

ĐỀ CHÍNH THỨC

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

Ngày thi: 25 tháng 4 năm 2022

Full name: _____

A. LISTENING (50 points) You will hear each recording twice.

I. Complete the table below. Write NO MORE THAN ONE WORD for each answer. (16 points)

Name	Positive points	Negative points
Peake's Plumbing	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Pleasant and friendly• Give 1. _____ information• Good quality work	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Always 2. _____
John Damerol Plumbing Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 3. _____ than other companies• Reliable	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Not very polite• Tends to be 4. _____
Simonson Plasterers	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Able to do lots of different 5. _____	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• More 6. _____ than other companies
H.L. Plastering	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Reliable.• Also able to do 7. _____	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Prefers not to use long 8. _____

Your answers:

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

II. You will hear a young woman called Joanna Riley giving a talk at a secondary school about her work looking after an area of countryside. Choose the best answer (A, B or C). (14 points)

9. Joanna decided she wanted to do her present job when she was
A. a university student. B. doing a different job. C. still at secondary school.
10. Joanna's duties include
A. replacing wooden fences and gates.
B. protecting animals and trees.
C. repairing damaged footpaths.
11. What is special about Joanna's part of the countryside?
A. Lots of visitors go there. B. The weather is extreme. C. It is exceptionally large.
12. What is the most difficult part of her job?
A. putting fires out when the weather is hot and dry
B. sorting out problems between visitors and local people
C. preventing the illegal hunting of animals and birds
13. Joanna only feels depressed when she
A. sees rubbish left by visitors.
B. has to work in the dark in winter.
C. is alone for many hours.
14. What new power does Joanna now have?
A. She can temporarily close her area to visitors.
B. In extreme cases, she can arrest people.
C. She can make people pay for damage they cause.
15. Joanna says that anyone wanting to become a ranger should
A. apply for a job in their home area.
B. do voluntary work in the countryside.
C. first study geography at university.

Your answers:

9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
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III. Listen to Cameron Sinclair talking about the unreported cost of real estate megaprojects and fill in each gap with NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS. (20 points)

- A short time ago, his eyes were opened to the (16)_____ of the construction industry.
- In 2006, when he visited the migrant worker camps, he started to follow the unfolding issue of (17)_____.
- The cancellation of 300 skyscrapers in the UAE has greatly affected the fate of 1.1 million (18)_____.
- These foreign workers have live in labour camps without necessities, and their passports (19)_____.
- In August 2008, UAE public officials noted that a number of labour camps violated minimum (20)_____ regulations.
- Last summer, over 10,000 workers protested for the non-payment of wages, poor food quality, and (21)_____.
- Currently, (22)_____ are abandoned and can't come back home.
- If one knows this issue is going on, is he complacent or complicit in the (23)_____?
- Don't forget who is paying the price of this (24)_____ or forget these men, who are truly (25)_____.

Your answers:

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

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B. GRAMMAR – VOCABULARY – LANGUAGE FUNCTIONS (60 points)

I. Choose the best answer. (12.5 points)

- The conductor _____ the boys off for misbehaving on the bus.
A. told B. said C. shouted D. cried
- The first thing he did was to _____ his shoelaces and take his shoes off.
A. disconnect B. mislead C. undo D. unpack
- After considering the case, the judge put the young offender _____ for two years.
A. in charge B. in control C. on trial D. on probation
- We used to _____ all sorts of things when our parents went out.
A. get through to B. get over C. get up to D. get on with
- It should be _____ that students are expected to attend classes regularly.
A. marked B. reminded C. perceived D. noted
- The traffic policeman let her _____ with a warning though she was driving way over the speed limit.
A. up B. off C. on D. out
- This is an exciting book which _____ new ground in educational research.
A. breaks B. reaches C. scratches D. turns
- The tutorial system at Oxford and Cambridge is the _____ of many universities.
A. sorrow B. jealousy C. regret D. envy
- I wish he'd let us make some of the decisions instead of completely taking _____ all our meetings.
A. in B. over C. off D. up
- Mr. Wellbred went to a school which _____ good manners and self-discipline.
A. blossomed B. planted C. harvested D. cultivated
- The smell of the burnt cabbage was so _____ that it spread to every room.
A. pervasive B. effusive C. extensive D. diffuse
- Suddenly, I understood perfectly and everything fell _____ place.
A. down B. for C. into D. out
- Mr Horrid was a terrible teacher and obviously not _____ for teaching.
A. cut in B. cut on C. cut up D. cut out
- Most of the _____ were unimpressed by his latest film.
A. reviews B. criticising C. critics D. comments
- It was so embarrassing when Romeo forgot his _____ in the second act.
A. paper B. lines C. part D. script
- It's surprising the performance went so well after only three _____.
A. rehearsals B. auditions C. applause D. directions
- The person _____ the orchestra was a young woman in her early twenties.
A. composing B. directing C. conducting D. leading
- We're always playing tricks on Pete because he takes ages to _____ on.
A. catch B. keep C. pick D. get
- There was a(n) _____ against the College's new syllabuses.
A. bang B. outcry C. scream D. whist
- When you listen to a lecture, it is useful to _____ the important points.
A. clear B. put down C. notify D. write on
- Prof. Silver was a most effective speaker and his audience seemed to _____ on his every word.
A. catch B. cling C. hang D. hold
- The steak looked tender, but it was as tough as _____.
A. a belt B. a saddle C. old boots D. rubber
- Dinner will be served _____ but we have time for a drink before then.

