

LISTENING

Part 1: Listen to a piece of news about the loss of rainforests and complete the summary below. WRITE NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS OR A NUMBER. (10pts)

Since the beginning of 20th century rainforests have been under threat of extinction. One major cause of deforestation is repurposing the land for 1. _____ such as growing rubber or palm oil on its property.

The loss of this dense biodiversity can pose several threats to our modern society. It is estimated that 2. _____ modern medicines would be lost along with thousands of 3. _____ derived from plants while underprivileged groups are relying on rainforest plants for medicines. According to World Health Organization, 4. _____ take up to 50% of all medicines in China. Another major problem is climate change. Known as 5. _____, rainforests absorb CO₂, clearing it from the atmosphere. A rise in carbon dioxide levels and a fall in rainforest acreage would contribute to 6. _____ and severe droughts. More seriously, 7. _____ over resources such as farming land has led to farmers' deaths globally.

It is not easy to find a feasible approach to stopping deforestation as many people on Earth survive by means of natural resource 8. _____. A typical example is palm oil industry which helps to 9. _____ by creating jobs for millions of farmers. Switching to another production of 10. _____ like sunflower or soybean would even cause more land destruction.

Part 2

You will hear a student called Tina asking Professor VanDiezen for advice on choosing courses.

Listen and answer the following questions, using NO MORE THAN FIVE WORDS for each answer.(5 pts)

1. What is the defining characteristic of a specialised course?

.....

2. For whom the Microbiology courses are available?

.....

3. Who are interested in Microbiology courses?

.....

4. Why will a Medical Science course be opened next year?

.....

5. Which is the quickest increasing subject in enrolment?

.....

Part 3 : You will hear a radio interview, decide whether the following sentences are true (T) or false (F). (5 pts)

1. The idea for the invention occurred to Ryan while waiting at a Burger King restaurant.
2. Ryan used the idea when he entered a science contest.
3. Ryan's invention helps deaf people learn sign language.
4. Ryan had no previous experience of building electronic devices.
5. Ryan has sold his invention to a deaf community centre.

Part 4: You are going to hear a radio phone-in programme on the subject of allergies. For questions 1-5 choose the answer A, B, C or D) which fits best according to what you hear. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes (5pts)

1. Which of these possible explanations for the increase in allergies does the programme presenter mention in her introduction?
 - A. People are exposed to more dangerous substances than in the past.
 - B. People's resistance to allergens is lower than in the past.
 - C. More new allergens are being released into the environment.
 - D. Higher levels of stress have made people more prone to allergies.
2. Which of the questions does the first caller, Tim, want to know the answer to?
 - A. What is the most likely cause of his allergy?
 - B. Why is he allergic to grass and pollen?
 - C. Will he ever be free of the allergy?
 - D. How can he improve his condition?
3. Arabella, the caller from Amsterdam,
 - A. thinks she may have passed on her allergy to her children.
 - B. asks how she can minimize the risk of her children having allergies.
 - C. wants to know whether her peanut allergy will continue in the future.
 - D. asks how probable it is that her children will have allergies.
4. If both a child's parents have a particular allergy, that child
 - A. is more than likely to have the same allergy.
 - B. has a less than fifty per cent chance of getting the same allergy.
 - C. will probably develop a different allergy.
 - D. is at no greater risk of developing the allergy than any other child.
5. According to Dr Bawaldi, some people believe that the increase in asthma among young children may result from
 - A. living in centrally heated or air-conditioned buildings.
 - B. being in areas with very high levels of exhaust fumes.
 - C. spending too much time in hygienic environments.
 - D. receiving medical treatment for other types of illness.

