the following sentences with the same meaning. (5 points)**

1. Thomas was not given details of the company's new projects.

-> Thomas was kept \_\_\_\_\_

2. I was too scared to tell him what I really thought.

-> I lacked (the) \_\_\_\_\_

3. Have a look at this picture. It may help you to remember something.

-> Have a look \_\_\_\_\_

4. They sent him to prison for three years.

-> He was \_\_\_\_\_

5. They arrived at the station with only a minute to spare.

-> They arrived \_\_\_\_\_

**Part 3. Write about the following topic ( 200-250 words) .(20 pts)**

School children are becoming far too dependent on computers, which is having an alarming effect on reading and writing skills. Therefore, some people suggest that teachers need to avoid using computers in the classroom at all costs and go back to teaching basic study skills.

**Do you agree or disagree with the idea? Use specific reasons and details to support your answer.**