- A. actually B. currently C. lately D. presently
24. The Examination Board have recently changed the _____ for the Diploma in History.
- A. brochure B. syllabus C. programme D. compendium
25. In the examination you may be asked for comments on various _____ of a topic.
- A. angles B. features C. aspects D. qualities

II. Fill in the blanks with the correct preposition or particle. (10 points)

1. He has an excellent lawyer acting _____ him and is bound to win the case.
2. He was very solicitous _____ our comfort and made every effort to ensure we had a pleasant journey.
3. We'd better go out for dinner; the food we have in the house isn't sufficient _____ the six of us.
4. As soon as they met Joe and Elizabeth were smitten _____ each other.
5. The manager was sympathetic _____ their request for a non-smoking area.
6. They're bringing out a sequel _____ this television series next summer.
7. I acted _____ impulse and bought my wife a large bunch of flowers.
8. There are strong arguments _____ banning the use of aerosol sprays.
9. On our honeymoon we argued _____ everything; from the food to the weather!
10. The explorer arrived _____ the conclusion that he was the first person to teach the ancient site.

III. Underline and correct ten mistakes in the text. (5 points)

Line	Text	Correction
1	The Nicaraguan study may have important implication for governments and aid	
2	agencies that need to know where to direct their resources. Sandiford says that	
3	there is increasingly evidence that female education, at any age, is 'an important	
4	health intervention in its own right'. The results of the study borrow support to the	
5	World Bank's recommendation that education budgets in developing countries	
6	should be increased, not just to help their economies, also to improve child health.	
7	'We've known for a long time that maternal education is important,' says John	
8	Cleland of the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine. 'But we thought	
9	that even though we started educating girls today, we'd have to wait a generation	
10	for the pay-off. The Nicaraguan study suggests we may be able to bypass that.'	

III. Fill each gap with the correct form of the word in brackets. (10 points)

1. All our proposals met with their _____ PERSIST refusal.
2. Your lecture on modern British art was extremely _____ INSTRUCT.
3. This child has not taken any _____ NOURISH today.
4. Mosquitoes are known to be _____ CARRY of malaria.
5. She did the jobs about the house _____ SLOP dressed.
6. The megaliths have stood on the plain since times _____ MEMORY
7. She was quite angry and didn't conceal her utter _____ PLEASURE
8. Her kindness and reliability were _____ PROVERB
9. The change in her voice was scarcely _____ PERCEPTION
10. It was _____ PROVIDENCE that they were there at the right moment.

IV. Think of one word only which can be used appropriately in all three sentences. (10 points)

1. _____
 - a. After a thorough examination the inspector decided to _____ down the building as it posed a threat to the dwellers' safety.
 - b. Be a man, Luke, _____ yourself together and stop crying . The girls are looking at you.
 - c. Sally hated sitting at the first table in the classroom. The boys behind made it a point to _____ her long plaits and it hurt a lot.
2. _____
 - a. The paparazzi denied that he had _____ the privacy of the rock star. He claimed he didn't feel guilty whatsoever.
 - b. When Poland was _____ by German troops, most of the European nations just looked on.
 - c. Hundreds of thrilled fans _____ the pitch soon after the final whistle was blown.

