

Môn thi: **TIẾNG ANH**
Thời gian thi: **180 phút** (không kể thời gian giao đề)
Ngày thi: **11/3/2010**
Đề thi có 12 trang

SỐ PHÁCH

- Thí sinh không được sử dụng tài liệu, kể cả từ điển.
- Giám thị không giải thích gì thêm.

BẢN CHÍNH

I. LISTENING (4/20 points)

HƯỚNG DẪN PHẦN THI NGHE HIỂU

- Bài nghe gồm 3 phần, mỗi phần được nghe 2 lần, mỗi lần cách nhau 15 giây, mở đầu và kết thúc mỗi phần nghe có tín hiệu.
- Mở đầu và kết thúc bài nghe có tín hiệu nhạc. Thí sinh có 3 phút để hoàn chỉnh bài trước tín hiệu nhạc kết thúc bài nghe.
- Mọi hướng dẫn cho thí sinh (bằng tiếng Anh) đã có trong bài nghe.

Part 1: Questions 1- 10

A woman is talking about the last few days of her flight around the world in a small aeroplane. Listen and answer the following questions by either choosing the correct answers or supplying your own answers in the space provided. (You do not need to write full sentences.)

- The woman pilot is going to talk about her flight _____.
A. from London
B. over Norway
C. back to London
D. around Europe
- Who met her when she landed in Norway last week?
A. Her husband and son.
B. Two of her friends.
C. Two of her colleagues.
D. Two other pilots.
- They gave her _____ before she resumed her flight the next morning.
A. a Norwegian breakfast
B. a Continental breakfast
C. an English breakfast
D. a nicely-cooked breakfast
- What did her son do in Germany?
A. He was a chef.
B. He was a pilot.
C. He was pilot trainer.
D. He was a cook.
- Which part of her plane had problems on Monday?
A. One of the engines.
B. One of the back wheels.
C. One of the front wheels.
D. One of the wings.
- She finally landed in Holland _____.
A. with great ease
B. with some difficulty
C. with big difficulty
D. without any problems
- Where in Holland did she spend her time?

- She was to meet _____ in the north of England.

9. When did she arrive at the destination?

10. Who welcomed her when she finally landed after the long trip?

Part 2: Questions 11- 25

Listen to the announcement of the re-opening of a tourist attraction called The Grand Palace and fill in the missing information in the numbered space.

The *Grand Palace* is open again!

The repairs to the (11) _____ are finished.
 But work still goes on to repair the (12) _____ of the building.
 The damage was caused by (13) _____ last year.
 The photographs of the work are displayed in (14) _____.
 These photographs show (15) _____.
 The Palace was built as (16) _____ for the King and his family.
 It was built in (17) _____ and decorated in (18) _____ styles.
 In the music room, you can see the Queen's (19) _____.
 The dining table upstairs can seat (20) _____ with silver dinner plates.
 On fine days, refreshments are served in (21) _____.
 The Palace is open every day 10:00 – 18:00 from June to (22) _____ and from
 (23) _____ from October to May.
 A family ticket costs (24) _____ while a student ticket costs (25) _____.

Part 3: Questions 26- 40

Tim and Jane are talking about their courses of study. Listen to them and supply the missing information in the space provided. (You do not need to write full sentences.)

	TIM	JANE
Day of arrival	Sunday	(26)
Subject	(27)	(28)
Number of books to read	(29)	(30)
Day of the first lecture	(31)	(32)
Topic of the first lecture	(33)	(34)
Strategies for attending lectures	(35)	(36)
Strategies for reading	(37)	(38)
First assignment	(39)	(40)

II. LEXICO-GRAMMAR (6/20 points)

Part 1: Choose the word or phrase that best completes each sentence. Write your answer (A, B, C, or D) in the numbered box.

