

ĐỀ CHÍNH THỨC

Thời gian làm bài: 180 phút (không kể thời gian giao đề)
Ngày thi: 27 tháng 11 năm 2023

Full name: _____

A. LISTENING (50 POINTS)

Part I. Listen to the lecture about the poet Sylvia Plath. Then answer the questions. (20 points)

1. The Bell Jar was _____.
A. about her father
B. her first novel
C. a very successful collection of poems
D. her last poem
2. Sylvia Plath's 'Collected poems' _____.
A. won the Pulitzer Prize twenty years after it was published
B. were written during the last year of her life
C. won the Pulitzer Prize in 1982
D. were never published
3. Sylvia's husband _____.
A. made movies
B. died in 2003
C. was also a poet
D. had a movie made about him
4. Susan Bassnett thought Sylvia's work _____.
A. was about her husband
B. wasn't very good
C. was about work life
D. was of great interest to women
5. Sylvia's brother _____.
A. was two years older than her
B. was born two years after her
C. was a professor at Boston University
D. was a highly educated academic
6. Sylvia Plath's time at college was difficult because _____.
A. she got bad grades
B. she won a scholarship
C. boys didn't like her
D. she was short of money
7. In 1953 Sylvia _____.
A. left New York to get a job as an editor
B. rejected an offer to teach creative writing
C. worked as a guest editor in New York
D. returned to New York because she was depressed
8. What does the lecturer imply when she says "Very few modern poets have captured the popular imagination as much as Plath"?
A. Plath was able to understand the hopes of ordinary people.
B. Plath has become very popular.
C. It is unusual for a modern poet to become popular with ordinary people.
D. Plath's writing was about modern people and their imagination.
9. What does the lecturer imply when she says "This domineering father figure became a common theme that recurred throughout Plath's writing."?
A. The image of her father appears in many of her poems.
B. Plath often wrote of her love for her father.
C. Plath's writings were dominated by the image of her father.
D. Plath's father often told her what to write about.
10. Which THREE sentences best summarise the passage?
A. What's remarkable about Plath's work is that it addresses many women's issues that were ahead of her time.
B. Plath's father was one of her guiding influences and he supported and mentored her until he died in 1940.
C. Plath's early life was spent living happily by the sea with her mother who had a part time job to support the family.
D. The real significance and the greatness of work was never recognised within in her lifetime.
E. Plath's academic path to success was secured by winning an early scholarship. After this she never looked back.
F. Plath's work reflects the many of the personal difficulties that she had whilst growing up and later as a wife and mother.

Part II. For questions 11-15, you will hear a radio program about the perils of the online world. Listen and decide whether the following statements are true (T), false (F) or not given (NG). (10 points)

11. David Akris has worked for the Internet security company for thirteen years.
12. David says it's better not to mix work and personal e-mail accounts.
13. There are little software programs that trawl the internet looking for e-mail addresses.
14. David advises people not to write e-mails in blue.
15. Fishing, a recent phenomenon, can be very damaging if users are not very aware of the dangers.

Part III. You will hear a part of a job interview. Listen and complete the sentences with NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS and/ or A NUMBER for each gap. (20 points)

A JOB INTERVIEW

16. Maria feels her skills and experience are a _____ for the company.
17. Four years ago, Maria worked for a small HR services provider in the _____ sectors.
18. Maria has been in her current job for _____.
19. Maria changed jobs because she was looking for more _____.
20. Maria was responsible for _____.
21. Maria feels _____ with the company's brand and values.
22. Maria's used to taking a _____ to L&D.
23. Maria's ideas can be _____ on a larger scale.
24. Maria can get support from an _____.
25. Performance will be _____ in different ways.

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B. LEXICO AND GRAMMAR (50 POINTS)

Part I: Choose one of the words marked A, B, C, or D which best completes each of the following sentences. (20 points)