3. _____
- Smuggling drugs in some countries may _____ a maximum penalty of death.
 - The law firm thought that Mr Bykowski could _____ out his threats and sue the multinational corporation for damages.
 - They are expanding their fleet by adding new planes that can _____ up to 200 passengers.
4. _____
- There was credible intelligence information that the chemical _____ might be targeted by environmental groups.
 - Their efforts to _____ a bomb on a transatlantic flight were thwarted by the SWAT team.
 - In an attempt to boost the town's image as the greenest town in the region they intend to _____ 2,000 seedlings in the centre.
5. _____
- Now, without anybody to turn to, he had to _____ the biggest challenge in his life.
 - You're in love with her. Don't deny it. It's written all over your _____.
 - The acne on his _____ didn't want to disappear no matter how often she went to the solarium.
6. _____
- Holmes was sitting in his favourite chair with his pipe in his mouth _____ in thought.
 - She looks and talks tough, but _____ down she's a very sensitive person that can be easily offended.
 - Everybody, take a _____ breath. The roller coaster ride is about to begin.
7. _____
- You really want me to cheat my clients? Come on! We've _____ a reputation for being fair and trustworthy.
 - Josh is said to have _____ a small fortune selling second-hand goods and fake jewellery.
 - I was not going to get rid of my car. Though old, it still _____ its keep.
8. _____
- His ideology was shaped by a bunch of clerics giving speeches in a local _____ of worship.
 - Don't _____ too much emphasis on grammar. Vocabulary is more important.
 - After the last orders were taken and the pub closed for the night, he took her to his _____ to finish their fabulous night with a glass of champagne.
9. _____
- The new system ensuring fair treatment of all the people will come into _____ next year under the auspices of the United Nations.
 - Headquarters are planning to carry out a major _____ to take the insurgents off the streets.
 - He underwent a major bypass _____ when his heart started to send worrying signals.
10. _____
- Despite unforeseen difficulties, he made it a _____ of seeing her when his ship called at New York.
 - The infamous interrogator used to _____ his gun at prisoners to make them talk.
 - I think you've missed the _____ I didn't say I want the car. I said I like it.

C. READING (50 points)

I. Read the following passage and decide which option A, B, C or D best fits each sentence. (15 points)

MIND OVER MUSCLES

If you're lazy and not in good physical shape, then Dr Guang Yue, an exercise physiologist, has come up with a theory that might be of (1) _____ to you. His (2) _____ discovery is that the strength of our muscles can be improved without the need for physical activity. No longer do we have to (3) _____ for long swims or have (4) _____ workouts in the gym. It may seem (5) _____, but he says we can (6) _____ up our muscles simply by thinking about exercise.

In Dr Yue's research, volunteers imagined they were moving their little fingers sideways, and found that the power of (7) _____ was enough to increase strength in those finger muscles. Then he asked volunteers to (8) _____ to themselves that they were moving their arm muscles in five training sessions a week. Remarkably, these volunteers experienced a rapid increase in the strength of their arms.

But sports psychologists say that, while this research is (9) _____, muscle strength is only one aspect of exercise, and we shouldn't (10) _____ aerobic activity. We still need to (11) _____ after our hearts, by taking exercise that (12) _____ our heart rate to 70 per cent of its maximum for 20 minutes,

three times a week. It would be (13) _____ if people thought that exercise was (14) _____, and that they could (15) _____ fit while slumped on a sofa just thinking about exercise.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|------------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1. A. fascination | B. appeal | C. attraction | D. interest |
| 2. A. main | B. extraordinary | C. individual | D. dear |
| 3. A. go | B. take | C. stand | D. get |
| 4. A. firm | B. forceful | C. strong | D. hard |
| 1. A. insincere | B. doubtful | C. improbable | D. unsure |
| 6. A. develop | B. grow | C. spread | D. build |
| 7. A. idea | B. mind | C. thought | D. brains |
| 8. A. pretend | B. persuade | C. expect | D. convince |
| 9. A. principal | B. chief | C. significant | D. leading |
| 10. A. throw away | B. cut out | C. look over | D. switch off |
| 11. A. look | B. take | C. care | D. run |
| 12. A. jumps | B. climbs | C. raises | D. leaps |
| 13. A. worrying | B. anxious | C. concerned | D. panicking |
| 14. A. helpless | B. incapable | C. minor | D. useless |
| 15. A. make | B. have | C. keep | D. put |

II. Fill ONE appropriate word in each gap. (15 points)

TO SLEEP OR NOT TO SLEEP

Are you one of those people who toss and turn all night, unable to (1) _____ to sleep? Although many people who have sleeping problems, (2) _____ chronic or occasional, automatically reach for the sleeping tablets when they see a difficult night (3) _____ of them, there are a number of so-called “folk” remedies which are not only cheaper but also much safer in the long run.

