

ĐỀ CHÍNH THỨC

Thời gian làm bài: 180 phút (không kể thời gian giao đề)
(Đề thi có 10 trang)

Ngày thi: 11 tháng 05 năm 2020

PART I - LISTENING: (50 points)

You will hear each recording twice.

I. Complete the notes below. (20 points)

Write **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** for each answer

- GEC 692 New Code: (1). _____
- Aims – Analysis of educational problems arising from globalization
- Chance to research and (2). _____ progress of educational change
- Investigate influence of culture and (3). _____ on education
- Argue advantages and disadvantages of reorganization of public education in own country with regard to globalization.
- Consider the (4). _____ of globalization on diversity of national curricula across richer and poorer countries
- Assignments 1 = power point presentation (ungraded) + (5). _____ (30%)
- Assignment 2 = take part in (6). _____ (20%) + essay (50%)

Complete the table below

Write **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS AND/ OR A NUMBER** for each answer

<i>Author</i>	Title	Date
(7). _____	Comparative Education	2007
Elliot	Educational Issues of the New Millennium	(8). _____
(9). _____	Education and Globalization	2009
York	Globalization and (10). _____	2010

Your answers:

1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10

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

1. According to Simon, during a fight scene, the audience should
- A. feel the actors are really in danger.
 - B. see that the swords are not real.
 - C. be totally involved in the play itself.
 - D. be aware of the safety measures he adopts.

2. When casting the play, the theater was looking for actors who had
 - A. previous experience of fighting on stage.
 - B. familiarity with the design of the theater.
 - C. a willingness to learn a new set of skills.
 - D. previous training in how to handle a sword.
3. What does Simon say the actors must do during the performance?
 - A. improvise to cover up their mistakes.
 - B. adhere closely to the agreed fight text.
 - C. help colleagues who forget their lines.
 - D. involve the audience as much as possible.
4. Simon was particularly concerned that the fight scenes in this play might become
 - A. repetitive. B. ridiculous C. inauthentic. D. inelegant.
5. According to Simon, fight scene on stage should not _____
 - A. become too violent. B. appear over-practised.
 - C. be taken too seriously. D. actually upset people.

Your answers:

1	2	3	4	5
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III. You will hear a radio programme about Biomimicry, the science of copying nature in order to create new technologies. Complete the spaces with a word or a short phrase. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes (20 points)

1. Biomimicry imitates nature's structures, processes and _____ to create new ideas.
2. Velcro was developed after its inventor observed the sticking qualities of one particular plant's _____.
3. Wood has the beneficial feature of being able to _____
4. The synthetic 'wood' created for the post office will not _____ according to surrounding environmental conditions.
5. The Namibian Fog Basking beetle uses its ability to _____ in order to live in harsh conditions.
6. The moist breeze blows in from the sea, and droplets of water _____ on the beetles shell
7. A _____ on the beetle's shell repels water and aids the formation of large droplets.
8. The Sahara Forest project utilised this concept in the design of a _____ .
9. The 'Able Project' uses _____ from the composting process as an input to the fish farm.
10. The extinction of one species of _____ has prevented scientists from finding a cure for excess stomach acid.

Your answers:

1	6
2	7
3	8
4	9
5	10

ĐỀ CHÍNH THỨC

Thời gian làm bài: 180 phút (không kể thời gian giao đề)
(Đề thi có 10 trang)

Ngày thi: 24 tháng 02 năm 2020

PART 2 – GRAMMAR – VOCABULARY – LANGUAGE FUNCTIONS (50 points)

