

Môn thi: TIẾNG ANH
Thời gian thi: 180 phút (không kể thời gian giao đề)
Ngày thi: 11/01/2013
Đề thi có 10 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 (50 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.
- Thí sinh có 3 phút để hoàn chỉnh bài nghe.
- Mọi hướng dẫn cho thí sinh (bằng tiếng Anh) đã có trong bài nghe.

Part 1: For questions 1–10, listen to a piece of news from BBC about Valentine's Day and supply the blanks with the missing information. Write NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS and/or A NUMBER taken from the recording for each answer in the spaces provided.

Valentine's Day is not only a day for public (1) _____, it has also become a (2) _____ when in the UK, more than 20 million pounds is spent on flowers and over (3) _____ is used for chocolates in the United States. Despite its popularity, the origin of Valentine's Day is still in the (4) _____.

According to some historians, St Valentine was a Roman (5) _____ in the 3rd century A.D. The imprisoned Duke of Orleans is believed to have sent the first Valentine card in the year (6) _____ by writing love poems to his wife.

On Black Day in Korea, the men who don't receive anything on Valentine's Day gather to (7) _____ and (8) _____ with each other.

With the development of technology, (9) _____ have become fashionable recently. However, as warned by Internet security experts, this may allow malicious hackers to spread (10) _____.

Part 2:

For questions 11–15, listen to a talk about biodiversity and supply the blanks with the missing information. Write NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS taken from the recording for each answer in the spaces provided.

11. Biodiversity is what enables humans to _____.
12. Main cause of biodiversity erosion: destruction of _____.
13. Example of ecosystem under threat: _____.
14. Invasion of non-native species can destroy native _____.
15. Human population: has increased at a(n) _____ rate.

For questions 16–20, listen to a radio news report about minority languages and supply the blanks with the missing information. Write NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS taken from the recording for each answer in the spaces provided.

16. Welsh is a separate language, not an English _____.
17. Cornish speakers are in a _____.
18. Variation between different versions of Cornish involves _____.
19. Modern Cornish borrows English words as it has many _____.
20. The most widely spoken version is called _____ Cornish.

Part 3: For questions 21–25, listen to a radio discussion on dictionaries and choose the best answer (A, B, C or D) according to what you hear. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes.

21. Elaine says she is under pressure at work as a result of _____.
 A. the growth of the market B. the quality of the competition
 C. the demand for greater profits D. the need to manage resources
22. Elaine decides to include a word in her dictionaries after checking _____.
 A. how it is used in the press B. whether it is on the database
 C. what her researchers think of it D. whether its use is widespread
23. According to Elaine, in which area of her work has new technology had the greatest impact?
 A. the accuracy of the entries B. the speed of the research
 C. the reliability of the data D. the quality of the language
24. According to Tony, what may influence a dictionary compiler's decision to include a particular term?
 A. technical experience B. reading habits
 C. personal interests D. objective research
25. According to Elaine, what prevents dictionary compilers from inventing words themselves?
 A. respect for their colleagues B. lack of inspiration
 C. fear of criticism D. pride in their work

Your answers

21.	22.	23.	24.	25.
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II. LEXICO-GRAMMAR (30 points)

Part 1: Choose the best answer (A, B, C, or D) to each of the following questions and write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes.

26. At the end of the competition, all the runners were _____ exhausted.
 A. actually B. wholly C. utterly D. eventually
27. I see no point in _____ with such a perfect operating system.
 A. doing B. dealing C. matching D. tampering
28. There is _____ in the press that the Prime Minister will resign.
 A. rumour B. speculation C. news D. indication
29. The work is beyond a shadow of _____ one of the best she has ever written.
 A. doubt B. contradiction C. criticism D. suspicion
30. The election will be held at the end of the week, at any _____.
 A. case B. rate C. situation D. time
31. At first Tom insisted he was right, but then began to _____.
 A. back down B. follow up C. drop off D. break up
32. The ceremony was one hour late as the organisers hadn't _____ for such an adverse weather condition.
 A. expected B. bargained C. calculated D. supposed
33. I can accept criticism in general, but George really _____ it too far, so I had no other option but to show my disapproval.
 A. carried B. pushed C. put D. made
34. Why do you object to him being taken on – he'll be a(n) _____ to the company?
 A. property B. estate C. asset D. material
35. The inconsiderate driver was _____ for parking his vehicle in the wrong place.
 A. inflicted B. harassed C. condemned D. confined