ĐỀ CHÍNH THỨC

Thời gian làm bài: 180 phút (không kể thời gian giao đề)
Ngày thi: 21 tháng 10 năm 2019

Part 1. Choose the best answer A, B, C or D to complete each sentence (10points)

1. General Custer was confident of victory despite being vastly _____ by the enemy
A. outnumbered B. outclassed C. overcome D. overtaken
2. The lawyer insisted that his client _____ never have been arrested in the first place
A. must B. should C. would D. could
3. I wish the neighbors _____ making so much noise
A. would stop B. will stop C. stopped D. stopping
4. This painting stands a good _____ of winning a prize
A. possibility B. opportunity C. certainty D. chance
5. I expect _____ the course next year
A. completing B. to complete C. will complete D. completed
6. Do not _____ the driver while the bus is in motion
A. disturb B. distract C. convert D. interrupt
7. At their time of year farmers _____ their crops and store them for winter
A. gather B. remove C. pick up D. take in
8. The cliffs on this part of the coast are being _____ by the sea
A. worn B. eroded C. demolished D. deteriorated
9. Anyone _____ ticket has been stolen should contact the airline immediately
A. his B. their C. whose D. which
10. Mrs. Archer is known _____ the finest collection of twentieth century art in private hands
A. as hand B. having C. by having D. to have
11. He _____ his life to the skill of the surgeons
A. owes B. keeps C. preserves D. maintains
12. _____ we understand his reasons, we can not condone his behavior
A. Even if B. Only if C. What if D. As if
13. I don't think that this fashion will _____
A. catch on B. catch up C. catch out D. catch over
14. If you do not repay the money we will, as a last _____, take you to the court
A. measure B. attempt C. act D. resort
15. The two train came _____ ten metres of collision
A. just B. near C. within D. almost
16. All but two of the injured were _____ from hospital within twenty-four hours
A. discharged B. released C. sent D. allowed
17. He was awarded a medal in _____ of his services to the Queen
A. view B. recognition C. regard D. light
18. The children's interest in playing the game soon _____.
A. flagged B. stumbled C. tottered D. thawed
19. You must refrain _____ tea or coffee while taking this medicine
A. to drink B. from drinking C. drink D. drinking

20. I heard _____ that Jack has been dropped from the basketball team.
- A. in the woods
B. on the grapevine
C. under your feet
D. on the olive branch

Part 2. Use the correct form of the words in the brackets (5 points)

1. I was late because I _____ how much time I will need **ESTIMATE**
2. There was ice on the pavement which made it very difficult to walk as it was so _____
SLIP
3. Despite the star-studded cast, the film was only _____ successful **PART**
4. How can you _____ the fact that some people live in mansions while others live in slums?
JUST
5. My brother lives in an attractive _____ part of Paris **RESIDENT**
6. The car in front was going very slowly, so John _____ it **TAKE**
7. I _____ met an old friend last week **EXPECT**
8. There's been yet another _____ of cholera in Delhi **BREAK**
9. The lovers stood, hand in hand, gazing at the _____ sky **STAR**
10. There was a heavy _____ yesterday afternoon which completely ruined the church Garden Party
POUR

Part 3. Complete each of the following sentences with a suitable preposition or particle. (5 points)

1. They set _____ for Paris at midnight.
2. She's very nervous _____ the new boss.
3. I'm faithful _____ my principle.
4. Her latest novel is coming _____ in paperback soon.
5. The baby has thrown _____ her dinner.
6. Even old Henry Spalding, who has returned to Wellington in the spring, added his signature _____ good measure.
7. It was my first day on patrol and they threw me _____ the deep end.
8. He's not feeling well at the moment, but he should be up and _____ again in a few days.
9. I only get _____ watching TV when the children are in bed.
10. He says he knows nothing about the missing documents but I'm sure he is holding _____ me.

Part 4. The passage below contains 10 errors. IDENTIFY and CORRECT them. (10 points)

Line	
0	For at least five centuries attempts have been made to devise a system of notation to record
1	the sequence of movement in dances. Scholars believe that the ancient Egyptians made use
2	of hieroglyphs to do this and that Romans employed a method of notation for formal gestures.
3	However, the earliest known attempt, recording in two manuscripts preserved in the
4	Municipal Archives of Cervera, Spain, dates from the second half of the fifteenth century.
5	From that time, many other systems have been devised. Some were published and achieved
6	a measure of popularity for a while, but almost all, until the present day, fell eventually in
7	disuse.
8	It is significant that music notation, which opened the way for development in the art of music
9	as we know it today, was first conceived in their modern form in the eleventh century, but was
10	not established as a uniform system till the beginning of the eighteenth. Dance notation got
11	off to a much later start and has undergone a long success of false attempts. Those so many
12	successful beginnings were made is not surprising. Dance is more complex than music lest it

13	exists in space as well as in time and because the body itself is capable of so many
14	simultaneous modes of action. Consequently, the problems of formulating a movement
15	notation that can be easily written and read are numerical.

