

ĐỀ CHÍNH THỨC

Thời gian làm bài: **180 phút** (không kể thời gian giao đề)
(Đề thi có 10 trang)

Ngày thi: **14 tháng 3 năm 2022**

Full name: _____

PART 1: LISTENING (50 points)

You will hear each recording **twice**.

I. Listen to the recording and do the following tasks. (20 points)

Questions 1 – 4

Answer the following questions using **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** for each answer.

1. How did the traveller hear about New York? _____
2. How many times had the traveller flown by plane? _____
3. What surprised the traveller about New York's airport? _____
4. What happened in London? _____

Questions 5 – 7

Complete the following sentences using **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** for each answer.

5. The traveller liked the different kinds of _____.
6. Things that the traveller didn't like in New York were the _____.
7. From the flat, the traveller could see the _____.

Questions 8 – 10

Choose the correct answer or answers from A-D.

8. The traveller found New Yorkers to be _____.
A. kind B. rude C. pushy D. helpful
9. Which people showed the traveller around New York?
A. Her friend. B. Her friends C. Her friends' neighbours. D. Strangers.
10. What events did the traveller see?
A. A chess tournament. B. The Feast of San Gennaro.
C. The Annual African American Day Parade. D. Richmond County Fair.

Your answers:

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

II. You will hear a radio interview with Ryan Patterson, the inventor of a new device. Decide whether

the statements are true (T) or false (F). Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes. (10 points)

11. The idea for the invention occurred to Ryan while waiting at a Burger King restaurant.
12. A cell phone is used as the receiver when using the Sign Language Translator.
13. The invention brought Ryan money to cover the costs of his further education.
14. Ryan had no previous experience of building electronic devices.
15. Ryan has sold this invention to a deaf community centre.

Your answers:

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
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III. You are going to hear somebody giving their opinion about media and its influence on society. For questions 16-25, complete the sentences with NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS. (20 points)

The three form of media are TV, radio and (16) _____ .
 Politicians use the media during political (17) _____ .
 Entertainers use it to stay in the (18) _____. The percentage of people who did not have a particular point of view about the privacy of celebrities was (19)_____. The most influential form of media is (20)_____. We can be deceived by TV when we are shown carefully selected (21) _____. Some TV stations turn true events into (22)_____. A newspaper had to pay (23) _____ for printing lies about a pop singer. Sometimes a paper can avoid being sued if it makes a public (24) _____. There are two kinds of newspaper; the “quality” papers and the (25) _____ .

Your answers:

16.	17.
18.	19.
20.	21.
22.	23.
24.	25.

17. It's a long walk tomorrow. We need to _____ as early as possible.
 A. set up B. set in C. set off D. set about
18. Is an inexperienced civil servant _____ to the task of running the company?
 A. capable B. skilled C. eligible D. suited
19. John's got very _____ feelings about taking on more responsibility at the moment.
 A. puzzled B. jumbled C. mixed D. muddled
20. You've lived in the city for most of your life, so _____ you're used to the noise.
 A. apparently B. presumably C. allegedly D. predictably

II. Complete each of the following sentences with a suitable particle (10 points)

1. I think the neighbours have gone _____ for the weekend.
2. Becca had to pull _____ of the race when she sprained her ankle.
3. If it starts to rain, make _____ a nearby cave to wait for it to pass.
4. Simone's taken _____ wearing a helmet whenever she goes cycling.
5. Maybe we should bring the meeting _____ to this Tuesday instead of having it in two weeks' time.
6. Wear a mask because these chemicals give _____ fumes that can be harmful.
7. The documentary didn't really go _____ why the rainforests are being cut down.
8. She stands _____ as one of the finest contemporary British novelists around at the moment.
9. I've gone _____ skiing since I discovered snowboarding.
10. He made _____ that he'd worked in the children's TV, but in fact he's never been near a TV studio!

