

**ĐỀ CHÍNH THỨC**

Thời gian làm bài: 180 phút (không kể thời gian giao đề)  
(Đề thi có 9 trang)

Ngày thi: 16 tháng 09 năm 2019

**PART I - LISTENING: (50 points)**

You will hear each recording twice.

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

**Questions 1-4:**

Select the correct answer from the choices given. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes.

1. Where is Mr. Garcia living?

- A. Private accommodation  
B. With friends  
C. Self-catering university accommodation  
D. Catered university accommodation

2. Why doesn't he like his accommodation?

- A. The food is not good.  
B. The meals are at inconvenient times.  
C. He doesn't like his cohabitants.  
D. It's on the university campus.

3. Where are Mr. Garcia and his friends from?

- A. Costa Rica, Spain, Bolivia  
B. Ecuador, Spain, Mexico  
C. Mexico, Columbia, Spain  
D. Spain, Brazil, Argentina

4. What kind of place are they hoping to find?

- A. A house with a garden next to the university  
B. A flat or a house next to the university  
C. A house not too near to the university  
D. A flat or a house not too near to the university

**Questions 5-7**

Complete the details below using **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS AND/ OR NUMBERS** for each gap. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes.

Name	Manuel Garcia
Current address	5. _____
Telephone number	0453 672 348
E-mail address	6. _____
Age	19
Gender	Male
Smoker?	No
Budgeted monthly rent	7. £ _____

**Questions 8-10**

Select the correct answer from the choices given. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes.

8. Why can Mr Garcia expect a small reduction in rent?

- A. The salesman like him.  
B. There is no contract.  
C. July is a good month to move in.  
D. He and his friends will stay all year.

9. How much is the accommodation agency's fee for Mr. Garcia?
- A. ½ month's rent  
 B. 1 month's rent  
 C. 1 ½ month's rent  
 D. There's no fee
10. Which items does Mr. Garcia consider necessary?
- A. Kitchen utensils, washing machine, Internet connection.  
 B. Washing machine, Internet connection, TV  
 C. DVD player, TV, Internet, Internet connection  
 D. Shower, TV, washing machine

**Your answers:**

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

**II. You will hear a part of an interview with a man called Ewan Richardson , who is trying to persuade people to use less paper. For questions 1-10, complete the sentences with NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS for each gap. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes. (20 points)**

- Every year, the average UK citizen uses about \_\_\_\_\_ of paper.
- Most of the world's paper comes from very \_\_\_\_\_ forests.
- The production of paper causes terrible \_\_\_\_\_ in some places.
- The destruction of the forests is a much bigger cause of global warming than \_\_\_\_\_
- Ewan says that there are already paper recycling bins in many \_\_\_\_\_
- You can use less paper by avoiding unnecessary \_\_\_\_\_ when you are studying or working.
- You can often reuse \_\_\_\_\_ that you have received.
- To receive less junk mail, don't ask for \_\_\_\_\_ when you buy something.
- Stop receiving any magazines you don't always read, or \_\_\_\_\_ them with others.
- Most \_\_\_\_\_ published in Britain are now printed on recycled paper.

**Your answers:**

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

**III. You will hear an interview with a man called Jon Simmons and a woman called Clare Harries, who both work as life coaches, and decide whether the following sentences are true (T) or false (F). (10 points)**

- Jon feels that the job of a life coach is based on individual experiences.
- Clare says she became a life coach because it involved something she enjoyed doing.
- Jon thinks the most important principle for people to understand their relationships is that they start with the individual's attitude to him- or herself.
- Jon and Clare both think the most important message to get over to clients is to make good use of your particular skills.
- Jon and Clare both feel the most rewarding part of their job is watching another person develop their confidence

**Your answers:**

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
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**PART 2 – GRAMMAR – VOCABULARY – LANGUAGE FUNCTIONS (50 points)**

