

**SECTION I: LISTENING (3.0 POINTS) (You will hear twice for each part)**

**Part 1: Questions from 1 to 6. (1,2 points -0.2/ each)**

**You will hear a radio interview with a man called Robin Marshall, who has written a book about Argentina. Choose the correct answer from A, B or C for each of the following questions.**

1. What was Robin's job in Argentina?  
A. translator      B. tour guide      C. travelling salesman
2. On Robin's last trip to Argentina, the weather was \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. colder than he expected.  
B. suitable for what he planned.  
C. different from the forecasts he heard.
3. What did Robin buy from the market he \_\_\_\_?  
A. a picture visited      B. a chair      C. a record
4. How did Robin feel during the dance performance he saw?  
A. He wanted to get up and dance.  
B. He wished he had continued his dance classes.  
C. He was sad he didn't dance well
5. What did Robin do while he stayed in the village?  
A. He went on a bus tour.      B. He went into the forest.      C. He went on a river trip.
6. What did Robin like about his favourite place?  
A. the wildlife      B. the views      C. the peace

**Part 2: Questions from 7 to 15. (1.8 point - 0.2/ each)**

**Listen to the recording twice. Complete the form below. Write no more than two words or a number for each answer.**

## HEALTH CLUB CUSTOMER RESEARCH

Example	Answer
<b>Name:</b>	Selina Thompson
<b>Occupation:</b>	(7) .....
<b>Age group:</b>	(8) .....
<b>Type of membership:</b>	(9) .....
<b>Length of membership:</b>	(10) ..... years
<b>Why joined:</b>	Recommended by a (11) .....
<b>Visits to club per month:</b>	Eight (on an average)
<b>Facility used most:</b>	(12) .....
<b>Facility not used (If any):</b>	Tennis courts (because reluctant to pay)
<b>Suggestions for improvements:</b>	Have more (13) .....

	Install (14) ..... in the gym.
	Open (15) ..... later at weekends.

## SECTION II: LEXICO – GRAMMAR (7.0 POINTS)

### Part 1: Questions from 16 to 35. (3.0 points - 0.15/ each)

Choose the best answer to each question.

16. If you go on \_\_\_\_\_ me like this, I will never be able to finish writing my report.  
**A.** disturbing      **B.** afflicting      **C.** concerning      **D.** affecting

17. Turn off this machine, please. The harsh sound really \_\_\_\_\_ me crazy.  
**A.** takes      **B.** worries      **C.** drives      **D.** bothers

18. Everyone knew that \_\_\_\_\_ this task would require a considerable effort.  
**A.** working      **B.** engaging      **C.** making      **D.** completing

19. Mr. Tanner did his best to fix the faulty oven, but his \_\_\_\_\_ at repairing electrical devices wasn't good enough to succeed.  
**A.** service      **B.** skill      **C.** technique      **D.** craft

20. Judy didn't \_\_\_\_\_ for a second to agree to Mike's proposal as she had been in love with the boy for a long time  
**A.** decide      **B.** linger      **C.** hesitate      **D.** await

21. Don't get so nervous about his coming late. When you get to know him better, you'll learn to take it \_\_\_\_\_  
**A.** easy      **B.** loose      **C.** nice      **D.** fine

22. The inconsiderate driver was \_\_\_\_\_ for parking his vehicle in the wrong place.  
**A.** inflicted      **B.** condemned      **C.** harassed      **D.** fined

23. The idea to \_\_\_\_\_ a visit to the local council residence was welcomed by all the visitors.  
**A.** do      **B.** pay      **C.** go      **D.** walk

24. His \_\_\_\_\_ of the safety regulations really can't be ignored any longer.  
**A.** disregard      **B.** unfamiliarity      **C.** carelessness      **D.** inattention

25. Let's \_\_\_\_\_ the place, it looks so gloomy and unpleasant.  
**A.** miss      **B.** abandon      **C.** depart      **D.** disappear