1. Claims for compensation could _____ run into billions of pounds.
A. far B. much C. well D. most
2. We may win, we may lose - it's just the _____ of the draw!
A. strike B. odds C. chance D. luck
3. In the last century, it was widely _____ that Indian fakirs were capable of superhuman feats.
A. held B. grasped C. kept D. shaken
4. If you have a minor illness, it's usually better just let the nature take its _____.
A. course B. time C. path D. way
5. I had lost my glasses in the water and could barely _____ the edge of the river.
A. notice B. recognize C. remark D. distinguish
6. "Another cup of coffee?" - "No, but thanks _____."
A. not at all B. for all C. all the same D. you for all
7. It was very _____ of you to eat the last slice of cake without asking.
A. courteous B. sensitive C. self-confident D. naughty
8. He was arrested for trying to pass _____ notes at the bank.
A. counterfeit B. fake C. unreal D. artificial
9. You are late again - please try to be _____ in future.
A. accurate B. punctual C. efficient D. reliable
10. The conductor _____ the boys off for misbehaving on the bus.
A. told B. said C. shouted D. cried
11. An IQ test is supposed to measure the _____ of your intelligence.
A. level B. extent C. degree D. size
12. _____, dolphins have no sense of smell.
A. as known as far B. It is known as far C. as far as is known D. Known as far it is
13. _____ drivers usually drive very slowly.
A. Learner B. Student C. Learning D. Practice
14. You _____ all those provisions. We're only going for a weekend, not a month!
A. mustn't buy B. needn't buy C. needn't have bought D. mustn't have bought
15. The VCTV try to _____ for all tasted with its 4 national programs
A. cater B. suit C. furnish D. regard
16. It was not until late 1960s _____ on the moon.
A. that Americans walked B. did Americans walk
C. when Americans walked D. when did Americans walk
17. When his alarm went off, he shut it off and slept for _____ 15 minutes.
A. other B. others C. another D. the others
18. All things _____, he is the best president we are likely to get.
A. thought B. taken C. added D. considered
19. - "Who won the election for mayor?" - A man _____ to represent every minority group in the city."
A. claiming B. claim C. is claimed D. claimed
20. We would rather Helen _____ us all the information we needed. We should have been well informed.
A. sent B. send C. had sent D. have sent

Part II: Give the correct form of the words in brackets. (20 points)

1. Despite having no evidence, she had an unexplained _____ that something significant was about to happen. (SENTIMENT)
2. The aroma of freshly baked bread was _____, enticing customers into the bakery. (APPETITE)
3. The unexpected _____ of the court's decision stunned both the prosecution and defense teams, leading to a re-evaluation of the case. (REVERSE)
4. The temple was filled with _____ who gathered to pray and participate in religious ceremonies. (WORSHIP)
5. The newly discovered documents were _____, shedding light on a previously unknown aspect of history. (REVEAL)
6. The worship of idols is considered a form of _____ in many religious traditions. (IDOL)
7. The country sought to establish its _____ in the global economy, investing in innovation and development. (SUPREME)
8. The poet's vivid _____ painted a beautiful picture in the minds of the readers, evoking strong emotions. (IMAGE)
9. The speaker delivered their address with _____, captivating the audience with their eloquence and expertise. (EXCEL)
10. Based on the available evidence, the detective formed a _____ about the suspect's motive for the crime. (SUPPOSE)
11. The boarding school provided accommodation for _____, allowing them to live on campus during their studies. (BOARD)
12. The politician used _____ tactics to manipulate public opinion and gain support for his agenda. (DEVIATE)
13. Regular exercise and a balanced diet are essential for maintaining _____ health and well-being. (BODY)
14. The _____ reunion between a Vietnamese adoptee and their birth parents after many years brought tears of joy to everyone involved. (TOUCH)
15. The _____ of human rights violations by some government officials sparked protests and international condemnation. (DENY)
16. In times of crisis, she always displayed a _____ nature, finding innovative solutions to overcome challenges. (RESOURCE)
17. Legislative _____ plays a crucial role in the democratic process, where elected representatives gather to discuss and pass laws on behalf of their constituents. (ASSEMBLE)
18. In colder regions of Vietnam, hanging _____ during winter months create a picturesque and enchanting scene. (ICE)
19. The detonation of the _____ device caused widespread damage and casualties, leaving a devastating impact on the affected area. (EXPLODE)
20. The _____ skillfully repairs and installs glass windows and doors in buildings. (GLAZE)

Part III: Complete each of the following sentences with (a) suitable preposition(s) or particle(s) from the box. (10 points)

in for	up to	through	down	off
round	under	out	at	over

1. I wish you wouldn't fly _____ me like that every time I make a mistake.
2. The piece of equipment is very well made and stands _____ the roughest treatment. You won't have any trouble with it.
3. The new office staff are shaking _____ well.
4. I think a sip of wine can bring him _____.
5. We are _____ no obligation to change goods which were not purchased here.
6. I am not friends with Peter any more. We have fallen _____.
7. I knew I was _____ the hill when I started needing glasses to read.
8. Tom's family pulled him _____ the difficult period following his wife's death.
9. The police came _____ a great deal of criticism.
10. I have gone _____ computer games. They are not as interesting as before.