Part 5. For questions 1-10, fill each of the following numbered blanks with ONE suitable word.(5 points)

Along with London's West End theatres, New York's Broadway theatres are thought to be the pinnacle of theatrical production in the English-speaking world. For most American actors, landing a role in one of these productions is far (1) _____ their wildest dreams, as working on Broadway represents the highest (2) _____ in any theatrical actor's career. Naturally, all actors must keep their options (3) _____ when seeking theatrical work. For those just about to (4) _____ the plunge, it might be wise to first pursue a role in what's (5) _____ as the Off-Broadway theatres, or even better, Off-Off-Broadway theatres. These two types of theatre are defined by seating capacity - the former being 100 to 499 seats, the latter under 100. While the productions are smaller, performances in these theatres can still (6) _____ respect from the theatrical community. An actor can use the venues to get their craft down to a fine (7) _____ and eventually turn in performances eliciting reviews (8) _____ of praise from critics who attend. Conversely, there's less need (9) _____ an actor to worry too much about a bad performance. As it's only an Off-Off-Broadway production, it's not the (10) _____ of the world.

Part 6. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the best answer to each of the following questions. (5 points)

The sleepy village of Bussier-Badil is (1)_____ the place where you'd expected to find an internationally famous ceramics exhibition attracting fifteen thousand visitors each year. Yet when a pottery fair was first held there over fifty years ago, it was the only one (2)_____ of France , and it is still one of the most important.

But why here? There is a seam of clay that runs through the area, but it is red clay of the type used to make tiles and bricks as (3)_____ pots, so there is no (4)_____ tradition of art pottery. The idea of the fair started when a pottery potter by the name of Miguel Calado (5)_____ a studio in the village at the (6)_____ of the mayor, himself a local tile-maker, who was (7)_____ to put the region on the map. And he had certainly succeeded. Every year, up to 40 potters from all over France and beyond (8)_____ on the village to display their wares in a huge purpose-built shed. (9)_____ on show range from the utilitarian to the decorative, with every nuance in between. And the crowds come to look, to (10)_____ at the potters' art, and to buy.

- | | | | |
|------------------|----------------|------------------|---------------|
| 1.A. hardly | B. seldom | C. improbably | D. unlikely |
| 2.A. in all | B. altogether | C. all | D. of all |
| 3.A. opposed to | B. rather than | C. in stead of | D. apart from |
| 4.A. certain | B. particular | C. exact | D. individual |
| 5.A. turned up | B. took up | C. made up | D. set up |
| 6.A. instigation | B. advice | C. encouragement | D. persuasion |
| 7.A. convinced | B. determined | C. dedicated | D. committed |
| 8.A. gather | B. assemble | C. converge | D. collect |
| 9.A. Issues | B. Items | C. Matters | D. Topics |
| 10.A. astonish | B. fascinate | C. amaze | D. marvel |

Part 7. Read the text and choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text. (5 points)

Life originated in the early seas less than a billion years after the Earth was formed. Yet another three billion years were to pass before the first plants and animals appeared on the continents. Life's transition from the sea to the land was perhaps as much of an evolutionary challenge as was the genesis of life.

What forms of life were able to make such a **drastic** change in lifestyle? **The traditional view** of the first terrestrial organisms is based on mega fossils-relatively large specimens of essentially whole plants and animal. Vascular plants, related to modern seed plants and ferns, left the first comprehensive mega fossil record. Because of this, it has been commonly assumed that the sequence of terrestrialization reflected the evolution of modern terrestrial ecosystems. In this view, primitive vascular plants first colonized the margins of continental waters, followed by animals that fed on the plants, and lastly by animals that preyed on the plant-eater. Moreover, the mega fossils suggest that terrestrial life appeared and diversified explosively near the boundary between the Silurian and the Devonian periods, a little more than 400 million years ago.

