

Full name:

A. LISTENING (50 pts)

Part 1. You will hear an interview with Simon Hemmings, who works as a fight director in the theater. Choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which fits best according to what you hear. (10 pts)

1. *According to Simon, during a fight scene, the audience should*

- A. feel the actors are really in danger.
- B. see that the swords are not real.
- C. be totally involved in the play itself.
- D. be aware of the safety measures he adopts.

2. *When casting the play, the theater was looking for actors who had*

- A. previous experience of fighting on stage.
- B. familiarity with the design of the theater.
- C. a willingness to learn a new set of skills.
- D. previous training in how to handle a sword.

3. *What does Simon say the actors must do during the performance?*

- A. improvise to cover up their mistakes.
- B. adhere closely to the agreed fight text.
- C. help colleagues who forget their lines.
- D. involve the audience as much as possible.

4. *Simon was particularly concerned that the fight scenes in this play might become*

- A. repetitive. B. ridiculous. C. inauthentic. D. inelegant.

5. *According to Simon, fight scene on stage should not*

- A. become too violent. B. appear over-practised.
- C. be taken too seriously. D. actually upset people.

Part 2. You are going to hear part of a radio programme. A writer called Peter Watkins is being interviewed by the programme presenter, Sue Manchester, about his new book, which discusses the behaviour of animals and birds in relation to the weather.

Decide whether these statements are true (T) or false (F). (10 pts)

- 1. Sue has little faith in the accuracy of sayings about the weather.
- 2. Peter says that low-flying birds suffer badly in storms.
- 3. According to Peter, insects have difficulty in sensing changes in the atmosphere.
- 4. Peter says that weather saying used to be confined to the farming community.
- 5. Peter says that in the past people relied on animals and bird behaviour to predict the weather.

Part 3. You will hear part of a talk about the invention of a microwave oven. Listen and answer the following questions using a short phrase or sentence. (10 pts)

- 1. How can radar detect enemy aircraft?
.....
- 2. What food was used in Percy Spencer’s first experiment?
.....
- 3. Where was the first microwave oven set up in Britain in 1946?
.....
- 4. What did the name of the first commercial microwave, Radarange, come from?
.....
- 5. Why did the microwave produced in the 1960s become so popular to consumers?
.....

Part 4. You will hear a radio report about the discovery of the new seven planets. Complete the summary, using the word or phrases you hear. Use NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS for each blank. (20 pts)

Scientists have just made a startling revelation about the outer space. By utilising an (1) to observe the flickering light emitted by a far-away star, scientists have confirmed the existence of a potential solar system beyond our own. Being the most recent one in a (2)....., this uncovering could possibly alter our perceptions of the night sky. The seven newfound planets share many properties with Earth in terms of magnitude, mass and (3)....., a temperature that allowed (4)..... to exist as well as a moderate distance from the center star, with 3 of them staying in an area known as the "(5).....". However, what is so exciting about this finding is the (6)..... prospect of life on these enabled by the favorable conditions that these planets exhibit. Another intriguing aspect of the discovery is that these (7)..... planets orbits an (8)..... star, an unprecedented occurrence despite the multitude of this kind of star in our universe. In the future, it is expected that further examination of these (9)..... afforded by the introductions of more advanced equipment may shed some light on the (10)..... that whether extraterrestrial life does exist.

ĐỀ CHÍNH THỨC

Thời gian làm bài: 180 phút (không kể thời gian giao đề)

Full name:

B. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR (40 pts)

Part 1. Choose the word/ phrase that best completes each of the following sentences. (15 pts)