C. READING (50 POINTS)

Part I. Read the following passage and choose the options that best complete the blanks. (10 points)

Sylvia Earle, a (1) _____ botanist and one of the (2) _____ deep – sea explorers, has spent over 6,000 hours, more than seven months, under water. From her earliest years, she took her first plunge into the open sea as a teenager. In the years since then, she has taken part in a(n) (3) _____ of landmark underwater projects, from exploratory expeditions around the world to her celebrated “Jim dive” in 1978, which was the deepest solo dive (4) _____, made without cable connecting the diver to a support vessel at the surface of the sea.

(5) _____ in a Jim suit, a futuristic suit of plastic and metal armor, which was secured (6) _____ a manned submarine, Sylvia Earle plunged vertically into the Pacific Ocean, at times at the speed of 100 feet per minute. (7) _____ reaching the ocean floor, she was released from the submarine and from that point her only connection to the sub was an 18-foot tether. For the next two and a half hours, Earle (8) _____ the seabed, taking notes, collecting (9) _____ and painting a U.S. flag. Consumed by a desire to descend deeper still, in 1981 she became involved in the design and manufacture of deep-sea (10) _____ one of which took her to a depth of 3000 feet. This did not end Sylvia Earle’s accomplishments.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. marine | B. underwater | C. undersea | D. submarine |
| 2. A. furthest | B. foremost | C. greatest | D. utmost |
| 3. A. amount | B. great deal | C. average | D. number |
| 4. A. really | B. later | C. ever | D. mostly |
| 5. A. Covered | B. Put | C. Clothed | D. Worn |
| 6. A. to | B. with | C. from | D. against |
| 7. A. In | B. On | C. At | D. For |
| 8. A. walked | B. roamed | C. dived | D. strolled |
| 9. A. specimens | B. models | C. remains | D. debris |
| 10. A. subcontractors | B. submariners | C. submersions | D. submersibles |

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

SHARKS

For anyone who want either to film or study great white sharks, Australian expert, Rodney Fox, is the first contact. Fox knows exactly where the sharks will be at different times of the year; and can even predict (1) _____ they will behave around blood, divers and other sharks. He understands them as well as (2) _____ else alive. In fact, he’s lucky to be alive; a “great white” once (3) _____ to bite him in half.

Three decades after this near-fatal attack, Fox still carries the physical scars, but feels (4) _____ hate for his attacker. Instead, he organises three or four trips (5) _____ year to bring scientists and photographers to the kingdom of the great white shark. The main aim of these trips is to improve people’s understanding of an animal (6) _____ evil reputation has become an excuse for killing it.

Great white sharks are not as amusing as dolphins and seals, (7) _____ their role in the ocean is critical. They kill off sick animals, helping to prevent the spread (8) _____ disease and to maintain the balance in the ocean’s food chains. Fox feels a responsibility to act as a guardian of great white sharks. If the scientists, film makers and photographers can communicate their sense of wonder (9) _____ other people, he is confident that understanding (10) _____ replace hatred.

Part III. Read the passage and choose the best option A, B, C, or D to answer the questions. (10 points)

In the early 1800s, to reach the **jump-off point** for the West, a family from the East of the United States could either buy steamboat passage to Missouri for themselves, their wagons, and their livestock or-as happened more often-simply pile everything into a wagon, hitch up a team, and begin their overland trek right in their front yard.

Along the macadamized roads and turnpikes east of the Missouri River, travel was comparatively fast, camping easy, and supplies plentiful. Then, in one river town or another, the **neophyte** emigrants would pause to lay in provisions. For outfitting purposes, the town of Independence had been **preeminent** ever since 1827, but the rising momentum of pioneer emigration had produced some rival jump-off points. Westport and Fort Leavenworth flourished a few miles upriver. St. Joseph had sprung up 55 miles to the northwest; in fact, emigrants who went to Missouri by riverboat could save four days on the trail by staying on the paddle-wheelers to St. Joe before striking overland.