I. Choose the best answer. (20 points)

1. John's got very _____ feelings about taking on more responsibility at the moment.
A. puzzled B. jumbled C. mixed D. muddled
2. In the _____ of security, personnel must wear their identity badges at all times.
A. requirement B. interests C. demands D. assistance
3. Lindsay's excuses for being late are beginning to _____ rather thin
A. get B. turn C. wear D. go
4. _____, the people who come to this club are in their twenties and thirties.
A. By and large B. Although C. To a degree D. Virtually
5. You've lived in your city for most of your life, so _____ you've used to the noise.
A. apparently B. presumably C. allegedly D. predictably
6. The train service has been in a _____ since they introduced the new schedules.
A. shambles B. rumpus C. chaos D. fracas
7. The storm ripped our tent to _____.
A. slices B. shreds C. strips D. specks
8. Is an inexperienced civil servant _____ to the task of running the company?
A. capable B. skilled C. eligible D. suited
9. The strike was _____ owing to a last-minute agreement with the management.
A. called off B. broken up C. set back D. put down
10. I always take my lucky _____ with me into an exam.
A. sign B. item C. charm D. spell
11. The deceptively simple decoration on this kind of pottery gives the layperson no real _____ to its true value.
A. idea B. indication C. clue D. key
12. I didn't know my guess was going to be right – It was just _____.
A. pot luck B. odds C. draw D. gamble
13. Why are all your clothes in a _____ on the floor?
A. bulk B. heap C. batch D. sum
14. Sending out e-mails that people haven't asked for to _____ addresses is often known as spam.
A. sufficient B. countless C. widespread D. multiple
15. We all have to follow the rules, and none of us is _____ the law.
A. beyond B. over C. above D. onto
16. We are pleased to inform you that we have decided to _____ your request for British citizenship.
A. give B. grant C. permit D. donate
17. We can only _____ as to the causes of the disaster.
A. think B. consider C. speculate D. ponder
18. I didn't _____ out to be a millionaire – I just wanted to run a successful business.
A. set B. go C. begin D. watch
19. I'm not sure if I'm doing it right, but I'll try to _____ ahead with it anyway.
A. drive B. bang C. touch D. press
20. Could you lend me some money to _____ me over to the end of the month?
A. hand B. tide C. get D. make

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

Adults learners have many (1)_____ (CHARACTER) that distinguish them from school or college learners.

First, they come to courses with experiences and (2)_____ (KNOW) in diverse areas. They often prefer practical learning (3)_____ (ACT) that enable them to draw on the skills and experience they have acquired. In the main, adults have (4)_____ (REAL) aims and have (5)_____ (VALUE) insights into what is likely to be successful. In addition to this, they are (6)_____ (READY) able to relate new facts to past experiences and enjoy having their talents explored in (7)_____ (LEARN) situations. Adults have established opinions and (8) _____ (BELIEVE), which have been formed over time through their experience of families, work, community, or politics.

A (9)_____ (MAJOR) of adults also have intrinsic motivation and their effort increases because of their desire to learn. They are also motivated by the (10)_____ (RELEVANT) of the material is related to their own needs and interests.

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

1. It goes _____ saying that if poaching doesn't stop, the gorilla will be extinct within ten years.
2. Profits have been _____ average this year and part of the zoo may be sold off.
3. Why he chose to work in such appalling conditions is _____ my comprehension.
4. The zoology lecture was too technical for me; it was completely _____ my head.
5. The way the trainer treated his animals was _____ contempt and he should lose his license.
6. They offered to pay half the expenses and he closed _____ the offer at once.
7. My horse was entered _____ the Derby, but he came in last.
8. He had to rub _____ his French to help his son when he started to learn it at school.
9. That chair is not very strong. Do you think it is _____ your weight?
10. He pretended to fall _____ my plan but secretly he was working against it.

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

Line	A DISAPPOINTING MEAL
1	Have you ever complained in a restaurant? I never thought I would, but last week I ended up
2	doing just that. It was my best friend's birthday, but I had booked a table at a new restaurant
3	that had just opened in the city centre. But while we arrived, exactly on time, they told me
4	that it was no record of my booking and we would have to wait for a table to become free. I
5	suspected that they had given our table to anyone else, but I didn't say anything. Then we
6	were kept waiting for an hour without an apology, because they did take our order. We both
7	chose soup as a starter and my friend ordered a steak like a main course. I thought I would be
8	a bit more adventurous, and decided to try something called Ossobuco, if I wasn't quite sure
9	what it was. To cut a long story short, a soup was almost cold, my friend's steak was
10	uncooked at the middle and my Ossobuco turned out to be a plate of bone within a very
11	acidic sauce. So, we called the manager and told we would not pay because the meal had
12	been substandard. But in the end we paid because we had eaten it all, but we won't be going
13	there again!