1. Mike decided that election to the local council would provide a _____ to a career in national politics.
A. milestone B. springboard C. highway D. turning point
2. As a poet, I think she _____ comparison with the greatest this century.
A. stands B. makes C. leads D. matches
3. The party was already _____ by the time we arrived. Everyone was singing and dancing.
A. under the cloud B. over the moon C. up in the air D. in full swing
4. My uncle pulled a few _____ and got me a job in the company where he works.
A. chords B. threads C. ropes D. strings
5. People suffered many hardships during the years of _____ after the war.
A. severity B. austerity C. sobriety D. integrity
6. After congratulating his team, the coach left, allowing the players to _____ their hair down for a while.
A. put B. get C. let D. take
7. The question of peace settlement is likely to figure _____ in the talks.
A. prominently B. prolifically C. proportionately D. properly
8. I thought I had made it _____ that I didn't want to discuss this matter any more.
A. frank B. distinct C. plain D. straight
9. I went to see the boss about a pay rise and he _____ with a weak excuse about a business dinner and left me standing there.
A. brushed me aside B. brushed me up C. brush me off D. brushed me down
10. She was very fortunate to _____ an excellent private tutor to help her with her study.
A. think through B. seek out C. pick up D. light upon
11. Companies are joining forces with governments in Africa to _____ regional campaigns against malaria.
A. fabricate B. originate C. mount D. produce
12. The authorities have _____ their original decision to allow development of this rural area.
A. dispensed B. detached C. refrained D. revoked
13. The integrity of a marine ecosystem could be _____ due to the impact of coastal reclamation.
A. compromised B. conceded C. conciliated D. confronted
14. One of the organisation's aims is to _____ information about the disease so that more people know of its symptoms.
A. disentangle B. deride C. dwindle D. disseminate
15. This room has been _____ as a no-smoking area.
A. designed B. designated C. described D. destined
16. She _____ control of the family investments to her son.
A. renounced B. disowned C. disclaimed D. relinquished
17. Dealing with _____ refusal from an employee is easier than dealing with false compliance.
A. an offset B. a remedial C. an agile D. an outright
18. Unemployment threat has been _____ for a while now.
A. intimidating on the air B. daunting on the lookout
C. looming on the horizon D. overwhelming on the wing
19. After _____ in obscurity for many years, her early novels have recently been rediscovered.
A. abolishing B. flourishing C. languishing D. shattering
20. The best thing about living in the countryside is the _____ greenery.
A. myriad B. innumerable C. untold D. abundant
21. There is large effort _____ to rebuild arts education in the New York City public schools.
A. under way B. in the way C. out of way D. over the way
22. After living together for six years, Janet and Matt have finally decided to _____.

- A. feel the pinch B. pull a few strings C. tie the knot D. be up and about
23. The party was already _____ by the time we arrived. Everyone was singing and dancing.
A. in full swing B. up in the air C. over the moon D. under a cloud
24. His strange behaviour aroused the _____ of police.
A. doubt B. suspicion C. disbelief D. notice
25. Media reports on the outcome of military intervention often _____ the true facts.
A. divert B. detract C. depose D. distort
26. The day their first child was born, the new parents were _____ with joy.
A. overthrown B. overpowered C. overtaken D. overcome
27. We may win, we may lose – it's just the luck of the _____.
A. chance B. draw C. odds D. fate
28. They're having serious problems. Their relationship is on the _____.
A. cliffs B. rocks C. stones D. grass
29. The renewed interest in Elizabethan times is evident in the _____ of new Hollywood films set during that period.
A. spate B. hypocrisy C. transience D. demise
30. The car was _____ speed.
A. gathering B. collecting C. consuming D. firing

Part 2. Read the text and find 5 mistakes and correct them. You should indicate in which line the mistake is. (5 pts)

True relaxation is most certainly not a matter of flopping down in front of the television with a welcome drink. Nor is it about drifting into an exhausting sleep. Useful though these responses to tension and overtiredness may be, we should distinguish between them and conscious relaxation in case of quality and effect. Regardless of the level of tiredness, real relaxation is a state of alert yet at the same time passive awareness, in which our bodies are at rest while our minds are waken.

Moreover, it is as natural for a healthy person to be relaxed when moving like resting. Being relaxed in action means we bring the appropriate energy to everything we do, so as to have a feeling of healthy tiredness by the end of the day, rather than one of exhaustion.

Unfortunately, as a result of living in today's competitive world, we are under constant strain and have difficulty in coping, let alone nurturing our body's abilities. That needs to be rediscovered is conscious relaxation. With this in mind, we must apply ourselves to understanding stress and the nature of its causes, however deep-seated.

3. Complete each of the following sentences with a suitable preposition or particle. (10 pts)

1. I'm afraid you've caught us the hop. I've never thought that you will be here at this time of the year.
2. She went completely the rails after her husband died in an accident.
3. I feel quite nostalgic for the school where I attended as a young boy.
4. He just managed to survive the skin of his teeth.
5. We kept talking to the injured man to prevent him from drifting unconsciousness.
6. Only when they have discussed the matter great length will they draw any conclusion.
7. Without any prior preparation, Peter sailed his final exams.
8. You need to show that picture a dark background.
9. Inside your passport, you should write the name of your next.....kin.
10. Grandfather must be tired. He's noddingin his chair.