At whatever jump-off point they chose, the emigrants studied guidebooks and directions, asked questions of others as green as themselves, and made their final decisions about outfitting. They had various, sometimes conflicting, options. For example, either pack animals or two-wheel carts or wagons could be used for the overland crossing. A family man usually chose the wagon. It was the costliest and slowest of the three, but it provided space and shelter for children and for a wife who likely as not was pregnant. Everybody knew that a top-heavy covered wagon might blow over in a prairie wind or be overturned by mountain rocks that it might mire in river mud or sink to its hubs in desert sand - but maybe if those things happened on this trip, they would happen to someone else. Anyway, most pioneers, with their farm background, were used to wagons.

- What is the topic of this passage?
 - Important river towns
 - Getting started on the trip west
 - The advantages of traveling by wagon
 - Choosing a point of departure
- All of the following can be inferred from the passage about travel east of the Missouri EXCEPT that it
 - was faster than in the West
 - was easier than in the West
 - took place on good roads
 - was usually by steamboat
- The phrase "jump-off point" is closest in meaning to _____.
 - a bridge across a river
 - a gathering place
 - a point of departure
 - a trading post
- Which of these cities that served as a jump-off point can be inferred from the passage to be farthest west?
 - Independence
 - St. Joseph
 - Westport
 - Fort Leavenworth
- The word "preeminent" is closest in meaning to _____.
 - oldest
 - superior
 - most easily reached
 - closest
- The author implies in the passage 'that the early emigrants
 - knew a lot about travel
 - were well stocked with provisions when they left their homes
 - left from the same place in Missouri
 - preferred wagon travel to other types of travel
- The word "neophyte" is closest in meaning to _____.
 - eager
 - courageous
 - prosperous
 - inexperienced
- All of the following were mentioned in the passage as options for modes of transportation from the Missouri River to the West EXCEPT _____.
 - a wagon
 - a riverboat
 - a pack animal
 - a two-wheel cart
- All of the following features of the covered wagon made it unattractive to the emigrants EXCEPT _____.
 - the speed at which it could travel
 - its bulk
 - its familiarity and size
 - its cost
- The phrase "those things" refers to _____.
 - the types of transportation
 - the belongings of the pioneers
 - the problems of wagon travel
 - the overland routes

Part IV. Fill in each gap in the passage with one suitable sentence from A-J. (10 points)

What You Need to Know about Culture Shock

Most people who move to a foreign country or culture may experience a period of time when they feel very homesick and have a lot of stress and difficulty functioning in the new culture. (1) _____.

First of all, it's important to know that culture shock is normal. (2) _____. If you go, for example, to a culture that is far different from your own, you're like to experience culture shock more sharply than those who move to a new culture knowing the language and the behavioural norms of the new culture. (3) _____.

The first stage is usually referred to as the excitement stage or the 'honeymoon' stage. (4) _____. During this stage you are merely soaking up the new landscape, taking in these impressions passively, and at this stage you have little meaningful experience of the culture.

But it isn't long before the honeymoon stage dissolves into the second stage - sometimes called the withdrawal stage. The excitement you felt before changes to frustration as you find it difficult to cope with the problems that arise. (5) _____. It is at this stage that you are likely to feel anxious and homesick, and you will probably find yourself complaining about the new culture or country. (6) _____.

Culture shock is only temporary, and at some point, if you are one of those who manage to stick it out, you'll transition into the third stage of cultural adjustment, the 'recovery' stage. At this point, you'll have a routine, and you'll feel more confident functioning in the new culture. (7) _____. Customs and traditions are clearer and easier to understand. At this stage, you'll deal with new challenges with humour rather than anxiety.

The last stage is the 'home' or 'stability' stage - this is the point when people start to feel at home in the new culture. (8) _____.

There is, in a sense, a fifth stage to this process. (9) _____. This means that you may find aspects of your own culture 'foreign' because you are so used to the new culture that you have spent so long adjusting to. (10) _____. Reverse culture shock rarely lasts for very long.