Your answers

26.	27.	28.	29.	30.
31.	32.	33.	34.	35.

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.

FEARS OF FUTURE GLOBAL HUNGER

A recent report has warned of global food (0)_____ (SHORT) unless the current system of farming and food distribution is changed. The report highlights fears that currently rapid increases in yields come at the expense of sustainability, and that unless action is taken, hunger and (36)_____ (NUTRIENT) will become growing problems.

The report also considers the billion people worldwide who (37)_____ (EAT) and are therefore obese to be another (38)_____ (EXAMPLE) failure of the current system to provide health and (39)_____ (BE) to the world's population.

The authors believe that the application of new technologies can play a role in minimising future lacks of food. They see cloning, nanotechnology and genetic (40)_____ (MODIFY) as potential solutions.

However, although many of these technologies have been adopted worldwide, there is still (41)_____ (RESIST) to their use in parts of Europe.

- 0. shortages
- 36. _____
- 37. _____
- 38. _____
- 39. _____
- 40. _____
- 41. _____

Part 3: The passage below contains 7 mistakes. UNDERLINE the mistakes and WRITE THEIR CORRECT FORMS in the space provided in the column on the right. (0) has been done as an example.

There is a long-standing debate among users of "new media" and Internet Service Providers (ISPs) about so-called "net neutrality" (the idea that no-one should control the Internet). Both sides claim to uphold what they call "Internet freedom", but it appears they have diverging views of exactly which is meant by freedom in this context.

For supporters of neutral, Internet freedom means equal, affordable access for whatever online applications and content they choose. In contrast, the ISPs say a free Internet means that the industry should be unimpeded by government oversight and that high-speed connections should be available for anyone who can afford it.

The debate is overgrown with so many technical jargon that it hasn't attracted widespreading attention, but what's at stake are nothing less than the future of the Internet. The issue, essentially, is whether financial corporations become gatekeepers of online content and traffic, or whether small independent organisations can access the new technology without restrictions. Whichever way it goes, the outcome is likely to change the whole of popular culture.

- 0. between
- 42. _____
- 43. _____
- 44. _____
- 45. _____
- 46. _____
- 47. _____
- 48. _____

Part 4: Fill in the gaps in the following sentences with suitable particles. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes. (0) has been done as an example.

- 0. He finds it hard to put _____ the noise of the nearby factory.
- 49. The chairman brought _____ the matter of staff restructure in the last meeting on the BoM.
- 50. Evidence has borne _____ the idea that language students learn best in small groups.
- 51. He was too smart to fall _____ the conman.
- 52. She decided to put _____ a part-time job to supplement her meagre income.
- 53. The authorities declare they will come _____ hard _____ increasing mugging and burglary in the city.
- 54. He has worked very hard to succeed in his career, I don't think luck comes _____ it.
- 55. The boss was frustrated at the failure of the project and he took it _____ the chief accountant.

Your answers

0. up with	49.	50.	51.
52.	53.	54.	55.

