

Full name:

LISTENING (30 points)

Part 1: For questions 1-5, listen to a talk about the Silk Road and answer the questions. Write NO MORE THAN FIVE WORDS taken from the recording for each answer. (10 points)

1. What was the Silk Road modelled as?

2. Name THREE things that spread out in parallel with silk.

3. What is the potential of the new Silk Road?

4. What does the new Silk Road seek to?

5. What is the term the author used to describe the infrastructure plan?

Part 2: You will hear five short extracts in which different people are talking about volunteering. For questions 6-10, choose from the list (A-H) what each speaker did. (5 points)

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|---------------------------------------|-----------|-----|-------|
| A. assisted the elderly | Speaker 1 | 6. | _____ |
| B. helped to provide a water supply | Speaker 2 | 7. | _____ |
| C. helped out in an old people's home | Speaker 3 | 8. | _____ |
| D. took care of wounded people | Speaker 4 | 9. | _____ |
| E. worked with computers | Speaker 5 | 10. | _____ |
| F. transported supplies | | | |
| G. taught a foreign language | | | |
| H. did construction work | | | |

Part 3: You will hear part of a radio interview with Adrian Jones, who has special responsibility for overseas students at the University of Bridgeport. For questions 11-15, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which fits best according to what you hear. (5 points)

11. According to Adrian, most overseas students
- A. are on science and engineering postgraduate courses.
 - B. have never studied subjects in the humanities
 - C. are studying for a business degree.
 - D. did not complete their first degree course.

12. What does Adrian stress about overseas students at the university?
- A. They all suffer from essentially the same problems.
 - B. The language problems they have are the hardest for them to overcome.
 - C. They are different from each other in many respects.
 - D. They are all from similar social backgrounds.
13. According to Adrian, the most serious problem for the majority of overseas students at Bridgeport is
- A. learning to work with people from other countries.
 - B. finding a suitable place to live.
 - C. getting to grips with the way things are organised and run in Britain.
 - D. learning the university's rules and regulations.
14. Adrian makes the point that
- A. most overseas students lack self-confidence.
 - B. in the long term, we've all got to help ourselves.
 - C. it isn't uncommon for somebody's studies to be affected by family problems.
 - D. five overseas students had to leave because they couldn't cope with their coursework.
15. What statement from the interviewer does Adrian disagree with?
- A. British students pay less to attend the university than foreigners.
 - B. Overseas students can get a place at the university even if they did relatively poorly at school.
 - C. The university would like to increase the number of overseas students.
 - D. Accepting more overseas students may damage the university's reputation.

11. _____	12. _____	13. _____	14. _____	15. _____
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Part 4: You will hear part of a radio programme about oceanography. For questions 16-25, complete the sentences with NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS. (10 points)

The sea is becoming more polluted as a result of the fact that more and more people are living in (16) _____.

More than 30% of the world's (17) _____ is extracted from under the oceans.

One reason for the oceans' importance is that they provide us with food that is rich in (18) _____.

(19) _____ is responsible for the fact that cod and other types of sea life are becoming scarce.

Plankton is important because of the role it plays in the oceans' (20) _____.

It is the spinning of the Earth that produces the main ocean (21) _____.

Much of the energy generated by waves currently remains (22) _____.

Each year, the total amount of fish we take out of the ocean does not weigh as much as the amount of (23) _____ we put into it.

The fact that the world's oceans are getting warmer is a direct threat to (24) _____.

(25) _____ and other pollutants are also doing considerable damage to marine wildlife.

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

ĐỀ CHÍNH THỨC

Thời gian làm bài: 180 phút (không kể thời gian giao đề)
Ngày thi: 25 tháng 04 năm 2022

Full name:

LEXICO AND GRAMMAR. (40 points)