Recently, however, paleontologists have been taking a closer look at the sediments below this Silurian-Devonian geological boundary. It turns out that some fossils can be **extracted** from these sediments by putting the rocks in an acid bath. The technique has uncovered new evidence from sediments that were deposited near the shores of the ancient oceans-plant microfossils and microscopic pieces of small animals. In many **instances** the specimens are less than one-tenth of a millimeter in diameter. Although **they** were **entombed** in the rocks for hundreds of millions of years, many of the fossils consist of the organic remains of the organism.

These newly discovered fossils have not only revealed the existence of previously unknown organisms, but have also pushed back these dates for the invasion of land by multi-cellular organisms. Our views about the nature of the early plant and animal communities are now being revised. And with those revisions come new speculations about the first terrestrial life-forms.

1. The word "**drastic**" in line 4 is closest in meaning to
(A) widespread (B) radical (C) progressive (D) risky
2. According to the theory that the author calls "**the traditional view**", what was the first form of life to appear on land?
(A) Bacteria (B) Meat-eating animals
(C) Plant-eating animals (D) Vascular plants
3. According to the passage, what happened about 400 million years ago?
(A) Many terrestrial life-forms died out.
(B) New life-forms on land developed at a rapid rate.
(C) The mega fossils were destroyed by floods.
(D) Life began to develop in the ancient seas.
4. The word "**extracted**" in line 13 is closest in meaning to
(A) located (B) preserved (C) removed (D) studied
5. What can be inferred from the passage about the fossils mentioned in lines 2-4 in the third paragraph ?
(A) They have not been helpful in understanding the evolution of terrestrial life.
(B) They were found in approximately the same numbers as vascular plant fossils.
(C) They are older than the mega fossils.
(D) They consist of modern life forms.
6. The word "**instances**" in line 16 is closest in meaning to
(A) methods (B) processes (C) cases (D) reasons
7. The word "**they**" in line 16 refers to
(A) rocks (B) shores (C) oceans (D) specimens
8. The word "**entombed**" in line 16 is closest in meaning to
(A) crushed (B) trapped (C) produced (D) excavated
9. Which of the following resulted from the discovery of microscopic fossils?
(A) The time estimate for the first appearance of terrestrial life-forms was revised
(B) Old techniques for analyzing fossils were found to have new uses.
(C) The origins of primitive sea life were explained.

(D) Assumptions about the locations of ancient seas were changed.

10. With which of the following conclusions would the author probably agree?

(A) The evolution of terrestrial life was as complicated as the origin of life itself.

(B) The discovery of microfossils supports the traditional view of how terrestrial life evolved.

(C) New species have appeared at the same rate over the course of the last 400 million years.

(D) The technology used by paleontologists is too primitive to make accurate determinations about ages of fossils.

Part 8. Read the passage and do the tasks that follow .(5 points)

Scientists Are Mapping the World's Largest Volcano

(A) After 36 days of battling sharks that kept biting their equipment, scientists have returned from the remote Pacific Ocean with a new way of looking at the world's largest - and possibly most mysterious - volcano, Tamu Massif.

(B) The team has begun making 3-D maps that offer the clearest look yet at the underwater mountain, which covers an area the size of New Mexico. In the coming months, the maps will be refined and the data analyzed, with the ultimate goal of figuring out how the mountain was formed.

(C) It's possible that the western edge of Tamu Massif is actually a separate mountain that formed at a different time, says William Sager, a geologist at the University of Houston who led the expedition. That would explain some differences between the western part of the mountain and the main body.

(D) The team also found that the massif (as such a massive mountain is known) is highly pockmarked with craters and cliffs. Magnetic analysis provides some insight into the mountain's genesis, suggesting that part of it formed through steady releases of lava along the intersection of three mid-ocean ridges, while part of it is harder to explain. A working theory is that a large plume of hot mantle rock may have contributed additional heat and material, a fairly novel idea.

(E) Tamu Massif lies about 1,000 miles (1,600 kilometers) east of Japan. It is a rounded dome, or shield volcano, measuring 280 by 400 miles (450 by 650 kilometers). Its top lies more than a mile (about 2,000 meters) below the ocean surface and is 50 times larger than the biggest active volcano on Earth, Hawaii's Mauna Loa. Sager published a paper in 2013 that said the main rise of Tamu Massif is most likely a single volcano, instead of a complex of multiple volcanoes that smashed together. But he couldn't explain how something so big formed.

