I. LISTENING (4.0 points)

Part 1. You will hear a woman complaining about an item she has bought. For questions 1 to 10, listen and complete the form below. Write NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER for each gap. (2.0 points)

COMPLAINT RECORD FORM	
Name:	Susan Yorke
Address:	Flat 1 **(1)**_____ Harchester HA6 5LD
Daytime telephone number:	0781 233 452
Purchase reference number:	**(2)**_____
Date of purchase:	15th January
Item description:	Aqua Powershot digital camera in a **(3)**_____ colour
Insurance?	Yes, has a **(4)**_____ policy
Details of complaint:	**(5)**_____ missing should **(6)**_____ but isn't **(7)**_____ on case
Action to be taken:	If repair not possible, offered to provide a **(8)**_____, but customer requests a **(9)**_____ Asked customer to send item to **(10)**_____

Part 2. You will hear Joanne describing her home city of Darwin in Australia to a man called Rob who hopes to go there. For questions 11-15, write the letter A, B, or C on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions. (1.0 point)

11. Joanne says that visitors to Darwin are often surprised by _____.
- **A.** the number of young people
- **B.** the casual atmosphere
- **C.** the range of cultures

12. To enjoy cultural activities, the people of Darwin tend to _____.
- **A.** travel to southern Australia
- **B.** bring in artists from other areas
- **C.** involve themselves in production

13. The Chinese temple in Darwin _____.
- **A.** is no longer used for its original purpose
- **B.** was rebuilt after its destruction in a storm
- **C.** was demolished to make room for new buildings

14. The main problem with travelling by bicycle is _____.

A. the climate **B.** the traffic **C.** the hills

15. What does Joanne say about swimming in the sea?
- **A.** It is essential to wear a protective suit.
- **B.** Swimming is only safe during the winter.
- **C.** You should stay in certain restricted areas.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Part 3. You will hear a business studies student talking to his tutor about an IT project he's going to do for his local company. What is the tutor's opinion of the following company projects? Choose FIVE answers A-G next to questions 16-20. (1.0 point)

Tutor's opinion	Company projects
A. It would be very rewarding for the student.	**16.** Customer database.
B. It is too ambitious.	**17.** Online sales catalogue.
C. It would be difficult to evaluate.	**18.** Payroll.
D. It wouldn't be sufficiently challenging.	**19.** Stock inventory.
E. It is beyond the student's current ability.	**20.** Internal security.
F. It is already being done by another student.	
G. It would probably have the greatest impact on the company.	

II. LANGUAGE (6.0 points)

Write the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word or phrase that best completes each of the following sentences. (3.0 points)

21. Students _____ in the school auditorium are expected to prepare their presentations carefully before performing in front of the judging panel.

A. select **B.** selected **C.** selecting **D.** having selected

22. The archaeologists were able to uncover the ancient ruins _____ advanced imaging technology and detailed satellite maps.

A. by means of **B.** in case of **C.** in terms of **D.** on account of

23. The viral trend on social media _____ started with a single TikTok video posted by a high school student.

A. what **B.** it was **C.** was what **D.** it was what

24. The stories _____ focus on domestic problems they may have experienced themselves.

A. irregularly **B.** invariably **C.** unpredictably **D.** intermittently

25. _____ hundreds of people stranded during the chaotic exit from the packed music festival after the sudden storm.

A. It is estimated to be **B.** There is estimated to be
C. There are estimated to be **D.** It is estimated that

26. We know that we can always _____ her whenever urgent tasks arise because she never fails to deliver excellent results promptly.

A. look up **B.** count on **C.** turn off **D.** take after

27. On his desk _____, which he stands before and gazes at thoughtfully.

A. does the picture of us stand **B.** it is the picture of us
C. standing the pictures of us **D.** stands the picture of us

28. They moved into a _____ wooden cabin by the lake, enjoying a peaceful and picturesque environment during the weekend.