I. Choose the best answer A, B, C or D (10 points)

1. Mark Stringy is rarely interviewed as he hates being in the _____.
A. flashlight B. limelight C. headlight D. floodlight
2. I tried to push my way through the standing passengers to get to the door and, failing to keep my _____ about me.
A. head B. soul C. wits D. mind
3. On cloudy nights it is not possible to see the stars with _____ eye.
A. naked B. bare C. flesh D. pure
4. We need a more _____ assessment of the chances of ending this war.
A. moral B. sober C. plain D. vivid
5. Thick fog across much of the UK has resulted in dozens of flights _____ and many more delayed.
A. being cancelled B. to be cancelled C. are cancelled D. cancelled
6. The mobile phone company planned to publicly _____ its latest technology to upgrade its already strong operating system.
A. underwrite B. undervalue C. undress D. unveil
7. She has drawn _____ praise for her charitable works.
A. abundant B. luxurious C. massive D. lavish
8. When times are good, people can spend freely, but during bad times we have to _____ our spending.
A. multiple B. disperse C. curtail D. obstinate
9. Ben's so unlucky in love. Why does he _____ the type of woman who brings trouble?
A. catch on B. fall for C. put before D. set out
10. Although there is some truth to the fact that Linux is a huge threat to Microsoft, predictions of the Redmond company's demise are, _____, premature.
A. saying the most B. to say the least C. to say the most D. to the least degree
11. The vagrant came out of the shop, _____ for about 10 paces before falling against a car.
A. stammered B. tripped C. staggered D. skidded
12. After his heavy defeat in the local elections he decided to _____ from the campaign for the Presidency.
A. withdraw B. retract C. abandon D. withhold
13. He claimed _____ from military service as he was a foreign national.
A. demobilization B. exception C. exemption D. liability
14. The manager spoke highly of such _____ as loyalty, courage and truthfulness shown by his employees.
A. characteristics B. properties C. features D. virtues
15. He's very whimsical; he does things on the _____ of the moment.
A. brim B. spur C. clap D. push
- 16.. "Does Nina make a lot of money?"
"Of course not. Otherwise, she _____ borrow money all the time."
A. would not have had to B. doesn't have to
C. would not have to D. won't have to
17. She insisted that the report _____ as his source of information.
A. not be mentioned B. not to mention C. not mentioning D. not mention

18. Can you give me a list of ____been invited?
 A. whose B. the who's C. who's D. whoever that's
19. I'd rather you _____ a noise last night; I couldn't get to sleep.
 A. wouldn't make B. hadn't made C. didn't make D. haven't made
20. There _____ between 4,000 to 6,000 languages in the world, depending on how you count them.
 A. say to be B. are said that C. are said to be D. said being

II. The passage below contains 10 errors. For questions 1-10, find the errors and correct them (10 point)

TAKE CARE IN THE SUN

The Sun should be enjoyed but overexposure can cause sunburnt, leading to mature skin ageing and increased risk of skin cancer. It is the ultraviolet rays which cause this; even in the UK they can damage your skin, but UV is much more powerful the nearer the equator you go. You must stay out of the sun during the two hours around midday, use shade at other times, the sun hat and tight woven but loose clothing. Protective creams suitable for your skin type can help protect unavoidably exposing parts of the body. A farther related risk is heart stroke, caused by overheating. Avoid strenuous activity during the hot hours and make sure you drink plenty of non-alcohol drinks (best is water which has been boiled or soft drink from sealed cans or bottles) to replace body fluid.

III. Complete the following passage with the correct forms of the words given in CAPITALS. (10 points)

Feng Shui is the ancient Chinese art of bringing balance to one's immediate surroundings. It aims to harness energy flow within the home to make it a nice, healthy place in which to live. Although in the west, it has only recently gain acceptance, in China it is considered (1- DISPENSE) _____ to consult a Feng Shui (2- PRACTICE) _____ before moving house or establishing a business. On a mundane level, it is the art of furniture placement, but on deeper examination (3- MEAN) _____ philosophical and religious roots are found (4- PIN) _____ this venerable art form. The Taoist philosophy out of which it grew sees the world as made up of potent but invisible energy which it calls "chi". Feng Shui aims to divert this hidden flow to create a (5- HARMONY) _____ environment. Although this is an unfamiliar concept to the Western world, the rise of Feng Shui continues (6- ABATE) _____ Feng Shui offers some basic rules with which to augment the potential of one's environment. (7- REMOVE) _____ of clutter is said to promote feelings of (8- LUCID) _____ and calmness. The utilization of plants (9-ACT) _____ the detrimental effect of machinery, computers and so on. Finally, because chi energy enters through the front door, it is provident to keep one's door in perfect condition to remove any (10- IMPEDE) _____ to the passage of entering chi energy.