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)

Men and women are often considered to be completely at odds with each other, in terms of their attitudes and behaviour. Not so when they are in love, new research has discovered. As far as their hormone levels are (1) _____, when men and women are in love, they are more similar to each other (2) _____ at any other time.

It has (3) _____ been known that love can (4) _____ havoc with hormone levels. For example the hormone cortisol, which is known for its calming effect on the body, dips dramatically when one person is attracted to (5) _____, putting the love-struck on a par with sufferers of obsessive compulsive disorder.

But a new study has found that the hormone testosterone, commonly associated with male aggression, also falls when he is in love. In women, it's quite the (6) _____. Testosterone levels, which (7) _____ to be lower among females, rise towards (8) _____ of the male.

Donatella Marazziti of the University of Pisa, Italy, (9) _____ this down to nature attempting to eliminate the differences between the sexes. By doing so, they can concentrate fully on reproduction. This suggestion seems to be supported by the fact that (10) _____ couples in a long term relationship, nor participants in the study who were single at the time of the experiment, exhibited such changes.

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

CELEBRITY ROLE-MODELS

Research in the University of Leicester Department of Media and Communication examined interest in celebrities and gossip about them. It was carried out by Dr Charlotte De Backer who sought in her study to explain interest in celebrity culture.

According to Dr De Backer: ‘Life is about learning and (1) _____ experience, and in that process we have a tendency to observe and mimic the actions of others. Ideally we mimic what makes others successful and (2) _____ unsuccessful actions others have trialled and paid for. In reality, humans seem to have the tendency to mimic the overall behaviour pattern of the higher status of those more successful than themselves. This explains why celebrities act as role models for broad (3) _____ of behaviour they display whether good or bad.’

Dr De Backer also examined another theory for interest in celebrity, known as the Parasocial Hypothesis. In this (4) _____, the bonds are parasocial, or one-way, because the celebrity reveals private information, often voluntarily. The audience members respond emotionally to this information, although there is hardly ever any feedback on the private life of the audience going to the celebrity, nor do celebrities (5) _____ emotions towards their audience.

Her study of 800 respondents and over 100 interviews (6) _____ that younger participants showed greater interest in celebrity gossip, even if it was about celebrities who were much older than them and even when they did not know who the celebrities were. They showed greatest interest in internationally-known celebrities, because they considered those as more (7) _____.

Her study also found that older people were interested in celebrity gossip not because they wanted to learn from the celebrities, but because it helped them to form social networks with other people. ‘We found in the interviews that older people do not gossip about celebrities because they want to learn from them or feel (8) _____ by them, but because they use celebrity gossip to (9) _____ with real-life friends and acquaintances. As we live in (10) _____ societies, celebrities can act as our mutual friends and acquaintances.’

- | | | | |
|------------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. A. winning | B. gaining | C. achieving | D. capturing |
| 2. A. escape | B. avoid | C. prevent | D. evade |
| 3. A. reaches | B. domains | C. ranges | D. spheres |
| 4. A. case | B. instance | C. state | D. position |
| 5. A. exhibit | B. present | C. display | D. expose |
| 6. A. reinforced | B. assured | C. validated | D. confirmed |

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| 7. A. reputable | B. honourable | C. prestigious | D. illustrious |
| 8. A. befriended | B. sustained | C. patronized | D. upheld |
| 9. A. tie | B. link | C. cement | D. bond |
| 10. A. scattered | B. rare | C. mixed | D. idle |

III. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow. (15 points)

THE PANAMA CANAL

While the Panama Canal continues to stand as one of the greatest human achievements in history, its locks and canals were not built overnight. Its ultimate completion in 1914 was the result of decades of planning, preparation, and construction, not to mention loss of human life. Two countries, France and the United States, were the main players in its construction, and both faced numerous hardships during the project, so many hardships that France, the instigator of the project, eventually had to sell out to the US., the country that finally completed the canal. Still, the United States faced a trio of major hurdles that threatened its completion. These obstacles were political, environmental, and geographical. Yet, through **perseverance** and will, the United States was ultimately able to create the canal, a vital link between the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans.