**I. Choose the best answer. (20 points)**

- I was very angry because none of the servants was \_\_\_\_\_ when I wanted a message.  
A. inaccessible                      B. fashionable                      C. illegible                      D. available
- \_\_\_\_\_ little we may like it, old age comes to most of us.  
A. No matter                      B. Since                      C. However                      D. Despite
- A: That drama is the worst I have ever seen.                      B: \_\_\_\_\_ .  
A. Not completely true                      B. I couldn't agree more.                      C. I don't agree all.                      D. Sorry to interrupt you.
- The rapid development of our hometown \_\_\_\_\_ a change in our opinion.  
A. effected                      B. performed                      C. impacted                      D. suffered
- Under no circumstances \_\_\_\_\_ to give interviews to the media.  
A. prisoners will allow                      B. will prisoners allow  
C. prisoners will be allowed                      D. will prisoners be allowed
- Making mistakes is all \_\_\_\_\_ of growing up.  
A. part and parcel                      B. odds and ends                      C. top and bottom                      D. chalk and cheese
- Poor management brought the company to the \_\_\_\_\_ of collapse.  
A. brink                      B. rim                      C. fringe                      D. brim
- The accused man was able to prove his innocence at the trial and was \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. absolved                      B. forgiven                      C. acquitted                      D. abandoned
- Luckily my wallet was handed in to the police with all its contents \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. preserved                      B. unscathed                      C. contained                      D. intact
- According to a Government spokesman, further \_\_\_\_\_ in the public sector are to be expected.  
A. cutbacks                      B. breakdowns                      C. outtakes                      D. layouts
- Don't get yourself \_\_\_\_\_ up over such a trivial matter.  
A. done                      B. worried                      C. whipped                      D. worked
- My sunburnt nose made me feel rather \_\_\_\_\_ for the first few days of the holiday.  
A. self-effacing                      B. self-centered                      C. self-conscious                      D. self-evident
- There was a lot of \_\_\_\_\_ as throngs of people tried to see the famous actor walking through the mall.  
A. stamina                      B. discipline                      C. counsel                      D. commotion
- When the ship docked at Hamburg, they found a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ in the hold.  
A. gate-crasher                      B. stowaway                      C. interloper                      D. trespasser
- He wants to pay the bill himself, but I won't hear \_\_\_\_\_ it.  
A. from                      B. about                      C. of                      D. for
- When his parents are away, his eldest brother \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. knocks it off                      B. calls the shots                      C. draws the line                      D. is in the same boat
- He's a nice guy, always ready to do somebody a good \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. present                      B. play                      C. turn                      D. pleasure
- Family relationships later \_\_\_\_\_ a much significance on his life  
A. took on                      B. kept up                      C. take up                      D. take on
- When John was arrested for drunken driving, he expected to lose his driving license, but he was \_\_\_\_\_ with a fine.  
A. let through                      B. let off                      C. let out                      D. let down
- Young children often ask many questions because they are naturally \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. intriguing      B. inquisitive      C. ingenious      D. captivating

**II. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in brackets (10 points).**

**SWANS**

Swans are graceful long-necked, heavy-bodied, big-footed birds that glide majestically when swimming and fly slowly with (1. HURRY) wingbeats and necks outstretched. They migrate in a diagonal (2. FORM) at great heights. No other waterfowl moves as fast on the water or in the air. Swans are social except in the breeding season. When they mate, it is for life. (3. COURT) involves mutual bill dipping or head-to-head posturing. The female incubates, on average, a half-dozen pale; in some species he takes his turn at brooding. After repulsing an enemy, swans utter a (4. TRIUMPH) note as geese do. The young, although capable of running and swimming a few hours after hatching, are (5. CARE) tended for several months. Juvenile birds may ride about on their mother's back. These (6. MATURE) birds can be recognized by their mottled grey or brown plumage which they wear for at least two years until reaching (7. ADULT) in their third or fourth year. In (8. CAPTIVE) they can live for 50 years or more. There are approximately 7 to 8 species of Swan in (9. EXIST). The Southern Hemisphere has the only all black variety, whereas South America is home to the black-necked swan, an especially (10. AGREE) but beautiful bird.

**III. Fill in the blanks with proper prepositions or adverbial particles. Write your answer in the numbered boxes. (10 points)**

1. We met each other at the meeting \_\_\_\_\_ coincidence.
2. No one can function properly if he or she is deprived \_\_\_\_\_ adequate sleep.
3. The concert was given \_\_\_\_\_ the auspices of the Y.M.C.A.
4. When he suddenly brought \_\_\_\_\_ the subject of genetic engineering, there was an embarrassed silence.
5. After she ate the chocolates, her face broke \_\_\_\_\_ in a rash.
6. The situation is very confusing in that country and calls \_\_\_\_\_ diplomacy.
7. No witness of the accident has come \_\_\_\_\_ yet.
8. You shouldn't have sent Peter that Valentine's card. I think you've scared him \_\_\_\_\_.
9. The police are trying to crack \_\_\_\_\_ on drunken drivers.
10. He was very upset when the boss pushed him \_\_\_\_\_ and promoted a new comer to the assistant's job.