IV. Fill in each gap with a preposition (10 points)

1. We were making _____ London but we turned off at Banbury by mistake.
2. Personally, I would put no faith _____ him- he's the most unreliable person I know.
3. They ran _____ economic problems about half way through the season.
4. The board of directors has tried to put the case _____ his removal from the team.
5. The management has put their declining popularity _____ to poor results.
6. Norwich was 3-1 down with only 2 minutes to go and there was little they could do to come _____
7. The entire team have put _____ a good performance.
8. She worked as a nurse _____ one time, but she's been a pharmacist for 20 years now.
9. Most athletes are _____ the peak of their abilities between the age of 24 and 28.
10. They had four-day holiday, then began work _____ earnest.

C. READING. (45 points)

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

Cooking, seen as a chore by some and an art by others, has been practiced, (1) _____ prehistoric times. Each part of the world has developed its own ways of cooking food, determined by local conditions. In desert areas, for instance, meals were baked on flat stones placed in the hot sun. fast stir-fry cooking evolved in China because there was a good supply of fresh vegetables and a shortage of wood (2) _____ fuel. The spices much loved by the epicure were used in large quantities in mediaeval Europe to disguise the fact that the meat- unrefrigerated in (3) _____ days- had (4) _____ off. These days, food is often cooked in rooms that look (5) _____ like laboratories than kitchens, Blenders, deep freezes and computerized cookers have (6) _____ basic equipment in the Western world. Convenience food is replacing home-cooked dishes, as contemporary lifestyles do not (7) _____ enough time for preparing meals. Hence the microwave oven, which cooks food from the inside (8) _____; it can heat (9) _____ a ready-made dinner in less than a minute. What will food preparation be like in the next century? It would seem that, (10) _____ the speed at which things move, even the microwave oven will soon be of a thing of the past.

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

THE AMAZONIAN RAINFOREST is one of the most significant and largely intact ecosystems left on Earth. It is often characterized as an essentially untouched natural environment in which the human presence is merely incidental. However, the vast reaches of the rainforest have been lived in and shaped by human hands for thousands of years.

The Amazon Basin boasts the largest river system on Earth and harbours an ecosystem of unrivalled complexity.

1	
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Friar Gaspar de Carvajal, who accompanied him, wrote a memorable account of their adventures, including mention of the great signal drums that sounded from village to village far in advance of their arrival, warning of the incursion by bearded and helmeted strangers.

2	
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Such reports have intrigued anthropologists ever since, for they describe dense populations and sizeable confederations which, if substantiated, would be entirely at odds with modern stereotypes of hidden, thinly scattered tribes eking out a precarious existence.

3	
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This population collapse and displacement along the principal watercourses has contributed to a distorted impression of the cultural achievements of tropical forest societies. In the 1950s, the North American investigators argued that the sophisticated archaeological styles they were discovering on Marajo Island could not have originated in the Amazon Basin itself, but must have been derived from more advanced cultures in the Andean highlands. They proposed the tropical forest to be a 'counterfeit paradise' incapable of supporting much beyond a simple hunting-and-gathering way of life. This misnomer has exerted a pervasive influence ever since.

4	
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The Amazon Polychrome Tradition appears to have its origins on Marajo Island, where the Amazon meets the Atlantic, and later spread across much of the Upper Amazon and the coast of Brazil and the Guianas. Even if all the reasons for this surge in cultural complexity are still not well understood, we do know that important changes took place then in the social and political organisation of native Amazonian societies. The style transcends local and regional cultures and points to the exchange of ideas and technology along the vast riverine network.

5	
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More recent archaeological research has focused on a phenomenon barely noticed before: extensive patches of rich black soils found along the banks and bluffs of all major rivers in the Amazon. Some cover an area of many acres and are up to two metres deep. They are thought to have formed over many centuries as the accumulated byproduct of organic remains left by native settlements.

6	
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Among the most exciting discoveries are funerary urns dating to AD 1400-1700 in caves and rock shelters along the Maraca River near the mouth of the Amazon. The bones – from men, women and children -were preserved in individually dedicated vessels. It seems that the sites were visited regularly over the years and new urns added. The community of ancestors reflects the kinship ties and lineages of ancient Maraca settlements and their nurturing of links between the living and the dead.

7	
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The future of the Amazon Basin is now hotly debated. Knowledge about the past has a vital role to play in planning and decision-making for the future. Archaeology points to successful, sustainable adaptations grounded in practical expertise and born of a familiarity with the limitations and possibilities of this environment. Its wise management is becoming a matter of global concern.