III. READING (50 points)

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

LEGAL FIGHT HITS MUSIC PIRATES

The global recording industry has launched its largest wave of legal (0)_____ against people suspected of (56)_____ music files on the Internet. The latest move by the International Federation of the Phonographic Industry (IFPI) (57)_____ 2,100 alleged uploaders (58)_____ peer-to-peer (P2P) networks in 16 nations including the UK, France, Germany and Italy. Thousands of people have agreed to pay compensation since the campaign began. In the US, civil lawsuits have been (59)_____ against more than 15,597 people since September 2003 and there have been 3,590 settlements. 'This is a significant (60)_____ of our enforcement actions against people who are uploading and distributing illegal music on P2P networks,' said IFPI chief John Kennedy. 'Thousands of people – mostly Internet-savvy men in their 20s or 30s – have learnt to their (61)_____ the legal and financial risks involved in file-sharing copyrighted music in large quantities.' Individual cases are generally brought by the national associations in the recording industry. The UK record industry has so far brought 97 cases, with a further 65 covered by the latest action.

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|-------------------|---------------|-------------|----------------|
| 0. A. action | B. activity | C. acting | D. acts |
| 56. A. stealing | B. sharing | C. using | D. downloading |
| 57. A. aimed | B. targeted | C. directed | D. pointed |
| 58. A. practising | B. having | C. applying | D. using |
| 59. A. carried | B. instigated | C. brought | D. activated |
| 60. A. aftermath | B. feature | C. result | D. escalation |
| 61. A. cost | B. charge | C. benefit | D. fortune |

Your answers

0. A	56.	57.	58.	59.	60.	61.
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Part 2: For questions 62–70, read the text below and think of the word which best fits each gap. Use only one word in each gap. Write your answer in corresponding numbered boxes. (0) has been done as an example.

NOT JUST MAKING A GOOD STORY

Media interest is greater in those situations (0)_____ a communal or personal traumatic event fits the working criteria of newsworthiness, with the (62)_____ that some events will attract wide media attention while (63)_____ are of little interest. Hence those events which (64)_____ elite or representative persons, unpredictable or unusual tragedy, loss or sorrow, and that epitomise universal themes or the failure of technology (65)_____ be of greater interest and attract greater media attention than recurring everyday traumas such as disease or car fatalities. Most print and electronic journalists are (66)_____ strong pressure to report what has happened in such a way that it tells a good story and makes sense to readers and viewers so that they not only know what has happened, but feel it as well. This is a pressure that derives from forces (67)_____ the control of individual journalists imposed by the media system and the demands of the consumers of media products. The extent to (68)_____ these expectations can be met within the practicalities of a trauma situation (69)_____ generally on a complex mix of the personal stature and judgment of the journalist, the specific instructions of their managers and the practical situation in which they (70)_____ themselves.

Your answers

0. where	62.	63.	64.	65.
66.	67.	68.	69.	70.

Part 3: For questions 71–75, choose the best phrase or sentence A–G (given below the text) to fill each of the blanks in the following text. Write one letter (A–G) in corresponding numbered boxes. Two of the suggested answers do NOT fit at all.

CARS AND SOCIETY

Nowadays, just over half of all households in Britain have one or more cars. The increasing use of cars has had an enormous effect on society, health, the landscape and other aspects of life. In the 19th century railway caused workers in other transport industries to lose their jobs, but they also employed a great many people. In the twentieth century, railway workers lost their jobs as roads provided more employment.

(71)_____, and have opened up whole areas which were formerly inaccessible. Country parks, stately homes and other attractions often depend on access by car, for public transport rarely serves them.

(72)_____. As late as the 1950s almost every district had a number of corner shops. People used these shops for almost all the things they needed each day such as food, papers, and household goods. They would have gone into towns to visit the market and purchase items unobtainable locally perhaps only once or twice a month. Daily shopping was done within the local community, and the meetings with other people kept the community going.

(73)_____, traveling further than before and going by car if possible. The use of a car makes the journey easy and means that they can bring back enough shopping to last them a week or more. Cars have helped to drive many corner shops out of business.

(74)_____, but many towns and cities now have giant shops selling do-it-yourself materials, and these are often in 'out-of-town' centres or trading estates that are not served by bus. (75)_____.