Part 4. Complete the text by writing the correct form of the word in capitals. (10 pts)

Cacti have enjoyed an (1)..... (ENDURE) popularity among gardeners spanning several centuries. Perhaps this is due in part to their unusual appearance: more often than not, they consist of (2)..... (SWELL) stems covered in spines. Unlike other plants, cacti can squat in their pots, apparently in (3)..... (SUSPEND) animation, for months, showing little sign of growth and development; then suddenly, their flowers will burst forth, dazzling observers with their (4)..... (GLORY) vibrant colours. Added to this is the fact that they come in a huge variety of shapes, sizes and forms, so many gardeners, myself included, find themselves (5)..... (RESIST) drawn to these extraordinary plants.

You do not have to be an expert to grow cacti, and the (6)..... (INITIATE) needn't be concerned about cultivating them because they are among the easiest of plants to care for. Their (7)..... (REQUIRE) are simple and few. Plenty of light, a little compost and occasional watering will keep them happy and healthy. Also, their (8)..... (HARD) constitution enables them to withstand harsh climatic conditions in the wild. So should you neglect to water them, they are unlikely to object. For this reason, I recommend them to the young (9)..... (ENTHUSE) who ask me about starting their own (10)..... (WINDOW) gardens.

C. READING COMPREHENSION (40 pts)

Part 1. For each gap, choose the correct answer A, B, C or D which best fits the context. (10 pts)

THE BEAUTY OF THE BEAST

The earliest known drawings, which survive in the depths of caves in Western Europe, date back about 30,000 years. The fact that some people (1)..... considerable distances along underground passages in (2)..... darkness to create them is evidence enough that the production of such pictures was an (3)..... of great importance to these artists. But what was their purpose? Perhaps drawing was an essential part of the ceremonials enacted to bring success in hunting. Perhaps the paintings were intended not to (4)..... the death of the creatures portrayed but, (5)....., to ensure their continued fertility so that the people would have a good supply of meat. We cannot tell. One thing, however, is certain. These drawings are amazingly assured, wonderfully (6)..... and often breathtakingly beautiful.

This practice of painting (7)..... of animals on walls has continued throughout our history. Five thousands years ago, when people in Egypt began to build the world's first cities, they too inscribed animals on their walls. There is no (8)..... about the function of at least some of these: the Egyptians worshiped animals as gods. But they also (9)..... in the natural beauty of the animals, adorning the walls of their underground tombs with their pictures, so those in the next world would be (10)..... of the beauties and delights of this one.

- | | | | | |
|-----|----------------|--------------------|----------------|----------------------|
| 1. | A. approached | B. crawled | C. dawdled | D. proceeded |
| 2. | A. whole | B. entire | C. full | D. complete |
| 3. | A. act | B. exploit | C. operation | D. execution |
| 4. | A. take over | B. bring about | C. put across | D. make out |
| 5. | A. in contrast | B. on the contrary | C. not at all | D. on the other hand |
| 6. | A. right | B. correct | C. accurate | D. true |
| 7. | A. copies | B. appearances | C. reflections | D. images |
| 8. | A. difficulty | B. reason | C. problem | D. doubt |
| 9. | A. delighted | B. loved | C. enjoyed | D. appreciated |
| 10. | A. reminisced | B. recalled | C. reminded | D. recollected |

Part 2. Fill ONE suitable word in each blank. (10 pts)

Fancy creating your very own Ronaldinho? Well, before (1)....., you may be able to do just that. Simply sign (2)..... for RoboCup.

RoboCup is the nickname for an international scientific project called the Robot World Cup Initiative. (3)..... by the idea of using football as a means of promoting science and technological development, the project organizers have (4)..... an ultimate goal of building a robotic football team that will be able to (5)..... the human World Cup winners by the year 2050. Teams are becoming increasingly competitive in their endeavours to create humanoid footballers, and the annual RoboCup World Championships play (6)..... to robotic designs at the cutting edge of artificial intelligence technology. RoboCup Junior, an offshoot of the project designed for schools, has also witnessed some innovative designs from budding young scientists around the globe.