26. What you are saying is quite \_\_\_\_\_, so give us, please, more details on the situation.  
**A.** famous      **B.** accustomed      **C.** obvious      **D.** familiar

27. None of us has ever \_\_\_\_\_ of taking any rash steps against illegal broadcasting.  
**A.** declared      **B.** persisted      **C.** approved      **D.** concluded

28. The student was \_\_\_\_\_ of understanding the theory even after the professor's profound explanation.  
**A.** incompetent      **B.** incapable      **C.** helpless      **D.** unsuccessful

29. Patrick is too \_\_\_\_\_ a gambler to resist placing a bet on the final game.  
**A.** instant      **B.** spontaneous      **C.** compulsive      **D.** continuous

30. The government have tried to \_\_\_\_\_ the price of petrol, but they failed.  
**A.** bring on      **B.** put in      **C.** bring down      **D.** get over

31. Never \_\_\_\_\_ such a magnificent firework display.  
**A.** have I seen before      **B.** have before seen I  
**C.** have before I seen      **D.** before have I seen

32. \_\_\_\_\_ back to her hometown, Julia found everything new and attractive.  
**A.** When arrived      **B.** As she arrives      **C.** On arriving      **D.** On arrival

33. I have had such important decisions \_\_\_\_\_ for the last three months  
**A.** to do      **B.** to make      **C.** to give      **D.** to put

34. By the time you \_\_\_\_\_ the shopping, I'll be ready.

A. did

B. will have done

C. have done

D. will do

35. \_\_\_\_\_ to the national park before, Sue was amazed to see the geyser.

A. Being not

B. Not having been

C. Not being

D. Having not been

#### Part 2: Questions from 36 to 45. (2 points - 0.2/ each)

Use the correct form of the word in brackets to complete each sentence.

36. ..... is a very serious problem in many countries. (employ)

37. First ..... are extremely important in the interview process. (impress)

38. The lizards are classed as an ..... species in my country. (danger)

39. Several ..... have been killed by their own bombs. (terror)

40. Many people are very concerned about the ..... of the rainforests. (destroy)

41. The recently political struggles could threaten the peace and ..... of the region. (stable)

42. His attitudes towards our teacher today are completely ..... (defend)

43. As a student she lived very ..... , rarely going out and buying very few clothes. (economic)

44. I didn't know who it was- with a mask on she was completely ..... (recognise)

45. The new film was ..... good. (exception)

#### Part 3: Questions from 46 to 50. (1 points - 0.2/ each)

Each of the following sentences has an error. Find the errors and correct them.

46. The Department of Foreign Languages are not located in the new block.

47. The vase has the same design, but it is different shaped from that one.

48. Labor Day is always celebrated on first Monday in September.

49. Before the nineteenth century it was rarely to find organized systems of adult education.

50. Exercising well is as important to your health as sleep and eating correctly.

#### Part 4: Questions from 51 to 55. (1 point - 0.2/ each)

Fill in each blank with a suitable preposition.

51. Sharon did not attend the meeting because she was ..... the weather.

52. He is intent on passing the examination, but I'm doubtful ..... his chances.

53. Following recent optimism ..... rising sales we have decided to sell products outside Europe.

54. There is no comparison ..... the losses we made last year to the disaster of this year!

55. There has been a lot of opposition ..... our decision to cut jobs next year.

### SECTION III: READING (6.0 POINTS)

#### Part 1. Questions 56 to 65 (2 points - 0.2/ each)

Read the passage below and choose the best answer to each question.

More than two hundred years ago, the term “environmental pollution” was quite strange to people. They lived healthily, drank (56) ..... water, and breathed fresh air. In those days, industry was not well-developed. Nowadays, the (57) ..... is quite different. The world today is faced with many (58) ..... threats. The most dangerous threat of all is war, and after the threat of war is (59) ..... . People all over the world are worried about things that are happening to the environment. Actually, it is man that is (60) ..... the surroundings with many kinds of wastes from the devices that make human lives more comfortable and convenient. Everybody knows that cars emit dangerous gases that cause poisonous (61) ..... and cancer, but no one wants to travel on foot or by bicycles. Manufactures know that (62) ..... from factories make water and (63) ..... polluted, but they do not want to spend a lot of their money on (64) ..... the wastes safely. (65) ..... rubbish is bad for our health, but no one wants to spend time burying it. Is it worth talking a lot about pollution?

