

I. LISTENING (2.0 points)

PART 1. *You will hear people talking in eight different situations. Listen to each situation TWICE. For questions 1 – 8, choose the best answer A, B or C. (1.0 point)*

1. You are in a supermarket when you hear this announcement about a lost child.
Where did he last see his mother?
A. in the butcher's area
B. in the fruit and vegetable area
C. in the pet food area
2. You are in an electrical shop when you overhear this woman speaking to the shop assistant.
Why is she complaining?
A. The item was damaged.
B. She was charged the wrong amount.
C. The same item is cheaper elsewhere.
3. You have visited an English doctor because of a skin problem.
For a quick recovery, you should _____.
A. travel by car
B. not go out in the daytime
C. be careful when you are outside
4. While waiting to check in your luggage at an airport, you hear this conversation.
On the flight, what are you normally allowed?
A. 30kg of luggage
B. 16kg of luggage
C. 15kg of luggage
5. Listen to this person speaking about a recent holiday.
What is the speaker complaining about?
A. the country she visited
B. the whole holiday
C. the holiday company
6. You are in an office when you hear a woman making this telephone call.
The speaker complains about _____.
A. the lateness of the delivery
B. having paid too much
C. being given the wrong supplies
7. You are at a rock concert where the lead singer makes this announcement.
The next song has been specially written for _____.
A. people with a certain disease
B. disabled people
C. children in hospital
8. You are a passenger travelling in a car when you are stopped by a policeman.
The reason you have been stopped is because _____.
A. there has been an accident
B. your car crossed a red traffic light
C. there is a fault with the car

PART 2. You will hear a woman called Janet Naylor talking about her experience as a volunteer in Tanzania. Listen to the talk TWICE. For questions 9 – 16, complete the sentences. Write only ONE word in each gap. (1.0 point)

- Janet can now do voluntary work because she is free of (9) _____.
- Most of Janet's friends were (10) _____ by her decision to volunteer.
- Janet disagrees with people who say that she is (11) _____ the people she is trying to help.
- Janet advised on a project to improve (12) _____ in a farming community.
- The villagers had been dependent on (13) _____ from charities to survive.
- The scheme aimed to make the villagers (14) _____ in agricultural production.
- Janet's job was to help the villagers sell any (15) _____ crops.
- Janet believes that the (16) _____ of the village have been changed dramatically by the scheme.

II. READING (2.0 points)

PART 1. You are going to read a newspaper article about body talk. For questions 1 – 8, choose the answer A, B, C or D which you think fits best according to the text. (1.0 point)

BODY TALK

by Leonardo Lawrence

You will probably laugh when I tell you that my interest in body language was sparked by a favorite professor of mine at university. He mentioned “Pinocchio Syndrome” to me one wintry morning after claiming that I was rubbed my nose when giving excuses for being late to his lectures. Apparently, when someone tells a lie, the person's blood rushes to the nose and the extra blood makes it itchy. So if you think someone is not being entirely honest with you, perhaps like my professor you should watch to see if they scratch their nose! This little example of non-verbal communication inspired me to become a body language expert.

Now, I earn my living by training people in non-verbal communication. Knowing when someone is lying and knowing how to convince people you're telling the truth are two of the most important skills you'll ever learn. For example, lawyers build their reputation on their deductive skills when cross-examining in court, while politicians need to rely on their powers of persuasion to gain support.

I have dedicated my life to studying the ways the human body gives more reliable information than the words we speak. The words say one thing but the body may say something completely different. This is the theory of body language and most of us are familiar with the basics. We know that crossed arms can be seen as their defensive or aggressive, but what about facial expressions, gestures, posture, and the intonation of our speech? All of these volumes can be understood if you only know how to make sense of the signs.

Take the eyes, for instant. If you told a lie, you would probably expect me to look away rather than look you full in the face.