41. Turn off this radio, please. The harsh sound really _____ me crazy.
A. takes B. worries C. bothers D. drives
42. The Martins have confirmed their strong _____ to charity by donating a lump sum of money again.
A. compliance B. commitment C. assignment D. reliance
43. His _____ of the safety regulations really cannot be ignored any longer.
A. disregard B. unfamiliarity C. carelessness D. inattention
44. Mrs. Jones was in deep _____ after her husband's unexpected death.
A. regret B. grief C. lament D. disturbance
45. She _____ fainted when she heard that her mother died.
A. utmost B. most all C. all most D. almost
46. The other party has raised a number of _____ to the reforms in the tax system.
A. problems B. objections C. difficulties D. complaints
47. My older brother is extremely fond of astronomy. He seems to _____ a lot of pleasure from observing the stars.
A. derive B. possess C. seize D. reach
48. Several secretaries were brought in _____ the signing of the contract.
A. as witness B. to witness C. witnessing D. having witnessed
49. "Don't get so nervous about his coming late. When you get to know him better, you'll learn to take it _____."
A. easy B. loose C. nice D. fine
50. "Just _____ these proofs for me as I'm in a hurry."
A. run into B. run off C. run over D. run out

Your answers

41.	46.
42.	47.
43.	48.
44.	49.
45.	50.

Part 2: Write the correct FORM of each bracketed word in the numbered space provided in the column on the right. (0) has been done as an example.

(0) _____ (HISTORY), Mars was thought to be the most likely planet to harbour life. There is a reflection of such (51) _____ (BELIEVE) in popular culture as expressed in literature, radio and film. Public fascination with Martians began in the late 19 th century when, in 1877, astronomer Giovanni Sciaparelli reported (52) _____ (OBSERVE) of large channels on Mars.	0. <i>Historically</i>
	51. _____
	52. _____

In 1897, H. G. Wells' <i>The War of the Worlds</i> was the first major work to explore the (53) _____ (CONCEIVE) of the "extraterrestrial invader" and exerted a substantial influence on the public psyche.	53. _____
A few years later, even (54) _____ (KNOWLEDGE) astronomers such as Percival Lowell seriously advocated the possibility of life forms as described in his book <i>Mars as the Abode of Life</i> (1910). Consequently, Mars began to take a special place in popular culture around the turn of the 20 th century, (55) _____ (CONTINUE) until today. However, this does not (56) _____ (LITTLE) the unique role of Mars in the history of science.	54. _____ 55. _____ 56. _____
Specifically, the (57) _____ (DOCUMENT) of the movement of Mars, by Johannes Kepler (1571-1630), led to the formulation of his three laws of (58) _____ (PLANET) motion which shattered mediaeval anthropocentric notions of astronomy and laid the foundations for the (59) _____ (DISCOVER) of Isaac Newton (1643-1727). Like no other planet, Mars has left (60) _____ (REPLACE) marks on human imagination and thought.	57. _____ 58. _____ 59. _____ 60. _____

Part 3: The passage below contains 10 mistakes. Underline the mistakes and correct them in the space provided in the column on the right. (0) has been done as an example.

The word processor and calculator are <u>with</u> doubt here to stay, and in many respects of our lives are much richer for them. But teachers and other academics are claiming that we are now starting to feel the first significant wave of their effects on a generation for users. It seems nobody under the age of 20 can spell nor add up any more. Even several professors at leading universities have commented about the detrimental effect the digital revolution has had at the most intelligent young minds in the country. The problem, evidently, lies with the automatically spell-check now widely available on word processing software. Professor John Silver of the Sydney University, Australia, said, "Why should we bother to learn how to spell correctly or to learn even if the most basic of mathematical sums, when at the press of a button we have our problem answering for us? The implications are enormous. Will adults of the future look on the computer to make decisions for them, to tell them who to marry or what house to buy? Are we heading for a future individually incapable of independent human thought?"	0. with → without 61. _____ 62. _____ 63. _____ 64. _____ 65. _____ 66. _____ 67. _____ 68. _____ 69. _____ 70. _____
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Part 4: Supply the correct form of the VERB in brackets to complete the passage. Write your answer in the numbered box.