A. small charming old French **B.** charming small old French
C. French small old charming **D.** charming French old small

29. Our team _____ more aggressively. We lost the match by just one goal.

A. would have played **B.** should have played
C. must have been playing **D.** can have been playing

30. They stayed _____ about the outcome of the competition, believing their preparation and teamwork would eventually lead to success.

A. optimism **B.** optimistic **C.** optimistically **D.** optimize

31. _____ the deadline approaching rapidly, all the employees had no choice but to work overnight to complete the remaining assignments.

A. To **B.** With **C.** For **D.** By

32. In the _____ of security, personnel must wear an identity badge at all times.

A. requirement **B.** essence **C.** demand **D.** interest

33. She has been a(n) _____ advocate of women's rights throughout her life.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

A. outspoken **B.** quick-witted **C.** well-behaved **D.** uptight

34. They tried every method to fix the system before the deadline, but success was _____ impossible under those conditions.

A. virtually **B.** naturally **C.** extremely **D.** basically

35. Watson always wanted to learn French but never _____ taking classes because of his busy schedule.

A. went in for **B.** got round to **C.** brushed up on **D.** came up with

36. Many traditional cultural practices are gradually _____ as younger generations adopt modern lifestyles influenced by globalization and digital technology.

A. abolishing **B.** dissolving **C.** diminishing **D.** vanishing

37. Despite feeling rather unwell throughout the day, he decided to _____ and finish the urgent work before the evening deadline.

A. take the plunge **B.** hit the roof **C.** face the music **D.** bite the bullet

38. The fact that they were running out of money was a(n) _____ in the room that no one wanted to discuss.

A. horse **B.** elephant **C.** buffalo **D.** tiger

39. *During a classroom debate, students are weighing whether school uniforms should be mandatory in all high schools.*

- Mary: "Uniforms promote equality and reduce distractions. Don't you think we should make them compulsory for every student?"

- Peter: "_____. While equality matters, personal expression and comfort are also crucial for students' development."

A. I couldn't agree more with that suggestion

B. That's a point I partially agree with, but I'd argue otherwise

C. You must be joking; that's out of the question

D. Absolutely, uniforms are the best solution without doubt

40. *Martin and Robert are talking about technology.*

- **Romy:** "Applications of technology are very useful for education."
- **Ann:** "_____. They make learning much more effective."

A. I beg to differ **B.** I can agree with you more

C. It's hard to say **D.** You can say that again

III. READING (6.0 points)

Part 1. Write the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct option that best fits each of the numbered blanks. (2.0 points)

IS A "DIGITAL DETOX" A GOOD IDEA?

Looking for an unforgettable way to celebrate that special occasion? Well, the range of options open to today's youngster - or even oldster for that matter, is a far cry **(41)** _____ the traditional party or restaurant visit. No longer is it considered **(42)** _____ to invite your friends round, buy some food and get a baker to produce a cake. No, today's birthday boy or girl is looking for something out of the ordinary, **(43)** _____ from the outrageously expensive to the downright dangerous. Anything **(44)** _____, as long as it is unusual and impressive.

Top of this year's popular **(45)** _____ are as follows: taking some friends rally driving, helicopter lessons, plane trip and parachuting and hot air ballooning. Then, there is always group bungee jumping or taking your buddies on a stomach-churning, white water rafting **(46)** _____ down rapids.

The desire for adventurous celebration is not restricted to the young. I recently met an octogenarian who celebrated **(47)** _____ the milestone of eighty by having a flying lesson.

Of course, if you have the money, the world is your oyster. A well-heeled relation of mine flew fifty of his friends to a Caribbean island to mark the passing of his half century. Unfortunately, I was only a **(48)** _____ relation.

Undoubtedly, the more traditional forms of celebration do continue to satisfy the less extravagant or less adventurous among us. However, with my own half century **(49)** _____ on the horizon I would not say no to a weekend in Paris and a meal al the Eiffel Tower. I can **(50)** _____ dream. Perhaps, by the time I'm eighty, I'll be able to afford it.

