

Tổng số điểm :

Số phách: _____

(Do chủ tịch hội đồng chấm ghi)

Họ tên và chữ ký Giám khảo 1: _____

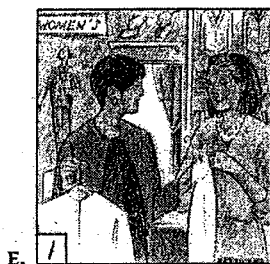
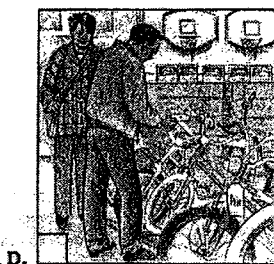
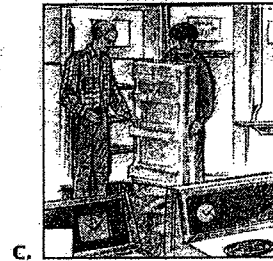
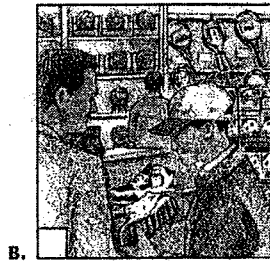
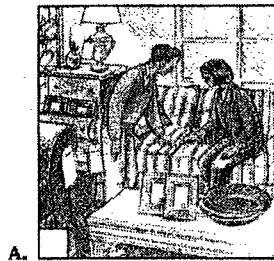
Họ tên và chữ ký Giám khảo 2: _____

Lưu ý:

- Thí sinh làm trực tiếp vào đề thi, đề thi gồm có 8 trang.
- Thí sinh viết câu trả lời vào đúng vị trí quy định trên bài thi.
- Thí sinh không được phép ghi gì thêm ở phần này vì đây sẽ là phách của bài thi.

I. LISTENING: (3 points)

Part 1: Listen to people talking in a store. Where are they? Number the pictures as you listen. The recording will be spoken TWICE. The first one has been done for you.



Part 2: Listen to the tape and answer the following questions. The recording will be spoken TWICE.

1. What is the name of the charity Leah has co-founded?

2. Can all victims of leprosy be cured?

3. Why do many people with leprosy hide their condition?

4. What job did she go to India to do?

5. What was her initial reaction to the leprosy patients?

Part 3: Listen to the tape and fill in each blank with missing words. The recording will be spoken TWICE.

Good evening, and here is the Eight O'clock News. (1) _____ people marched through the streets of Chesilworth today protested against plans for a new international airport near the town. Although there was such a (2) _____ of demonstrators, there was no trouble. The demonstrators marched to the town hall, where a (3) _____ enquiry into the planes were taking place, and handed in a (4) _____ to chairman of the enquiry. A new airport is needed because the other airports in London are (5) _____. Several (6) _____ for the new airport have been suggested, and Chesilworth is (7) _____ because it is near both a major motorway and a (8) _____. Although there was a protest march, there was almost a (9) _____ atmosphere, and both the demonstrators and police remained (10) _____.

II/ LEXICO AND GRAMMAR (5 points)

Part 1 : Choose the right word or phrase to complete the sentences by circling the letter A, B, C, or D.

1. Please accept our _____ congratulations!
A. finest B. warmest C. dearest D. deepest
2. I must get to bed early tonight; I sat up till the _____ hours to finish that report.
A. small B. late C. deep D. last
3. They got to the Riverside Shopping Mall, _____ she wanted to go shopping.
A. where B. which C. to which D. that
4. He talks as if he _____ everything about me.
A. knows B. has known C. had known D. knew
5. It is essential that Mary _____ before six.
A. arrives B. arrived C. arriving D. arrive
6. The sky was grey and cloudy. _____, we went to the beach.
A. Consequently B. Nevertheless C. Even though D. In spite of
7. The tenants were asked to throw all recyclable trash into _____.
A. the green big plastic bag B. the big plastic green bag
C. the big green plastic bag D. the green plastic big bag
8. The majority of the TOEFL tests _____ difficult.
A. are B. is C. be D. being
9. This has _____ or no formal art training.
A. a little B. little C. few D. a few
10. I lay down on _____ ground and looked up at _____ sky.
A. a / a B. a / the C. the / a D. the / the
11. Jane didn't do so well in the exam _____ she had hoped.
A. as B. so C. than D. more
12. Chris is always more _____ than his friends. He rarely gets upset.
A. tolerable B. tolerated C. tolerant D. tolerance
13. Keith is _____ taller than her brother.
A. lightly B. delicately C. sparely D. slightly
14. The teacher _____ the truth, for he looked very angry.
A. should have known B. can know C. must have known D. is known
15. Few people can do creative work unless they are in the right _____ of mind.
A. frame B. trend C. attitude D. tendency

schoolroom, or a military barracks. It sets up its "laboratory" everywhere. Most advantageous is a specially adapted therapeutic space containing a stage. Psychodrama is either protagonist-centered (the private problem of the protagonist) or group-centered (the problem of the group). In general, it is important that the theme, whether it is private or collective, be a truly experienced problem of the participants (real or symbolic). The participants should represent their experiences spontaneously, although the repetition of a theme can frequently be of therapeutic advantage. Next to the protagonist, the auxiliary egos and the chief therapist play an important part. It is their responsibility to bring the therapeutic productivity of the group to as high a level as possible. The protagonist, in order to get into the production, must be motivated consciously or unconsciously. The motive may be, among other things, self-realization, relief from mental anguish, ability to function in a social group. He is frustrated, let us say, in the role of father or any other role in life itself, and he enjoys the mastery and realization by means of psychodrama which gives him symbolic satisfaction.