Most people have tried having a hot drink such as milk or (4) _____ of a number of commercially available herbal infusions before going to bed, but there are other, (5) _____ well-known remedies, which can help you on your way to a restful night's sleep. One unusual (6) _____ effective technique involves not warmth, (7) _____ you might think, but cold. Before going to bed, run very cold water for several minutes over your forearms and legs from the knee (8) _____, then dry yourself quickly and hop into bed. You will find yourself feeling totally relaxed and drowsy.

Another unusual approach has to do with eating or, to (9) _____ more precise, chewing. Take a large apple, wash it and eat it slowly, (10) _____ particular care to chew the peel thoroughly. Chewing is not only relaxing in (11) _____, but the peel of the apple contains a natural substance (12) _____ induces relaxation. Meditation, stretching, walking and (13) _____ reading are also effective for many people. Clearly, there are many ways to avoid the pill-popping route and (14) _____ enjoy a good night's sleep. Then again, if all (15) _____ fails, you could always try counting sheep!

III. Read the article and answer questions 1-8 by choosing the correct answer, A, B, C or D. (8 points)

THE MAKE-A-WISH FOUNDATION

Find out all about why volunteers are important for making wishes come true in our interview with Sophia Giorgi.

When 19-year-old Sophia Giorgi said she was thinking of volunteering to help the Make-A-Wish Foundation, nobody understood what she was talking about. But Sophia knew just how important *Make-A-Wish* could be because this special organisation had helped to make a dream come true for one of her best friends. We were interested in finding out more, so we went along to meet Sophia and listen to what she had to say.

Sophia said that the previous year *Make-A-Wish* had helped her best friend, Andreas, who was seventeen years old and had been ill for a long time. “Andreas had always wanted to be a pilot, but he knew it probably wasn't possible because of his illness,” explained Sophia. “But, thanks to the *Make-A-Wish* Foundation in Greece, Andreas had a brilliant day at the Air Base in Araxo. He flew in a helicopter and learnt all about war planes.” Sophia said one of the pilots had spent a lot of time with Andreas, answering his questions and explaining things to him. Andreas certainly had a day to remember, and *Make-A-Wish* has helped nearly 90 other children in Greece to “live” their dreams.

But what exactly is *Make-A-Wish*? Sophia told us that *Make-A-Wish* is a worldwide organisation which started in the United States in 1980. “It’s a charity which helps children who have got very serious, life-threatening illnesses. *Make-A-Wish* helps the children to feel happy even though they are ill, by making their wishes and dreams come true.” Sophia explained.

We asked Sophia how *Make-A-Wish* had first started. She said it had all begun with a very sick young boy called Chris, who had been dreaming for a long time of becoming a policeman. Sophia said lots of people had wanted to find a way to make Chris’s dream come true - so, with everybody’s help, Chris, only seven years old at the time, had been a “policeman” for a day, “When people saw how delighted Chris was when his dream came true, they decided to try and help other sick children too, and that was the beginning of *Make-A-Wish*” explained Sophia.

When we asked Sophia if she could explain how *Make-A-Wish* worked, she told us the Foundation tries to give children and their families a special, happy time. “Sometimes it’s hard for families with children who are really ill to enjoy themselves and laugh together. They often feel sad a lot of the time,” said Sophia. “A *Make-A-Wish* volunteer visits the families and asks the child what they would wish for if they could have anything in the world.” Sophia said the volunteers were important because they were the ones who helped to make the wishes come true. They do this either by providing things that are necessary, like plane tickets or equipment, or by raising money or helping out in whatever way they can.

We wondered what things the children wished for. Did a lot of them want to meet somebody famous? Sophia agreed that a lot of children did ask to do this. But she said other children wanted to own something special or go somewhere, and some children, like Chris wanted to be a different person or do a different job for a day. “Whatever the child’s wish is, *Make-A-Wish* tries to make it real for them,” she said. So, how did Sophia become a volunteer? She told us she’d had to ring the *Make-A-Wish* office in Athens to get some more information. She said she’d become a volunteer the following week and that she was glad to be doing something to help make children’s wishes come true. Sophia suggested that other young people could also volunteer.

Make-A-Wish says that without the help of volunteers like Sophia they would not be able to perform these “miracles” for children. Why not see if there’s something you can do to help?

