

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 overhear two people talking at the end of the day.

Where are they?

A. in a shop

B. in an office

C. at home

2. You hear some information on a travel programme.

Which holiday destinations have become more popular this year?

A. city breaks

B. traditional beach resorts

C. skiing and other activity centres

3. You overhear two people talking about a holiday.

What went wrong?

A. The hotel was full.

B. The suitcases got lost.

C. The plane was delayed.

4. You hear two friends discussing their plans for the weekend.

What is the man doing?

A. persuading his friend to take up cycling

B. recommending a new cycle route to his friend

C. inviting his friend to accompany him on a cycle ride

5. You hear a woman talking to a friend about a recent holiday.

What was the weather like?

A. rainy

B. sunny

C. stormy

PART 2. You will hear a woman talking about problems faced by the Grand Canyon National Park Service. For questions 6 - 10, complete the sentences with a word or short phrase. You will hear the recording TWICE (1.0 point)

- The Grand Canyon is located in the northwestern part of Arizona.
- The Canyon is deep 1.6 kilometers from top to the (6) _____ below.
- The Grand Canyon National Park was opened in 1919.
- 5 million people a year visit the Grand Canyon National Park today.
- The park provides visitors with (7) _____ to help solve the problem of parking.
- In the summer the park is affected by (8) _____ brought by southwesterly winds.
- The park also suffers from a lack of water and this sometimes has to be brought in by truck if the (9) _____ is damaged.
- The Glen Canyon (10) _____, which is 24 kilometers upstream, has had a profound impact on the Colorado river.
- The temperature of the Colorado river is now 7 degrees all year round.
- Some types of fish have now totally disappeared.

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)

THE SECRETS OF HAPPINESS

Mihaly Csikszentmihalyi has devoted his life to studying happiness.

He believes he has found the key.

I've been fascinated by happiness most of my life. When I was a small boy, I noticed that though many of the adults around me were wealthy and educated, they were not always happy and this sometimes led them to behave in ways which I, as a child, thought strange. As a result of **this**, I decided to understand what happiness was and how best to achieve it. It was not surprising, then, that I decided to study psychology.

On arrival at the University of Chicago 50 years ago, I was disappointed to find that academic psychologists were trying to understand human behavior by studying rats in a laboratory. I felt that there must be other more useful ways of learning how we think and feel. Although my original aim had been to achieve happiness for myself, I became more ambitious. I decided to build my career on trying to discover what made others happy also. I started out by studying creative people such as musicians, artists and athletes because they were people who devoted their lives to doing what they wanted to do, rather than things that just brought them financial rewards.

Later, I expanded the study by inventing a system called '**the experience sampling method**'. Ordinary people were asked to keep an electronic pager for a week which gave out a beeping sound eight times a day. Every time it did so, they wrote down where they were, what they were doing, how they felt and how much they were concentrating. This system has now been used on more than 10,000 people, and the answers are consistent: as with creative people, ordinary people are happiest when concentrating hard.

After carrying out 30 years of research and writing 18 books, I believe I have proved that happiness is quite different from what most people imagine. It is not something that can be bought or collected. People need more than just wealth and comfort in order to lead happy lives. I discovered that people who earn less than £10,000 are not generally as happy as people whose incomes are above that level. This suggests that there is a minimum amount of money we need to earn to make us happy, but above **that dividing line**, people's happiness has very little to do with how much poorer or richer they are. Multi-millionaires turn out to be only slightly happier than other people who are not so rich. What is more, people living below the dividing line and in poverty are often quite happy too.

I found that the most obvious cause of happiness is intense concentration. This must be the main reason why activities such as music, art, literature, sports and other forms of leisure have survived. In order to concentrate, whether you're reading a poem or building a sandcastle, what you need is a challenge that matches your ability. The way to remain continually happy, therefore, is to keep finding new opportunities to improve your skills. This may mean learning to do your job better or faster, or doing other more difficult jobs. As you grow older, you have to find new challenges which are more appropriate to your age. I have spent my life studying happiness and now, as I look back, I wonder if I have achieved it. Overall, I think I have, and my belief that I have found the keys to its secret has increased my happiness immeasurably.

(Extracted from The Times)

1. What does "**this**" in paragraph 1 refer to?
 - A. the writer's decision to study psychology
 - B. the writer's interest in happiness

- C. the writer's observations of adults
 - D. the writer's unhappy childhood
2. What sort of people did the writer choose to concentrate on at the start of his career?
- A. People who were clearly happier.
 - B. People with more freedom.
 - C. People whose main aim in life was not making money.
 - D. People whose objective was to become richer.
3. The *“experience sampling method”* in paragraph 3 showed in general that _____
- A. creative people are happier than other people.
 - B. uncreative people are just as happy as creative people.
 - C. people's happiness depends on who they are with.
 - D. people are happier when they are very focused on an activity.
4. The phrase *“that dividing line”* in paragraph 4 refers to a division between _____
- A. living more comfortably and less comfortably.
 - B. poor countries and rich countries.
 - C. happy people and unhappy people.
 - D. millionaires and poor people.
5. According to the writer, people concentrate more when they are doing _____
- A. something which they find enjoyable.
 - B. something which they find difficult but possible.
 - C. something which they find quite easy.
 - D. many things at the same time.