The question is: Can RoboCup's goal realistically be (7)..... by 2050? The organizers admit it's a (8)..... order, but argue that it is nevertheless feasible. After all, there was only a matter of fifty years between the first flight by aeroplane and the first moon landing. So it would be folly to dismiss out of (9)..... the possibility of a world class robot football team beating the human champions by 2050. For (10)....., though, my money remains firmly on the real Ronandinho.

Part 3. Read the passage and choose the best answer to each of the questions. (10 pts)

RUNNING WATER ON MARS

Photographic evidence suggests that liquid water once existed in great quantity on the surface of Mars. Two types of flow features are seen: runoff channels and outflow channels. Runoff channels are found in the southern highlands. These flow features are extensive systems - sometimes hundreds of kilometers in total length - of interconnecting, twisting channels that seem to **merge** into larger, wider channels. They bear a strong resemblance to river systems on Earth, and geologists think that they are dried-up beds of long-gone rivers that once carried rainfall on Mars from the mountains down into the valleys. Runoff channels on Mars speak of a time 4 billion years ago (the age of the Martian highlands), when the atmosphere was thicker, the surface warmer, and liquid water widespread.

Outflow channels are probably **relics** of catastrophic flooding on Mars long ago. They appear only in equatorial regions and generally do not form extensive interconnected networks. Instead, they are probably the paths taken by huge volumes of water draining from the southern highlands into the northern plains. The onrushing water arising from these flash floods likely also formed the odd teardrop-shaped “islands” (resembling the miniature versions seen in the wet sand of our beaches at low tide) that have been found on the plains close to the ends of the outflow channels. Judging from the width and depth of the channels, the flow rates must have been truly enormous - perhaps as much as a hundred times greater than the 105 tons per second carried by the great Amazon river. Flooding shaped the outflow channels approximately 3 billion years ago, about the same time as the northern volcanic plains formed.

Some scientists speculate that Mars may have enjoyed an extended early period during which rivers, lakes, and perhaps even oceans adorned its surface. A 2003 Mars Global Surveyor image shows what mission specialists think may be a delta - a fan-shaped network of channels and sediments where a river once flowed into a larger body of water, in this case a lake filling a crater in the southern highlands. Other researchers go even further, suggesting that the data provide evidence for large open expanses of water on the early Martian surface. A computer-generated view of the Martian north polar region shows the extent of what may have been an ancient ocean covering much of the northern lowlands. The Hellas Basin, which measures some 3,000 kilometers across and has a floor that lies nearly 9 kilometers below the basin’s rim, is another candidate for an ancient Martian sea.

These ideas remain controversial. Proponents point to features such as the terraced “beaches” shown in one image, which could conceivably have been left behind as a lake or ocean evaporated and the shoreline receded. **But detractors maintain that the terraces could also have been created by geological activity, perhaps related to the geologic forces that depressed the Northern Hemisphere far below the level of the south, in which case they have nothing whatever to do with Martian water.** Furthermore, Mars Global Surveyor data released in 2003 seem to indicate that the Martian surface contains too few carbonate rock layers - layers containing compounds of carbon and oxygen - that should have been formed in abundance in an ancient ocean. Their absence supports the picture of a cold, dry Mars that never experienced the extended mild period required to form lakes and oceans. However, more recent data imply that at least some parts of the planet did in fact experience long periods in the past during which liquid water existed on the surface.

Aside from some small-scale gullies (channels) found since 2000, which are inconclusive, astronomers have no direct evidence for liquid water anywhere on the surface of Mars today, and the amount of water vapor in the Martian atmosphere is tiny. Yet even setting aside the unproven hints of ancient oceans, the extent of the outflow channels suggests that a huge total volume of water existed on Mars in the past. Where did all the water go? The answer may be that virtually all the water on Mars is now locked in the permafrost layer under the surface, with more contained in the planet’s polar caps.

1. The word “merge” in the passage is closest in meaning to

- (A) expand (B) separate (C) straighten out (D) combine

2. What does the discussion in paragraph 1 of runoff channels in the southern highlands suggest about Mars?

- (A) The atmosphere of Mars was once thinner than it is today.
(B) Large amounts of rain once fell on parts of Mars.
(C) The river systems of Mars were once more extensive than Earth’s.
(D) The rivers of Mars began to dry up about 4 billion years ago.