1. How did Sophia find out about *Make-A-Wish*?
 - A. Her friend had volunteered to help.
 - B. *Make-A-Wish* had helped her friend.
 - C. It is a special organisation.
 - D. Her friend had dreamt about *Make-A-Wish*.
2. What did the pilot do when he was with Andreas?
 - A. He gave him lots of information he wanted.
 - B. He flew with him in a war plane.
 - C. He asked him lots of questions.
 - D. He reminded Andreas about his day.
3. The *Make-A-Wish* Foundation.....
 - A. doesn’t exist in Greece.
 - B. is only in America.
 - C. isn’t a charity.
 - D. is an international organisation.
4. A boy called Chris.....
 - A. had the idea that began *Make-A-Wish*.
 - B. was the first child *Make-A-Wish* helped after it had been set up.
 - C. gave people the idea of starting *Make-A-Wish*.
 - D. wanted people to help him to make his dream come true.
5. *Make-A-Wish* volunteers visit children and their families to.....
 - A. find out what the child’s wish is.
 - B. make the child happy.
 - C. make the family feel special.
 - D. see if the child is feeling sad.
6. Volunteers are important for *Make-A-Wish* because.....
 - A. they decide if the wish can come true.
 - B. they help in lots of ways.
 - C. they provide all the plane tickets.
 - D. they know how to make people laugh.
7. Which of these statements about the children’s wishes is true?
 - A. All the children want to meet famous people.
 - B. Most of the wishes involve owning something.
 - C. Lots of the children wonder what to wish for.
 - D. Some of the children want to meet someone special.
8. When did Sophia telephone the *Make-A-Wish* office?

- A. She rang on the day of the interview.
- B. She rang before the interview.
- C. She rang the week after the interview.
- D. She rang when she had got some more information.

II. Read the following passage and answer the questions. (12 points).

Ant Intelligence

When we think of intelligent members of the animal kingdom, the creatures that spring immediately to mind are apes and monkeys. But in fact, the social lives of some members of the insect kingdom are sufficiently complex to suggest more than a hint of intelligence. Among these, the world of the ant has come in for considerable scrutiny lately, and the idea that ants demonstrate sparks of cognition has certainly not been rejected by those involved in these investigations.

Ants store food, repel attackers and use chemical signals to contact one another in case of attack. Such chemical communication can be compared to the human use of visual and auditory channels (as in religious chants, advertising images and jingles, political slogans and martial music) to arouse and propagate moods and attitudes. The biologist Lewis Thomas wrote Ants are so much like human beings as to be an embarrassment. They farm fungi, raise aphids as livestock, launch armies to war, use chemical sprays to alarm and confuse enemies, capture slaves, engage in child labour, exchange information ceaselessly. They do everything but watch television.

However, in ants there is no cultural transmission - everything must be encoded in the genes - whereas in humans the opposite is true. Only basic instincts are carried in the genes of a newborn baby, other skills being learned from others in the community as the child grows up. It may seem that this cultural continuity gives us a huge advantage over ants. They have never mastered fire nor progressed. Their fungus farming and aphid herding crafts are sophisticated when compared to the agricultural skills of humans five thousand years ago but have been totally overtaken by modern human agribusiness.

Or have they? The farming methods of ants are at least sustainable. They do not ruin environments or use enormous amounts of energy. Moreover, recent evidence suggests that the crop farming of ants may be more sophisticated and adaptable than was thought.

Ants were farmers fifty million years before humans were. Ants can't digest the cellulose in leaves - but some fungi can. The ants, therefore, cultivate these fungi in their nests, bringing them leaves to feed on, and then use them as a source of food. Farmer ants secrete antibiotics to control other fungi that might act as 'weeds', and spread waste to fertilise the crop.

It was once thought that the fungus that ants cultivate was a single type that they had propagated, essentially unchanged from the distant past. Not so. Ulrich Mueller of Maryland and his colleagues genetically screened 862 different types of fungi taken from ants' nests. These turned out to be highly diverse: it seems that ants are continually domesticating new species. Even more impressively, DNA analysis of the fungi suggests that the ants improve or modify the fungi by regularly swapping and sharing strains with neighboring ant colonies.

Whereas prehistoric man had no exposure to urban lifestyles - the forcing house, of intelligence - the evidence suggests that ants have lived in urban settings for close on a hundred million years, developing and maintaining underground cities of specialised chambers and tunnels.

When we survey Mexico City, Tokyo, Los Angeles, we are amazed at what has been accomplished by humans. Yet Hoelldobler and Wilson's magnificent work for ant lovers, the *Ants*, describes a super colony of the ant *Formica yessens* is on the Ishikari Coast of Hokkaido. This 'megalopolis' was reported to be composed of 360 million workers and a million queens living in 4,500 interconnected nests across a territory of 2.7 square kilometers.