Many other facilities also depend on improved road transport, often involving the use of cars. Modern hospitals, schools, libraries and other institutions are often built to serve large areas. Compared with those which they have replaced they are fewer, larger and more remote from the people who use them.

- A. However, many railways have been improved
- B. They depend on customers having cars
- C. Modern town-dwellers like to have private transport
- D. Nowadays, a large percentage of people do their shopping at supermarkets
- E. Nearly all shopping centres can be reached by bus as well as car
- F. Increased mobility, mainly by car, also leads to facilities closing
- G. In general, cars have increased people's chances of traveling for pleasure

Your answers

71.	72.	73.	74.	75.
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Part 4: Read the following extract and answer questions 76–85.

POINTERS TO LEARNING

1. A lecture may seem to be well organised in the lecturer's notes but have no apparent pattern when delivered. Ideally students should be able to state the intended organisation, and how one fact is broadly related to the rest, at any time during the lecture, firstly because they need to take notes if the amount of information to be retained exceeds the amount they can remember, and secondly because these links are essential to understanding.
2. It follows, of course, that a lecture is likely to be more effective if its organisation is given at the beginning. This can usually be done very naturally as an explanation of how the lecturer's objectives are to be achieved. Certainly the dictum "first tell 'em what you're going to tell 'em. Then tell 'em what you've told 'em", can usefully be applied to lectures and is particularly appropriate to those who teach a difficult subject or who cannot easily get down to the students' level of understanding.
3. Some lecturers may feel that by summarising all they intend to say at the beginning, they will have 'shot their bolt' and have nothing left with which to arouse interest when attention flags. In this case the summary needs to be given in a way that whets the appetite and the elaboration of points will require interesting details, visual illustration, humour and an occasional anecdote.
4. Itemising points has several advantages. Firstly, each item provides a peg on which detail may be hung. Secondly, while it may be obvious to the lecturer that he is going on to a fresh point this is not so obvious to the listener, least of all the student who is not already familiar with the topic. Thirdly, if a student day-dreams, or has microsleeps, he may easily lose the thread of an argument. If points are itemised he will know when he misses one and he will be able to pick up the lecturer's drift again more easily, latching on to

the point that follows. He may also be able to fill in the missing point with the help of another student later. Just as most people are unaware that they dream 3 or 4 times each night so most students are probably unaware how much their minds wander during lectures. Fourthly, itemisation is an aid to memory. Revision from notes is more thorough if the students know "there are five points to be remembered on this topic and seven on the other."

5. The organisation of a lecture will be clearer if the points are written on the board immediately after being mentioned. Lecturers who are not confident of their ability on the blackboard are tempted to neglect it. One way over this difficulty is to use an overhead projector which may show either normal handwriting done at the time, or prepared acetate sheets which may be progressively displayed as the lecture develops. Alternatively, a handout containing the main heading well spaced, with blanks in between for the students to add supplementary detail, is useful; and since handouts may be passed on to absentees, they are particularly valuable at the beginning of a course or at other times when it is important to convey the organisation of subject matter. Such displays of lecture organisation (using the blackboard, overhead projector, handouts, or possibly over methods such as flannel graphs and charts) play a particularly important part in aiding comprehension when a flow diagram or other complex form is used because the relations between possibly abstract ideas can be pointed out visually.

In brief, we can say information must be organised in the *students'* mind and not just in the lecturer's.

For questions 76–80, decide which of the notes below (A–H) best sums up each of the five paragraphs. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes.

76. Paragraph 1	A. Put it up on the blackboard
77. Paragraph 2	B. Ways of making key points clear
78. Paragraph 3	C. Maintaining interest
79. Paragraph 4	D. Clear structures important
80. Paragraph 5	E. Wandering minds
	F. State structure at start
	G. Why 'key points' are useful
	H. Filling in the detail

For questions 81–85, choose the answer which you think best completes the unfinished statements about the text. Indicate the letter A, B, C or D against the number of each question. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes.