However, this is not, as commonly thought, the sure sign of a lie, but the reflexive movements we make when we are trying to remember something. Because of this, glancing away is not as easy to interpret as you might believe. A good liar is not searching his memory for the truth, so he can quite easily look you straight in the eyes as he speaks to make the lie more convincing. Here's a tip, though. Watch the pupil of the eye; does it change size? If it gets bigger, this is probably an involuntary sign that something is being hidden.

Body language is something that the majority of us cannot control; it's what escapes when we're concentrating on something else. I might think I'm creating a good impression because my voice is strong and steady and my speech is clear, but the sweat pouring off my forehead and my constantly moving feet say otherwise.

Business clients are constantly in need of my services and I try to improve their confidence in themselves by teaching them about body language. I give advice about handshakes, which should always be firm that people who live in warm climates stand a lot closer to one another than in cooler climates. They may seem like minor matters, but these codes of behavior can be the key making or breathing a business deal.

My working life gives me a great deal of satisfaction. I feel that I'm providing a public service, but it is a service that has had its downside. Whenever I meet someone new and tell them what I do for a living, they immediately put their guard up and they're no longer relaxed. They quite literally freeze in the attempt to hide all the signals that they assume I'm reading. It makes life difficult at times, but I consider it a small price to pay for a job I enjoy so much.

1. The writer originally became interested in body language because _____.
 - A. of a comment someone made to him
 - B. he wanted to know why people tell lies
 - C. he wanted to learn more about "*Pinocchio Syndrome*"
 - D. his professor recommended it to him
2. According to the writer, non-verbal communication is important because _____.
 - A. it helps lawyers be more skillful
 - B. politicians need to know when people are lying
 - C. I can help make people believe what you want to tell them
 - D. it provides a unique way of earning one's living
3. What does the writer assume about his readers?
 - A. They are able to change their intonation.
 - B. They need to develop good posture.
 - C. They know something about the subject.
 - D. They use only words to communicate.
4. According to the writer, it is not easy to recognize when someone is lying because _____.
 - A. they have an honest look on their face
 - B. they move their eyes very rapidly
 - C. listeners read their body language incorrectly
 - D. listeners do not look into their eyes
5. To have a positive effect on someone, you should try to avoid _____.
 - A. making any facial expressions
 - B. having any involuntary reactions
 - C. moving your legs about too much
 - D. giving the impression of not caring
6. What is the most important thing for businessmen to learn?
 - A. the correct way to behave
 - B. the laws of a particular country
 - C. the necessity of being polite
 - D. the skill of appearing confident
7. Why do people react in a negative way when they meet the writer?
 - A. They think he is too self-confident.
 - B. They assume that he is always lying.
 - C. They have heard about him previously.
 - D. They believe he is studying them.
8. What do we learn about the writer from the passage?
 - A. He makes a lot of money from his job.
 - B. He is dedicated to his work.
 - C. He travels the world giving advice.
 - D. He trains body language experts.

PART 2. *You are going to read an extract from a magazine article about underwater exploration. Eight sentences have been removed from the extract. Choose from the sentences A – I the one which fits each gap 9 – 16. There is ONE extra sentence which you do not need to use. (1.0 point)*

IN HOT WATER

Rachel Mills is a scientist who spends as much time as she can at the bottom of the Atlantic Ocean.

Rachel Mills teaches and does research into marine geochemistry, which means she studies the chemical processes happening in the sea. (9) _____. When she isn't teaching, she lowers herself into a steel vehicle, a vessel for underwater exploration the size of a small car, and dives three kilometres down into the Atlantic Ocean to study underwater volcanoes.

"Inside," she says, "space is so limited that I can reach out and touch the two pilots." (10) _____. A dive can last for 16 hours - three hours to reach the ocean floor, ten hours gathering samples of rock and water and then three hours to get back up to the surface again.