41. **A.** at **B.** of **C.** with **D.** from

LIVEWORKSHEETS

42.	**A.** suffice	**B.** sufficiently	**C.** sufficiency	**D.** sufficient
43.	**A.** to range	**B.** ranged	**C.** ranging	**D.** range
44.	**A.** goes	**B.** comes	**C.** wins	**D.** takes
45.	**A.** experiments	**B.** extravagances	**C.** exposures	**D.** expenses
46.	**A.** cruise	**B.** voyage	**C.** ride	**D.** travel
47.	**A.** attaining	**B.** arriving	**C.** getting	**D.** reaching
48.	**A.** distant	**B.** remote	**C.** faraway	**D.** slight
49.	**A.** appearing	**B.** looming	**C.** darkening	**D.** showing
50.	**A.** however	**B.** but	**C.** nevertheless	**D.** anyway

Part 2. Read the passage below and fill each numbered blank with ONE suitable word. (2.0 points)

HEROIC RESCUE FROM BURNING A BUILDING

Firefighter Mike Armstrong has become a hero to the community overnight, after a video of him saving a young child **(51)** _____ a burning building was shared online and went viral. Armstrong was part of a team of firefighters **(52)** _____ were called to an apartment block in Hillside, Westfold when a fire **(53)** _____ out on Thursday evening.

The firefighters were told that everyone had already left the building, so they got to put out the flames. Then, Armstrong noticed **(54)** _____ small figure of a child standing on the seventh floor. He immediately climbed up the side of the building **(55)** _____ he reached the balcony where the child was standing, lifted her over his shoulder and climbed down to safety.

Unknown to our hero, a bystander filmed the brave rescue on a smartphone. He **(56)** _____ the video to a popular website, where it has since gathered over 3 million views. Although the faces of **(57)** _____ involved were hidden to protect their privacy, fires of this size are newsworthy events, and it did not take **(58)** _____ for viewers to piece together just who the mystery hero was.

Armstrong, however, has **(59)** _____ to say about his newfound fame. "I was just doing my job," he told our reporter. "I'm no more a hero than any other firefighter who was there that day. Everyone showed remarkable bravery in the **(60)** _____ of the fire."

Part 3. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions. (2.0 points)

SOURCE OF KNOWLEDGE

What counts as knowledge? What do we mean when we say that we know something? What is the status of different kinds of knowledge? In order to explore these questions, we are going to focus on one particular area of knowledge – medicine.

How do you know when you are ill? This may seem to be an absurd question. You know you are ill because you feel ill; your body tells you that you are ill. **Yet knowing you are ill is not always straightforward. Sometimes pain or discomfort comes from tiredness, overwork, or even a hangover.** At other times, disease may develop unnoticed until a late stage. So how do we know we are ill, and what counts as knowledge?

Think about this example. You feel unwell, suffering from a bad cough and ongoing fatigue. Perhaps it could be stress at work, or maybe you should give up smoking. You feel worse. You visit the doctor who listens to your chest and heart, takes your temperature and blood pressure, and then finally prescribes antibiotics for your cough.

Things do not improve but you struggle on thinking you should **pull yourself together**, perhaps things will ease off at work soon. A return visit to your doctor shocks you. This time the doctor, drawing on years of training and experience, diagnoses pneumonia. **This** means that you will need bed rest and a considerable time off work. The scenario is transformed. Although you still have the same symptoms, you no longer think that these are caused by pressure at work. You now have proof that you are ill. This is the result of the combination of your own subjective experience and the diagnosis of someone who has the status of a medical expert. You have a medically authenticated diagnosis and it appears that you are seriously ill; you know you are ill and have evidence upon which to base this knowledge.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

[I] This scenario shows many different sources of knowledge. For example, you decide to consult the doctor in the first place because you feel unwell – personal knowledge of your body. The doctor's judgment, however, rests on textbooks, laboratory reports, other experts, and long experience. **[II]**

One source of knowledge is the experience of our own bodies; the personal knowledge we have of changes that might be significant, as well as the subjective experience of pain and physical distress. **[III]** These experiences are mediated by other forms of knowledge such as the words we have available to describe our experience and the common sense of our families and friends as well as that drawn from popular culture. **[IV]** In recent years, Western media has strongly emphasized stress-related illness. Saying 'I'm stressed out' has become common in workplaces, shaping how symptoms are explained.

