

I. LISTENING (2.0 points)

PART 1. You will hear people talking in five different situations. For questions 1 - 5, choose the best answer A, B or C. Listen to each situation TWICE. (1.0 point)

1. You hear a man telling a woman about a new musical.

What impressed him most?

- A. the main performers
- B. the storyline
- C. the music

2. You hear a woman talking about a hotel.

What disappointed her about it?

- A. the prices that are charged there
- B. the reality that only celebrities stay there
- C. the fact that something was not genuine there

3. You overhear a student talking about a course he has been doing.

How does he feel about the course now?

- A. discouraged
- B. nervous
- C. satisfied

4. You hear someone on the radio reviewing a play.

What does she criticise about the play?

- A. the script
- B. a few of the actors
- C. the length

5. You hear two friends talking.

Where are they?

- A. in a restaurant
- B. in a museum
- C. in a park

PART 2. You will hear a student called Dan talking about the famous detective Sherlock Holmes, who was created by the writer Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. For questions 6 - 10, complete the sentences with a word. You will hear the recording TWICE (1.0 point)

- Dan says Conan Doyle studied (6) _____ at the University of Edinburgh.
- Conan Doyle based Sherlock Holmes on a (7) _____ he had met when he was a student.
- Conan Doyle was particularly impressed by wax models of well-known (8) _____ which he saw on a visit to London.
- Conan Doyle's first story about Sherlock Holmes was published in a (9) _____ in 1887.
- Dan says that, in the stories, Sherlock Holmes seems to know a lot about the subject of (10) _____.

II. READING (2.0 points)

PART 1. Read the following passage and choose the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 1 - 5. (1.0 point)

LEAVE ONLY YOUR FOOTPRINTS

Today's travellers have a range of responsible holiday choices. Aoife O'Riordain reports.

With the increasing awareness of global warming and the overuse of the Earth's natural resources, it would seem that the travelling public has never been so conscious of the effects and impact that their holidays have, not just on the environment but also on local communities the world over.

That said, Justin Francis, the co-founder of the website Responsible Travel, still feels there is a long way to go so far as the public's awareness of green travel issues is concerned. Francis believes that although some consumers are now actively seeking out these types of holidays, the majority are still not aware of the growing number of choices. 'I wish that people were springing out of bed in the mornings thinking that they must select a holiday that does a better job of protecting environments and communities. Sadly it does not happen, and the main factors are still the right experience, the right price and convenient departure schedules,' says Francis.

Despite a major airline's recent announcement that it plans to fly jets on fuel made from rubbish to shrink their carbon footprint, most people are aware that air travel is a controversial issue in the environmentally friendly travel debate. While many insist that the only truly green option is not to fly or to stay at home, those who still want to get away have an increasing number of choices available to help them lessen the environmental impact and give more to their host community.

The Green Traveller website promotes holidays that can be reached by land, as well as offering plenty of tips about having a greener holiday wherever you decide to go. Its managing director, Richard Hammond, agrees that interest in this kind of travel has grown. 'Very few holidays are 100 per cent green, so it's really about having a greener holiday. The most basic choice is looking at low-pollution forms of transport, or, if you are going somewhere really distant, minimising your impact at the destination,' says Hammond.

While many of the properties it features already have certification from a growing range of international and national schemes, Green Traveller's team of writers also personally assess each property and apply their own standards to the selection process, such as how waste is dealt with, to what extent local agricultural products are used, and whether visitors are encouraged to arrive by rail.

Older-established tour operators have also realised that a growing number of clients are beginning to include this new set of factors when making their decision on where to holiday. Last year, First Choice added a Greener Holidays brochure into its programme, and tour operators now often list accommodation-only or activity-only prices so people can choose their own means of transport, such as travelling by rail rather than by air.

Hotels are increasingly keen to talk up their ecological achievements. One of the biggest criticisms of international hotel chains is their overuse of the Earth's resources, and in response many have implemented measures they claim will reduce this. While these are no doubt based on good environmental principles, schemes like planting a tree for every five towels reused, for instance, are unlikely to make much difference overall.

1. What does Justin Francis say about attitudes to holidays?
 - A. Everyone's top priority these days is to have greener holidays.
 - B. Most people's reasons for choosing holidays remain the same.
 - C. Tourists are only interested in finding the cheapest travel deals.
 - D. Nowadays, more people who travel know about global warming.
2. What does the writer say about going on holiday by plane?
 - A. A lot of people believe that it is harmful to the environment.
 - B. Few people realise there is discussion about the harm it may do.
 - C. There is no way of making it less harmful to the environment.
 - D. The public think that new technology is making it harmless.
3. What does Richard Hammond suggest to people going a long way for their holiday?
 - A. Take a train or a bus to get there instead of a plane.
 - B. Do as little environmental damage as you can there.
 - C. Make sure your holiday there is completely green.
 - D. Look elsewhere for advice on greener holidays.
4. What does 'it' in the fifth paragraph refer to?
 - A. the destination
 - B. the team of writers
 - C. the selection process
 - D. the website
5. Some firms believe that people are now more likely to choose a holiday
 - A. which includes the cost of travel in the price.
 - B. in a place that serves food from that area.
 - C. somewhere that produces no waste material.
 - D. that is organised by a traditional travel company.