- A. At this stage, you'll function well in the new culture, adopt certain features and behaviors from your new home, and prefer certain aspects of the new culture to your own culture.
- B. Upon arriving in a new environment, you'll be interested in the new culture, everything will seem exciting, everyone will seem friendly and helpful and you'll be overwhelmed with impressions.
- C. Reverse culture shock is usually pretty mild - you may notice things about your home culture that you had never noticed before, and some of the ways people do things may seem odd.
- D. There are four general stages of cultural adjustment, and it is important that you are aware of these stages and can recognize which stage you are in and when so that you will understand why you feel the way you do and that any difficulties you are experiencing are temporary, a process you are going through rather than a constant situation.
- E. You'll start to feel less isolated as you start to understand and accept the way things are done and the way people behave in your new environment.
- F. This feeling is often called 'culture shock' and it is important to understand and learn how to cope with culture shock if you are to 'adapt' successfully to your new home's culture.
- G. If you decide to return home after a long period in a new culture, you may experience what is called 'reverse culture shock'.
- H. It seems that everything is difficult, the language is hard to learn, people are unusual and unpredictable, friends, are hard to make, and simple things like shopping and going to the bank are challenges.
- I. This is the stage which is referred to as 'culture shock'.
- J. Everyone in a new situation will go through some form of culture shock, and the extent to which they do is determined by factors such as the difference between cultures, the degree to which someone is anxious to adapt to a new culture and the familiarity that person has to the new culture.

Part V. Read the following passage and follow the instructions. (10 points)

THE HISTORY OF THE GUITAR

The word 'guitar' was brought into English as an adaptation of the Spanish word 'guitarra', which was, in turn, derived from the Greek 'kithara'. Tracing the roots of the word further back into linguistic history, it seems to have been a combination of the Indo-European stem 'guit-', meaning music, and the root '-tar', meaning chord or string. The root '-tar' is actually common to a number of languages, and can also be found in the word 'sitar', also a stringed musical instrument. Although the spelling and pronunciation differ between languages, these key elements have been present in most words for 'guitar' throughout history.

While the guitar may have gained most of its popularity as a musical instrument during the modern era, guitar-like instruments have been in existence in numerous cultures throughout the world for more than 5,000 years. The earliest instruments that the modern eye and ear would recognise as a 'normal' acoustic guitar date from about 500 years ago. Prior to this time, stringed instruments were in use throughout the world, but these early instruments are known primarily from visual depictions, not from the continued existence of music written for them. The majority of these depictions show simple stringed instruments, often lacking some of the parts that define a modern guitar. A number of these instruments have more in common with the lute than the guitar.

There is some uncertainty about the exact date of the earliest six-string guitar. The oldest one still in existence, which was made by Gaetano Vinaccia, is dated 1779. However, the authenticity of six-string guitars alleged to have been made prior to 1790 is often suspect, as many fakes have been discovered dating to this era. The early nineteenth century is generally accepted as the time period during which six-string guitars began

taking on their modern shape and dimensions. Thus, for nearly two hundred years, luthiers, or guitar makers, have been producing versions of the modern acoustic guitar.

The first electric guitar was not developed until the early twentieth century. George Beauchamp received the first patent for an electric guitar in 1936, and Beauchamp went on to co-found Rickenbacker, originally known as the Electro String Instrument Company. Although Rickenbacker began producing electric guitars in the late 1930s, this brand received most of its fame in the 1960s, when John Lennon used a Rickenbacker guitar for the Beatles' debut performance on the Ed Sullivan show in 1964. George Harrison later bought a Rickenbacker guitar of his own, and the company later gave him one of their earliest 12-string electric guitars. Paul McCartney also used a Rickenbacker bass guitar for recording. The Beatles continued to use Rickenbacker guitars throughout their career, and made the instruments highly popular among other musicians of the era.

The Fender Musical Instruments Company and the Gibson Guitar Corporation were two other early electric guitar pioneers, both developing models in the early 1950s. Fender began with the Telecaster in 1950 and 1951, and the "Fender Stratocaster" debuted in 1954. Gibson began selling the Gibson Les Paul, based partially on assistance from jazz musician and guitar innovator Les Paul, in 1952. The majority of present day solid-body electric guitars are still based largely on these three early electric guitar designs.

Throughout the history of the guitar, an enormous number of individuals have made their mark on the way in which the instrument was built, played and perceived. Though some of these individuals are particularly well known, like the Beatles or Les Paul, the majority of these people are virtually invisible to most modern guitar fans. By looking at the entire history of the guitar, rather than just recent developments, largely confined to electric guitars, it is possible to see more of the contributions of earlier generations.

Complete the sentences. Choose NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS from the passage for each answer. Write your answer in the numbered box.