We might also rely on the observations of others who know us. Comments from friends and family such as 'you do look ill' or 'that's a bad cough' might be another source of knowledge. Complementary health practices, such as holistic medicine, produce their own sets of knowledge upon which we might also draw in deciding the nature and degree of our ill health and about possible treatments.

Perhaps the most influential and authoritative source of knowledge is the medical knowledge provided by the general practitioner. We expect the doctor to have access to expert knowledge. This is socially **sanctioned**. It would rarely be acceptable to tell an employer you were too unwell to work without a doctor's certificate. Other opinions – from healers, priests, or therapists – lack the same status. The knowledge of the medical sciences is privileged in this respect in contemporary Western culture. Medical practitioners are also seen as having the required expert knowledge that permits them legally to prescribe drugs and treatment to which patients would not. otherwise have access. However, there is a range of different knowledge upon which we draw when making decisions about our own state of health.

61. What is the primary focus of the passage?

A. The examination of how individuals and societies recognize and validate different forms of medical and non-medical knowledge.

B. The exploration of how knowledge about illness is established, interpreted, and legitimized through various personal and expert sources.

C. The discussion of how subjective experiences always outweigh professional diagnoses when determining the nature of illness.

D. The analysis of how cultural influences alone define people's understanding of health without reference to medical expertise.

62. Which of the following best paraphrases the underlined sentence in paragraph 2?

A. Feeling pain or fatigue does not always mean true illness, since other temporary conditions may cause similar symptoms.

B. Whenever people are exhausted or drink alcohol, it always proves that they are suffering from a serious disease.

C. Pain and discomfort are automatically reliable indicators that illness is present, regardless of lifestyle or other factors.

D. Symptoms of tiredness are always misleading, because they never indicate anything connected to actual medical problems.

63. The phrase **pull yourself together** in paragraph 2 is **OPPOSITE** in meaning to _____.

A. lose control of your feelings
B. stay calm and focused
C. keep going despite difficulties
D. manage your emotions carefully

64. The pronoun **This** in paragraph 2 refers to _____.

A. The worsening of workplace stress
B. The doctor's second prescription
C. The diagnosis of pneumonia
D. The continued feeling of discomfort

65. Which of the following statements best summarizes paragraph 5?

A. Knowledge of illness combines personal awareness with doctors' expertise built on training, other experts, lab reports, textbooks, and years of experience.

B. The paragraph argues that self-knowledge is sufficient and medical judgments mostly echo patients' feelings, making external evidence secondary at best.

C. It claims expert diagnoses rely exclusively on textbooks, rejecting input from other professionals, laboratories, or patients' initial observations entirely and experiences.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

D. The main point is that friends and family provide the most authoritative knowledge, while doctors simply certify what patients already believe.

66. Where in the passage does the following sentence best fit?

This contrast makes clear that while patients may sense illness subjectively, only professional expertise establishes recognized medical knowledge.

A. [I] **B. [II]** **C. [III]** **D. [IV]**

67. The word **sanctioned** in paragraph 8 is **CLOSEST** in meaning to _____.

A. forbidden **B.** punished **C.** allowed **D.** ignored

68. All of the following are **TRUE** according to the passage **EXCEPT** _____.

A. A confirmed medical diagnosis changes persistent symptoms from stress-related explanations to medical evidence of illness.