PART 2. You are going to read an article about dreaming. Five sentences have been removed from the text. Choose from the sentences A - F the one which fits each gap (6 - 10). There is ONE extra sentence which you do not need to use. (1.0 point)

CAN WE CONTROL OUR DREAMS?

Strange as it seems, the answer is yes - and it could help us solve our problems.

Do we have any influence over the often strange, wandering, night-time journeys in our mind? Could we learn to dream differently, getting rid of repeated nightmares or finding answers to the problems that we cannot solve in daylight hours? Strange though it may seem, the answer is yes. Research suggests that, using practical and psychological techniques, we can influence our dreams and use them to draw on the vast, largely unused resource of our unconscious mind.

Deirdre Barrett, an assistant clinical professor of psychology at Harvard Medical School, is convinced we all have the power to manage our dreams. 'If you want to dream about a particular subject,' she says, 'focus on it once you are in bed. (6)_____ You can also place an object or photo that represents the desired dream on your bedside table,' Barrett says.

Another key factor in using one's dreams creatively is to avoid jumping out of bed the moment you wake up. (7)_____ 'If you don't recall a dream immediately, lie still and see if a thought or image comes to mind,' Barrett says. 'Sometimes a whole dream will come flooding back.'

The point of this second strategy is to make use of the information presented by our unconscious as we sleep. It's hard to put an exact figure on the ratio of our unconscious to conscious mind, but

Trang 3/7

psychologists estimate it to be nine to one. We may believe that thinking is our best problem-solving strategy, but the power of our conscious mind is relatively tiny. (8)_____ So letting the unconscious mind work on it may be healthier and more productive.

Barrett put this to the test in a week-long study with college students; she asked them to use dreaming as a way of finding ways of dealing with a particular problem. (9)_____ 'If we're stuck on a problem, it's our waking, logical way of thinking that's stuck,' Barrett says. 'The dream's power lies in the fact that it's a different manner of thought - it adds to and develops what we've already done while awake.'

Most of us enjoy the rich, pleasantly strange experience of dreaming (and we all dream - some people just don't remember it). But no one enjoys nightmares that keep coming back, or the kind of unpleasant dreams from which you wake sweating. (10)_____ 'It's very common for them to have nightmares about being chased by a monster,' says Delphi Ellis, a counsellor and dream expert. 'This often happens as they get older and become aware of their place in the huge world.' 'As an adult, troubling or frightening dreams are often an indication of difficult issues from the past,' Ellis says. The more you ignore dreams like those, the more your unconscious turns up the volume - so a nightmare is that message on full volume. They and all other kinds of dream are an incredibly valuable resource, which most of us simply ignore. So learn to listen to them, even the horrible ones - they're always trying to tell you something.'

- A.** It's one in which you know you're dreaming as the dream is occurring - the kind of 'dream within a dream' that film characters sometimes have.
- B.** Even more anxiety-causing, if you're a parent, are the scary ones that have such an effect on your kids.
- C.** Doing so means you'll lose half of what your dream contained as the day's distractions take over your thoughts.
- D.** About half of them dreamt about it and one-quarter of them solved it.
- E.** Since dreaming is so visual, form a picture in your mind of something related to that topic as you fall asleep.
- F.** Also, when this consists of going over and over negative or worrying issues in our minds, it is strongly linked with stress, depression and anxiety.

III. USE OF ENGLISH (5.0 points)

PART 1. Choose the word or phrase A, B, C or D that best completes each sentence. (1.0 point)

1. I found very _____ mistakes in your composition.
A. little B. few C. more D. much
2. I made _____ an excuse about having to look after the kids.
A. off B. up C. for D. over
3. It was the first time I _____ in such an important match.
A. was ever playing B. have ever been playing
C. had ever played D. have ever played
4. Profits _____ slightly next year, although we don't predict any job losses.
A. expect to fall B. are expecting to fall
C. are expected falling D. are expected to fall

5. Mr. John, accompanied by several members of the committee, _____ proposed some changes of the rules.

- A. have B. has C. are D. is

6. You _____ that film last week – it was only released yesterday.

- A. can't have seen B. mustn't have seen
C. couldn't see D. didn't need to see

7. I think that Cathy has become _____ to chocolate. She eats at least four bars a day.

- A. fond B. keen C. addicted D. adjusted

8. It's very important that we _____ as soon as there's any change in the patient's condition.

- A. be notified B. were notified C. being notified D. be it notified

9. Don't you think _____ in society have a responsibility to help those less fortunate?

- A. wealthy B. wealthiest C. wealthier D. the wealthy

10. I was _____ with envy when I knew that my enemy got into a relationship with my crush.

- A. black B. blue C. green D. gray

PART 2. Read the following passage and decide which answer A, B, C or D best fits each gap.
(1.0 point)

EMAIL OVERLOAD

A recent survey found that office workers are suffering from an increasingly common 21st-century problem: too many emails. The study, which involved observing the (1)____ of over 50 companies, appears to show that the huge number of messages they are now receiving is (2)____ many of them from doing their jobs properly. In some cases, (3)____ to the authors of the report, the negative (4)____ on concentration can be as bad as losing a whole night's sleep.