PART 2. You are going to read an introduction to a book about polar bears. Six sentences have been removed from the text. Choose from the sentences A - G the one which fits each gap (6 - 10). There is ONE extra sentence which you do not need to use. There is one example (0) for you. (1.0 point)

MY POLAR BEAR RESEARCH

The polar bear, more than any other animal, symbolises the Arctic. People all around the world who will never see one know what it looks like. Like the vastness of the polar sea ice it lives on, the sheer size of an adult polar bear is impressive. Its whiteness matches the backdrop of snow and ice that we all associate with the Arctic.

(0) **G** The Arctic is not a forgotten wasteland to a polar bear; it is home, and a comfortable home at that. For thousands of years, the climate, the ice, and the seals upon which it feeds have shaped the evolution of this predator. While it's easy to understand why the polar bear became such a powerful icon, it is difficult even now to comprehend its vulnerability to a changing environment.

The polar bear is a true marine mammal in the sense that it depends on the ocean for existence. (6) For example, in the United States, the polar bear is considered a marine mammal for legal purposes. In Canada it is a land mammal. Ecologically, however, the polar bear is clearly an integral part of the marine ecosystem, and that's the context I will treat it in.

I began my research on polar bears forty years ago. International concern for polar bears was high, and conservation agreements were in development. Management plans were needed, and The Polar Bear Specialist Group recommended more fundamental research on the bears' ecology. I undertook a wide variety of studies of polar bears, including behaviour, genetics and denning habitat. In this book, I explain the results of that research. (7)

I have followed a few general themes. Firstly, the polar bear does not exist in isolation. It is both a product and part of the polar marine ecosystem. (8) The polar bear has been a significant factor in the evolution of the behaviour and ecology of the arctic seal and vice versa.

Secondly, a polar bear's life revolves around energy. It obtains as much energy as efficiently as possible when there is an opportunity, and then conserves that energy as much as possible. (9) _____ Because their success as predators determines their very existence, and this is the aspect that most people have the greatest interest in, I've written the longest chapter on how they hunt and how diverse their techniques are.

A third theme is that each polar bear is an individual. A solitary predator in an extreme environment like the Arctic must live by its wits. A single solution from one bear will not answer all situations of others. Conditions for hunting or other environmental factors may change quickly. (10) _____ They often contemplate a situation before they act, and they learn quickly from new experiences. As a result, each bear is unique because of its individual combination of experiences and knowledge.

- A.** In other words, because of their low reproductive rate, they are still vulnerable if not properly managed.
- B.** Consequently, polar bears are highly inquisitive.
- C.** This is because it is often uncertain when or where the next meal will come from.
- D.** I attempt to provide a broad understanding of the ecology and natural history of polar bears in accessible non-technical language.
- E.** It is constantly influenced by a changing environment and it interacts with other species on a daily basis.
- F.** However, the fact that it walks about on the sea ice like a regular land bear, and periodically comes ashore causes confusion.
- G.** At special moments when I have time to watch an undisturbed polar bear, I'm often struck by an overwhelming sense that it is simply where it belongs.

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. He is decorating the house _____ selling it, and will buy another large house.
A. with a view to
B. by means of
C. in so far as
D. in view of
2. The man was _____ with burglary at the police station.
A. accused
B. charged
C. investigated
D. arrested
3. Susie fell _____ with her best friend last week.
A. for
B. out
C. apart
D. through
4. I requested that first year students _____ to change their courses in the first two weeks.
A. are permitted
B. be permitted
C. were permitted
D. would be permitted
5. In no _____ could such a discreet man betray our secret.
A. account
B. condition
C. circumstance
D. way
6. He is rumored to _____ on the way home last week.
A. attacked
B. be attacked
C. have attacked
D. have been attacked
7. Jill went to _____ university to see her friend.
A. the
B. no article
C. a
D. an
8. Peter was the last applicant _____ by that interviewer.
A. to interview
B. to be interviewing
C. interviewing
D. to be interviewed
9. _____ my car broke down, I came home late yesterday.
A. Since
B. While
C. For
D. When

10. It was _____ day that I went to the lake.

A. such nice a

B. so a nice

C. so nice a

D. a very nice

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

THE FIRST BICYCLE

The history of the bicycle goes back more than 200 years. In 1791, Count de Sivrac (1) _____ onlookers in a park in Paris as he showed off his two-wheeled invention, a machine called the 'celerifere'. It was basically an (2) _____ version of a children's toy which had been in use for many years. Sivrac's 'celerifere' had a wooden frame, made in the (3) _____ of a horse, which was mounted on a wheel at either end. To ride it, you sat on a small seat, just like a modern bicycle, and pushed (4) _____ against the ground with your legs - there were no pedals. It was impossible to steer a 'celerifere' and it had no brakes, but despite these problems the invention very much (5) _____ to the fashionable young men of Paris. Soon they were holding races up and down the streets. Minor injuries were common as riders attempted a final burst of (6) _____. Controlling the machine was difficult as the only way to change (7) _____ was to pull up the front of the 'celerifere' and (8) _____ it round while the front wheel was spinning in the air.