(F) The team used sonar and magnetometers (which measure magnetic fields) to map more than a million square kilometers of the ocean floor in great detail. Sager and students teamed up with Masao Nakanishi of Japan's Chiba University, with Sager receiving funding support from the National Geographic Society and the Schmidt Ocean Institute.

(G) Since sharks are attracted to magnetic fields, the toothy fish "were all over our magnetometer, and it got pretty chomped up," says Sager. When the team replaced the device with a spare, that unit was nearly ripped off by more sharks. The magnetic field research suggests the mountain formed relatively quickly, sometime around 145 million years ago. Part of the volcano sports magnetic "stripes," or bands with different magnetic properties, suggesting that lava flowed out evenly from the mid-ocean ridges over time and changed in polarity each time Earth's magnetic field reversed direction. The central part of the peak is more jumbled, so it may have formed more quickly or through a different process.

(H) Sager isn't sure what caused the magnetic anomalies yet, but suspects more complex forces were at work than simply eruptions from the ridges. It's possible a deep plume of hot rock from the mantle also contributed to the volcano's formation, he says. Sager hopes the analysis will also help explain about a dozen other similar features on the ocean floor, as well as add to the overall understanding of plate tectonics.

Questions 1-6

What paragraph has the following information? Write the correct letter, **A-H**, in lines 1-6 on your answer sheet. Two paragraphs are not mentioned.

1. Possible explanation of the differences between parts of the mountain _____
2. Size data _____
3. A new way of looking _____
4. Equipment which measures magnetic fields _____
5. The start of making maps _____
6. A working theory _____

Questions 7-10

Complete the sentences using **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** from the passage.

7. A large plume of _____ rock may have contributed additional heat and material.
8. Tamu Massif is a _____, or shield volcano.
9. Replacing the device with a _____ didn't help, as that unit was nearly ripped off by more sharks.
10. Sager believes that the magnetic anomalies were caused by something more than _____ from the ridges.

Part 9: You are going to read four different opinions from leading scientists about the future of fuel. For questions 1-10, choose from the writers **A-D**. The writers may be chosen more than once. (5 points)

Which writer:

1. believes oil will be available for many more years _____
2. believes that from now on, less oil is available _____
3. believes there are ways to obtain energy that we have not yet discovered _____
4. sees a great potential in natural fuels _____
5. believes the fuel crisis will cause the poor to become poorer _____
6. sees energy and the economy as intrinsically linked _____
7. believes we should reduce our dependence on oil immediately _____
8. believes that people need to be attracted to working in the energy industry _____
9. believes that it is unlikely that governments will invest a lot of money into alternative energy _____
10. believes that future oil recovery will lead to more environmental disasters _____

A

Howard Bloom, Author:

Even though most people are convinced that peak oil has already passed, to me, peak oil is just a hypothesis. There is a theory that carbon molecules can be found in interstellar gas clouds, comets and in space ice, and if this is the case, our planet could ooze oil for ever. And even if we stay earthbound, those who say we have raped the planet of all its resources are wrong. There's a huge stock of raw materials we haven't yet learned to use. There are bacteria two miles beneath our feet which can turn solid granite into food. If bacteria can do it, surely we creatures with brains can do it better. As far as the near future of energy

is concerned, I believe the most promising alternative fuels are biofuels, such as ethanol. It's an alcohol made from waste products such as the bark of trees, woodchips, and other 'waste materials'. And that's not the only waste that can create energy. My friend in the biomass industry is perfecting an energy-generation plant which can run on human waste. We produce that in vast quantities, and it's already gathered in centralised locations.

B

Michael Lardelli, Lecturer in Genetics at The University of Adelaide

Nothing exists on this planet without energy. It enables flowers and people to grow and we need it to mine minerals, extract oil or cut wood and then to process these into finished goods. So the most fundamental definition of money is as a mechanism to allow the exchange and allocation of different forms of energy. Recently, people have been using more energy than ever before. Until 2005 it was possible to expand our energy use to meet this demand. However, since 2005 oil supply has been in decline, and at the same time, and as a direct result of this, the world's economy has been unable to expand, leading to global recession. With the world's energy and the profitability of energy production in decline at the same time, the net energy available to support activities other than energy procurement will decrease. We could increase energy production by diverting a large proportion of our remaining oil energy into building nuclear power stations and investing in renewable forms of energy. However, this is very unlikely to happen in democratic nations, because it would require huge, voluntary reductions in living standards. Consequently, the world economy will continue to contract as oil production declines. With energy in decline, it will be impossible for everyone in the world to become wealthier. One person's increased wealth can only come at the expense of another person's worsened poverty.