The main problem seems to be that whenever employees receive emails, they feel (5)____ to reply to them immediately. Often the message has nothing at all to do with the work they are currently involved in, requiring them to focus on a completely different issue - until the next email arrives. These constant changes are tiring for the brain and this inevitably (6)____ to poor overall performance.

Many employees continue to do this outside working (7)____, checking their emails at home again and again just in (8)____ there are any new messages. Some even do so while they are on holiday. The solution, say the scientists who (9)____ the survey, is relatively simple. Companies should advise people to check their emails far less often, possibly as little as three or four times a day, reminding them that not every message needs an instant reply. They could also encourage their employees to relax more, and not (10)____ their work quite so seriously.

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|----------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. A. crew | B. staff | C. team | D. band |
| 2. A. delaying | B. opposing | C. preventing | D. interfering |
| 3. A. agreeing | B. relating | C. depending | D. according |
| 4. A. effect | B. result | C. reaction | D. product |
| 5. A. needed | B. ordered | C. commanded | D. obliged |
| 6. A. results | B. leads | C. causes | D. creates |
| 7. A. days | B. terms | C. hours | D. turns |
| 8. A. case | B. event | C. time | D. fact |
| 9. A. made up | B. took part | C. carried out | D. filled in |
| 10. A. feel | B. take | C. think | D. regard |

PART 3. Fill each blank with ONE suitable word. (1.0 point)

THE IMPORTANCE OF FRIENDSHIP

It is undeniable that friendship is important for just (1)_____ everyone. Individuals with several close friends are usually happier than those (2)_____. Good friends often know things that family members may not be aware of, even (3)_____ they have lived together for years. This is probably (4)_____ when in the company of a good friend we share our secrets and dreams. Friends turn to one (5)_____ for suggestions on how to solve their problems. There is a tendency (6)_____ close friends to be very honest, sometimes saying things the other person may not want to hear! Good friends stick together, and the best relationships may last a lifetime. It is (7)_____ surprise that most friends have similar personalities, which reduces the risk of conflict. However, people don't always have an accurate picture of (8)_____ their true friends are. Research shows that in a surprising number (9)_____ cases a person someone considers a good friend doesn't feel the (10)_____ about them.

PART 4. Give the correct form of the words in the brackets. (1.0 point)

1. James lived in a _____ cottage with honeysuckle around the door. (PICTURE)
2. The apartments were built in the 2010s, but they were all _____ last year. (MODERN)
3. Roman soldiers received a salt _____, called salarium, the origin of the word salary. (ALLOW)
4. Kate seemed _____ to talk about her argument with Lucy but I eventually got the facts. (WILL)
5. The factory was accused of turning away job _____ who belong to a union. (APPLY)
6. If there are aliens out there, do you think they are much more _____ advanced than we are? (TECHNOLOGY)
7. Many of the machine parts are virtually _____ now as the factory has closed. (REPLACE)
8. Are you sure you didn't _____ him? He can't have said that. (UNDERSTAND)
9. He denied the _____ that he had ignored the problems. (ACCUSE)
10. We have an average annual _____ of around 750 mm. (RAIN)

PART 5. (1.0 point)

For questions 1 - 5, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do NOT change the word given.

1. Matt watched films on his laptop during the whole journey. (SPENT)
→ Matt _____ films on his laptop.
2. What attracts people so much to this city is its nightlife. (FIND)
→ What people _____ this city is its nightlife.
3. It's unlikely our firm will manage to win the contract. (SUCCEED)
→ Our firm is unlikely _____ the contract.
4. Make sure you know what the time is, otherwise you'll miss the start of the play. (TRACK)
→ Make sure you _____ as not to miss the start of the play.
5. You should have told me you were having problems with the homework. (RATHER)
→ I _____ me you were having problems with the homework.

For questions 6 - 10, finish each of the sentences in such a way that it means exactly the same as the one printed before it.

6. I didn't listen to my parents so I'm in lots of trouble now.

→ If I had listened to my parents, I _____ so much trouble now.

7. There have been so many robberies lately that people are afraid.

→ There have been such _____ lately that people are afraid.

8. In spite of his disability, he managed to get on with his life.

→ Although _____, he managed to get on with his life.

9. Jason said he was sorry that he hadn't invited us to his party.

→ Jason apologized _____ us to his party.

10. She realized she'd lost her keys the moment she arrived home.

→ No sooner _____ she realized she'd lost her keys.

IV. WRITING (1.0 point)

In about **120 – 150 words**, write a **PARAGRAPH** answering the following question.

Do you agree with the following statement?

“All young people should study a foreign language as part of their education.”

Use specific reasons and details to support your answer.

-----**HẾT**-----

Thí sinh không được sử dụng tài liệu. Cán bộ coi thi không giải thích gì thêm.

Họ và tên thí sinh:..... **Số báo danh:**.....

Chữ ký cán bộ coi thi 1:..... **Chữ ký cán bộ coi thi 2:**.....