"If anything happens, and you have a problem and have to get to the top quickly, you can hit a panic button." The outside drops away leaving a small circular escape vessel that gets released, and it's like letting go of a ping - pong ball in the bath - it goes rapidly to the surface. (11) _____.

"I didn't know how I was going to react the first time I climbed into the vehicle. It was on the deck of a ship and I got in with an instructor. (12) _____. They were testing me to see how I would react to being in such a small place."

Now Rachel has made six dives. Last year she dived with a Russian crew. "We went to a site which was a five-day sail west of the Canary Islands in the Atlantic. (13) _____. It is where the Atlantic Ocean comes alive. The Russian team were dropping off some scientific equipment there to discover the effect of a multi-national program that would make a hole 150 metres through a volcano."

When she isn't at sea, Rachel is in her office at the Oceanography Centre, Southampton. "Two thirds of my salary comes from teaching, which I love, but I do it so I can get on with my research into the *black smokers*." This is just another name for underwater volcanoes – water comes out of the rock and turns into what looks like black smoke. (14) _____.

The only time I've been frightened is when I first went down with the Americans. We were towing equipment on a 50-metre rope when suddenly there was an explosion. There was this immense bang as the shock waves hit our vehicle and I thought, "I'm going to die." We stared at each other in silence, waiting. (15) _____. The relief was incredible - we were still alive!"

"It's such an adventure diving down to the deepest part of the ocean. Every time I look out of the porthole and see those chimneys, there is such a sense of wonder. (16) _____. I had studied the black smokers for three years for my PhD. When I got down there and saw them for real, it was such an amazing feeling."

- A. Here, on the ocean floor, is a huge area of underwater volcanoes, their chimneys all blowing out black smoke.
- B. Here I am on the bottom of the sea, and no one else on this planet has ever before seen them.
- C. "No one's tested it yet, but I don't think it would be a very pleasant journey."
- D. He then talked me through the emergency procedures, including what to do if the pilot had a heart attack!
- E. They are used to these conditions, which mean they can't stand up or move, and they must stay inside until someone opens the door from the outside.
- F. When it didn't happen, we couldn't believe it.
- G. This pours out at a rate of one metre per second and at a temperature of 350 degrees.
- H. After that, as you get really deep, it's near freezing point so you need a sweater, thick socks, gloves and a woolly hat.
- I. She is a lecturer at the Oceanography Centre at Southampton University.

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)

- No matter how often I explain, he doesn't seem to _____.
A. put it through B. take it in C. take it on D. put it in
- My father decides to apprentice me _____ a lawyer although I don't agree.
A. with B. to C. for D. into
- On his desk _____, which he usually sits in front of and looks at.
A. stood the picture of us B. it is the picture of us
C. standing the picture of us D. stands the picture of us
- Would you be _____ my letter while I am away?
A. too good as to forward B. as good as forward
C. so good as to forward D. so good as forwarding
- Jeremy's friends were fond of him _____ because of his generosity.
A. at least B. not least C. still less D. even less
- The wine had made him a little _____ and couldn't control his movement.
A. narrow-minded B. light-headed C. light-footed D. light-hearted
- She agreed that all the present paperwork _____ for everyone to have more time to socialize.
A. will stop B. stopped C. be stopped D. will be stopped
- A new generation of performers, _____ those who by now had become a household name, honed their skills before following the same path onto television.
A. no less talented than B. along with talented as
C. together with talented as D. having been more talented than

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

THE CHANGING EARTH

Although the earth was formed about 4,500 million years ago, human beings have inhabited it for less than half a million years. Within this time, population has increased hugely and people have had a vast (1) _____ upon the earth. They have long been able to (2) _____ the forces of nature to use. Now, with modern technology, they have the power to alter the balance of life on earth.

Reports back from the first astronauts helped dispel the dangerous (3) _____ that the world had no boundaries and had limitless resources. Moreover, ecologists have shown that all forms of life on earth are interconnected, so it (4) _____ that all human activity has an effect on the natural environment.

