PART A. LISTENING (2.0 POINTS)

Hướng dẫn phần thi nghe hiểu:

- Nội dung phần nghe gồm 03 phần, mỗi thí sinh được nghe 2 lần, đĩa CD tự chạy 2 lần.
- Mở đầu và kết thúc phần nghe có tín hiệu nhạc.
- Hướng dẫn làm bài chi tiết cho thí sinh (bằng Tiếng Anh) đã có trong bài nghe.

SECTION 1: (1.0p)

Questions 1-5: The housing officer takes some details from the girl. Complete the following form with NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER for each answer. You will hear the conversation TWICE.

PERSONAL DETAILS FOR HOMESTAY APPLICATION

First name	(1) _____
Family name	Yuichini
Gender	Female
Age	28
Passport number	(2) _____
Nationality	Japanese
Homestay time	(3) _____
Course enrolled	(4) _____
Length of the course	(5) _____

Question 6: Mark TWO letters that represent the correct answer.

Which kind of family does the girl prefer?

A. A family with many animals or pets

B. A big family with many young children

C. A family without smokers or drinkers

D. A family without any pets

Question 7-10: Fill in the blanks with NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS for each answer.

Although the girl is not a vegetarian, she doesn't eat a lot of meat. Her favorite food is (7) _____.

The girl has given up playing handball. Now, she just plays (8) _____ with her friends at weekends.

The girl does not like the bus because they are always late. She prefers (9) _____.

The girl can get the information about the homestay family that she wants (10) _____.

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SECTION 2: You will hear a conversation between a girl called Julia and her father, about choosing a course at university. Listen and decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F). You will hear the conversation TWICE. (0.5p)

1. Julia wants to choose a course as soon as possible.
2. Julia's father thinks that studying business may be boring.
3. Julia's father thinks she might find studying business too difficult.
4. Julia is confident about her math.
5. Julia is keen to consider her father's suggestion.

SECTION 3: You will hear an interview with a man who is about to go on a trip into outer space. Choose the best answer (A, B or C). You will hear the recording TWICE. (0.5p)

1. What is Grant most looking forward to on his flight?

A. taking off from Earth
B. seeing the Earth from space
C. leaving the Earth's atmosphere

2. When asked if he is scared, Grant

A. denies this strongly.
B. insists that he's overcome his fear.
C. suggests that this is a normal thing to feel.

3. What will Grant be responsible for during the flight?

A. providing a commentary for the media
B. observing what the crew members do
C. operating some of the controls

4. Grant feels that the term 'space tourism'

A. gives people the wrong idea about what he's doing.
B. makes what he's doing sound attractive to people.
C. leads people to doubt whether he's really going.

5. Grant thinks that in the future,

A. many people will be able to afford space flights.
B. more companies will be organizing space trips.
C. most spaceflights will take paying passengers.

PART B. GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY (2.0 POINTS)

I. Circle the letter A, B, C or D to complete each of the following sentences. (1.0p)

1. Many people choose to buy houses in the suburbs _____ they can avoid the noise and pollution in the city.

A. because **B.** so that **C.** so **D.** although

2. I can remember _____ you about this three times already.

A. telling **B.** to tell **C.** told **D.** tell

3. Since all vehicles were banned from the city centre, the air has been safe _____ pollution.

A. about **B.** apart from **C.** from **D.** against

4. Nobody knows who invented the wheel, _____?

A. do they **B.** don't they **C.** does it **D.** doesn't it

5. This is not_____ the last one we stayed in.

A. as a comfortable hotel as **B.** as comfortable the hotel as
C. as the comfortable hotel as **D.** as comfortable a hotel as

6. A survey on alternative sources of energy _____ out by those scientists will be reported to the public next week.

A. which carried **B.** carried **C.** which is carrying **D.** carrying

7. **Linda:** "What an attractive hair style you have got, Mary!" - **Mary:** "_____."

A. Thank you very much. I am afraid. **B.** You are telling a lie.
C. Thank you for your compliment. **D.** I don't like your sayings.

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8. Tim looks so frightened and upset. He _____something terrible.

A. must experience **B.** can have experienced

C. should have experienced **D.** must have experienced

9. With the weekend free, we decided to take a two-day _____ to the nearest island.

A. travel **B.** flight **C.** journey **D.** trip

10. In some countries, many old-aged parents like to live in a nursing home. They want to _____ independent lives.

A. give **B.** lead **C.** take **D.** see

II. Give the correct form of the words in capital letters. Write your answers in the blanks. (0.5p)

Bringing up children

Parents vary greatly in their degree of strictness or indulgence towards their children. Some may be especially strict in money matters; others are severe over times of coming home at night, punctuality for meals or personal (1.CLEAN) _____. In general, the controls imposed represent the needs of the parents and the values of the community as much as the child's own happiness and well-being.