One of the major reasons France had to abandon the Panama Canal project was that it underestimated the environs of the local area. The region of Panama within which the French worked was a dense, tropical jungle. Intense heat and humidity did not help their situation either. Before long, many workers began to succumb to diseases like yellow fever and malaria. Proper measures were not taken to reduce their exposure and vulnerability, and many died as the workforce and the project as a whole suffered greatly. However, once the Americans took over the canal project, they immediately implemented better living conditions and infrastructure for the workforce, including better healthcare facilities. With a stronger workforce and more extensive healthcare system in place, the Americans stood a better chance of completing the project than the French ever did.

But, before The United States could continue with the canal project the French had begun, it had to receive permission from Colombia. At the time, Panama was within the borders of the country of Colombia. President Theodore Roosevelt offered the Colombian government ten million dollars, which it immediately rejected. Ever patient, Roosevelt did not **press the issue**, and before long, the Panamanians revolted against Colombia for independence. This gave Roosevelt the opportunity he had been waiting for. He immediately sent in a substantial military presence to the area to guarantee Panama's independence and to ensure the future construction of the Panama Canal. With Panama free, the door was open for the Americans to continue building a canal, which would save 18,000 miles on a trip from San Francisco to New York and open trade in the Pacific realm.

Once the U.S. was able to get its hands on the area, the next immediate obstacle became a **geological** one. While the verdant hills of Panama looked benign enough, the diversity and makeup of the underlying sediment made it an engineering nightmare. Initially, landslides regularly destroyed weeks or even months of digging and construction as they did to the French. Yet, in a stroke or two of engineering brilliance, through the implementation of a system of dams, this issue was reduced and all but alleviated. Also, as the tidal levels of the Pacific and Atlantic were vastly different, a new canal system, unlike the sea-level canal attempted by the French, had to be erected. The American engineers decided to install a system of locks to raise and lower ships to the designated sea level. This way in which they were able to manipulate water helped the Americans overcome the tough geological conditions which had **thwarted** the French.

Once completed, the Panama Canal stretched for fifty-one miles across Central America, connecting the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans by sheer human ingenuity and patience. The canal opened endless new possibilities for trade and commerce between Asia and the Americans, which still exist today. But the canal did not come about without severe difficulties and tragedy. It took two countries two separate attempts and over twenty years of backbreaking labor to achieve. One of these countries, France,

had to pack up and go home in failure. The other, the United States, could relish the milestone it had achieved. Still, in the end, over thirty thousand men lost their lives directly or indirectly in the building of the Panama Canal, which proves once and for all what a monumental task it truly was, especially for the age in which it was attempted.