56. A. fresh

B. pure

C. clean

D. boiled

57. A. situation	B. case	C. circumstance	D. occasion
58. A. chief	B. significant	C. major	D. main
59. A. contamination	B. pollution	C. dirtying	D. poisoning
60. A. poisoning	B. destroying	C. dirtying	D. contaminating
61. A. steam	B. vapor	C. air	D. moisture
62. A. wastes	B. junks	C. garbage	D. litters
63. A. land	B. ground	C. soil	D. earth
64. A. solving	B. dealing	C. processing	D. treating
65. A. throwing	B. scattering	C. distributing	D. pouring

**Part 2. Questions 66 – 75 (2.0 points - 0.2/ each)**

**Read the passage below and choose the best answer to each question**

Continents and ocean basins represent the largest identifiable bodies on Earth. On the solid portions of the planet, the second most prominent features are flat plains, elevated plateaus, and large mountain ranges. In geography, the term “continent” refers to the surface of continuous landmasses that together comprise about 29.2% of the planet’s surface. On the other hand, another definition is prevalent in the general use of the term that deals with extensive mainland, such as Europe or Asia, that actually represent one very large landmass. Although all continents are **bounded** by water bodies or high mountain ranges, isolated mainland, such as Greenland and India-Pakistan areas are called subcontinents. In some circles, the distinction between continents and large islands lies almost exclusively in the size of particular landmass.

The analysis of compression and tension in the earth’s crust has determined that continental structures are composed of layers that underlie continental shelves. A great deal of disagreement among geologists surrounds the issue of exactly how many layers underlie each landmass because of their distinctive mineral and chemical composition. It is also quite possible that the ocean floor rests on the top of unknown continents that have not yet been explored. The continental crust is believed to have been formed by means of a chemical reaction when lighter materials separated from heavier ones, thus settling at various levels within the crust. Assisted by the measurements of the **specifics** within crust formations by means of monitoring earthquakes, geologists can speculate that a chemical split occurred to form the atmosphere, sea water, and the crust before it solidified many centuries ago.

Although each continent has its special features, all consist of various combinations of components that include shields, mountain belts, intracratonic basins, margins, volcanic plateaus, and block vaulted belts. The basic differences among continents lie in the proportion and the composition of these features relative to the continent size. Climatic zones have a crucial effect on the weathering and formation of the surface features, soil erosion, soil deposition, land formation, vegetation, and human activities.

Mountain belts are elongated narrow zones that have a characteristic folded sedimentary organization of layers. They are typically produced during substantial crustal movements, which generate faulting and mountain building. When continental margins collide, the rise of a marginal edge leads to the formation of large mountain ranges, as explained by the plate tectonic theory. **This process** also accounts for the occurrence of mountain belts in ocean basins and produces **evidence** for the ongoing continental plate evolution.

**66. What does this passage mainly discuss?**

A. Continental drift and division	B. Various definitions of the term “continent”
C. Continental structure and crust	D. Scientific analyses of continental crusts

**67. According to the passage, how do scientists define continents?**

A. As masses of land without divisions	B. As extensive bodies of land
C. As the largest identifiable features	D. As surgical compositions and ranges

68. In the first paragraph, the word “**bounded**” is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. covered      B. convened      C. delimited      D. dominated

69. The author of the passage implies that the disagreement among scientists is based on the fact that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. each continent has several planes and shelves  
B. continents have various underlying layers of crust  
C. continents undergo compression and experience tension  
D. continents have different chemical make up

70. The word “**specifies**” in the second paragraph is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. specialties      B. speculations      C. exact details      D. precise movements