Such enduring and intricately meshed levels of technical achievement outstrip by far anything achieved by our distant ancestors. We hail as masterpieces the cave paintings in southern France and elsewhere, dating back some 20,000 years. Ant societies existed in something like their present form more than seventy million years ago. Beside this, prehistoric man looks technologically primitive. Is this then some kind of intelligence, albeit of a different kind?

Research conducted at Oxford, Sussex and Zurich Universities has shown that when; desert ants return from a foraging trip, they navigate by integrating bearings and distances, which they continuously update their heads. They combine the evidence of visual landmarks with a mental library of local directions, all within a framework which is consulted and updated. So ants can learn too.

And in a twelve-year programme of work, Ryabko and Reznikova have found evidence that ants can transmit very complex messages. Scouts who had located food in a maze returned to mobilise their foraging teams. They engaged in contact sessions at the end of which the scout was removed in order to observe what her team might do. Often the foragers proceeded to the exact spot in the maze where the food had been. Elaborate precautions were taken to prevent the foraging team using odour clues. Discussion now centers on whether the route through the maze is communicated as a 'left- right sequence of turns or as a 'compass bearing and distance' message.

During the course of this exhaustive study, Reznikova has grown so attached to her laboratory ants that she feels she knows them as individuals - even without the paint spots used to mark them. It's no surprise that Edward Wilson, in his essay, 'In the company of ants', advises readers who ask what to do with the ants in their kitchen to: 'Watch where you step. Be careful of little lives.'

Questions 1-6: Do the following statements agree with the information given in the reading passage?

Write:

TRUE if the statement agrees with the information

FALSE if the statement contradicts the information

NOT GIVEN if there is no information on this

1. Ants use the same channels of communication as humans do.
2. City life is one factor that encourages the development of intelligence.
3. Ants can build large cities more quickly than humans do.
4. Some ants can find their way by making calculations based on distance and position.
5. In one experiment, foraging teams were able to use their sense of smell to find food.
6. The essay. 'In the company of ants' explores ant communication.

Questions 7-12: Complete the summary using the list of words, A-O, below. Write the correct letter, A-O in the gap.

- | | | | |
|---------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|
| A. aphids | B. agricultural | C. cellulose | D. exchanging |
| E. energy | F. fertilizers | G. food | H. Fungi |
| I. growing | J. interbreeding | K. natural | L. other species |
| M. secretions | N. sustainable | O. environment | |

Ants as farmers

Ants have sophisticated methods of farming, including herding livestock and growing crops, which are in many ways similar to those used in human agriculture. The ants cultivate a large number of different species of edible fungi which convert 7. _____ into a form which they can digest. They use their own fatal 8. _____ as weed-killers and also use unwanted materials as 9. _____. Genetic analysis shows they constantly upgrade these fungi by developing new species and by 10. _____ species with neighbouring ant colonies. In fact, the farming methods of ants could be said to be more advanced than human agribusiness, since they use 11. _____ methods, they do not affect the 12. _____ and do not waste energy.