III. Supply the correct form of the verbs in block capitals in brackets to complete the passage. (10 pts)

<p>Man's greatest invention</p> <p>The wheel might seem to be the most simple invention, but it did not occur to every (1) _____ to invent one and it surely has to be the greatest invention. Look around – the wheel is everywhere in our modern world. It's (2) _____ simple, aesthetically perfect and arguably the most useful thing in the world. What great moment of (3) _____ happened to bring us this gift? It should have been invented much earlier than it was.</p> <p>If you consider the (4) _____ opportunities man had to witness fallen trees rolling downhill, man was (5) _____ slow at catching on to the potential of (6) _____ and gravity. The Mayas, the Aztecs and the Incas all achieved great things without the wheel. They must have just run a lot and were undoubtedly all the healthier for it.</p> <p>Sledges, usually pulled by humans, (7) _____ to the Stone Age, were quite enough for them. The wheel came later in human (8) _____ than most of us think. Once it did arrive there were many (9) _____ made to it as man realised that the possibilities of the wheel were vast and this (10) _____ spurred him on to greater things.</p>	<p>1. CIVIL</p> <p>2. SATISFY</p> <p>3. REVEAL</p> <p>4. END</p> <p>5. REMARK</p> <p>6. ROUND</p> <p>7. TRACE</p> <p>8. DEVELOP</p> <p>9. REFINE</p> <p>10. AWARE</p>
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IV. The passage below contains 10 errors. IDENTIFY and CORRECT them. Write your answers in the space provided in the column on the right. (10 points)

Britain has a general mild temperate climate. The weather, however, tends to be changed (though not necessarily unpredictable) as a result of the constant influence of different air mass. The prevailing winds are south-westerly, which bring warm air in from across the Atlantic. There are a few extremes in temperature, which rarely goes above 32⁰C or below -10⁰C. In summer, southern Britain is warmer than northern Britain because of its latitude, but in winter the North Atlantic Drift – a warm sea current - keeps the west mild than the east. Consequently, Wales and the south-west Peninsula has the most moderate climate and eastern England the most extremely. These differences are not great however, and local variations arise from factors such as altitude and pollution are often greater. Annual rainfall is fairly evenly distribute, but ranges from more than 1,600 mm in the mountainous areas of the west and north far less than 800 mm over central and eastern parts. This is because depression from the Atlantic bring frontal rainfall first to the west and because western Britain is higher and so gets more relief rain.

PART 3 – READING (50 points)

I. Write ONE word in each gap. (10 points)

Karaoke fever

Karaoke is fast (1) _____ the nation's Number One party pastime. Public humiliation has (2) _____ been so fashionable. It's 1 a.m. at an exclusive location in the heart of London. A major pop singer has taken the stage but (3) _____ sing her latest hit, she treats the crowd to a Michael Jackson song. What was (4) _____ the party habit of teenagers is now favoured by London's coolest crowd and everyone is having a (5) _____. So why are so many of our young celebrities queueing up to make fools of (6) _____ in clubs and bars across the country? Maybe it's because belting out a naff pop song to a public audience shows that even though you may be a celebrity, you don't (7) _____ yourself too seriously. And if you are a big movie star, that's a good message to get across. Nobody gets away without being laughed (8) _____ on a karaoke evening, no matter how famous they are.

(9) _____ all, that's the whole point of the exercise. But for the musical experts among you, a word of warning: this isn't about proving to the world that you know all the lyrics to a serious song. It's about expressing your inner performer. Don't bother (10) _____ up at a karaoke night if you aren't prepared to sing; you've got to put in the effort and prove that you are one of the 'in-crowd'. Break a leg!

II. Read the following passage and decide which option A, B, C or D best fits each sentence. (10 points)

What makes a good souvenir?

On my desk at home, I have a collection of souvenirs; objects that remind me of places I've visited and important events in my life. These objects include a model boat that I saw being (1) _____ from a piece of wood on a Caribbean island, a piece of lava that emerged hot from a volcano in the year I was born, and a shell (2) _____ on my favourite childhood beach.

(3) _____ everything else, from which memory and detail fades, it is as if the longer you hold on to certain objects, the (4) _____ their associations with the past become, and the sharper the recollections that gather around them. They are, (5) _____, real souvenirs, encapsulations not only of the place, but of your time in the place. But these days, the term 'real souvenirs' sounds like a contradiction in terms, and this is because the objects sold to tourists as souvenirs are often cheap mass-

produced imports that have nothing to (6) _____ with the place at all.