A Secondly, there is a truly impressive linguistic diversity, with several hundred distinct languages and dialects. This complexity must have evolved over thousands of years and implies an occupation of the Amazon basin for at least 14,000 years, a figure supported by archaeological evidence. The rock art in the Amazon Basin may be as old as human occupation itself. Images are engraved and painted on exposed bedrock near rapids and waterfalls where fishing is most productive, and in caves and rock shelters close to archaeological sites.

B From the late seventeenth-century a succession of naturalists and explorers recorded and collected many of the everyday objects fashioned from wood and other organic materials that rarely survive the vicissitudes of climate in the tropical lowlands. Among the first to assemble a collection was the Portuguese scholar Alexandre Rodrigues Ferreira who, between 1783 and 1792, penetrated northern tributaries of the Amazon. Then, from 1820 to 1834, the Austrian naturalist Johann Natterer amassed an amazing collection of natural history specimens and cultural objects. Such collections housed in European museums preserve a 'window' into cultures that were soon to experience irreversible changes brought about by extraneous diseases and merciless exploitation.

C There are also, of course, numerous trading links between the different tribes and extends family groups, though the diversity of languages can, at times, impede the smooth settlement of commercial transactions. It should be noted, however, that much of the trading dynamic has been nurtured through the business education opportunities that have been available to riverside Amazonians since the days of the Spanish

explorers.

D Taking into account the wider relevance of these connections, Amazonian indigenous groups can no longer be seen as isolated communities in the depths of the forest or dispersed along rivers. We still have much to learn about their internal dynamics and social formations, but the rainforest should no longer be seen as an untouched 'paradise', leaving the way open to informed discussion.

E He recounts seeing a multitude of settlements along the river -- on one day they passed more than twenty villages in succession, and some of these are said to have stretched for six miles or more.

F These soils are usually laden with ancient pottery and are now being studied for clues to the rise of tropical forest civilization in the Amazon Basin. Local farmers regard the black soils as a 'gift from the past' because of their natural fertility and ability to support a wide range of crops.

G Two factors have been instrumental in overturning this paradigm. First is a surprisingly diverse range of pottery styles, not only within the Marajoara Tradition (AD 500-1500) on Marajo Island at the mouth of the Amazon, but also many hundreds of miles upriver. Excavations in the furthest reaches of the Upper Amazon in Peru and Ecuador have demonstrated the existence of a widespread style of painting large urns in bold black, red and cream designs that has come to be known as the Polychrome Tradition. Together with recent research at the mouth of the Amazon, this seems to confirm that a creative explosion of styles occurred about 2,000 years ago.

H Early European travellers were awed by their first encounters. In 1531, Francisco Pizarro overthrew the Inca emperor Atahualpa, and a decade later his younger brother Gonzalo ventured east from Quito in the Andean highlands. Forging downriver along the Rio Napo, the expedition soon exhausted its supplies and, at Pizarro's behest, his second-in-command Francisco de Orellana led a group sent ahead to reconnoitre for food. Eight months later Orellana emerged at the mouth of the Amazon, having made what would prove to be the first descent of the length of the river.

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

CHILDREN TESTED TO DESTRUCTION?

English primary school pupils subjected to more tests than in any other country

Primary school pupils have to deal with unprecedented levels of pressure as they face tests more frequently, at a younger age, and in more subjects than children from any other country, according to one of the biggest international education inquiries in decades. The damning indictment of England's primary education system revealed that the country's children are now the most tested in the world. From their very earliest days at school they must navigate a set-up whose trademark is "high stakes" testing, according to a recent report.

Parents are encouraged to choose schools for their children based on league tables of test scores. But this puts children under extreme pressure which could damage their motivation and self-esteem as well as encouraging schools to "teach to the test" at the expense of pupils' wider learning, the study found. The findings are part of a two-year inquiry – led by Cambridge University – into English primary schools. Other parts of the UK and countries such as France, Norway and Japan used testing but it was, "less intrusive, less comprehensive, and considerably less frequent", Cambridge's Primary Review concluded.

England was unique in using testing to control what is taught in schools, to monitor teaching standards and to encourage parents to choose schools based on the results of the tests, according to Kathy Hall, from the National University of Ireland in Cork, and Kamil Ozerk, from the University of Oslo, who conducted the research. "Assessment in England, compared to our other reviewed countries, is pervasive, highly consequential, and taken by officialdom and the public more generally to portray objectively the actual quality

of primary education in schools," their report concluded. Teachers' leaders said the testing regime was "past its sell-by date" and called for a fundamental review of assessment.