1. The word **perseverance** in the passage is closest in meaning to
A. determination B. procrastination C. cooperation D. precision
2. According to paragraph 1, which of the following is true of the Panama Canal?
A. It was finally completed in the first decade of the twentieth century.
B. The United States and France worked in unison on its construction.
C. The original construction of the canal faced few difficult issues.
D. The United States eventually purchased the project from France.
3. Which of the following can be inferred from paragraph 2 about the Americans?
A. They tried to prevent the laborers from deserting the construction sites.
B. They destroyed the dense jungle first to eliminate any form of disease.
C. They were able to learn from the shortcomings that had affected France.
D. They were not prepared for the punishing climate in Central America.
4. According to paragraph 3, politics became a problem because
A. Roosevelt was not aggressive enough when dealing with the canal
B. the presence of the U.S. military frightened many of the workers
C. Panama wished to remain a territory of the country of Colombia
D. Colombia did not wish to give up the right to the land for the canal
5. In stating that Roosevelt did not **press the issue**, the author means that Roosevelt did not
A. care about the canal B. want to force the project
C. resort to the media D. wish to abandon his goal
6. The author discusses the **geological** obstacle in paragraph 4 in order to
A. note the natural beauty of Panama, which was destroyed by the canal's construction
B. suggest that the workers had to spend a lot of time and effort on reconstruction
C. contrast the geological issues with the oceanic ones the engineers of the project faced
D. show how landslides were more of a problem for the French than they were for the Americans.
7. The word **thwarted** in the passage is closest in meaning to
A. defeated B. protected C. frustrated D. destroyed
8. According to paragraph 5, the completion of the Panama Canal
A. created a forty-one-mile link between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans
B. helped allow for greater economic benefit between the East and West
C. took much longer than original planned by the first French engineers
D. resulted from the United States having better funding than the French
9. Which of the sentences below best expresses the essential information in the underlined sentence in the passage?
A. Tens of thousands of men died during the construction of the Panama Canal.
B. Though the project caused many fatalities, it stands as a lofty achievement.
C. The Panama Canal could have been completed later with less loss of life.
D. Men were killed on the job and by residual effects such as disease and injury
10. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT true of the construction of the Panama Canal?
A. It helped shave thousands and thousands of miles from trips between the eastern and western United States.
B. it incorporated dams to accelerate the construction process, which helped to make it successful.
C. It was able to proceed when Panama decided to fight for freedom against Colombia.
D. It was easier to achieve because of the similar tidal levels of the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans.

IV. Read the passage below and do the tasks that follow (15 points)

A

An accident that occurred in the skies over the Grand Canyon in 1956 resulted in the establishment of the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) to regulate and oversee the operation of aircraft in the skies over the United States, which were becoming quite congested. The resulting structure of air traffic control has greatly increased the safety of flight in the United States, and similar air traffic control procedures are also in place over much of the rest of the world.

B

Rudimentary air traffic control (ATC) existed well before the Grand Canyon disaster. As early as the 1920s, the earliest air traffic controllers manually guided aircraft in the vicinity of the airports, using lights and flags, while beacons and flashing lights were placed along cross-country routes to establish the earliest airways. However, this purely visual system was useless in bad weather, and, by the 1930s, radio communication was coming into use for ATC. The first region to have something approximating today's ATC was New York City, with other major metropolitan areas following soon after.

C

In the 1940s, ATC centres could and did take advantage of the newly developed radar and improved radio communication brought about by the Second World War, but the system remained rudimentary. It was only after the creation of the FAA that full-scale regulation of America's airspace took place, and this was fortuitous, for the advent of the jet engine suddenly resulted in a large number of very fast planes, reducing pilots' margin of error and practically demanding some set of rules to keep everyone well separated and operating safely in the air.

D

Many people think that ATC consists of a row of controllers sitting in front of their radar screens at the nation's airports, telling arriving and departing traffic what to do. This is a very incomplete part of the picture. The FAA realised that the airspace over the United States would at any time have many different kinds of planes, flying for many different purposes, in a variety of weather conditions, and the same kind of structure was needed to accommodate all of them.

E

To meet this challenge, the following elements were put into effect. First, ATC extends over virtually the entire United States. In general, from 365m above the ground and higher, the entire country is blanketed by controlled airspace. In certain areas, mainly near airports, controlled airspace extends down to 215m above the ground, and, in the immediate vicinity of an airport, all the way down to the surface. Controlled airspace is that airspace in which FAA regulations apply. Elsewhere, in uncontrolled airspace, pilots are bound by fewer regulations. In this way, the recreational pilot who simply wishes to go flying for a while without all the restrictions imposed by the FAA has only to stay in uncontrolled airspace, below 365m, while the pilot who does want the protection afforded by ATC can easily enter the controlled airspace.