It's often the (7) _____ that the best souvenirs, like my shell, are found rather than purchased, but (8) _____ for souvenirs can also be a fun holiday activity. But if you are buying souvenirs on holiday this summer, make sure they (9) _____ the reality test. A good souvenir is not just made in the area where it is bought, it also says something about the culture of that area. It is something made by local people using sustainable local materials, and because you are effectively supporting the local economy, it shouldn't (10) _____ too cheap, either.

- | | | | | |
|-----|-------------|---------------|---------------|-------------|
| 1. | A sketched | B carved | C thrown | D scratched |
| 2. | A found out | B bumped into | C came across | D picked up |
| 3. | A Opposite | B Dissimilar | C Unlike | D Different |
| 4. | A wider | B greater | C larger | D harder |
| 5. | A albeit | B otherwise | C whereas | D therefore |
| 6. | A gain | B do | C make | D get |
| 7. | A point | B fact | C case | D truth |
| 8. | A browsing | B seeking | C surfing | D pursuing |
| 9. | A win | B take | C beat | D pass |
| 10. | A come | B charge | C go | D cost |

III. You are going to read some extracts from a health advice magazine. For questions 1-10, choose from the extracts (A-F). The extracts may be chosen more than once. (15 points)

A

There are now five times as many cases of food poisoning as there were 20 years ago. It's partly down to the fact that we eat out more often. Consider that one in three men and one in five women admit that they don't wash their hands after going to the toilet or before preparing food; it's enough to put you off popping out for a quick bite on a Friday night. And before you reach for one of those mints sitting on the counter by the till, think how many non-hand-washers have dipped their fingers into that bowl. But the problem isn't restricted to grubby eateries. More than half of food poisoning infections are contracted in the home. This be because people are eating more pre-prepared food and shopping less often, so food is stored for longer. But most food poisoning is preventable if you know what you're doing.

B

Next time you have a headache, don't automatically reach for the painkillers. Using them too often could be more dangerous than you think. For a vulnerable minority, the route to addiction can be alarmingly fast. It's thought that overusing painkillers leads to changes in the way the brain handles pain signals, so it becomes oversensitive to stimuli that wouldn't normally cause pain. As the pain threshold lowers, people seek out stronger medication and increase the dosage and soon they are hooked. Somewhere along the line we have become blase about the dangers of these medicines which are available in petrol stations, news agents and supermarkets. People must not assume that over the counter drugs are safe because clearly this is the case.

C

The basic premise of detox is that we need to clear the toxic waste from our bodies every so often in order to stay healthy. It sounds a reasonable idea, but nutrition experts are quick to point out that there's no evidence to support it. Detoxing is a concept that underestimates the abilities of our liver and kidneys. Any toxins that do get absorbed are very efficiently dealt with and secreted by our bodies. The concept of detox diets is irrational and unscientific. Those promoting detox diets often claim that in order to detoxify, we should avoid foods such as wheat and dairy products. The reality is that these foods

provide us with important nutrients, and it is unnecessary and potentially harmful to exclude them from the diet.

D

There is a lot of publicity about the dangers of having “high cholesterol” at the moment – mainly coming from companies that make special foods that claim to lower it for you. It is widespread problem though: according to the British Heart Foundation around two thirds of British people have a blood cholesterol level above the suggested healthy target figure. And as there are no symptoms until it causes disease, many people with high cholesterol may not be aware that they have it. However, we need some cholesterol because the body wouldn’t function without it! It is a key part of cell membranes and it is also found in bile, which is important for digestion and absorption of fat.

E

Just like a real-time personal trainer (PT), an online coach discusses personal goals, tailors exercise schedules and offers advice to clients of all abilities. Instead of face-to-face guidance, however, the virtual trainer gives feedback via emails and texts – perfect for the self-conscious exerciser! While critics say that it is impossible to effectively train clients without meeting them, online coaches offer a valuable compromise when it comes to training. First they are a cost-effective alternative. Second, they represent a more flexible option, especially if your work takes up much of your time or makes it difficult for you to commit to regular sessions. And just because your coach is in cyberspace, it doesn’t mean he won’t be keeping tabs on you. The mere thought of the next email should have you racing to put on your sports kit.