B. References in popular culture, like media reports on stress, influence the way people interpret physical conditions.

C. Holistic and alternative practices contribute their own frameworks of knowledge about illness and possible treatment.

D. Prescription medicines are available to patients without restrictions or the requirement of medical approval.

69. What can be inferred about the role of social acceptance in validating knowledge of illness?

A. Illness achieves official recognition only when it is confirmed through professional medical authority.

B. Comments from relatives and friends are considered more reliable than official diagnoses by medical professionals.

C. Employers accept long absences from work solely on the basis of personal self-diagnosis without certificates.

D. Popular culture alone determines how people define and understand the nature of their health.

70. Why does the author emphasize the doctor's second diagnosis of pneumonia?

A. To highlight the failure of antibiotics in treating stress-related illness after the doctor shocks you.

B. To show the difference between personal interpretation and expert confirmation.

C. To argue that patients should trust their own bodies over medical science.

D. To prove that illness is always caused by workplace pressure and blood pressure.

Part 4. Read the text and do the tasks that follow. (2.0 points)

INSECTS AND INSPIRED ARTIFICIAL ROBOTS

A. The creation of artificial devices with life-like characteristics has been pursued for over 2,000 years, beginning, as did so many things in our modern world, in Ancient Greece. For example, among the inventions of Hero of Alexandria were a windmill-operated pipe organ and a mechanical theatrical play.

B. With the raise of cybernetic approaches in the late 1940s and early 1950s, a wide variety of electromechanical machines designed to mimic biological processes and systems were constructed. Perhaps the best-known and most directly relevant to biorobotics is W. Gray Walters' robotic "tortoises" Elsie and Elmer. Walters was a physiologist who made important early contributions to electroencephalography and clinical neurophysiology. His tortoises were small mobile robots covered by a hard shell. The robots were driven by steerable motorized wheels and possessed a headlight, a light sensor, and a touch sensor that responded when the shell was hit. Their behavior was controlled by electronic circuit analogues of neural circuits. The behavioral repertoire of the tortoises included exploration, both positive and negative phototropism, and obstacle avoidance. The activation of these different behaviors in interaction with the robots' environment could produce a variety of behavioral sequences. Although originally designed to explore Walters' theories of brain function, the tortoises became objects of popular fascination in much the same way that ancient automata did.

C. The seeds of the modern renaissance of biorobotics were sown from the mid 1980s to mid 1990s. A central figure was Rodney Brooks, whose behavior-based robots showed that complex, flexible actions could arise from simple control systems interacting with their environment, demonstrated through insect-like walking machines. Around the same time, Raibert advanced hopping and legged robots, highlighting the role of energetics in balance and locomotion. Hirose, inspired by serpentine motion, built several snake-like robots for movement and manipulation. In the early 1990s, Beer, Quinn,

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Chiel, and Ritzmann created hexapod robots modeled directly on cockroach and stick insect anatomy and neural control. Progress also came from sensory studies: Franceschini designed a robotic compound eye from fly vision research, Webb modeled cricket phonotaxis, and Grasso developed lobster-inspired chemical orientation. Another line of work, led by Edelman and colleagues, built robots whose control systems drew from theories of human brain function.

D. There has been an explosion of work in biorobotics in recent years, with robotic vocal tracts, jaws, retinas, expressive faces, hands, arms, legs, etc. deployed on robotic worms, snakes, ants, flies, crickets, cockroaches, walking stick insects, dinosaurs, bats, lobsters, tuna, pickerel, turkeys, apes and humanoids. Thus, no brief survey could possibly do justice to the range of work being undertaken.

E. Spenko and colleagues created RiSE, a six-legged robot designed to climb vertical surfaces by imitating animal strategies. It employs bonding mechanisms modeled on gecko feet and interlocking structures from insect spines and claws. Its design follows principles observed in climbing animals: a sprawled posture keeps the body close to the wall, reducing the pitch-back moment; front legs pull inward while rear legs push outward to counter this effect; a long body lessens the effort required from the front limbs; and flexible legs and joints distribute contact forces evenly. Each of RiSE's six legs has two degrees of freedom, and the robot also carries a static tail that presses against the surface to reduce the pull-in force on the front legs. Movement is achieved with a wave gait, where only one leg is lifted at a time. Beyond its open-loop gait generator, RiSE uses several feedback controllers, including traction and normal force regulation. It also shows a pawing behavior that lets a foot reestablish grip if the first contact fails. Demonstrations confirm RiSE can climb trees, walls, and other vertical structures.