With regard to the development of moral standards in the growing child, (2.CONSISTENT) _____ is very important in parental teaching. To forbid a thing one day and excuse it the next is no foundation for (3.MORAL) _____. Also, parents should realize that *"example is better than precept"*. If they are hypocritical and do not practise what they preach, their children may grow confused and (4. EMOTION) _____ insecure when they grow old enough to think for themselves, and realize they have been, to some extent, deceived. A sudden awareness of a marked difference between their parents' ethics and their morals can be a dangerous (5. DISILLUSION) _____.

III. Fill in each space provided in each sentence below with the correct form of one phrasal verb given. Each phrasal verb can be used ONCE only. (0.5p)

break down	make up for	wear out	take after	take on
throw around	go over	give away	get off	bring in

1. I've been wearing these shoes for years and they're beginning _____.
2. Our car _____ at the side of the highway in the snowstorm.
3. She _____ her father; everyone says how alike they are!
4. The government is planning _____ a law banning hunting.
5. The team were eager _____ the loss of the previous match.
6. Remember to _____ your test paper to check for grammar and spelling mistakes.
7. If you don't _____ those invitations_____ today, they will never arrive on time.
8. She unintentionally _____ the secret of the surprise party.
9. He _____ books and papers _____ the room whilst trying to find her passport and her cheque book.
10. I don't think he _____ the new project unless we offer him more money.

PART C. READING (2.5 POINTS)

I. Read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each space. (0.5p)

SINGALONG

There was a time in Britain when 'singalong' meant going to the pub and singing traditional songs accompanied by a pianist but that changed in the 1980s when karaoke nights were first (1) _____ and people sang popular songs to recorded backing music. The latest craze in singalong takes the idea to a new (2) _____ with singalong evenings in the theatres with (3) _____of other people while watching classic musical films like The Sound of Music. Costumes are not compulsory but they are (4) _____ recommended and there is great inventiveness on display.

The evening begins with a live show (5) _____ the host warms the audience up, judges a fancy dress competition and (6) _____ the prizes. The audience then sit back and watch the film with the lyrics of

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the songs on the screen and sing at the top of their (7) _____.

Now the fashion has even (8)_____ to opera so that when Puccini's Turandot played at Covent Garden Opera House last year the chorus master gave the crowds outside (9) _____ on twelve outdoor screens a lesson in how to sing along to Nessun Dormo, the opera's best (10)_____aria.

1. **A.** presented	**B.** admitted	**C.** attached	**D.** introduced
2. **A.** level	**B.** point	**C.** degree	**D.** part
3. **A.** quantities	**B.** loads	**C.** numbers	**D.** amounts
4. **A.** exceedingly	**B.** awfully	**C.** highly	**D.** extremely
5. **A.** how	**B.** when	**C.** in which	**D.** that
6. **A.** includes	**B.** deals	**C.** serves	**D.** awards
7. **A.** mouths	**B.** voices	**C.** hearts	**D.** heads
8. **A.** spread	**B.** distributed	**C.** stretched	**D.** multiplied
9. **A.** watched	**B.** to watch	**C.** who watched	**D.** watching
10 **A.** familiar	**B.** memorable	**C.** known	**D.** common

II. Read the following passage and circle the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions. (0.5p)

People who enjoy skiing dream of skiing in exotic places. These days they don't have to limit themselves to just the Rocky Mountains or the Swiss Alps. Now they can ski in Dubai as well! That's right. Dubai, the most populated city in the United Arab Emirates, has a ski resort.

Ski Dubai opened for business in 2005. Other than being the world's third largest indoor ski facility, Ski Dubai has a number of things to amaze visitors. First and foremost, this ski facility was built in a place where there are no natural hills and it never snows. While the desert outdoors can reach 45°C in the summer, the slopes of Ski Dubai are kept at a cool -2°C all year round.

Like any other ski resort, Ski Dubai has a chairlift and ski instructors. It also boasts a Swiss style café on the slopes where skiers can rest and warm up. However, that's not all. Along with being able to enjoy the five indoor slopes, including a black diamond slope, visitors are welcome to build snowmen in a designated area. Children can also enjoy snowball fights in the snowball throwing gallery, or they can explore a snow cavern filled with amazing things for kids to see and do.