F

Most of us are unclear as to where social drinking stops and alcohol a day and women only two to three units. Of course, committed social drinkers of all ages often ignore units, taking comfort from the fact that they are not reaching for the bottle before lunchtime, and their friends are drinking as much as they are so it must be alright. But you can even test yourself online by looking at Alcohol Concern’s website to determine if alarm bells should be ringing. Most people can reduce their alcohol consumption without professional help but it’s not just about cutting down, it’s about editing your life to remove the reasons you are drinking too much.

In which extract is the following mentioned?

- 1. People may be unaware of something that is causing disease in their body.*
- 2. Cutting back too much can be harmful.*
- 3. If you feel self-conscious, this could be for you.*
- 4. A shocking hygiene confession is made.*
- 5. This could be a flexible way to monitor your activity and performance levels.*
- 6. A change in body reaction could be dangerous.*
- 7. Drastic measures may not achieve the expected results.*
- 8. You should reassess your lifestyle to see if it is causing a bad habit.*
- 9. People need to be aware of the dangers of something that seems safe.*
- 10. A high-profile health problem boosts manufacturers’ turnover.*

IV. Read the text and do the following tasks. (15 points)

SKYSCRAPER

A.

The word skyscraper was originally a nautical term for a tall mast or sail on a sailing ship. Today the word is used exclusively to refer to a tall habitable building, usually higher than 150 meters (500 feet). Most skyscrapers serve as office buildings or hotels. The term “high-rise” is also used to describe tall buildings, but it tends to be applied specifically to residential buildings. Modern building of great height, constructed on a steel skeleton originated in the United States.

B.

Until the 19th century, buildings of over six stories were rare. It was impractical to have people walk up so many flights of stairs, and water pressure could only provide running water to about 50 feet (15m). Many mechanical and structural developments in the last quarter of the 19th century, contributed to the evolution of building. With the perfection of the high speed elevator after 1887, skyscrapers were able to attain any desired height. The earliest tall buildings were of solid masonry construction, with the thick walls of the lower stories usurping a disproportionate amount of floor space. In order to permit thinner walls through the entire height of the building, architects began to use cast iron in conjunction with masonry. This was followed by cage construction, in which the iron frame supported the floors and the masonry walls bore their own weight.

C.

The next step was the invention of a system in which the metal framework would support not only the floors but also the walls. This innovation appeared in the Home Insurance Building in Chicago, designed in 1883 by William Le Baron Jenney – the first building to employ steel skeleton construction and embody the general characteristics of a modern skyscraper. The subsequent erection in Chicago of a number of similar buildings made it the centre of the early skyscraper architecture. In the 1890s the steel frame was formed into a complete riveted skeleton bearing all the structural loads, with the exterior or thin curtain walls serving merely as an enclosing screen.

D.

Heating and air conditioning played an important role in the structure of skyscrapers. They are the key units that control the inside atmosphere of all skyscrapers. In the early days, the heat sources in the building came from fireplaces and stoves. Later on heat in the building is supplied by the hot water boiler. The boiler heats up the water and sends it out to the radiators through a system of pipes. This was later replaced by central heating furnace with ventilation ducts that channel heat to various areas of the building. Air condition originated from refrigeration. The process of refrigeration is to draw heat away from substances to lower their temperature. Today, the skyscrapers use the central heating system with ventilation ducts that can be shared with the heating and air conditioning system. Engineers are working on new ways to make heating and air conditioning more efficient and environmental friendly.

E.

In 1892 the New York Building Law made its first provisions for skeleton constructions. There followed a period of experimentation to devise efficient floor plans and aesthetically satisfying forms. In 1916, New York City adopted the Building Zone Resolution, establishing legal control over the height and plan of buildings and over the factors relating to health, fire hazard, and assurance of adequate light and air to buildings and streets. Regulations regarding the setting back of exterior walls above a determined height, largely intended to allow light to reach the streets, gave rise to buildings whose stepped profiles characterize the American skyscraper of subsequent years.