**IV. Read the following text which contains 10 mistakes. Identify the errors and write the corrections in the corresponding numbered boxes. (10 points)**

**Example:** Line 1: lead => led

Line	
1	A recent discovery has lead scientists to revise their ideas about the ancestors of early humans.
2	It seems they started to make use of stone tools nearly one million years earlier as had
3	previously been thought. Archaeologists revised the date after spotting distinctive marks made
4	by stone tools on animal bones dated back nearly three and a half million years. The remain,
5	including a rib from a cow-like creature and a thigh bone from an animal similar in size of a
6	goat, were recovered from an old river bed that was excavating in Ethiopia.
7	The use of simple stone tools to remove meat from bones represents a crucial moment in
8	human history. As a result of turning to meat for sustenance, the early humans developed larger
9	brains, which in turn enabled them to make more sophisticated tools The bones unearthed in
10	Ethiopia may well represent the very beginning of that procedure
11	What scientists are still hoping to discover is whether the stone tools were manufactured
12	specifically to meet a need or whether they are natural forces that by chance has the correct
13	shapes and the necessary shapes edges. Any way, it seems that the early humans carried the
14	tools around with them rather than to rely on being able to find suitable one when the need rose.

**PART 3 – READING (50 points)**

**I. Read the texts below and think of the word which best fits each space. Use only ONE WORD for each space. (10 points)**

Anger can get us into hot water – and bottling things up only makes it (1) \_\_\_\_\_. But you can do more than simply gnash your teeth.

Anger is one of the most commonly felt emotions, yet relatively few of us know how to cope with it effectively. Shouting, swearing, and hitting inanimate objects are common responses (2) \_\_\_\_\_ the age-old problem of expressing our often accumulated frustrations. Nevertheless, losing control is more (3) \_\_\_\_\_ to lead to humiliation than vindication.

So, we learn not to lose control. In public, our tension is held in check by the urge to (4) \_\_\_\_\_ on to our dignity, whilst the extent of our reaction to any event will depend on unresolved issues from the past. People tend to carry learned responses, so if parents scream or fall (5) \_\_\_\_\_ awkward silences when they were cross, their offspring will probably do the same.

Conversely, a child may be terrified of anger because one of its parents had no (6) \_\_\_\_\_ over their temper. As a result, the child may repress its own feelings, often expressing them inappropriately or channeling them internally (7) \_\_\_\_\_ thus feeling depressed. In fact, depression is often called “internal anger”.

Self-expression is the key to dealing with anger. Although there are no hard and fast rules for (8) \_\_\_\_\_ best to achieve this, burying the debris is probably the least productive method. Physical release through exercise can be effective – even working (9) \_\_\_\_\_ at the gym may help.

Strange as it sounds, I’ve seen tension in relationships evaporate through pillow or water fights. In an emergency, shouting in a parked car, or hitting a pillow with a tied towel are also good (10) \_\_\_\_\_ of relief, although these methods are considerably less demure than writing it all down in a diary.

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

**Sports photography**

Sport as a spectacle and photography as a way of recording action have developed together. At the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, Edward Muybridge was experimenting with photographs of movement. His pictures of a runner (1) \_\_\_\_\_ on every history of photography. Another milestone was when the scientist and photographer Harold Edgerton (2) \_\_\_\_\_ the limits of photographic technology with his study of a (3) \_\_\_\_\_ of milk hitting the surface of a dish. Another advance was the development of minuscule cameras in the late 1920s, which made it possible for sports photographers to (4) \_\_\_\_\_ their cumbersome cameras behind.

The arrival of television was a significant development in the transmission of sport. Paradoxically, it was of benefit to still photographers. People who watched a sports event on TV, with all its movement and action, (5) \_\_\_\_\_ the still image as a reminder of the game.

Looking back, we can see how (6) \_\_\_\_\_ sports photography has changed. (7) \_\_\_\_\_ sports photographers were as interested in the stories behind the sport as in the sport itself. Contemporary sports photography (8) \_\_\_\_\_ the glamour of sport, the colour and the action. But the best sports photographers today do more than (9) \_\_\_\_\_ tell the story of the event, or make a (10) \_\_\_\_\_ of it. They capture in a single dramatic moment the real emotions of the participants, emotions with which people looking at the photographs can identify.