D. WRITING: (40 points)

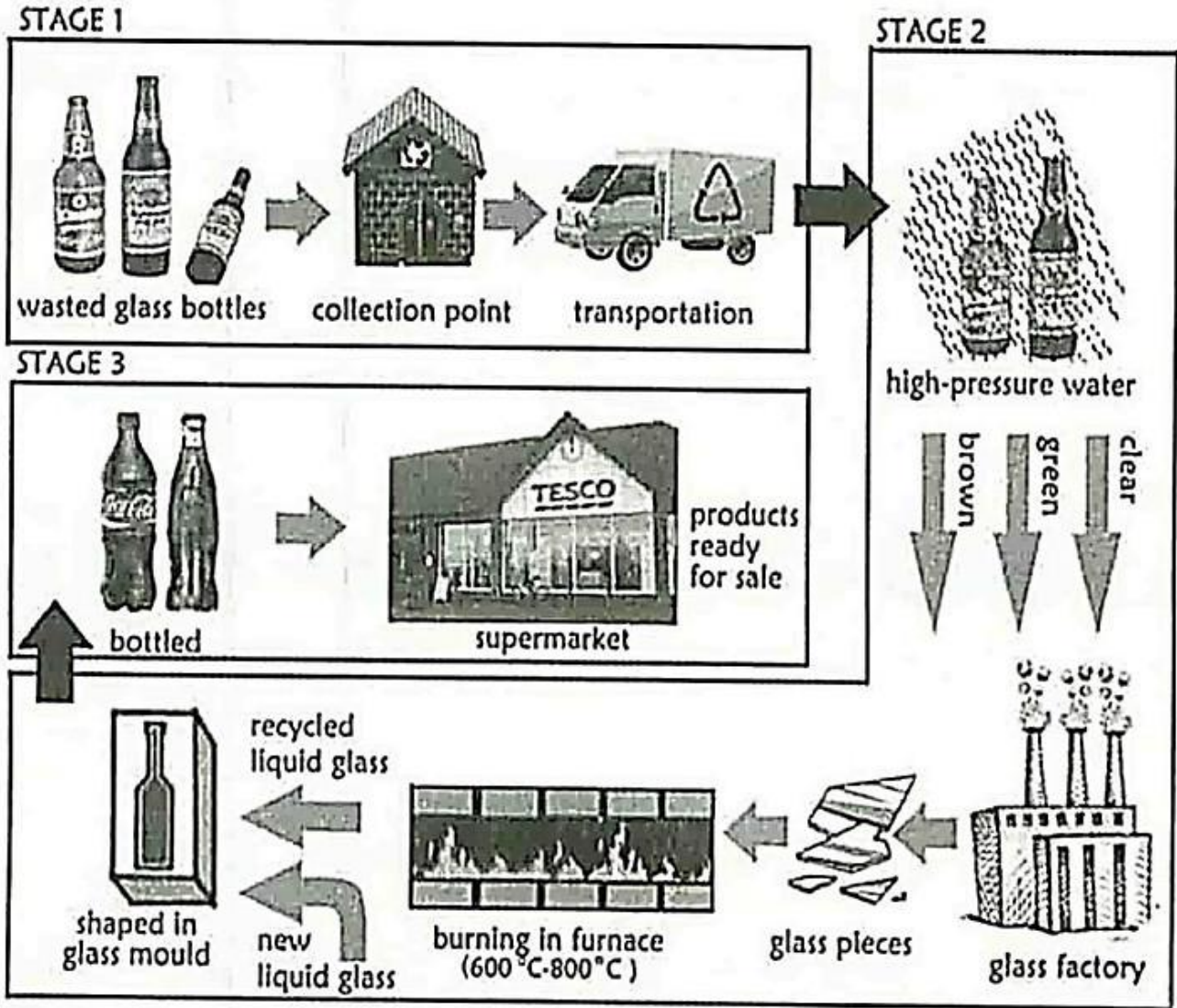
I. Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given. You must use between three and eight words, including the word given. (10 points)

1. His father was very angry with him when he heard he had damaged the car. **blew**
His father _____ he had damaged the car.
2. His speech was so confusing that nobody could understand what he was talking about. **baffled**
Everyone _____ speech.
3. He bought a new jacket without having planned to. **spur**
He bought _____ moment.
4. Initially, losing one's job can seem awful; afterwards it can work out well, for some people. **blessing**
Losing one's job has proved _____ some people.
5. He has an obsession about the dishonesty of lawyers. **bee**
He _____ dishonesty of lawyers.

6. The young actress was very nervous before the audition. **butterflies**
 The young actress _____ audition.
7. Simon couldn't remember ever having met the woman. **recollection**
 Simon _____ ever having met the woman.
8. Malcolm has finally decided to leave his job at the bank. **hand**
 Malcolm has _____ at the bank.
9. He got up very early this morning. **crack**
 He _____ this morning.
10. He didn't seem to consider anything to be as important as winning that medal. **matter**
 Nothing _____ winning that medal.

II. The diagram below shows the process of recycling bottles. Summarize the information by selecting and reporting the main features and make comparisons where relevant. (30 points)

You should write 150 – 180 words



The end

ĐÁP ÁN

Thời gian làm bài: 180 phút (không kể thời gian giao đề)
Ngày thi: 25 tháng 4 năm 2022

A. LISTENING (50 points) You will hear each recording twice.

I. Listen and complete the table below. Write NO MORE THAN ONE WORD for each answer. (16 points)

1. clear 2. late/unreliable 3. cheaper 4. messy
5. designs 6. expensive 7. painting 8. ladder(s)

II. You will hear a young woman called Joanna Riley giving a talk at a secondary school about her work looking after an area of countryside. Choose the best answer (A, B or C). (14 points)

9. C 10. B 11. A 12. B 13. A 14. A 15. B

III. Listen to Cameron Sinclair talking about the unreported cost of real estate megaprojects and fill in each gap with NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS. (20 points)

https://www.ted.com/talks/cameron_sinclair_the_refugees_of_boom_and_bust/transcript?language=en

16. dark side	21. inadequate housing
17. worker rights.	22. thousands of workers
18. construction workers.	23. human rights violations
19. taken away.	24. financial collapse
20. health and fire safety	25. dying to work.