3. The word “relics” in the passage is closest in meaning to

- (A) remains (B) sites (C) requirements (D) sources

4. In paragraph 2, why does the author include the information that 105 tons of water flow through the Amazon River per second?

(A) To emphasize the great size of the volume of water that seems to have flowed through Mars' outflow channels.

(B) To indicate data used by scientists to estimate how long ago Mars' outflow channels were formed.

(C) To argue that flash floods on Mars may have been powerful enough to cause tear-shaped "islands" to form.

(D) To argue that the force of flood waters on Mars was powerful enough to shape the northern volcanic plains.

5. According to paragraph 2, all of the following are true of the outflow channels on Mars EXCEPT:

(A) They formed at around the same time that volcanic activity was occurring on the northern plains.

(B) They are found only on certain parts of the Martian surface.

(C) They sometimes empty onto what appear to have once been the wet sands of tidal beaches.

(D) They are thought to have carried water northward from the equatorial regions.

6. All of the following questions about geological features on Mars are answered in paragraph 3 EXCEPT:

(A) What are some regions of Mars that may have once been covered with an ocean?

(B) Where do mission scientists believe that the river forming the delta emptied?

(C) Approximately how many craters on Mars do mission scientists believe may once have been lakes filled with water?

(D) During what period of Mars' history do some scientists think it may have had large bodies of water?

7. According to paragraph 3, images of Mars' surface have been interpreted as support for the idea that

(A) a large part of the northern lowlands may once have been under water.

(B) the polar regions of Mars were once more extensive than they are now.

(C) deltas were once a common feature of the Martian landscape.

(D) the shape of the Hellas Basin has changed considerably over time.

8. What can be inferred from paragraph 3 about liquid water on Mars?

(A) If ancient oceans ever existed on Mars' surface, it is likely that the water in them has evaporated by now.

(B) If there is any liquid water at all on Mars' surface today, its quantity is much smaller than the amount that likely existed there in the past.

(C) Small-scale gullies on Mars provide convincing evidence that liquid water existed on Mars in the recent past.

(D) The small amount of water vapor in the Martian atmosphere suggests that there has never been liquid water on Mars.

9. Which of the sentences below best expresses the essential information in the sentence in bold type in the passage?

(A) But detractors argue that geological activity may be responsible for the water associated with the terraces.

(B) But detractors argue that the terraces may be related to geological forces in the Northern Hemisphere of Mars, rather than to Martian water in the south.

(C) But detractors argue that geological forces depressed the Northern Hemisphere so far below the level of the south that the terraces could not have been formed by water.

(D) But detractors argue that the terraces may have been formed by geological activity rather than by the presence of water.

10. According to paragraph 4, what do the 2003 Global Surveyor data suggest about Mars?

(A) Ancient oceans on Mars contained only small amounts of carbon.

(B) The climate of Mars may not have been suitable for the formation of large bodies of water.

(C) Liquid water may have existed on some parts of Mars' surface for long periods of time.

(D) The ancient oceans that formed on Mars dried up during periods of cold, dry weather.

Part 4. Read the following passage and do the tasks that follow. (10 pts)

THE LITTLE ICE AGE

A This book will provide a detailed examination of the Little Ice Age and other climatic shifts, but, before I embark on that, let me provide a historical context. We tend to think of climate - as opposed to weather - as something unchanging, yet humanity has been at the mercy of climate change for its entire existence, with at least eight glacial episodes in the past 730,000 years. Our ancestors adapted to the universal but irregular global warming since the end of the last great Ice Age, around 10,000 years ago, with dazzling opportunism. They developed strategies for surviving harsh drought cycles, decades of heavy rainfall or

unaccustomed cold; adopted agriculture and stock-raising, which revolutionised human life; and founded the world's first pre-industrial civilisations in Egypt, Mesopotamia and the Americas. But the price of sudden climate change, in famine, disease and suffering, was often high.