- |     |                 |              |               |                |
|-----|-----------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1.  | A. exhibit      | B. show      | C. feature    | D. demonstrate |
| 2.  | A. enlarged     | B. extended  | C. prolonged  | D. spread      |
| 3.  | A. splash       | B. drop      | C. dash       | D. drip        |
| 4.  | A. put          | B. keep      | C. lay        | D. leave       |
| 5.  | A. chose        | B. valued    | C. pointed    | D. cheered     |
| 6.  | A. highly       | B. radically | C. extremely  | D. severely    |
| 7.  | A. Initial      | B. First     | C. Early      | D. Primary     |
| 8.  | A. outlines     | B. signals   | C. emphasizes | D. forms       |
| 9.  | A. simply       | B. alone     | C. singly     | D. only        |
| 10. | A. preservation | B. store     | C. mark       | D. record      |

### III. Read the following passage and choose the best answer. (15 points)

#### The Development of Pottery

The advent of pottery in primitive human cultures around the world signified a milestone in human history. Sometimes referred to as the container revolution, pottery enabled primitive people to boil and steam food, which in turn allowed them to gain **sustenance** for new and more varied sources. Durable and watertight pottery containers also allowed them to capture and store freshwater from rainfall or clean rivers and lakes.

The earliest pottery has been traced back to a few civilizations that appear to have developed this advancement independent of each other. The oldest pottery known to historians comes from the Jomon people of Japan from around the year 10,500 B.C. Evidence of the independent development of pottery has also come from North Africa around 10,000 B.C. and from South America around 7,000 B.C.

**Collecting pottery shards has proven to be one of the best ways for archaeologists to identify the developmental levels of ancient cultures, especially the ones that were pre-literate and therefore unable to leave behind a recorded history.** By digging up different shards from different stratum layers, archaeologists can easily date the stages of a culture's development. They are able to do this by looking at the style and decoration of the pottery fragments. Furthermore, trace element analysis enables these researchers accurately to identify the source of the clay used to make the pottery.

The early pottery was formed with a technique called **handwork**. Handworked pieces are constructed from clay that is rolled into long strands by hand and then coiled to form the body of the vessel. Each of these early pieces of pottery would have been one-of-a-kind due to the irregularity that is a characteristic of handwork. After these primitive pieces of pottery were shaped by hand, they would be fired in a primitive kiln, which would have resembled more of a wood fire.

The next major development in pottery came about with the invention of the pottery wheel in Mesopotamia sometime between 6,000 and 2,400 B.C. This device revolutionized the production of pottery since it enabled potters to mass produce their work to meet the growing needs of the first cities in the world. The pottery wheel is a spinning turntable powered by a foot pedal that spins clay very quickly, allowing the potter to shape pottery with rotational symmetry. This results in a much more regular piece of pottery than handwork.

[A] By 800 A.D., Muslim potters in Samarra and Baghdad began employing lead-based glazes further to finish their pottery. [B] This process of glazing came from the Romans, who had spread it around the Mediterranean and North Africa. [C] These potters also discovered the new forms of glazing as they attempted to **imitate** the Chinese white ceramics that were popular at that time. [D] Although they were able closely to imitate the work of the Chinese, their experimentation also resulted in new methods of glazing that used tin oxide instead of lead.

In order to harden pottery, it must be fired in a kiln which holds heat at very high temperatures. The Chinese developed an efficient wood-fired kiln very early in the history of pottery, called the anagama. This useful device was capable of sustaining the necessary temperatures without the use of coal and was soon adopted by the Koreans and Japanese as well.

The modern era of pottery factories capable of truly large-scale mass production came about in 1785 with the English city of Stoke-on-Trent. This was one of the first industrial cities to make pottery manufacturing its primitive industry. The city was known to have more than 200 pottery manufacturers that employed upwards of 20,000 workers. This city is so famous for pottery that its nickname is "The Potteries".

1. The word **sustenance** in the passage is closest in meaning to  
A. inspiration      B. nourishment      C. support      D. instruction
2. According to the passage, evidence of the oldest pottery was found in which of the following areas?  
A. Mesopotamia      B. China      C. North Africa      D. Japan
3. Which of the following best expresses the information in the underlined sentence?  
A. Pottery shards provide information about the cultures of prehistoric people.  
B. Early people recorded their history on pottery shards.  
C. Archaeologists study ancient cultures.