Steve Sinnott, general secretary of the National Union of Teachers, said England's testing system was having a "devastating" impact on schools. "Uniquely, England is a country where testing is used to police schools and control what is taught," he said. "When it comes to testing in England, the tail wags the dog. It is patently absurd that even the structure and content of education is shaped by the demands of the tests. "I call on the Government to initiate a full and independent review of the impact of the current testing system on schools and on children's learning and to be prepared to dismantle a system which is long past its sell-by date."

John Dunford, general secretary of the Association of School and College Leaders, warned that the tests were having a damaging effect on pupils. "The whole testing regime is governed by the need to produce league tables," he said. "It has more to do with holding schools to account than helping pupils to progress." The fear that many children were suffering intolerable stress because of the tests was voiced by Mick Brookes, general secretary of the National Association of Head Teachers. "There are schools that start rehearsing for key stage two SATs [Standard Assessment Tests] from the moment the children arrive in September. That's just utterly ridiculous," he said. "There are other schools that rehearse SATs during Christmas week. These are young children we are talking about. They should be having the time of their lives at school not just worrying about tests. "It is the breadth and richness of the curriculum that suffers. The consequences for schools not reaching their targets are dire – heads can lose their jobs and schools can be closed down. With this at stake it's not surprising that schools let the tests take over."

David Laws, the Liberal Democrat schools spokes-man, said: "The uniquely high stakes placed on national tests mean that many primary schools have become too exam focused". But the Government rejected the criticism. "The idea that children are over tested is not a view that the government accepts," a spokesman said. "The reality is that children spend a very small percentage of their time in school being tested. Seeing that children leave school up to the right standard in the basics is the highest priority of the government."

In another child-centred initiative, both major political parties in the UK - Labour and the Conservatives - announced plans to make Britain more child-friendly following a report by UNICEF which ranked the UK the worst place to be a child out of 21 rich nations.

Parents were warned that they risked creating a generation of "battery-farmed children" by always keeping them indoors to ensure their safety. The Families minister, Kevin Brennan, called for an end to the "cotton wool" culture and warned that children would not learn to cope with risks if they were never allowed to play outdoors.

Questions 1-5: Complete the sentences. Write NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS from the passage for each answer.

1. According to the inquiries, the amount of testing puts a lot of _____ on young children.
2. The education report describes testing in England as _____ testing.
3. Parents often select their children's schools after studying test results in _____.
4. Kathy Hall and Kamil Ozerk believe testing in England is also used to evaluate _____ in schools.
5. The major political parties have promised to make Britain _____ in view of the UNICEF report.

Questions 6-9: Write in the corresponding spaces provided.

YES if the statement agrees with the information

NO if the statement contradicts the statement

NOT GIVEN if there is no information on this in the passage

6. Steve Sinnott says what is taught at school should be more tightly controlled.
7. Mick Brookes wants to see earlier student preparation for SAT.
8. According to John Dunford, children would make more progress with much shorter and easier tests.
9. David Laws agrees with the opinions of Mick Brookes.

Questions 10-13: Choose the correct letter, A, B, C, or D.

10. What does the government argue?
 A. There is not enough testing at present. B. Tests at primary school are too easy.
 C. Tests are not given frequently. D. Teachers should take more tests.
11. The government spokesman _____.
 A. is extremely critical of the way exams are written
 B. accepts many of the points made by the teachers' leaders
 C. thinks education is what the government is most interested in
 D. argues it is the teachers' fault that students are tested so much
12. According to UNICEF, children in the UK _____.
 A. often spend too much time in the worst kind of places
 B. are not so well behaved as in other countries
 C. are not as rich as children in 21 other countries
 D. could be having much more fulfilling childhoods
13. What is the point Kevin Brennan makes?
 A Children use too many electrical devices.
 B Children would learn by being outside more.
 C Its too risky for children to be outside on their own.
 D The most important thing is children's safety.