1. Despite differences in _____ 'guit-' and '-tar' appear in the word for 'guitar' in many languages.
2. Instruments that we would call acoustic guitars have been made and played for approximately _____
3. The _____ of acoustic guitars have not changed much in 200 years.
4. Les Paul, the well-known _____ guitarist, was involved in the development of the electric guitar.
5. Most _____ of the guitar know little about its rich history.

Complete the summary. Choose NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS from the passage for each answer. Write your answer in the numbered box.

Instruments similar to the guitar have been played by musicians for over (6) _____ years. What we know about many of these instruments comes from (7) _____ rather than actual physical examples or music played on them. In some ways, these early stringed instruments were closer to (8) _____ than the guitar as we know it today. We do have examples of six-string guitars that are 200 years old. However, the (9) _____ of six-string guitars made by guitar makers who are also known as luthiers before the final decade of the eighteenth century is often open to question.

Although the electric guitar was invented in the 1930s, it took several decades for electric guitars to develop, with the company Rickenbacker playing a major part in this development. Most (10) _____ electric guitars in use today are similar in design to guitars produced by the Fender Musical Instruments Company and the Gibson Guitar Corporation in the 1950s.

D. WRITING

Part 1. Finish the following sentences in such a way that it means the same as the one printed before it. (10 points)

1. I heard him use those words many times.

Many's _____

2. John is a good player but Mike is better.

Very good _____

3. My salary is half what I would be in the job I was offered in June

If. _____

4. Two men stole the old lady's bag.

The old lady was _____

5. You could be arrested for not showing your ID to the police.

Refusal _____

Part 2. Rewrite each of the following sentences with the given words in such a way that the second sentence has the same meaning as the first one. DO NOT change form of the words in brackets. (10 points)

1. His holiday is at exactly the same time as mine. (coincides)

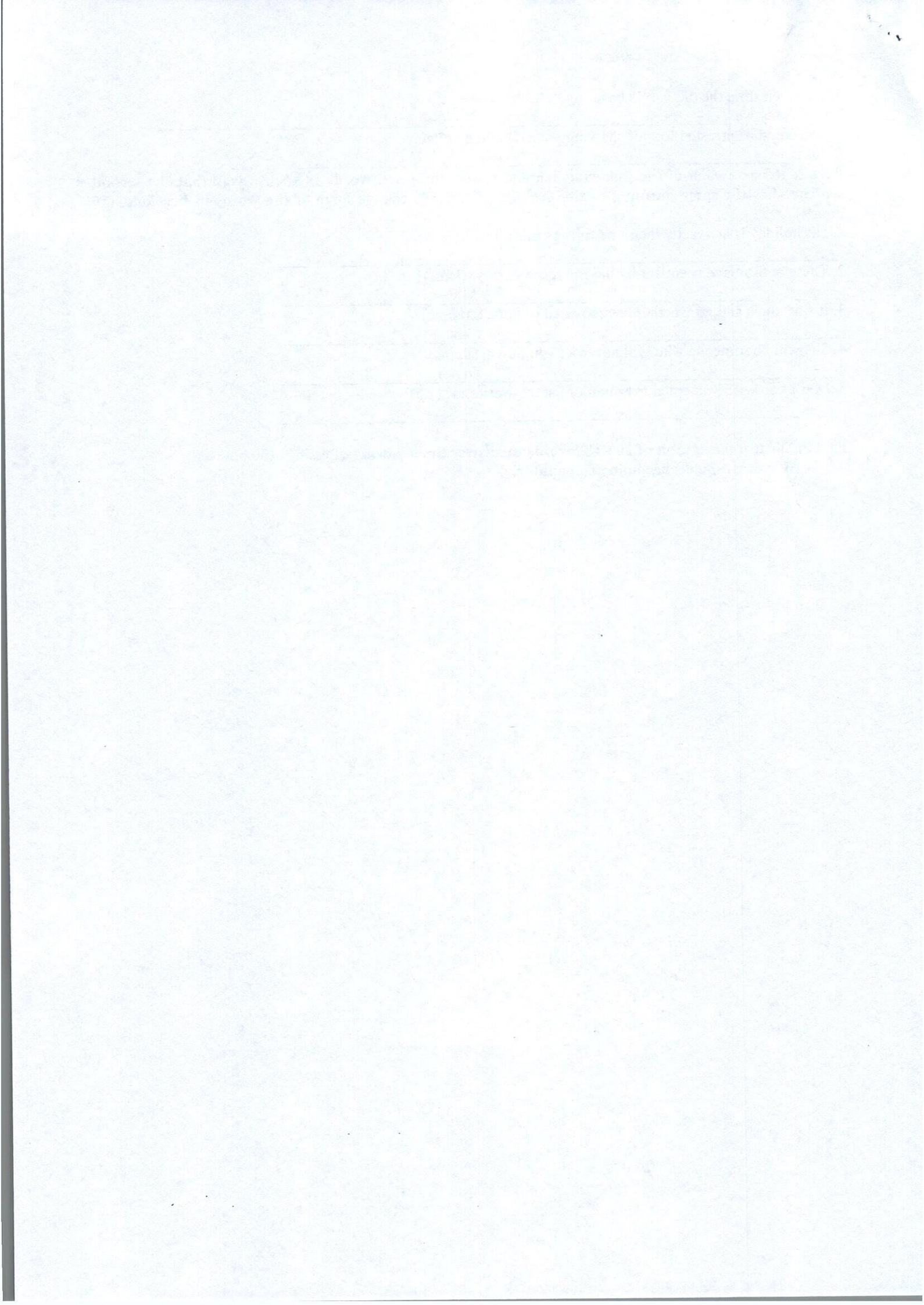
2. These books have been lent by the Provence library. (loan)