Man has made great strides in all the fields of science, particularly medicine. For instance, research work in the laboratories at last (71. CONQUER) _____ poliomyelitis, one of the most

devastating diseases. Although the Salk vaccine (72. NOT BE) _____ one hundred percent effective, it (73. DECREASE) _____ the cases of polio considerably.

Tuberculosis once (74. KNOW) _____ as the white plague (75. STUDY) _____ intensively. As a matter of fact, it is curable if it is detected in its early stages. We still have cancer (76. DEAL) _____ with, but research workers and doctors over the world are striving to find a way to prevent and cure it. (77. JUDGE) _____ from past experience we can expect that encouraging news (78. ISSUE) _____ from time to time.

Heart disease, the greatest killer of mankind, is now in the process of being overcome. An example of the techniques that (79. DEVELOP) _____ is that of heart massage: When a heart stops nowadays while the patient is under anesthesia, the doctor opens the chest, massages the heart and revives the patient. Even a few years ago, such an operation would (80. BE) _____ inconceivable.

Your answers

71.	76.
72.	77.
73.	78.
74.	79.
75.	80.

Part 5: Fill each gap in the following sentences with one of the prepositions or particles in the box. Use each word only ONCE and write your answer in the numbered box. (Please note that the given words outnumber the gaps.)

across	at	against	apart	between	by
in	of	out	over	under	for

81. The committee does not approve of any immediate changes. They say the modifications should be introduced step _____ step.
82. She felt a bit dizzy and had to lean _____ the wall before walking on.
83. "We can't give up. Now that we have gone through the most difficult part of the route we must reach the destination _____ any cost."
84. There has been a rise _____ the number of people buying their own cars.
85. His ball control skills really set him _____ from the rest of the players.
86. His business has gone _____, and he has lost everything.
87. "Please, don't forget that this is only _____ you and me."
88. I asked her to repeat her request because I could not make _____ what it was.
89. Professor Ha has a good knowledge _____ his subject.
90. I could not concentrate on my work with the prospect of the court case hanging _____ me.

Your answers

81.	86.
82.	87.
83.	88.
84.	89.
85.	90.

III. READING (4 /20points)

Part 1: Read the following passage and decide which answer (A, B, C, or D) best fits each gap. Write your answer in the numbered box. (0) has been done as an example.

Earthquakes are amongst the most (0) _____ natural disasters. They usually (91) _____ without any warning and result in a great (92) _____ of life and an enormous demolition of buildings. Additionally, they may cause devastating landslides or create gigantic tidal waves which, in fact, are colossal walls of water smashing into seashores with such force that they are (93) _____ of destroying coastal cities. However, the (94) _____ majority of fatalities and serious injuries come (95) _____ when buildings (96) _____.

Most frequently, the earthquake lasts 30 to 60 seconds, so usually there is no time to (97) _____ the mortal upshot once the shaking starts. The savage forces of an earthquake trigger off a complex chain (98) _____ in the building's structure when it is shaken, lifted, pushed or pulled. A building's height, its shape and construction materials are the most significant (99) _____ deciding about the survival or collapse of the structure and, consequently, about the life or death of its (100) _____.

- | | | | | |
|------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 0. | A. destruction | B. destructive | C. destroying | D. destroyed |
| 91. | A. assault | B. beat | C. strike | D. attack |
| 92. | A. fatality | B. loss | C. harm | D. waste |
| 93. | A. potential | B. conceivable | C. capable | D. possible |
| 94. | A. wide | B. broad | C. full | D. vast |
| 95. | A. in | B. about | C. over | D. on |
| 96. | A. collapse | B. jumble | C. destroy | D. demolish |
| 97. | A. avert | B. evade | C. abstain | D. restrain |
| 98. | A. activity | B. motion | C. progress | D. reaction |
| 99. | A. factors | B. phenomena | C. points | D. ingredients |
| 100. | A. settlers | B. citizens | C. inhabitants | D. burghers |

Your answers

0. B

91.	92.	93.	94.	95.
96.	97.	98.	99.	100.