1. What does the passage mainly discuss?
 - A. How patients can gain satisfaction by writing plays about their lives.
 - B. How psychodrama can help resolve emotional conflicts.
 - C. How actors can gain self-understanding by considering other people's problems.
 - D. How important it is for patients and therapists to act together.
2. According to the passage, psychodrama enables patients to.
 - A. become actors.
 - B. produce a play.
 - C. have new experiences.
 - D. unlock their conflicts.
3. What is the role of the auxiliary egos in psychodramas?
 - A. To help the protagonists act better
 - B. To criticize the protagonist's behavior
 - C. To assist the protagonists to resolve their problems
 - D. To make protagonist feel more important
4. It can be inferred from the passage that psychodrama is beneficial as it.
 - A. encourages people to explore their subconscious motives.
 - B. relieves the protagonist from having to think too much.
 - C. allows the patients to have experiences of anxiety.
 - D. presents patients with the deepest problems.
5. For which of the following terms does the author provide a definition?
 - A. Theme
 - B. Laboratory
 - C. Motive
 - D. Space

Part 3 : Use ONE word to fill each gap

How do we choose the signs and symbols we use each day? We use green to say go and red to say stop, but just (1) _____ if traffic lights were purple and pink. They'd, work just the same, so why have we fixed on red (2) _____ the colour of warning signals and things like that ?

Of course, when (3) _____ comes to fashions humans vary their choice of colour quite freely. One year, blue will be a popular colour for home decoration while (4) _____ year pink will be all the rage. Colours for cars change from year to year too.

In (5) _____ of all this variation there are one or two psychological facts that never change. For example, humans perceive things that are yellow or red as being nearer (6) _____ things of any other colours. This is important in road safety terms. It means that motorist treat oncoming red or yellow car (7) _____ extra caution. Whereas they might try to overtake (8) _____ a blue car's path, they will wait if the oncoming car is one of those danger colours - red or yellow,

And even when blue is a popular colour in the home, one (9) _____ ever sees a blue kitchen. It's just (10) _____ off-putting in the context of food. So why do people eat blue cheese? I just don't know!

Part 4: Read the following passage, then answer the questions which follow it.

National treasures

The sale by the University of Manchester of certain books from the financially exhausted John Rylands Library has caused widespread indignation. So too has the Government's proposed legislation permitting national museums and galleries to sell works in their collections.

This is wholly understandable. No one likes the idea of selling family heirlooms, even when they are dull, ugly things which very few actually want to see. This has nothing to do with the question. Everyone feels better for knowing that they are in the cellar. Sometimes they are of particular emotional value - when they are in languages we cannot understand, or their acquisition is associated with a romantic legend of piracy or fraud.

One trouble with cellars, however, is their tendency to be damp. Another is that if the family has been distinguished for several centuries by its wealth, power and artistic taste, after the third century or so the cellars begin to get rather crowded. If you have so much that you no longer even know what you do have, and visit your cellars very infrequently, you may find on your next incursion that time has worked its wicked inartistic way with your priceless bins of art.

This is the trouble with the British Museum and the Victoria and Albert Museum in London. Both were accused in a recent report of scandalously neglecting the millions of works which lie unexhibited in their collections. Many items are said to be already beyond repair. The task of saving others would swallow more than the museums' entire annual budget.

Meanwhile, there are millionaires in America - and, increasingly, in Asia - who would cheerfully pay fortunes for many of these works, and would exhibit or at least preserve them. Surely then, the sensible thing would be to sell some of them, for the greater good of the majority?

There are, however, one or two arguments against such sales which are worth considering. In the first place, it is said, this is the slippery slope to a time when the Government will reckon that galleries can support themselves by these means, and will cut subsidies still further. Desperate galleries will then start raffling off their treasures to cover current expenses. This would of course be a disaster.

The profit from sales must be spent only on purchase of new works or restoration of old ones. The level of state funding should not change in response to sales. Secondly, it is said, these works must be kept for reasons of scholarship. In the Rylands Library case, the books were said to be unnecessary second copies but they were not "duplicates" in the strictest sense. Scholars need to be able to lay them side by side to study their differences. Scholars, however, have modern reproduction techniques available to them, and in most cases have no choice but to compare works that are thousands of miles apart. They will have to lump it.

Thirdly, it is argued, works have been bequeathed to the museums concerned. To sell them would be illegal, or at least a breach of trust. The answer to this is that not showing works bequeathed is in any case an implicit breach of trust. To sell off the whole of a particular bequest would be wrong. To sell off some of it to save - and be able to display - the rest is quite justifiable. The prospect of such sales might also ensure that givers as well as receivers pay attention to the costs as well as the benefits of keeping a precious collection intact.