3. It was touch and go whether he recovered or not. (balance)

4. She will be someone who will never let you down. (depend)

5. Don't you wish you could get out more at the weekend? (up)

Part 3: Write a paragraph of 160-180 words to answer the following question: (30 points)
Why are e-books becoming so popular?



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A. LISTENING (50 POINTS)

Part I. Listen to the lecture about the poet Sylvia Plath. Then answer the questions. You will listen to the audio twice.(20 points)

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

Part II. For questions 11-15, you will hear a radio program about the perils of the online world. Listen and decide whether the following statements are true (T), false (F) or not given (NG). (10 points)

11. NG 12. T 13. T 14. F 15. F

Part III. You will hear a part of a job interview. Listen and complete the sentences with **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS and/ or A NUMBER** for each gap. (20 points)

16. good fit 17. B2B 18. 3 years 19. stability
20. learning and development 21. aligned 22. personal approach
23. replicated 24. intern or two 25. measured

B. LEXICO AND GRAMMAR (50 POINTS)

Part I: Choose one of the words marked A, B, C, or D which best completes each of the following sentences. (20 points)

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

Part II: Give the correct form of the words in brackets. (20 points)

1. PRESENTIMENT 2. APPETIZING 3. REVERSAL 4. WORSHIPPERS
5. REVELATORY 6. IDOLATRY 7. SUPREMACY 8. IMAGERY
9. EXCELLENCY 10. SUPPOSITION 11. BOARDERS 12. DEVIOUS
13. BODILY 14. TOUCHING 15. DENIAL 16. RESOURCEFUL
17. ASSEMBLY 18. ICICLES 19. EXPLOSIVE 20. GLAZIER

Part III: Complete each of the following sentences with (a) suitable preposition(s) or particle(s) from the box. (10 points)

1. I wish you wouldn't fly **at** me like that every time I make a mistake.
2. The piece of equipment is very well made and stands **up to** the roughest treatment. You won't have any trouble with it.
3. The new office staff are shaking **down** well.
4. I think a sip of wine can bring him **round**.
5. We are **under** no obligation to change goods which were not purchased here.
6. I am not friends with Peter any more. We have fallen **out**.
7. I knew I was **over** the hill when I started needing glasses to read.
8. Tom's family pulled him **through** the difficult period following his wife's death.
9. The police came **in for** a great deal of criticism.
10. I have gone **off** computer games. They are not as interesting as before.

C. READING (50 POINTS)

Part I. Read the following passage and choose the options that best complete the blanks. (10 points)

1. A. marine 2. B. foremost 3. D. number 4. C. ever 5. C. Clothed
6. A. to 7. B. On 8. B. roamed 9. A. specimens 10. D. submersibles

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

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------|
| 1. how | 2. anyone/anybody | 3. tried/attempted/threatened | |
| 4. no | 5. after/per/each/every | 6. whose | |
| 7. yet/but/although | 8. of | 9. to | 10. will/can |

Part III. Read the passage and choose the best option A, B, C, or D to answer the questions. (10 points)

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

Part IV. Fill in each gap in the passage with one suitable sentence from A-J. (10 points)