C

Jeroen van der Veer, chief executive of Royal Dutch Shell

People are understandably worried about a future of growing energy shortages, rising prices and international conflict for supplies. These fears are not without foundation. With continued economic growth, the world's energy needs could increase by 50% in the next 25 years. However, I do not believe that the world is running out of energy. Fossil fuels will be able to meet growing demand for a long time in the future. Taking unconventional resources into account, we are not even close to peak oil. The priority for oil companies is to improve efficiency, by increasing the amount of oil recovered from reservoirs. At present, just over a third is recovered. We can also improve the technology to control reservoir processes and improve oil flow. However, these projects are costly, complex and technically demanding, and they depend on experienced people, so it is essential to encourage young people to take up a technical career in the energy industry. Meanwhile, alternative forms of energy need to be made economically viable. International energy companies have the capability, the experience and the commercial drive to work towards solving the energy problem so they will play a key role. But it is not as simple as merely making scientific advances and developing new tools; the challenge is to deliver the technology to people worldwide. Companies will need to share knowledge and use their ideas effectively.

D

Craig Severance, blogger

What will it take to end our oil addiction? It's time we moved on to something else. Not only are world oil supplies running out, but what oil is still left is proving very dirty to obtain. The Deepwater Horizon oil spill

occurred precisely because the easy-to-obtain oil is already tapped. If we don't kick oil now, we will see more disasters as oil companies move to the Arctic offshore and clear more forests. The cheap petroleum is gone; from now on, we will pay steadily more and more for our oil — not just in dollars, but in the biological systems that sustain life on this planet. The only solution is to get on with what we will have to do anyway - end our dependence on it! There are many instances in which oil need not be used at all. Heat and electricity can be produced in a multitude of other ways, such as solar power or natural gas. The biggest challenge is the oil that is used in transportation. That doesn't mean the transportation of goods worldwide, it's the day-to-day moving around of people. It means we have to change what we drive. The good news is that it's possible. There are a wide range of fuel efficient cars on offer, and the number of all-electric plug-in cars is set to increase. For long distance travel and freight, the solution to this is to look to rail. An electrified railway would not be reliant upon oil, but could be powered by solar, geothermal, hydro, and wind sources. There is a long way to go, but actions we take now to kick our oil addiction can help us adapt to a world of shrinking oil supplies.

Part 10. 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 six words, including the word given. (2,5 points)

1. She realised she'd lost her keys the moment she arrived home. **SOONER**

No ... she realised she'd lost her keys.

2. He clearly felt very strongly about the situation, which took me by surprise. **STRENGTH**

It about the situation that took me by surprise.

3. Brian was interested in North American history in his school days. **INTEREST**

Brian North American history in his school days.

4 When it comes to population, Beijing's is much bigger than Auckland's. **POPULATED**

Beijing is..... than Auckland.

5 The manager should think about experience when hiring new staff. **CONSIDERATION**

The manager should when hiring new staff.

Part 11. Use the word(s) given in brackets and make any necessary additions to write a new sentence in such a way that it is as similar as possible in meaning to the original sentence. Do NOT change the form of the given word(s). (2,5 points)

1. There is nothing strange about this. **(OUT)**

2. I haven't realized yet what winning this race means. **(SUNK)**

3. When he was a child, he loved dismantling things - to see how they worked. **(PIECES)**

4. You made an embarrassing mistake when you asked him where his wife was. Didn't you realize that she was dead? **(FOOT)**

5. I happen to know the manager of the firm you've applied to for a job. I can recommend you if you like. **(WORD)**

Part 12. (15 points) **Write an essay to give your opinion on the following topic.**

A lot of places in the world rely on tourism as a main source of income. Unfortunately, tourism can also be a source of problems if it is not managed correctly.

Describe the advantages and disadvantages of tourism in the modern world.

Do you think that benefits of tourism outweigh its drawbacks?

Write about 250 words.