Part 2: Read the following passage and choose the most suitable sentence from the list A to E for each gap from 101 to 104. (There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use.) Then, choose the correct answer (A, B, C, or D) to each of the questions from 105 to 110. Write your answer in the numbered box.

GOOD NEIGHBOURS

(101) _____. The residents of the village came up with the idea that they themselves could keep an eye on their neighbours' property while they were away on holiday. Since then, with the support of the government and police, more than 50,000 Neighbourhood Watch schemes have been set up all over the country.

The object of each Watch group is to reduce the opportunities that criminals have in any particular street or area. Each resident who is a member of the scheme agrees to call the police whenever they see something suspicious. Everything is done calmly and discreetly - it is the police who actually check out each report and investigate what is happening. (102) _____.

(103) _____. This is a great deterrent to most burglars and vandals, because very few of them will take a chance of breaking into someone's house if they know that there is a high risk of being seen by Neighbours keeping a look-out. Burglars also know that people who are part of Neighbourhood Watch scheme are more likely to have fitted good locks to their door and windows.

There's another benefit too. In the time since the Neighbourhood Watch scheme came into existence, there is growing evidence of a new community spirit. (104) _____. New friendships are being made, and contact is often established with old people living on their own, who are often the most frightened and the most at risk.

- A. When a new Neighbourhood Watch scheme is set up in an area the first thing people notice is the large, brightly coloured Neighbourhood Watch sign
- B. It is bringing people together as never before and encouraging people to care for each other
- C. The Neighbourhood Watch scheme all started a few years ago in the quiet village of Millington after a number of burglaries in the village and the surrounding area
- D. The government is willing to invest more money in the scheme
- E. Residents who are part of the Watch are not supposed to act as police or put themselves in any danger

105. The Neighbourhood Watch scheme in Millington was started _____.

- A. because the police could not protect people
- B. before any others in the country
- C. after 50,000 burglaries in the country
- D. because some residents wanted to go away for a holiday

106. When members of a Watch group see suspicious individuals, they _____.

- A. try to frighten them away
- B. contact the police
- C. try to arrest them
- D. call the other member of the Watch group

107. When a new Watch scheme starts in an area, _____.

- A. people fit new locks to their doors and windows
- B. the police send fewer officers to the area
- C. burglars are less likely to break into houses
- D. residents put signs on their doors

108. One benefit of Watch schemes is that _____.
- A. people get to know each other better
 - B. members of the Watch look after old people
 - C. different kinds of people are attracted to live in the area
 - D. old people are no longer frightened of crime
109. Which of the following statements is NOT mentioned in the passage?
- A. The scheme is supported by the government.
 - B. The aim of the scheme is to reduce the crime rate in the village.
 - C. The person who calls the police will be awarded if a criminal is caught.
 - D. There is a sign to warn criminals or vandals.
110. In general, the author seems to think that _____.
- A. the police should do more to protect people
 - B. Watch schemes are not very useful in reducing crime
 - C. the Neighbourhood Watch schemes have been successful
 - D. it is hard to have any privacy in a Neighbourhood Watch area

Your answers

101.	102.	103.	104.	105.
106.	107.	108.	109.	110.

Part 3: Read the following passage and answer the questions from 111 to 120 that follow.

THE TWO CULTURES: A PROBLEM FOR THE TWENTY-FIRST CENTURY?

In 1996 Alan Social, a physicist at NYU, published an article in *Social Text*, a highly respectable American academic journal for cultural studies, using technical terminology and liberal references to scientists such as Heisenberg and Bohr, and linguistic theorists such as Derrida and Irigaray. He advanced the notion that 'post-modern' science had abolished the concept of physical reality. Once it was published, he announced that it was a hoax. In doing so, and in the later publication, *Intellectual Impostures*, with Jean Bricmont, he showed how many fashionable post-modern theorists of language, literature, sociology, and psychology had adopted technical language from science to explain their theories without understanding this terminology, and thus much of what they had written was, in fact, utterly meaningless. It was the latest controversy in what has become known as the war between 'the two cultures'.