1. F 2. J 3. D 4. B 5. H 6. I 7. E 8. A 9. G 10. C

Part V. Read the following passage and follow the instructions. (10 points)

- | | | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. spelling and pronunciation | 2. five hundred years | 3. shape and dimensions | |
| 4. jazz | 5. fans | 6. five thousand | 7. visual depictions |
| 8. the lute | 9. authenticity | 10. solid-body | |

D. WRITING

Part 1. Finish the sentences in such a way that it means the same as the one printed before it. (10 points)

1. Many's the time (that) I heard him use those words
2. Very good as/though John is as a player, Mike is better.
3. If I had taken / accepted the job I was offered in June, I would be on twice the salary (I am now) /I would be earning twice as much as I am now
4. The old lady was robbed of her bag.
5. Refusal to show your ID to the police could lead to your arrest

Part 2. Rewrite each of the following sentences with the given words in such a way that the second sentence has the same meaning as the first one. DO NOT change form of the words in brackets. (10 points)

1. His holiday coincides with mine.
2. These books are on loan from the Provence library.
3. It was in the balance whether he recovered or not.
4. She is someone you can always depend on.
5. Don't you get fed up with having to stay at home at the weekend?

Part 3: Write a paragraph to answer the following question: (30 points)

Why are e-books becoming so popular?

ĐỀ CHÍNH THỨC

Thời gian làm bài: 180 phút (không kể thời gian giao đề)
Ngày thi: 27 tháng 11 năm 2023

Full name

A. LISTENING (40 points)

Part 1: For questions 1–6, listen to a conversation about gated communities and decide if these statements are true (T) or false (F). (12pts)

1. The two speakers have differing attitudes about the subject.
2. Both speakers agree about the kinds of people who live in gated communities.
3. The woman accepts that people can choose how to spend their money.
4. The man's tone of voice suggests he isn't convinced that gated communities are bad for society.
5. The woman suggests that gated communities increase the division between rich and poor.
6. The woman admits she would live in a gated community if she was rich.

Part 2: For questions 7–12, listen to an interview with a man called O'Toole, who works as a teacher trainer and choose the best answer (A, B, C or D). (12pts)

7. *Why are many teachers leaving the profession, according to Mike?*

- A. They don't feel it is financially rewarding any more.
- B. They are not being given the respect they once were.
- C. They are investing too much in it without getting enough back.
- D. They find the subject matter they have to teach too difficult.

8. *Mike believes that without radical changes _____*

- A. education in the UK will begin to get worse.
- B. UK schools will lose their ability to compete with one another.
- C. the UK will soon no longer be a leader in education.
- D. the educational system in the UK can be transformed.

9. *The main failing of the UK education system is _____*

- A. the inability of students to use computers.
- B. the resistance within schools to the introduction of technology.
- C. the failure of government to invest in hardware for schools.
- D. the lack of training for teachers in the use of technology in the classroom.

10. *Why is the process of teacher training failing teachers, according to Mike?*

- A. It is not helping them to keep pace with developments.
- B. It does not use technology in its training classrooms.
- C. It uses hardware and software that are out of date.
- D. It is suffering from a lack of trainers with specialist knowledge.

11. *Teachers can only benefit from technology if _____*

- A. they cease to see it as a threat.
- B. they can combine it with traditional methods.
- C. they are allowed to use it in their own way.
- D. they are willing to research its possibilities on their own.

12. *What does Mike imply about the choice that needs to be made?*

- A. It is impossible to know which one is correct at present.
- B. It leads to two radically different outcomes.
- C. The consequences are reversible.
- D. Most developing countries have already chosen.

Part 3: For questions 13–20, listen to a young business owner called Matt Hawkins giving a presentation about his experience of opening his own restaurant and complete the sentences. (16pts)

SUCCESS IN THE RESTAURANT BUSINESS

Matt considers (13) _____ to be of secondary importance in starting a restaurant.

Matt says you have to stay focused on (14) _____ for your business to be a success.

To get a busy location for your restaurant, you might have to compromise on (15) _____ to afford it.

Matt had to spend a little extra on (16) _____ to get his restaurant up and running.

Matt says you must be good at (17) _____ responsibilities of a restaurant owner.

For one of the mistakes Matt made in his business, he paid a(n) (18) _____ to come in and fix it.

In trying to get more customers, the idea for a(n) (19) _____ was a big success for Matt.

To make things more efficient, Matt set up a(n) (20) _____ of orders to the kitchen.