81. A clear idea of what a lecture is all about is important because _____.
- students must always finish up with well-organised notes
 - it can capture students' interest
 - it can help the lecturer to present things more clearly
 - students must see how a topic hangs together if they are to understand it
82. Students are likely to take in a lecture better if the lecturer _____.
- gives them a summary before he begins
 - arranges what he has to say in the best possible way
 - improves his blackboard technique
 - gives out or displays comprehensive notes
83. Some lecturers do not like giving an outline of their lectures at the start because _____.
- their notes are well-planned but they cannot make things clear to their students
 - they do not like repeating themselves
 - they are afraid that the rest of the lecture will seem like an anti-climax
 - they lack confidence in using the blackboard
84. Students whose minds wander easily _____.
- may fail to make sense of points in a lecture
 - lose arguments because they cannot follow what is being said
 - have an ability to 'tune in' easily when their attention returns
 - seek help from other students to follow the lecture
85. Lecturers can use an overhead projector _____.
- to present key points in advance
 - to present key points as they arise
 - to help students understand what a 'flow diagram' is
 - to show students normal handwriting done on the spot

Your answers

76.	77.	78.	79.	80.
81.	82.	83.	84.	85.

Part 5: Read the following extract from a newspaper article about the environment. For questions 86-91, choose the best answer (A, B, C or D) according to the text. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes.

Lomborg's book entitled *The Skeptical Environmentalist* caused an uproar when it was published in 1998. The author's beef is with the litany of doom espoused by certain environmental activists. We have all heard the main points several times: natural resources are running out; the world's population is too big and growing at an alarming rate; rivers, lakes, oceans and the atmosphere are getting dirtier all the time. Forests are being destroyed, fish stocks are collapsing, 40,000 species a year are facing extinction, and the planet is warming disastrously. The world is falling apart and it is our fault.

Nonsense, says Lomborg. These are just scare stories put about by ideologues and promulgated by the media. There is little evidence that the world is in trouble, he claims, and a good deal more that suggests that we have never had it so good. Air quality in the developed world has improved markedly over the past 100 years. Human life expectancy has soared. The average inhabitant of the developing world consumes 38% more calories now than 100 years ago, and the percentage of people threatened with starvation has fallen from 35% to 18%. The hole in the ozone layer is more or less fixed; the global warming theory has been much exaggerated. And though we worry incessantly about pollution, the lifetime risk of drinking water laden with pesticides at the European Union safety limit is equivalent of smoking 1.4 cigarettes. In short the world is not falling apart; rather the doom mongers have led us all down the garden path.

"Lomborg" is the dirtiest word in environmental circles at the moment. Henning Sorenson, former president of the Royal Danish Academy of Science, maintains that his fellow countryman is wrong, dangerous and lacking the professional training even to comprehend the data he presents. These are strong words. Sorenson was referring specifically to Lomborg's opinions on mineral resources, but this book contains sufficient biological nonsense to add ignorance of at least one more discipline to the charge sheet. For example, long term growth in the number of species on Earth over the past 600m years – itself a disputed issue, though you would not know it – is accredited to 'a process of specialisation which is both due to the fact that the Earth's physical surroundings have become more diverse and a result of all other species becoming more specialised.' One really has to look further than a United Nations Environment Programme report to understand such complex issues. And surely only a statistician could arrive at a figure of 0.7% extinction of all species on Earth in the next 50 years, when respectable estimates of total diversity range from 2m to 500m species (not 2m - 80m, as Lomborg claims).

However, my greatest concern is with Lomborg's tone. He is clearly committed to rubbishing the views of hand-picked environmentalists, frequently the very silly ones such as Ehrlich, whom professionals have been ignoring for decades. This selective approach does not inspire much confidence: ridiculing idiots is easy. Who better to manipulate data in support of a particular point of view than a professional statistician? And who to trust with the task less than someone who argues like a lawyer?