As if all of that were not enough, it is also possible for guests to experience falling snow **from time to time**. When it is time to make new snow inside the facility, the temperature drops to -8°C. Then snow guns shoot out chilled water to make a cloud near the ceiling. Tiny particles of ice are shot into the cloud to form snow crystals. This manmade snow falls from the ceiling on excited guests below. When Raed Al Yousofi, a guest at Ski Dubai, experienced his first snowfall, he said, "It's very strange but wonderful." That is certainly an apt description of Ski.

1. What is the main idea of this reading?

A. What Ski Dubai has
B. Where the idea of Ski Dubai came from
C. Who made Ski Dubai possible
D. Why Ski Dubai needed to be built

2. The word "**from time to time**" in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to _____

A. usually **B.** often **C.** sometimes **D.** rarely

3. Which of the following is NOT found at Ski Dubai?

A. A black diamond slope
B. A place to eat inside the facility
C. A place to just play in the snow
D. A slope with a ski jump

4. What happens when the facility needs to make new snow?

A. A cloud is made above the slopes.
B. All the guests are asked to exit.
C. Chilled water is put on the slopes.
D. Particles of ice are mixed with real snow.

5. Which of the following can be inferred about Raed Al Yousofi?

A. He is good at winter sports.
B. He had never seen snow before.
C. He used to live in a cold country.
D. He works at Ski Dubai.

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III. Fill in each blank with ONE suitable word. Write the words in the spaces provided. (0.7p).

Let's take a "selfie"

As every linguist knows, most of the languages are in a state of constant change. Over the course of time, old words die out and (1) _____ words are adopted. As far as the English language is concerned, (2)_____ such newcomer on the scene is the term "selfie", which refers to a self-portrait photograph that the owner usually intends to post on a social networking site. The term has experienced a relatively short period in circulation, according to the media, with the earliest known usage (3) _____ been recorded in 2002 somewhere in Australia. Since that time, however, (4) _____ popularity has soared, and a small number of related terms, such as "helfie", have also (5) _____ the headlines. For anyone who's wondering, this refers to a picture of someone's hair. Although neither of these terms would be known at all (6) _____ the help of social media sites, they just go to show what inventive people youngsters can be and (7) _____ quickly a niche word can become mainstream.

IV. Read the following passage and do the tasks that follow. (0.8 p)

THE HISTORY OF A COOL IMAGE

Section A.

The history of sunglasses can be traced back to ancient Rome around the year AD 60, where the Emperor Nero is said to have watched gladiator fights whilst holding up polished emerald-green gems to his eyes, thus reducing the effect of the sun's glare. The very first actual recorded evidence of the use of sunglasses can be found from a painting by Tommaso da Modena in Italy, 1352, showing a person wearing sunglasses.

Earlier, around the twelfth century in China, sunglasses were worn by court judges, not to protect their eyes from the sun, but in order to conceal any expressions in their eyes as it was important to keep their thoughts and opinions secret until the end of each trial. These were flat panes of quartz that had been polished smooth and then smoked to give their tint.

It was not until 1430 that prescription glasses were first developed in Italy to correct vision, and these early rudimentary spectacles soon found their way to China, where they were again tinted by smoke to be used by the judges. The frames were carved out of either ivory or tortoiseshell, and some were quite ornate. During the 17th century, prescription glasses were being used in England to help elderly long-sighted people to see better. The Spectacle Makers Company was founded in England, which started manufacturing prescription glasses for the public and whose motto was "A Blessing to the Aged".

Section B.

The development of sunglasses, however, remained static until the work of James Ayscough, who was known for his work on microscopes in London around 1750. He experimented with blue and green tinted lenses, believing they could help with certain vision problems. These were not sunglasses, however, as he was not concerned with protecting the eyes from the sun's rays.

Prescription spectacles continued to be developed over the next few decades, especially regarding the design of the spectacle frames and how to get them to sit comfortably on the nose. The frames were made from leather,

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bone, ivory, tortoiseshell and metal, and were simply propped or balanced on the nose. The early arms or sidepieces of the frames first appeared as strips of ribbon that looped around the backs of the ears. Rather than loops, the Chinese added ceramic weights to the ends of the ribbons which dangled down behind the tops of the ears. Solid sidepieces finally arrived in 1730, invented by Edward Scarlett.

Section C.