- D. Pre-literate people tried to hide their pottery in underground strata.
4. The author discusses **handwork** in paragraph 4 in order to
- show the regular patterns of early pottery
  - distinguish it from later advances in pottery making
  - explain that it was the best method for pottery making
  - discuss the types of decoration used in early pottery
5. Look at the four squares [ ] that indicate where the following sentence could be added to the passage.  
**“The introduction of glazes contributed to the quality of the vessels.”**  
 Where would the sentence best fit?
6. The word **imitate** in the passage is closest in meaning to
- use
  - make
  - copy
  - shape
7. According to paragraph 5, the significance of the invention of the pottery wheel was that
- it allowed each piece to be unique
  - it encouraged artists to paint scenes on pottery
  - it enabled potters to mass produce their works
  - it inspired many more people to become potters
- 8-9-10. Choose three from seven answer choices to describe the Wood-fired Kiln:
- It led to the mass production of pottery.
  - It was invented by the Chinese.
  - It originated in the Roman Empire.
  - It hardened the pottery.
  - It did not use coal.
  - It used tin oxide to finish the pottery.
  - It helped shape the pottery evenly.

**IV. The reading passage below has eight paragraphs, A-H. Reading the passage and do the tasks below. (15 points)**

- The history of human civilization is entwined with the history of the ways we have learned to manipulate water resources. As towns gradually expanded, water was brought from increasingly remote sources, leading to sophisticated engineering efforts such as dams and aqueducts. At the height of the Roman Empire, nine major systems, with an innovative layout of pipes and well-built sewers, supplied the occupants of Rome with as much water per person as is provided in many parts of the industrial world today.
- During the industrial revolution and population explosion of the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries, the demand for water rose dramatically. Unprecedented construction of tens of thousands of monumental engineering projects designed to control floods, protect clean water supplies, and provide water for irrigation and hydropower brought great benefits to hundreds of millions of people. Food production has kept pace with soaring populations mainly because of the expansion of artificial irrigation systems that make possible the growth of 40% the world’s food. Nearly one fifth of all the electricity generated worldwide is produced by turbines spun by the power of falling water.
- Yet there is a dark side to this picture: despite our progress, half of the world’s population still suffers, with water services inferior to those available to the ancient Greeks and Romans. As the United Nations report on access to water reiterated in November 2001, more than one billion people lack access to clean drinking water; some two and a half billion do not have adequate sanitation services. Preventable water - related diseases kill an estimated 10,000 to 20,000 children every day, and the latest evidence suggests that we are falling behind in efforts to solve these problems.
- The consequences of our water policies extend beyond jeopardizing human health. Tens of millions of people have been forced to move from their homes - often with little warning or compensation - to make way for the reservoirs behind dams. More than 20% of all freshwater fish species are now threatened or endangered because dams and water withdrawals have destroyed the

free-flowing river ecosystems where they thrive. Certain irrigation practices degrade soil quality and reduce agricultural productivity. Groundwater aquifers are being pumped down faster than they are naturally replenished in parts of India, China, the USA and elsewhere. And disputes over shared water resources have led to violence and continue to raise local, national and even international tensions.

- E. At the outset of the new millennium, however, the way resource planners think about water is beginning to change. The focus is slowly shifting back to the provision of basic human and environmental needs as top priority - ensuring 'some for all,' instead of 'more for some'. Some water experts are now demanding that existing infrastructure be used in smarter ways rather than building new facilities, which is increasingly considered the option of last, not first resort. This shift in philosophy has not been universally accepted, and it comes with strong opposition from some established water organizations. Nevertheless, it may be the only way to address successfully the pressing problems of providing everyone with clean water to drink, adequate water to grow food and a life free from preventable water-related illness.
- F. Fortunately - and unexpectedly - the demand for water is not rising as rapidly as some predicted. As a result, the pressure to build new water infrastructures has diminished over the past two decades. Although population, industrial output and economic productivity have continued to soon in developed nations, the rate at which people withdraw water from aquifers, rivers and lakes has slowed. And in a few parts of the world, demand has actually fallen.
- G. What explains this remarkable turn of events? Two factors: People have figured out how to use water more efficiently, and communities are rethinking their priorities for water use. Throughout the first three-quarters of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, the quantity of freshwater consumed per person doubled on average; in the USA, water withdrawals increased tenfold while the population quadrupled. But since 1980, the amount of water consumed per person has actually decreased, thanks to a range of new technologies that help to conserve water in homes and industry. In 1965, for instance, Japan used approximately 13 million gallons of water to produce \$1 million of commercial output; by 1989 this had dropped to 3.5 million gallons (even accounting for inflation) - almost a quadrupling of water productivity. In the USA water withdrawals have fallen by more than 20% from their peak in 1980.
- H. On the other hand, dams, aqueducts and other kinds of infrastructure will still have to be built, particularly in developing countries where not been met. But such projects must be built to higher specifications and with more accountability to local people and their environment than in the past. And even in regions where projects seem warranted, we must find ways to meet demands with fewer resources, respecting ecological criteria and to a smaller budget.