The reader should be wary in particular of Lomborg's passion for global statistics: overarching averages can obscure a lot of important detail. The area of land covered with trees may not have changed much in the past 50 years, but this is mostly because northern forests have increased in area while the biologically richer tropical ones have declined. If you want to see how global trend translates into one particular local context, go to northern Scotland and gaze over the immense plantations of American conifers that have replaced Britain's biologically unique native peatlands. And to balance the books, the area of these noisome tree farms has to be reflected by deforestation somewhere else in the world, let's say Madagascar, for example. That the global forest area has remained more or less constant actually tells us nothing about the state of the environment.

So have we been led down the garden path by the environmentalists? Lomborg argues a convincing case with which I have much sympathy, but the reader should perhaps follow the author's lead and maintain a healthy scepticism. And if you come away with the nagging suspicion that Lomborg has a secret drawer of data that does not fit his convictions, then you are quite probably a cynic.

86. Lomborg believes that _____.
- A. environmental pessimists have misrepresented the facts
 - B. not enough is being done to curb the world's population explosion
 - C. we are abdicating our responsibility in caring for the planet
 - D. the dimensions of the global warming problem have been underestimated

87. What evidence does Lomborg provide to support his point of view?
 A. The media have helped to spread panic.
 B. Cigarette smoking does not pose a lifetime risk.
 C. Overeating is becoming considerably more common.
 D. People tend to live longer than in the past.
88. Lomborg is unpopular in the environmental world because _____.
 A. he is not capable of understanding the complexities of environmental research
 B. he makes use of unsupported claims to propose new theories
 C. he simplifies existing data to support his own spurious claims
 D. as a statistician he doesn't have the necessary background to attack existing findings
89. What do Lomborg and the writer have in common?
 A. A mistrust of lawyers
 B. A contempt for some environmentalists
 C. A selective approach to global problems
 D. An admiration for statisticians
90. Why does the writer mention Scotland and Madagascar?
 A. As an example of deforestation
 B. As evidence that available data on forests is insufficient
 C. To show that global statistics can be misleading
 D. To show how natural vegetation is being threatened by imported trees

For questions 91–95, write in the corresponding numbered boxes

Y if the statement agrees with the writer

N if the statement contradicts the writer

NG if it is impossible to say what the writer thinks about this

91. When published, Lomborg's book came in for a lot of criticism.
 92. Lomborg sees eye to eye with the doom mongers on the idea that the world is falling apart as a result of man's fault.
 93. Lomborg and Sorenson work for the same institution.
 94. The fluctuation of the area of land covered with trees can reveal much about the worsening environmental deterioration.
 95. On the whole, the writer remains skeptical about Lomborg's book.

Your answers

86.	87.	88.	89.	90.
91.	92.	93.	94.	95.