IV. Choose the best answer A, B, C or D (15 points)

To be perfectly honest, I wasn't at all convinced about the summer camp, and Fred had made it (1) _____ clear that he wasn't interested in any holiday which involved physical activity. Anyway, he left it (2) _____ to me to decide, saying he was happy to keep his (3) _____ open. After considering many possibilities, I finally came down in (4) _____ of something that would get us out of doors. I was fully aware that Fred might not like it, and I was scared (5) _____ that he would (6) _____ it into his head to hate the whole thing and head home after the first day, but I went ahead and booked anyway. When we got to the camp, I was pleasantly surprised to find it (7) _____ superior to anything I had expected. The setting was (8) _____ beautiful, and the camp itself well off the (9) _____ track, which was (10) _____ important to us, as we had grown tired of the noisy city. On the second day we started out first activities, rug-making and archery. I was all fingers and (11) _____ thumbs at first, and was soon convinced that you can't teach an old (12) _____ new tricks, but by the end of the first week, I had found my (13) _____ and even Fred had (14) _____ into his own, and was having the time of his life. We were home and (15) _____.

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|------------------|------------|-------------------|--------------|
| 1. A. crystal | B. plainly | C. obviously | D. actually |
| 2. A on | B. up | C. over | D. next |
| 3. A. choices | B. wishes | C. selections | D. options |
| 4. A. assistance | B. favour | C. approval | D. support |
| 5. A. rigid | B. firm | C. stiff | D. quiet |
| 6. A. take | B. put | C. place | D. have |
| 7. A. more | B. far | C. very | D. long |
| 8. A. doggedly | B. newly | C. breathtakingly | D. heavenly |
| 9. A. lost | B. hidden | C. covered | D. beaten |
| 10. A. deeply | B. fully | C. vitally | D. perfectly |
| 11. A. toes | B. arms | C. feet | D. thumbs |
| 12. A. dog | B. lion | C. cat | D. donkey |
| 13. A. wings | B. feet | C. head | D. peak |
| 14. A. gone | B. arrived | C. left | D. come |
| 15. A. happy | B. content | C. dry | D. sound |

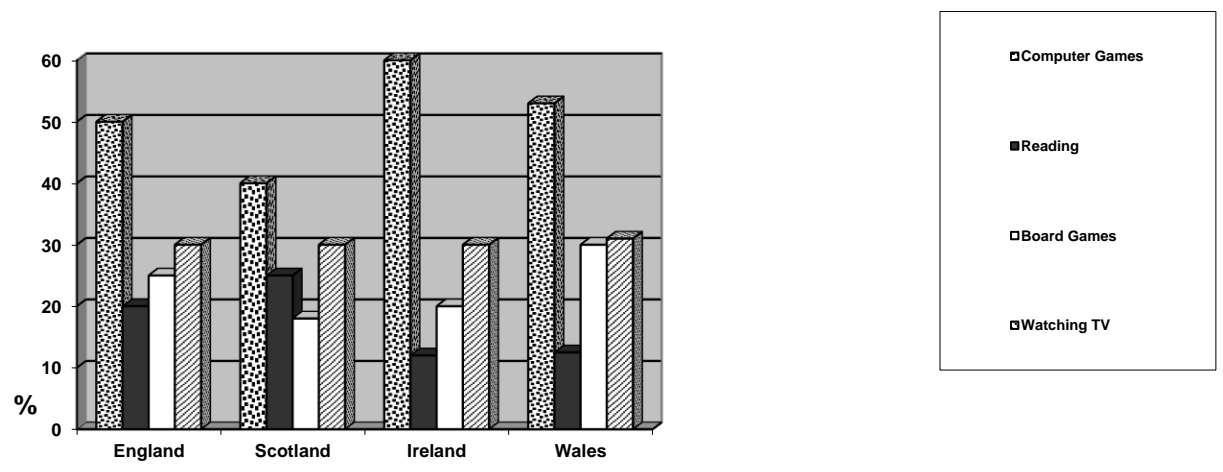
D. WRITING. (35 points)

Part 1. For questions 1-5, 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. (5 points)

1. Unfortunately, he's flat broke these days.
penny Unfortunately, he _____ name these days.
2. Anne doesn't have her own phone at the moment as she's just moved house.
on Anne _____ at the moment as she's just moved house.
3. Will you ever find time to fix that tap?
round Will you ever _____ that tap?
4. This essay is better than your last one.
improvement This essay _____ your last one.
5. John really didn't know what he was supposed to be doing.
faintest John _____ what he was supposed to be doing.

Part 2. The chart below shows the results of a survey on various home activities among young people aged 11 to 16 in four countries. Write a report (of about 150 words) on the information in the chart. (10 points).

Home activities among young people



Part 3. Children are expected to spend a lot of time studying both in and after school and have a little time to relax. Does this have positive and negative effects on children and our society? (20 points)

Use specific reasons and details to support your answer.
 You should write about 300 words.