B. GRAMMAR – VOCABULARY – LANGUAGE FUNCTIONS (60 points)

I. Choose the best answer. (25 points)

1. A 2. C 3. D 4. C 5. D
6. B 7. A 8. D 9. B 10. D
11. A 12. C 13. D 14. C 15. B
16. A 17. C 18. A 19. B 20. B
21. C 22. C 23. D 24. B 25. C

II. Fill in the blanks with the correct preposition or particle. (10 points)

1. for 2. about 3. for 4. with/by 5. to/towards
6. to 7. on 8. for 9. about/on 10. at

III. Underline and correct ten mistakes in the text. (5 points)

The Nicaraguan study may have important 1. implications for governments and aid agencies that need to know where to direct their resources. Sandiford says that there is 2. increasing evidence that female education, at any age, is 'an important health intervention in its own right.' The results of the study 3. lend support to the World Bank's recommendation that education budgets in developing countries should be increased, not just to help their economies, 4. but also to improve child health. 'We've known for a long time that maternal education is important,' says John Cleland of the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine. 'But we thought that even 5. if we started educating girls today, we'd have to wait a generation for the pay-off. The Nicaraguan study suggests we may be able to bypass that.'

III. Fill each gap with the correct form of the word in brackets. (10 points)

1. PERSISTENT 2. INSTRUCTIVE 3. NOURISHMENT 4. CARRIERS 5. SLOPPILY
6. IMMEMORIAL 7. DISPLEASURE 8. PROVERBIAL 9. PERCEPTIBLE 10. PROVIDENTIAL

IV. Think of one word only which can be used appropriately in all three sentences. (10 points)

1. PULL 2. INVADED 3. CARRY 4. PLANT 5. FACE

6. DEEP

7. EARNED

8. PLACE

9. OPERATION

10. POINT

C. READING (50 points)

I. Read the following passage and decide which option A, B, C or D best fits each sentence. (15 points)

- 1.D 2.B 3.A 4.D 5.C
6.D 7.B 8.A 9.C 10.B
11.A 12.C 13.A 14.D 15.C

II. Fill ONE appropriate word in each gap. (15 points)

1. get 4. one 7. as 10. taking 13. even
2. either 5. less 8. down 11. itself 14. to
3. ahead 6. but 9. be 12. which/that 15. else

III. Read the article and answer questions 1-8 by choosing the correct answer, A, B, C or D. (8 points)

1. B 2. A 3. D 4. C 5. A 6. B 7. B 8. B

II. Read the following passage and answer the questions. (12 points).

1. FALSE 2. TRUE 3. NOT GIVEN 4. TRUE 5. FALSE 6. NOT GIVEN
7. C 8. M 9. F 10. D 11. N 12. O

D. WRITING: (40 points)

I. Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given. You must use between three and eight words, including the word given. (10 points)

- blew his top when he heard
- was (completely) baffled by his
- a new jacket on the spur of the
- a blessing in disguise for
- has a bee in his bonnet about the
- had butterflies in her stomach before the
- had no recollection of
- finally decided to hand in his resignation
- got up at the crack of dawn
- seemed to matter to him as much as/more than

II. The diagram below shows the process of recycling bottles. Summarize the information by selecting and reporting the main features and make comparisons where relevant. (30 points)

You should write 150 – 180 words

The procedure for reusing bottles made of glass is depicted in the diagram. Overall, there are a number of steps divided into 3 stages commencing with empty bottles and finishing with these filled with commercial products, on sale at retail outlets.

Initially, in stage 1, the bottles are taken to a collection point where they are gathered and transported away by a truck. In stage 2, the bottles are divided into three categories according to their colour after they have been cleaned using a high-pressure wash.

Subsequently, at the glass factory, they are crushed into pieces and then loaded into a furnace where they are heated at high temperatures until liquified. Next, the liquid glass is mixed with new glass material and poured into a mould which shapes it into a new bottle. In what is categorized as stage 3, bottles are filled with various products and finally transported to stores where they are placed on sale.