In recent years, people have been putting the environment under stress. As a result, certain raw materials such as timber, water and minerals are beginning to run short. Pollution and the (5) _____ of waste are already critical issues, and the (6) _____ of the environment is fast becoming the most pressing problem (7) _____ us all. The way we respond to the challenge will have a profound effect on the earth and its life support systems.

However, despite all these threats there are (8) _____ signs. Over the past few decades, the growth in population has been more than matched by food production, indicating that we should be able to feed ourselves for some time yet.

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|--------------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1. A. imprint | B. indication | C. impact | D. impression |
| 2. A. make | B. place | C. put | D. stand |
| 3. A. judgement | B. reflection | C. concept | D. notion |
| 4. A. results | B. follows | C. complies | D. develops |
| 5. A. disposal | B. displacement | C. disposition | D. dismissal |
| 6. A. situation | B. circumstance | C. case | D. state |
| 7. A. encountering | B. opposing | C. confronting | D. meeting |
| 8. A. reassuring | B. stimulating | C. welcoming | D. satisfying |

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

FEMALE BUTLERS

A new breed of butlers has appeared on the scene; increasingly, it seems (1) _____ rich and famous are turning to women to perform the little domestic duties of everyday life. But while female butlers are in ever (2) _____ demand, they are also in (3) _____ supply. Ivor Spencer, who runs the most traditional of the well-known butler schools, has trained only 8 women in 21 years. Even at the more progressive butler academies, such as Robert Watson's Guild of Professional Butlers, fewer than one in four trainees are female.

Butlerine Sarah Whittle says that women are in demand because they're less stuffy than men. "We're better at picking up on people's moods," she says. "And we can organize several things at (4) _____: it's in our nature to multitask." Whittle is expected to be smart and professional (5) _____ duty, but she does get glamorous perks - presents of chocolate, champagne and, on (6) _____ occasion, an expensive pair of shoes. But the job has its downside. Hundred-hour weeks are (7) _____ uncommon, the hours are unsociable and the tasks often (8) _____ than glamorous.

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

1. He bowed to us with elaborate (*courteous*) _____.
2. This has been an unusually (*compliment*) _____ remark for you.
3. He hit the little boy (*mercy*) _____.
4. Why should you be so (*apologize*) _____ when the fault was not yours?
5. We have to test the truth or the (*false*) _____ of her claims.
6. The two pairs of twins make a pleasant (*four*) _____ during the game of golf.
7. Zimbabwe is a (*land*) _____ country; so much of its trade depends on having access to ports in Mozambique.
8. I think my last statement (*capsule*) _____ the situation pretty well – at least, I can't think of any better summary.

PART 5. (1.0 point)

For questions 1 – 4, 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. The crops were badly affected by the storm. **EFFECT**
→ *The* _____.
2. Jenny didn't feel like going out last night. **MOOD**
→ *Jenny* _____ *last night*.
3. I enjoy being the boss of a small company. **FISH**
→ *I enjoy being* _____.
4. You brought the umbrella along but it didn't rain. **NEEDN'T**
→ *You* _____ *it didn't rain*.

For questions 5 – 8, finish each of the sentences in such a way that it means exactly the same as the one printed before it.

5. Sally distrusts modern technology strongly.
→ *Sally has* _____.
6. She wore headphones in order not to disturb anyone.
→ *She wore headphones lest* _____.
7. If the weather is fine, we may go camping at the weekend.
→ *Weather* _____.
8. It was only when the body was found that the police believed her.
→ *Not until* _____.

IV. WRITING (1.0 point)

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

Do you agree with the following statement?

“Teenagers should not spend much time using smart phones.”

Use specific reasons and details to support your answer.

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Cán bộ coi thi không giải thích gì thêm

Họ và tên thí sinh:.....Số báo danh:.....Chữ ký:.....

Chữ ký CBCT 1:..... Chữ ký CBCT 2:.....