71. The author of the passage implies that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. it is not known exactly how the continental crust was formed  
B. geologists have neglected the exploration of the ocean floor  
C. scientists have concentrated on monitoring earthquakes  
D. the earth’s atmosphere split into water and solids

72. According to the passage, what are the differences in the structure of continents?  
A. The proportional size of continents to one another  
B. Ratios of major components and their comparative size  
C. The distinctive features of their elements  
D. Climatic zones and their effect on the surface features

73. In the last paragraph, the phrase “**This process**” refers to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. continental collision      B. mountain ranges  
C. the rise of margins      D. plate tectonic theory

74. The author of the passage implies that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the process of mountain formation has not been accounted for  
B. mountain ranges on the ocean floor lead to surface mountain building  
C. faulting and continental margins are parts of plate edges  
D. the process of continent formation has not been completed

75. The word “**evidence**” in the last line is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. eventually      B. confirmation      C. exemplification      D. challenge

**Part 3: Questions 76 – 85. (2.0 points- 0.2/ each).**

**Read the text and think of the word which best fits each gap.**

Fire was very important to man. He needed fire to (76) ..... himself warm at night. He used fire to cook his food. He used fire to (77) ..... away enemies and wild animals. In some parts of the world he used fire to signal messages. Red Indians, for (78) ....., used fire to make smoke signals. In some (79) ..... countries people lit fire to warn their friends of danger. Fire was (80) ..... used to give light. Before the invention of the oil (81) ....., men used burning sticks as torches. And before man discovered gas (82) ..... electricity, he hung small fires in wire baskets from posts to light the streets. One man even used fire to (83) ..... the time. He invented a candle clock. He made a candle that took exactly twelve hours to burn. Then he marked this candle in twelve (84) ..... parts. He lit the candle and could tell the time by counting the number of parts left of the burning candle. But the candle clock (85) ..... not always work well. If there was a wind blowing on the candle, the flame burned too quickly.

**SECTION IV. WRITING (4 POINTS)**

**Part 1: Questions 86 – 95. (2 points- 0.2/ each)**

**Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it means the same as the sentence printed before it.**

86. She is shy. That's why she didn't go to your party last night.

↗ If .....

87. Although he is industrious, he hasn't succeeded.

↗ Industrious .....

88. "You are wearing a beautiful dress today!" Susan said to Mary.

↗ Susan complimented

89. "Don't leave the house until I get back, William," his mother said.

↗ William's mother told .....

90. My protests were ignored by everybody.

↗ Nobody took .....

91. We left quietly so that we wouldn't disturb her.

↗ So as .....

92. I haven't enjoyed myself so much for years.

↗ It's .....

93. How long is it since they bought the car?

↗ When .....

94. He has helped me many times with my homework.

↗ Many a .....

95. Although he is young, he has won the Nobel Prize.

↗ Young .....

#### Part 2: Questions 96 – 105. (2 points - 0.2/ each)

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.

96. They are demolishing the old town hall on Friday. (pulled)

↗ The old town hall is ..... on Friday.

97. I was angry when Sandra was rude to me this morning. (made)

↗ Sandra's rudeness ..... temper this morning.

98. I'm not like my grandfather, who could play the piano really well. (after)

↗ I ..... my grandfather, who could play the piano really well.

99. I'm going to throw away all those old newspapers tomorrow. (rid)

↗ I'm going to ..... all those old newspapers tomorrow.

100. Peter has always admired his uncle for everything he has achieved. (looked)

↗ Peter has ..... his uncle for everything he has achieved.

101. I couldn't remember the way there, so I got a taxi. (forgotten)

↗ I ..... get there, so I got a taxi.

102. I'm not going to tolerate this untidiness any longer. (up)

↗ I have no ..... this untidiness any longer.

103. It's ages since my sister and I had an argument. (out)

↗ My sister and I ..... ages.

104. John has caught a cold recently. (down)

↗ John has ..... a cold recently.

105. I was really bored by the film last night. (found)

↗ I ..... last night.

--- THE END ---

Thí sinh không được sử dụng tài liệu

Giám thị không giải thích gì thêm