'Celeriferes' were not popular for long, however, as the (9) _____ of no springs, no steering and rough roads made riding them very uncomfortable. Even so, the wooden 'celerifere' was the (10) _____ of the modern bicycle.

1. A. delighted

B. cheered

C. appreciated

D. overjoyed

2. A. increased

B. enormous

C. extended

D. enlarged

3. A. resemblance

B. shape

C. body

D. appearance

4. A. fast

B. deeply

C. heavily

D. hard

5. A. attracted

B. appealed

C. took

D. called

6. A. velocity

B. energy

C. pace

D. speed

7. A. direction

B. route

C. heading

D. way

8. A. roll

B. drive

C. turn

D. revolve

9. A. mixture

B. link

C. combination

D. union

10. A. origin

B. design

C. model

D. introduction

PART 3. Fill each blank with ONE suitable word. There is one example (0) for you. (1.0 point)

BLUE WHALES

Blue whales, the world's largest animals, have (0) *been* sighted again in British waters for the first time in (1) _____ least twenty years. Indications that a population of blue whales was inhabiting the waters west of Scotland came for the first time from the United States Navy, (2) _____ surveillance system picked up the songs of a lot of different whales. American zoologists subsequently identified the blue whale song among them.

Now marine biologist, Carol Booker, (3) _____ actually seen a blue whale there herself. She has no doubt about what she saw, because they have distinctive fins which are very small for (4) _____ size. She says, 'Worldwide they were almost extinct and it seemed they had completely vanished from the North Atlantic, so you can imagine how I felt actually seeing one! However, it is certainly (5) _____ soon to say if it is an indication of a population recovery.' She goes (6) _____ to say, 'What it does show is the importance of this area of the ocean for whales, and (7) _____ essential it is to control pollution of the seas.'

Bigger than (8) _____ dinosaur known to man, blue whales are the largest animals ever to (9) _____ lived on earth. A blue whale is more than six metres long at birth and, (10) _____ fully grown, its heart is the same height as a tall man and weighs as much as a horse.

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

PLAY

Play is an (1. **ACTIVE**) _____ that all children take part in, whether alone or with others. In fact, play offers a wide variety of benefits for children and is vital for a child's learning and (2. **EMOTION**) _____ development. It is central to the formation of a child's (3. **PERSON**) _____ and can help to increase the knowledge children need to cope with the challenges they encounter in school and at home. Play (4. **ABLE**) _____ children to realise their potential and to find (5. **SOLVE**) _____ to problems, thus allowing them to experience the satisfaction that success brings.

Experts tell us that it is impossible to (6. **ESTIMATE**) _____ the importance of play as it is (7. **PROBABLE**) _____ the most effective way that children have of trying out and (8. **MASTER**) _____ new skills. By opening children's minds to creativity and imagination, play is indeed a good (9. **PREPARE**) _____ for life.

However, as far as children themselves are concerned, the only value of play is quite simply in the fun and (10. **PLEASE**) _____ that it gives them.

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. He always calls his house his 'castle'. (**REFERS**)

→ He always _____ his 'castle'.

2. She was proud of her work, and she was also well respected by her colleagues. (**TAKE**)

→ Not only _____ her work, she was also well respected by her colleagues.

3. During the winter I prefer watching football to playing it. (**SOONER**)

→ During the winter I _____ it.

4. Karen says it takes less than an hour to drive there, but I'm sure she has got it wrong. (**MUST**)

→ Karen says it takes less than an hour to drive there, but she _____ a mistake.

5. They can't come into the country without getting a visa first. (**LONG**)

→ They can't come into the country _____ a visa first.

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'd like to thank your brother for his help.

→ I'm very grateful _____ his help.

7. Alice told Tom she thought he had scratched the car.

→ Alice accused _____ the car.

8. People believe that someone murdered Don.

→ It _____ murdered.

9. Without Jack's help, I wouldn't have been able to move the table.

→ If it _____, I wouldn't have been able to move the table.

10. The self-employed are generally more productive than office workers.

→ Office workers are generally _____ as the self-employed.

IV. WRITING (1.0 point)

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

Do you agree with the following statement?

"Shopping online is better than going to shops."

Use specific reasons and details to support your answer.

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