Lastly, it is argued, no one can know at a given time whether in fifty or a hundred years a work now considered minor may not suddenly be recognized as a masterpiece. It must be recognized, however, that the works concerned are hardly likely to be destroyed; they will still be available for study and reproduction.

There should certainly be some reticence about selling works by British artists, or ones by artists few of whose works exist in Britain. But museums cannot possibly hang onto every work of art they possess - especially in view of the tendency of our age to swoon for an ever shorter time over what is fashionable, then wake up and forget about it, leaving last year's masterpiece to lie gathering dust.

The melancholy truth is that Britain acquired many of its art treasures when it was the richest country the world had ever seen. The world now sees many richer - and the finances of museums and galleries reflect this.

Questions:

1. What are the factors that are said to give value to heirlooms?

2. Explain why the writer suggests that it would be sensible to sell off some works of art?

3. Why does the writer oppose the argument for retaining certain books in the John Rylands Library?

Part 5: : Read the text below and look carefully at each line. Some of the lines are correct, and some have a word which should not be there. If the line is correct, put a tick (✓) by the number. If the line has a word which should not be there, write that word by the number.

<p>Things started to go wrong as soon as we got to the hotel. We were all being completely exhausted after our long journey and looking forward to have a shower and rest. However, we found that our room was yet not ready, which was very much annoying, although the manager was extremely apologetic. While we were waiting, we asked about the excursions to places of an interest which we had read about them in the brochure. Imagine how we felt when we were told they had all been cancelled away! Apparently, the person who responsible for organising them had left suddenly and had not been replaced. Then Sally saw a notice that pinned to the door of the restaurant, saying it was been closed for decoration, and Peter discovered that the swimming pool it was empty. When we eventually got to our room we were horrified to so find that it was at the back of the hotel, and we had a view out of a car park, which seemed to be used as a rubbish dump. We seriously began to wonder whether or not to stay.</p>	<p>0. ✓ 00.being 1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____ 6. _____ 7. _____ 8. _____ 9. _____ 10. _____ 11. _____ 12. _____ 13. _____ 14. _____ 15. _____</p>
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Part 6: Choose the word or phrase which best fits each gap of the passage.

Brian Jones is the British half of the first team to go round the world in a balloon. He and his Swiss co-pilot have written an account of the 19 day expedition they (1) _____ in March 1999. It was an astonishing triumph. Nobody expected them to finish the voyage. They (2) _____ with poisonous fumes, temperatures of minus 50 degrees Celsius and an Atlantic crossing with (3) _____ any fuel.

Fourteen years ago, Brian was a reasonably successful businessman, (4) _____ he tired of his furniture business and (5) _____ to buy a balloon. Before long he was one of the country's leading balloon instructors and pilots. Why did he risk everything for one trip? He says he was not a very confident child: At seven a friend (6) _____ me to go down a water slide. I still (7) _____ being absolutely terrified. I couldn't swim and I have never learnt to swim properly. He thinks everyone should face their greatest (8) _____ and that is one reason why he went up in the balloon. Six of the 19 days they were in the air were spent (9) _____ at the Pacific Ocean - 8,000 miles of water. Brian says he won't (10) _____ to do it again because there are so many other things he wants to do.

- | | | | |
|----------------|---------------|-----------------|--------------|
| 1. A. followed | B. succeeded | C. performed | D. completed |
| 2. A. did away | B. got along | C. kept up | D. put up |
| 3. A. almost | B. hardly | C. quite | D. rather |
| 4. A. but | B. although | C. since | D. so |
| 5. A. thought | B. considered | C. afforded | D. decided |
| 6. A. demanded | B. dared | C. threatened | D. wished |
| 7. A. forget | B. remind | C. remember | D. Regret |
| 8. A. fears | B. suspicions | C. disturbances | D. Frights |
| 9. A. watching | B. observing | C. seeing | D. staring |
| 10. A. delay | B. imagine | C. attempt | D. suggest |

IV/ WRITING (5 points)

Part 1: 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.

1. She left university two years ago.

It is two _____.

2. Whose is that car outside the gate?

Who does _____?

3. The people who were there can remember nothing unusual happening.

Nobody who _____.

4. I can't afford to buy the house.

The house _____.

5. Despite all our efforts, we failed.

Although _____.

Part 2: For each of the sentences below, write a new sentences as similar as possible in meaning to the original one, but using the word given. This word MUST NOT be altered in any way.

1. The bread was too stale to eat. **FRESH**

_____.

2. I wish I hadn't told him what we were planning to do this evening. **REGRET**

_____.

3. They do not intend to tell you their plans. **INTENTION**

_____.

4. Could I borrow your surfboard please? **LENDING**

_____?

5. It is unjustified to presuppose that all men are stronger than women. **ASSUMPTION**

_____.

Part 3 : Write an essay of about 180 words on the following topic:

“ Which foreign country would you most like to visit? State your reasons”