F.

With the complex structural and planning problems solved, architects still seek solutions to the difficulties of integrating skyscrapers with community requirements of hygiene, transportation and commercial interest. In New York during the 1950s, public plazas were incorporated into the designs of the Lever House by Gordon Bunshaft and Seagram Building of Mies van der Robe. These International style buildings are also examples of the effective use of vast expanses of glass in skyscrapers. More recently, numerous skyscrapers have been constructed in a number of postmodern modes.

G.

The cost of building a skyscraper is in hundred million dollar in the current market. The skyscraper is well known for its great height and the social status comes with it and has always associated with wealth and power. To the general public, big is good; in terms of building, the taller the better. In general, large company or firm would host its head office in these skyscrapers. For example, Chrysler had its head office in the Chrysler Building, owned by Chrysler which is one of the big three automakers. The Sears Tower, the head office for Sears and owned by Sears. It was known for being the world’s tallest skyscraper in Chicago. Tenants expect clients to know where they are located when they tell them the Sears Tower as their location. These skyscrapers are owned by the wealthy individuals whom are in the upper level of financial social status. There is a sense of prestige for having offices or shops in these skyscrapers.

H.

Modern skyscrapers are being redefined by the use of advance technologies. Thanks to the advancement in technology, skyscrapers are able to reach new height easily. It changes the way architects design the structure of these buildings. The new function of the skyscraper is to provide great views, house antennas for communications, telebroadcasting and for entertainment purpose. The use of computer climate control system made the building a more comfortable environment for everyone. The great height of the skyscraper like the Sears Tower, it associates itself with the prestige of being the tallest of all. With the rapid advancement of technology and the influence of fame and wealth, sky will be the only limit for the next generation of skyscrapers.

Questions 1 - 4: From the list of the headings, choose the most suitable headings for paragraphs A – D

- i. Hot water boiler and refrigerator**
- ii. A period of innovation**
- iii. Skyscraper and a tall mast**
- iv. Advanced technology**
- v. Words for tall buildings**
- vi. The wall evolution**
- vii. Hot and cold**
- viii. From stone to iron**

- 1. Paragraph A: _____
- 2. Paragraph B: _____
- 3. Paragraph C: _____
- 4. Paragraph D: _____

Questions 5 – 8: Match the following innovations with A, B, C and D

A. Mid-20th century	B. late 1880s	C. 1890s	D. early 1880s
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- 5. The high-speed elevator: _____
- 6. Public square: _____
- 7. Steel framework: _____
- 8. Riveted skeleton: _____

Questions 9 – 10: Write TRUE, FALSE, NOT GIVEN

- 9. A skyscraper is both a tall sailing mast and a tall habitable building.
- 10. A steel frame is able to support both floors and walls.

PART 4 – WRITING: (50 points)

I. Rewrite each sentence using the word in brackets so that the meaning stays the same. (10 points)

1. They don't mind which film they go to. (MATTER)

2. We didn't go in case we were recognized. (FEAR)

3. He said he was anxious about the plight of the homeless. (CONCERN)

4. Some people say that Sjolkovsky invented the space rocket. (CREDITED)

5. The policeman acted quickly and averted an accident. (PROMPT)

II. Complete the second sentence so that it has the similar meaning to the first one, using the word given. (Do not change the word given. You must use between THREE or EIGHT words, including the word given) (20 points)

1. He was unable to take part in the tournament because of nagging injury. **RULED**

A nagging injury _____ the tournament.

2. Troops are not allowed to go into the town's pub and bars. **BOUNDS**

The town's pubs and bars _____ troops.

3. It was wrong of you not to tell me about that information. **KEPT**

You should _____ me.

4. Jepdee needs to arrive soon or we'll have to go without him. **BEHIND**

We'll have to _____ turns up soon.

5. The handling of the matter has been heavily criticized by the press. **SCORN**

The press has _____ the handling of the matter.

III. Write a paragraph (160 words) or an essay (250 words) about the following topic: (30 points)

It is better for students to take a gap year before their university study. Do you agree or disagree with this statement?