F

The FAA then recognised two types of operating environments. In good meteorological conditions, flying would be permitted under Visual Flight Rules (VFR), which suggests a strong reliance on visual cues to maintain an acceptable level of safety. Poor visibility necessitated a set of Instrumental Flight Rules (IFR), under which the pilot relied on altitude and navigational information provided by the plane's instrument panel to fly safely. On a clear day, a pilot in controlled airspace can choose a VFR or IFR flight plan, and the FAA regulations were devised in a way which accommodates both VFR and IFR operations in the same airspace. However, a pilot can only choose to fly IFR if they possess an instrument rating which is above and beyond the basic pilot's license that must also be held.

G

Controlled airspace is divided into several different types, designated by letters of the alphabet. Uncontrolled airspace is designated Class F, while controlled airspace below 5,490m above sea level and not in the vicinity of an airport is Class E. All airspace above 5,490m is designated Class A. The reason for the division of Class E and Class A airspace stems from the type of planes operating in them. Generally, Class E airspace is where one finds general aviation aircraft (few of which can climb above 5,490m anyway), and commercial turboprop aircraft. Above 5,490m is the realm of the heavy jets, since jet engines operate more efficiently at higher altitudes. The difference between Class E and A airspace is that in Class A, all operations are IFR, and pilots must be instrument-rated, that is, skilled and licensed in aircraft instrumentation. This is because ATC control of the entire space is essential. Three other types of airspace, Classes D, c and B, govern the vicinity of airports. These correspond roughly to small municipal, medium-sized metropolitan and major metropolitan airports respectively, and encompass an increasingly rigorous set of regulations. For example, all a VFR pilot has to do to enter Class c airspace is establish two-way radio contact with ATC. No explicit permission from ATC to enter is needed, although the pilot must continue to obey all regulations governing VFR flight. To enter Class B airspace, such as on approach to a major metropolitan airport, an explicit ATC clearance is required. The private pilot who cruises without permission into this airspace risks losing their license.

Questions 1-7. Choose the correct heading for paragraphs A-G from the list below.

List of Headings

- i** Disobeying FAA regulations
- ii** Aviation disaster prompts action
- iii** Two coincidental developments
- iv** Setting altitude zones
- v** An oversimplified view
- vi** Controlling pilots' licences
- vii** Defining airspace categories
- viii** Setting rules to weather conditions
- ix** Taking off safely
- x** First steps towards ATC

- 1. Paragraph A
- 2. Paragraph B
- 3. Paragraph C
- 4. Paragraph D
- 5. Paragraph E
- 6. Paragraph F
- 7. Paragraph G

Questions 8-10. Do the following statements agree with the information given in the passage? Write

TRUE if the statement agrees with the information

FALSE if the statement contradicts the information

NOT GIVEN if there is no information on this

- 8. The FAA was created as a result of the introduction of the jet engine.
- 9. Beacons and flashing lights are still used by ATC today.
- 10. Some improvements were made in radio communication during World War II.

PART 4 – WRITING: (50 points)

I. Complete the second sentence so that it has the similar meaning to the first one, using the word given. (Do not change the word given. You must use between THREE or EIGHT words, including the word given). (10 points)

1. Nobody could have predicted how quickly the rumour would spread.
The _____ could not have been predicted. (speed)
2. The sales director told his staff nothing about the new marketing post.
The sales director _____ about the new marketing post. (dark)
3. Mrs. Thomas seems to find the way her daughter behaves more a source of amusement than embarrassment.
Far _____ behaviour, Mrs. Thomas seems to be amused by it. (being)
4. The head teacher is well known for his reliability and dedication.
The head teacher _____ person. (reputed)
5. The company is almost certain to get the contract.
The company stands _____ the contract. (every)

II. Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it is as similar as possible in meaning to the sentence printed before it. (10 pts.)

1. It was not until five years had elapsed that the whole truth about the murder came out.
Not for _____
2. You could be arrested for not giving a breath sample to the police.
Refusal _____
3. Sally will have to eat her breakfast very quickly because of getting up late.
If Sally were _____
4. No matter what happens, we will never do business with that firm again.
Under _____
5. The soloist gave a wonderful performance, otherwise I wouldn't have enjoyed it.
But that _____

III. Essay writing: (30 points)

Write an essay about the advantages and disadvantages of extracurricular activities at high school. You should write at least 250 words.