Sunglasses, as we know them today, were first introduced by Sam Foster in America, 1929. These were the first sunglasses designed specifically to protect people's eyes from the harmful sun's rays. He founded the Foster Grant Company, and sold the first pair of Foster Grant sunglasses on the boardwalk by the beaches in Atlantic City, New Jersey. These were the first mass-produced sunglasses, and from this year onwards, sunglasses really began to take off.

Section D.

In 1936, Edwin H Land patented the Polaroid filter for making polarized sunglasses. This type of tint reduces glare reflected from surfaces, such as water. Later in that same year, Ray-Ban took the design of pilots' sunglasses further by producing the aviator style sunglasses that we know today, using this recently invented polarized lens technology. The edge of the frame characteristically drooped away at the edges by the cheeks in a sort of tear drop shape, to give a full all-round protection to the pilots' eyes, who regularly had to glance down towards the aircraft's instrument panel. The polarized lens reduced the glare from light reflected off the instrument panel. Pilots were given these sunglasses free of charge, but in 1937 the general public were allowed to purchase this aviator-style model that "banned" the sun's rays as Ray-Ban sunglasses.

Section E.

In 1960, Foster Grant started a big advertising campaign to promote sunglasses, and pretty soon famous film stars and pop stars started wearing sunglasses as part of their image. The public began to adopt this new fashion of wearing sunglasses, not just to protect their eyes from bright light, but also as a way of looking good. Today, sunglasses are continuing to be improved with efficient UV blocking tints, cutting out all the harmful ultra-violet light. Various coloured tints are now available and, of course, the frame styles are very varied and exciting. Now you can really make a statement with your fashion sunglasses, transforming your image or creating a new one. Designer sunglasses have certainly come a long way in just a few years, and now not only protect our eyes from the harmful sun's rays, but are also an important fashion accessory - and it all started nearly 2,000 years ago with the Roman Emperor Nero!

Choose the correct headings for sections A- E from the list of headings below. Write your answers in the boxes provided.

List of Headings	1. Section A
i The arrival of modern sunglasses	2. Section B
ii The use of sunglasses in early courts	3. Section C
iii New developments in sunglasses lenses	4. Section D
iv The introduction of sidepieces on sunglasses	5. Section E
v Advertising campaigns for sunglasses	
vi The origins and early history of sunglasses	
vii Ways in which sunglasses have become trendy	
viii How the physical shape of early sunglasses developed	

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Do the following statements agree with the information given in the reading passage? Write your answers in the boxes provided.

Write:

YES if the statement agrees with the claims of the writer.

NO if the statement contradicts the claims of the writer.

NOT GIVEN if it is impossible to say what the writer thinks about this.

6. Early Chinese sunglasses were worn to correct the wearer's eyesight.
7. The work of James Ayscough had a profound effect on the development of modern lenses.
8. Sam Foster's sunglasses were the first to be made for a mass market.

1. Section A:	2. Section B:	3. Section C:	4. Section D:
5. Section E:	6.	7.	8.

PART D. WRITING (2.5 POINTS)

I. Rewrite each of the following sentences in such a way that it has the same meaning as the first sentence, using the cues at the beginning of each sentence. (0.5p)

1. They were late for the meeting because of the heavy snow.

→ But for _____.

2. "Please don't drive so fast!" Ann begged her friend.

→ Ann insisted _____.

3. The quality of life of people in the countryside has also been improved significantly.

→ There has _____.

4. He had no idea how difficult the exercise would be until he was half way through it.

→ Only when _____.

5. The storm blew the roof off the house.

→ The house had _____.

II. 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. You must use between two and six words, including the word given. (0.5p)

1. Help was urgently needed in the flooded area of the country. (**NEED**)

→They were _____ in the flooded area of the country.

2. The new film was barely similar to the book I had read. (**BORE**)

→The new film _____ the book I had read.

3. I'm not in the right mood to work now. I'll take a walk first. (**FRAME**)

→ I'm not _____ to work now. I'll take a walk first.

4. Leaving school made me realise that my childhood was over. (**BROUGHT**)

→Leaving school _____ me that my childhood was over.

5. We must take as much advantage as possible of any opportunity to speak English. (**MOST**)

→ We have to _____ any opportunity to speak English.

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III. Write an essay on the following topic (1.5p)

In many countries today, the eating habit and lifestyle of children are different from those of previous generations. Some people say this does more harm than good.

To what extent do you agree or disagree with this opinion?

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience.

Your writing must be between 200 and 220 words

--THE END--

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