B The Little Ice Age lasted from roughly 1300 until the middle of the nineteenth century. Only two centuries ago, Europe experienced a cycle of bitterly cold winters; mountain glaciers in the Swiss Alps were the lowest in recorded memory, and pack ice surrounded Iceland for much of the year. The climatic events of the Little Ice Age did more than help shape the modern world. They are the deeply important context for the current unprecedented global warming. The Little Ice Age was far from a deep freeze, however; rather an irregular seesaw of rapid climatic shifts, few lasting more than a quarter-century, driven by complex and still little understood interactions between the atmosphere and the ocean. The seesaw brought cycles of intensely cold winters and easterly winds, then switched abruptly to years of heavy spring and early summer rains, mild winters, and frequent Atlantic storms, or to periods of droughts, light northeasterly winds, and summer heat waves.

C Reconstructing the climate changes of the past is extremely difficult, because systematic weather observations began only a few centuries ago, in Europe and North America. Records from India and tropical Africa are even more recent. For the time before records began, we have only 'proxy records' reconstructed largely from tree rings and ice cores, supplemented by a few incomplete written accounts. We now have hundreds of tree-ring records from throughout the northern hemisphere, and many from south of the equator, too, amplified with a growing body of temperature data from ice cores drilled in Antarctica, Greenland, the Peruvian Andes, and other locations. We are close to a knowledge of annual summer and winter temperature variations over much of the northern hemisphere going back 600 years.

D This book is a narrative history of climatic shifts during the past ten centuries, and some of the ways in which people in Europe adapted to them. Part One describes the Medieval Warm Period, roughly 900 to 1200. During these three centuries, Norse voyagers from Northern Europe explored northern seas, settled Greenland, and visited North America. It was not a time of uniform warmth, for then, as always since the Great Ice Age, there were constant shifts in rainfall and temperature. Mean European temperatures were about the same as today, perhaps slightly cooler.

E It is known that the Little Ice Age cooling began in Greenland and the Arctic in about 1200. As the Arctic ice pack spread southward, Norse voyages to the west were rerouted into the open Atlantic, then ended altogether. Storminess increased in the North Atlantic and North Sea. Colder, much wetter weather descended on Europe between 1315 and 1319, when thousands perished in a continent-wide famine. By 1400, the weather had become decidedly more unpredictable and stormier, with sudden shifts and lower temperatures that culminated in the cold decades of the late sixteenth century. Fish were a vital commodity in growing towns and cities, where food supplies were a constant concern. Dried cod and herring were already the staples of the European fish trade, but changes in water temperatures forced fishing fleets to work further offshore. The Basques, Dutch, and English developed the first offshore fishing boats adapted to a colder and stormier Atlantic. A gradual agricultural revolution in northern Europe stemmed from concerns over food supplies at a time of rising populations. The revolution involved intensive commercial farming and the growing of animal fodder on land not previously used for crops. The increased productivity from farmland made some countries self-sufficient in grain and livestock and offered effective protection against famine.

F Global temperatures began to rise slowly after 1850, with the beginning of the Modern Warm Period. There was a vast migration from Europe by land-hungry farmers and others, to which the famine caused by the Irish potato blight contributed, to North America, Australia, New Zealand, and southern Africa. Millions of hectares of forest and woodland fell before the newcomers' axes between 1850 and 1890, as intensive European farming methods expanded across the world. The unprecedented land clearance released vast quantities of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere, triggering for the first time humanly caused global warming. Temperatures climbed more rapidly in the twentieth century as the use of fossil fuels proliferated and greenhouse gas levels continued to soar. The rise has been even steeper since the early 1980s. The Little Ice Age has given way to a new climatic regime, marked by prolonged and steady warming. At the same time, extreme weather events like Category 5 hurricanes are becoming more frequent.

Questions 1-6

The Reading has six paragraphs, A-F. Choose the most suitable heading for each paragraph from the List of Headings below.

LIST OF HEADINGS		
i	Predicting climatic changes	1. Paragraph A:
ii	The relevance of the Little Ice Age today	2. Paragraph B:
iii	How cities contribute to climate change	3. Paragraph C:.....
iv	Human impact on the climate	5. Paragraph E:.....
v	How past climatic conditions can be determined	4. Paragraph D:.....
vi	A growing need for weather records	6. Paragraph F:.....
vii	A study covering a thousand years	
viii	People have always responded to climate change	
ix	Enough food at last	

Questions 7-10 Complete the summary using the list of words, A-I, below.