The term 'the two cultures' was first coined by failed scientist and (successful) novelist C.P. Snow in an article in the magazine, *New Statesman*, in 1956, and his discussion of it was extended in one of his lectures to Cambridge University in 1959, entitled 'The Two Cultures and the Scientific Revolution'. The two cultures he identifies are those of the literary academic world of the humanities and that of the scientific community. In essence, he argues that there is a gulf in understanding between the two communities, to the detriment of science, which is consequently misunderstood and undervalued. There was considerable backlash, most notably from F.R. Leavis, the giant of literary criticism of the day, yet this divide between the literary world and the scientific remains, and is generally perceived as a serious problem.

This is because there is a perception that the general public is mistrustful of science, with modern developments such as genetic engineering and cloning, not to mention persistent worries about nuclear physics. Much of this fear, it is argued, is generated by ignorance in the general population as to what is involved in the practice of modern science, for if people do not understand what scientists are doing or thinking, they are unable to engage in any reasonable debate on these issues. It is surely indicative of how worried the scientific academic establishment is that in 1995 Oxford University established the Charles Simonyi Chair of the Public Understanding of Science, with Professor Richard Dawkins, an evolutionary biologist, becoming the first holder of the post.

The problem of the division between the two cultures, however, is not restricted to anxiety among scientific academics, it is increasingly being taken seriously by economists, educationalists and politicians. Their concern is that there is an imbalance in the number of pupils and students opting to take qualifications in the arts and humanities, and those choosing the sciences. Among schoolchildren, sciences are regarded as 'hard', whilst subjects such as English, history and foreign languages are 'soft' options where it is easier to pass exams. The upshot of this is a consistent and significant decline in the number of students applying for science-based courses.

Furthermore, there is a gender bias involved, which must be addressed if women are to achieve parity of pay in the future. In February 2006, the UK Women at Work Commission reported on the pay gap between men and women, and noted that one cause was career choices made by schoolgirls into low pay areas such as caring, rather than more lucrative sectors such as engineering or science. Thus not only is there a problem in enrolment onto science courses in general, but more specifically there is a significant disparity between the sexes in the pursuit of science-based careers.

At bottom, however, although efforts can be made to address the question of equality, it is hard to see what can be done to bridge the divide between the two cultures. The root of the problem lies in the considerable degree of specialization required in the study of any subject, art or science. In the past, it was possible to be a polymath with a foot in both camps: Leonardo da Vinci could paint the Mona Lisa and design flying machines, and Descartes could write on a wide range of subjects from metaphysics to geometry. Nowadays, this is simply not possible, as it is unfeasible even to consider complete mastery of an entire subject, and academics increasingly specialize in one or two areas. It is only necessary to consider that ancient Sumerian military tactics and nineteenth-century sexual politics, or nanotechnology and dam construction fall respectively into the categories of history and engineering, to recognize the truth of this. We must resign ourselves, therefore, to the fact that the two communities will continue to fail completely to understand each other, and, as progress continues, the gulf between the two cultures can only increase.

Questions 111 – 115: Complete the summary and choose NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS from the above-mentioned passage to fill in each numbered blank supplied. Write your answer in the numbered box.

Alan Socal wrote an article for an American journal employing (111) _____ and making (112) _____ to certain scientists and linguistic theorists. He stated that 'post-modern' science had done away with the concept of (113) _____. After publication, he revealed that what he wrote was a (114) _____. He showed how post-modern theorists of language, etc. had adopted technical language from science to put forward their (115) _____. But they did not understand the

terminology, and so a lot of their writing was completely meaningless.

Your answers

111.	112.
113.	114.
115.	

Questions 116 – 120: Classify the following items (116-120) in order of occurrence into the three given categories (A, B, or C). Then, write your answer in the numbered box.