**For questions 1-7, choose the correct heading for paragraphs B-H from the list of headings below**  
**Write the correct number, i-ix.**

**List of headings**

- i. Scientists' call for a revision of policy
- ii. An explanation for reduced water use
- iii. How a global challenge was met
- iv. Irrigation systems fall into disuse
- v. Environmental effects
- vi. The financial cost of recent technological improvements
- vii. The relevance to health
- viii. Addressing the concern over increasing populations
- ix. A surprising downward trend in demand for water
- x. The need to raise standards
- xi. A description of ancient water supplies

**Example: Paragraph A: xi**

- 1. Paragraph B       .....
- 2. Paragraph C       .....



- 3. Paragraph D .....
- 4. Paragraph E .....
- 5. Paragraph F .....
- 6. Paragraph G .....
- 7. Paragraph H .....

Do the following statements agree with the information given in the passage. For question 8-10 write down

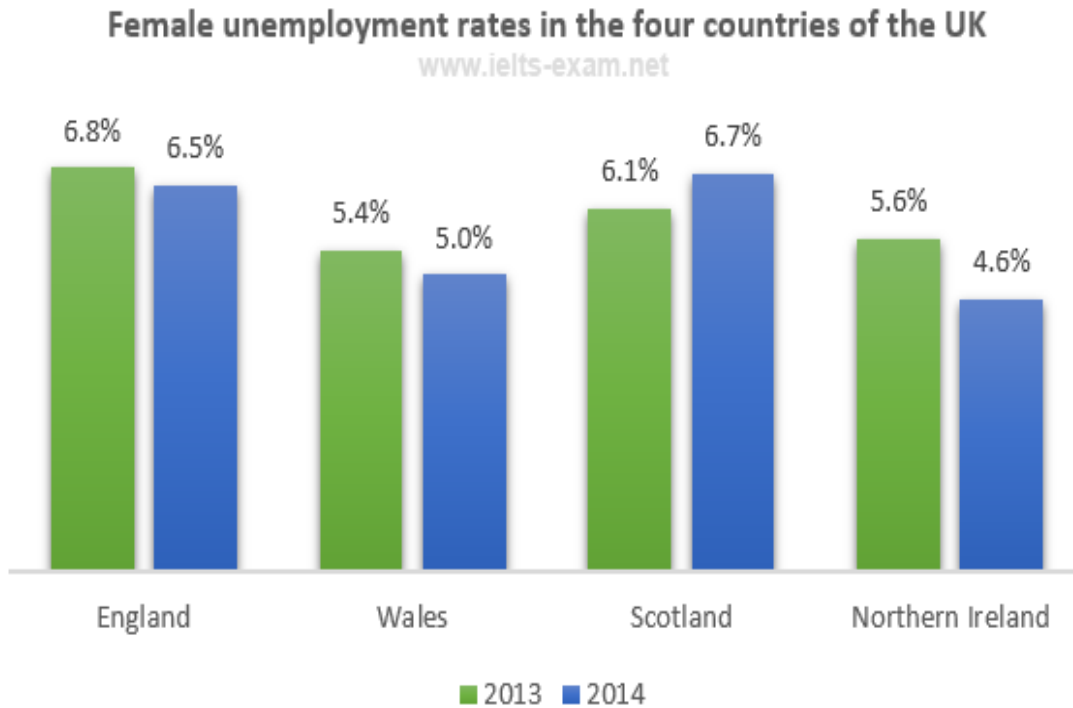
- Yes                                If the statement agrees with the claims of the writer
- No                                    If the statement contradicts the claims of the writer
- Not given                        If it is impossible to say what the writer thinks about this
- 8. Feeding increasing populations is possible due primarily to improved irrigation systems
- 9. Modern water systems imitate those of the ancient Greeks and Romans
- 10. Industrial growth is increasing the overall demand for water.

**PART 4 – WRITING: (50 points)**

***I. Writing task 1: (20 points)***

The graph below shows female unemployment rates in each country of the United Kingdom in 2013 and 2014. Summarize the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

Write at least 150 words.



***II. Writing task 2: (30 points)***

Write an essay of about 220 - 250 words to express your opinion on the following topic:

***“In some cities and towns all over the world, the high volume of traffic is a problem. What are the causes of this and what actions can be taken to solve this problem?”***