Weather during the Little Ice Age

Documentation of past weather condition is limited: our main sources of knowledge of conditions in the distant past are 7. and ice cores. We can deduce that the Little Ice Age was a time of 8., rather than of consistent freezing. Within it there were some periods of very cold winters, others of 9. and heavy rain, and yet others that saw 10. with no rain at all.

A climatic shifts	B ice pack	C tree rings
D glaciers	E interactions	F weather observations
G heat waves	H storms	I written accounts

Part 5. You are going to read a magazine article in which four men are interviewed about Paris. For questions 1-10, choose from the people (A-D). The men may be chosen more than once. (10 pts)

Of which men are the following true?

1. He explains an established routine with guests. 1.
2. He admits that he only recently appreciated a certain aspect of Paris. 2.
3. He expresses regret that Paris is producing art work which is of average standard. 3.
4. He mentions a misunderstanding that was eventually resolved. 4.
5. He states that he has always maintained the same opinion of Paris. 5.
6. He comments on the importance of maintaining social customs. 6.
7. He believes that Parisians have strong opinions which they like to express. 7.
8. He feels that it is difficult for people to walk around Paris. 8.
9. He states that he feels more comfortable living in Paris than in his current city. 9.
10. He comments that it is almost impossible to gain the approval of Parisians for your work. 10.

MY PARIS

It's still the perfect cultural destination. So we asked those on intimate terms with the French capital to tell us what it means to them and to reveal their favourite places.

A Gilbert Adair: writer

I lived in Paris in the late 1960s and through the 1970s. Although I've been back in London for the past 20 years or so, I still feel more at home there than I do here. I went native, I suppose. I tend to stay in Montparnasse, and what's curious about it is that even though it's 90 years since artists like Picasso and Modigliani were around, something of their spirit survives. Paris must be the only place where you see people on their own in a café, scribbling in a notepad. However, in a sense, in artistic terms, Paris is going through a rather mediocre period. Maybe it has something to do with attempts by the establishment to

keep French art 'pure'; that is to say, not affected by any culture not French. Because of this, Paris has become something of a museum.

B Andreas Whittam Smith: editor

I first went there when I was 20. I thought that it was the most romantic city in the world and my view hasn't changed. I find it beauty, the architecture particularly, and the way the long streets are always finished off with a building at the end of them. I don't enjoy the fact that it's a city that favours the motorist over the pedestrian, for whom it can be a challenge just to get about, to cross the road even. One of my favourite places in Paris is an emporium called *Deyrolle* on the *Rue du Bac*. They sell all kinds of geological specimens and butterflies. Every time we have people staying with us we take them there and they always buy something.

C Charles Darwent: art critic

The launderette by my flat in Belleville sums up Paris for me. You put your clothes in the machine and then. Committing the machine's number to memory, you walk to a different machine in a different room and feed it coins. Someone could steel your stuff while this was going on but the beggar lady who lives there would stop them. Though she's barred from the café next door, she put in good word for me with the owner. She told him the reason I had never greeted him in French on walking in wasn't because I was rude, but English. So he took to crossing the bar whenever I entered, shaking my hand and roaring '*Bojour, Anglais*' until I gave in and began to pre-empt him. Now we get on famously. Paris is all about following ritual. Everything - from how you feed a washing machine, to the way you greet someone, or the way you enter a bar. There's a café near here where the customers spend hours discussing the food. They are pompous and ridiculous and I long to be one of them, and never will.

D Philippe Starck: interior designer

Despite being born in Paris, it was only a few years ago that I took a proper look at the city and truly saw its beauty. But it's not about the stone or the architecture; it's the people, the Parisians. The people are highly critical. No matter whether you make something good or bad, it will always be bad - they are very negative, which makes it the hardest place to create something. At the same time, it's their wonderful vigilance that creates some of the best quality in the world. For this I am grateful, although it took me six years to discover this secret. Parisians are also incredibly snobbish people - they create tribes and stick to them. There's one for music, one for art, one for journalists, and they like to fight each other. We could never just follow a leader - people are too independent-minded and aren't afraid to be frank.