A. between 1950 and 1990

B. between 1990 and 2005

C. after 2005

- 116. a report on the male-female pay differentials
- 117. an extension of the debate on the 'two cultures' concept
- 118. the creation of the first chair in understanding science
- 119. the first use of the term 'the two cultures'
- 120. the publication of an article on the abolition of the idea of physical reality

Your answers

116.	117.	118.	119.	120.
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Part 4: Fill each blank with ONE suitable word. Write your answer in the numbered box provided below the passage.

Man is a unique being. He is (121) _____ from all other creatures because he does not merely form part of the environment. Man reshapes his environment (122) _____ will to suit his purposes. He does not have a natural habitat and is able to adapt (123) _____ to living in different environments. Among the many ways in which Man has changed his environment are the building of cities and roads, the (124) _____ of land for farming and the reclaiming of land from the sea. (125) _____ some of the changes are harmless, some are extremely harmful to the environment.

An example of a harmful consequence of Man's actions is (126) _____ of pollution. Through the use of scientific knowledge and advanced technology, Man has increased his well-being and life (127) _____. In the process, (128) _____, he has also brought about the growing problem of worldwide pollution. One of the main sources of air pollution is motor vehicles. Gases emitted from the car (129) _____ do contain many chemicals, which are harmful to people, animals and plants. Industry also contributes significantly to the pollution of the environment. There is no majority city in the world today in which we can breathe fresh, clean (130) _____.

It is, therefore, important for us to be environment-conscious and avoid actions, which bring about harmful effects to our environment.

Your answers

121.	122.	123.	124.	125.
126.	127.	128.	129.	130.

IV. WRITING (6/20 points)

Part 1: (0.5/20pts)

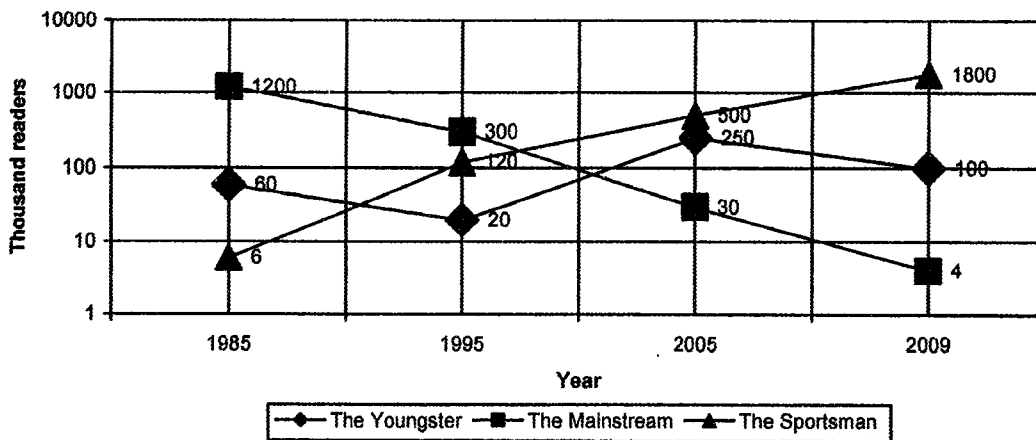
Use the word given in brackets and make any necessary additions to write a new sentence in such a way that it is as similar as possible in meaning to the original sentence. Do NOT change the form of the given word.

131. I've got too much work to do, so I'm afraid I cannot go to the party tonight. (ears)
I'm _____, so I'm afraid I cannot go to the party tonight.
132. Most of his health problems were the result of his not having done any exercises. (stemmed)
Most of his health problems _____ his lack of physical exercises.
133. Mai felt entirely comfortable when her boss was around. (ease)
Mai felt entirely _____ her boss.
134. John found it difficult to get used to the fact that he was fired. (terms)
John found it difficult _____ the fact that he had lost the job.
135. That film was so frightening that I had to look away. (bear)
That film was _____ it.

Part 2: (2.5/20pts)

The chart below shows the readership of the *Mainstream* and the other newspapers in the country of Totalitaria from 1985 to the end of 2009. Describe the changes.

Readership of Mainstream and other papers



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