F. A striking case of biorobotic modeling comes from research on insect flight. Traditional aerodynamical analyses, successful with aircraft and larger animals, fail to explain how tiny insects generate lift. Their small wings, relatively slow speeds, and extremely rapid strokes make direct measurement nearly impossible. To overcome this, Dickinson and colleagues built a robotic wing with a 60 cm span, scaling it in both space and time, and placed it in mineral oil to reproduce the Reynolds number of fruit flies. Sensors at the wing base measured forces, while illuminated air bubbles revealed the surrounding flow. The experiments identified three main mechanisms of lift. First, leading-edge vortices generated during the power stroke maintained strong lift. Second, rapid rotation at the start and end of each stroke created additional circulation of air around the wing. Third, a process termed wake capture added force, as each new stroke collided with the swirling wake left by the previous one. Because the latter two depend on precise wing timing, the model suggests that insects can steer flight by fine-tuning subtle aspects of wing motion.

For questions 71-76, choose the most suitable headings for paragraphs A-F from the list of headings below. Write appropriate number (i-x) in boxes 1-6 on your answer sheet.

List of Headings	
i. A biorobotic model exploring insect flight **ii.** Modern practices of artificial device usage **iii.** Robotic climber better than gecko **iv.** Insect fight inspires the applications of steering operation **v.** Prosperity of biorobot family **vi.** The revival of modern biorobotics **vii.** Combine machines and environment **viii.** The advent of robots and their effects on modern society **ix.** The most famous biorobot in early days **x.** Bionics device is not a modern conception	**71.** Paragraph A **72.** Paragraph B **73.** Paragraph C **74.** Paragraph D **75.** Paragraph E **76.** Paragraph F

LIVEWORKSHEETS

For questions 77-80, complete the summary below, using NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS from the passage for each answer.

Recent progress in biologically inspired design is exemplified by RiSE, a robotic climber that uses **(77)** _____ comparable to those of gecko feet, together with interlocking structures derived from insects. Its architecture follows climbing principles observed in nature: a sprawled posture minimizes pitch-back, the front legs pull inward while the rear legs push outward, and elongated body proportions lessen the effort required of the forelimbs. To further reduce the mechanical demand on its front legs, RiSE depends on a stationary **(78)** _____ that presses firmly against vertical surfaces, thereby stabilizing the body during ascent.

In aerodynamics research, Dickinson and colleagues turned to a robotic wing, placing it in **(79)** _____ so that it could reproduce the Reynolds number typical of small insects in flight. Besides vortices and wing rotation, a third mechanism called **(80)** _____ was discovered, occurring when each stroke interacts with the airflow created previously.

IV. WRITING (4.0 points)

Part 1. Rewrite each of the following sentences in such a way that it has a similar meaning to the original one. (1.0 point)

81. "Remember to lock the front door carefully before leaving," she said to him.

→ ***She reminded*** .....

82. I would prefer him not to have said all those embarrassing things about me.

→ ***I'd sooner*** .....

83. It began to rain almost immediately after our arrival at the resort.

→ ***Scarcely*** .....

84. The manager ignored the minor mistakes in the report. **(TURNED)**

→ ***The manager*** .....

85. His description of the incident was completely different from what really happened. **(RELATION)**

→ ***His description of the incident*** .....

Part 2. Essay writing (3.0 points)

Write an essay of at least 250 words about the following topic:

It is common these days to see celebrities advertising different products. Some people say that the disadvantages of this trend outweigh the advantages. To what extent, do you agree or disagree with this statement?

……Hết……

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

*(Thí sinh **không** sử dụng tài liệu; Giám thị **không** giải thích gì thêm)*

LIVEWORKSHEETS