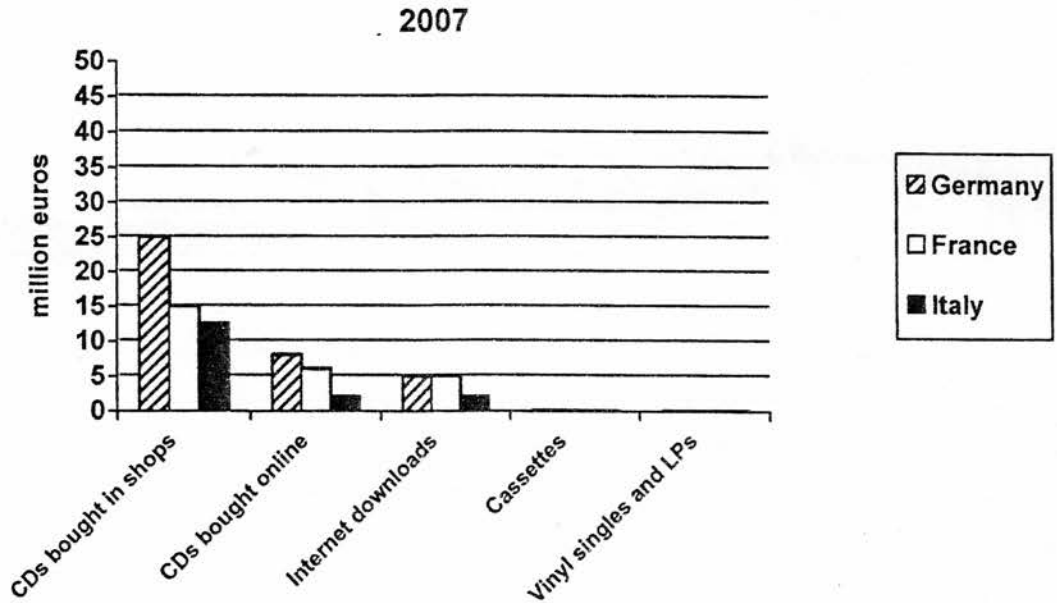
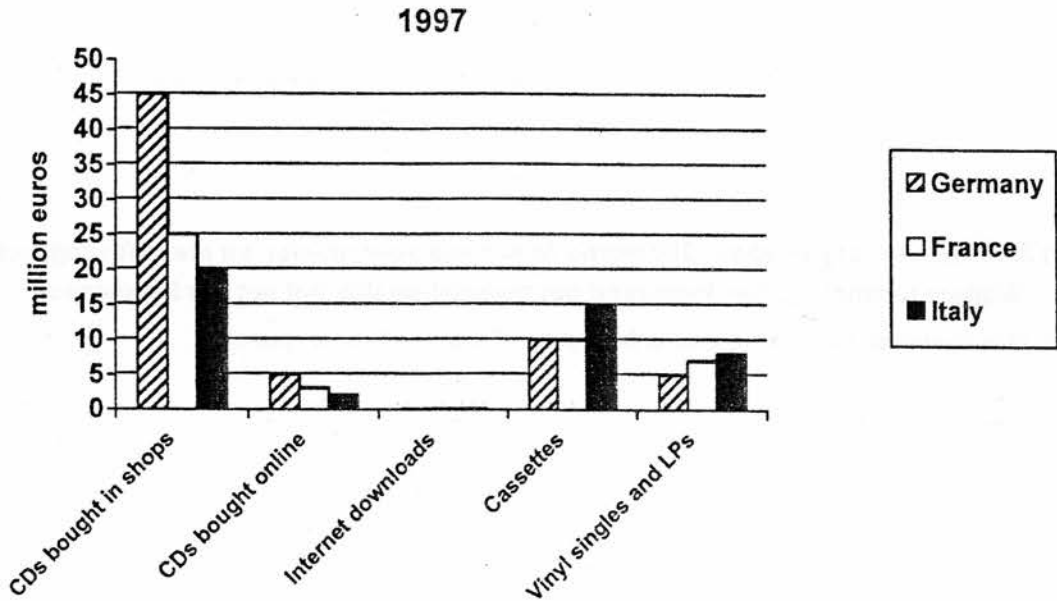
IV. WRITING (50 points)

Part 1: 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. You must use between three and eight words, including the word given. (0) has been done as an example.

0. He paid no attention to our warning. (notice)
 He _____ took no notice of _____ our warning.
96. Suzanne did better than usual at her final oral exam, although she had a sore throat. (excelled)
 Despite _____ her final oral exam.
97. Twenty singers are competing for the title 'Singer of The Year'. (contention)
 There _____ the title 'Singer of The Year'.
98. Tom is far better than me in terms of language skills. (match)
 When it comes _____ for Tom.
99. I know you'll find it hard to believe, but I've never travelled abroad. (seem)
 Unlikely _____ I've never travelled abroad.
100. You can attend as many classes as you want as long as you can manage your time. (restrictions)
 There _____ you attend as long as you can manage your time.

Part 2: The charts below show the profit made by MG Entertainment (a record company) from different formats in three European countries.

Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant. Write at least 150 words.



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