D. WRITING (60 pts)

Part 1. Rewrite the following sentences beginning as shown or using the word given. Do not change the meaning of the original sentences. (10 pts)

1. It wasn't Melanie's fault that she ended up breaking the law. OWN
Through ended up breaking the law.
2. It's not like her to behave like that as she's normally very calm. KEEPING
Her behaviour her normally calm nature.
3. George suggested a list of guests should be written. DRAWN
"Why?" said George.
4. The committee finally said what they thought of the plans. VERDICT
.....
5. He has an obsession about the dishonesty of lawyers. BEE
.....
6. It's possible that we may have to introduce pay cuts. RULED
We have pay cuts.
7. He worked very hard but he was unable to earn enough for his living. ENDS
Hard-working
8. I was bitterly disappointed they didn't give me a part in the school play. PASSED
Very much
9. Julie always listens to my complaints about work, which is very kind of her. EAR
Julie is so
10. Simon couldn't stop crying when he lost his favorite toy FLOODS
.....

ĐÁP ÁN

A. LISTENING (50 pts)

Part 1 (10 pts) 1. C 2. D 3. B 4. A 5. B

Part 2 (10 pts) 1. T 2. F 3. F 4. F 5. T

Part 3 (10 pts) 1. By using short waves/ microwaves. 2. (Some) popcorn.
3. In a restaurant. 4. A competition.
5. Because it was a counter-top microwave./ Because it can be placed on top of a counter.

Part 4 (20 pts)

1. array of telescopes 2. wave of discoveries 3. Composition 4. liquid water 5. habitable
6. tantalizing 7. earth-like 8. ultra-cold 9. alien worlds 10. artist's impressions

B. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR (40 pts)

Part 1. Choose the word/ phrase that best completes each of the following sentences. (15 pts)

1. B 2. A 3. D 4. D 5. B 6. C 7. A 8. C 9. C 10. D
11. C 12. D 13. A 14. D 15. B 16. D 17. D 18. C 19. C 20. D
21. A 22. C 23. A 24. B 25. D 26. A 27. B 28. B 29. A 30. A

Part 2. Read the text and find 5 mistakes and correct them. You should indicate in which line the mistake is. (5 pts) 1. exhausting → exhausted 2. in case of → in terms of 3. waken → awake
4. like → as 5. That → What

Part 3. Complete each of the following sentences with a suitable preposition or particle. (10 pts)

1. on 2. off 3. for 4. by 5. out
6. at 7. through 8. against 9. of 10. off

Part 4. Complete the text by writing the correct form of the word in capitals. (10 pts)

1. enduring 2. swollen 3. suspended 4. gloriously 5. irresistibly
6. uninitiated 7. requirements 8. hardy 9. enthusiasts 10. windowsill

C. READING COMPREHENSION (50 pts)

Part 1. For each gap, choose the correct answer A, B, C or D which best fits the context. (10 pts)

1. B 2. D 3. A 4. B 5. B 6. C 7. D 8. D 9. A 10. C

Part 2. Fill ONE suitable word in each blank. (10 pts)

1. long 2. up 3. Inspired 4. set 5. beat
6. host 7. achieved/ attained 8. tall 9. hand 10. now

Part 3. Read the passage and choose the best answer to each of the questions. (10 pts)

1. D 2. B 3. A 4. A 5. C 6. C 7. A 8. B 9. D 10. B

Part 4. Read the following passage and do the tasks that follow. (10 pts)

1. viii 2. ii 3. v 4. vii 5. ix 6. iv 7. C 8. A 9. H 10. G

Part 5. You are going to read a magazine article in which four men are interviewed about Paris. For questions 1-10, choose from the people (A-D). The men may be chosen more than once. (10 pts)

1. B 2. D 3. A 4. C 5. B 6. C 7. D 8. B 9. A 10. D

D. WRITING (60 pts)

Part 1. Rewrite the following sentences beginning as shown or using the word given. Do not change the meaning of the original sentences. (10 pts)

1. Through no fault of her own, Melanie ended up breaking the law.
2. Her behaviour is not in keeping with her normally calm nature.
3. "Why not have a list of guests drawn up?" said George.
4. The committee finally gave their verdict on the plans.
5. He has a bee in his bonnet about the dishonesty of lawyers.
6. We have not ruled out the possibility of introducing pay cuts.
7. Hard-working as he was, he was unable to make ends meet.
8. Very much to my disappointment, I was passed over for a part in the school play.
9. Julie is so kind as to always lend an ear to my complaints about work.
10. Simon was in floods of tears when he lost his favorite toy.

Part 2. (50 pts)