

SECTION A. LISTENING (30 POINTS)

Part 1. You will hear five short conversations. For each question, choose the correct answer. Write your answers in the numbered spaces given below. (10 points)

1. You will hear a boy telling a friend about plans for his birthday. How does he feel about the plans he's made?
A. annoyed that some of his friends don't want to come.
B. disappointed that he can't invite more friends.
C. worried that it might be boring for his friends.
2. You will hear two friends talking about a football match they went to. They both think that _____.
A. the crowd was smaller than usual.
B. the match was quite boring.
C. the referee made some bad decisions.
3. You will hear a man telling his friend about a skiing holiday. How did he feel during the holiday?
A. upset that he was injured.
B. embarrassed by his skiing ability.
C. angry that his friends put photos online.
4. You will hear a woman telling a friend about a singing competition. What does the woman say about it?
A. Judging it is the easiest part.
B. It is taking a long time to organise it.
C. She would love to perform in it.
5. You will hear a woman talking to a friend about her recent move to a city. How does the woman feel about it?
A. pleased about a surprising health benefit.
B. glad that she has met friendly people.
C. satisfied with her local area.

Part 2. You will hear five different people talking about what they like about their work. For each question, choose from the list A-F each person's main reason for enjoying their work. Use the letters only once. There is one extra letter which you do not need to use. (10 points)

A. The financial rewards of the job are good.	1. Speaker 1: _____
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B. The practical nature of the job is satisfying.	2. Speaker 2: _____
C. I enjoy the contact with other people.	3. Speaker 3: _____
D. The independence is what is important for me.	4. Speaker 4: _____
E. I love the chance to travel.	5. Speaker 5: _____
F. I never stop learning.	

Part 3. You will hear a British university lecturer in music talking about concerts in university arts festival. Listen and complete the notes below. Write ONE WORD AND/OR A NUMBER for each answer. Write your answers in the numbered spaces given below. (10 points)

CONCERTS IN UNIVERSITY ARTS FESTIVAL

Concert 1

- Australian composer: Liza Lim
- Studied piano and (1) _____ before turning to composition.
- Performers and festivals around the world have given her a lot of commissions.
- Compositions show a great deal of (2) _____ and are drawn from various cultural sources.
- Her music is very expensive and (3) _____.
- Festival will include her (4) _____ called The Oresteia.
- Lim described the sounds in The Oresteia as (5) _____.
- British composers: Ralph Vaughan Williams, Frederick Delius

Concert 2

- British composers: Benjamin Britten, Judith Weir
- Australian composer: Ross Edwards
- Festival will include The Tower of Remoteness, inspired by nature.
- The Tower of Remoteness is performed by piano and (6) _____.
- Compositions include music for children.
- Celebrates Australia's cultural (7) _____.

Concert 3

- Australian composer: Carl Vine
- Played cornet then piano.
- Studied (8) _____ before studying music.
- Worked in Sydney as a pianist and composer.
- Became well known as composer of music for (9) _____.
- Festival will include his music for the 1996 (10) _____.
- British composers: Edward Elgar, Thomas Adès

SECTION B. PHONETICS (10 POINTS)

Part 1. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others in each of the questions. Write your answers in the numbered spaces given below. (5 points)

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. A. smoo <u>th</u> ie | B. breathe | C. <u>th</u> wart | D. <u>th</u> us |
| 2. A. <u>com</u> munity | B. <u>com</u> prise | C. <u>com</u> puter | D. <u>com</u> promise |
| 3. A. candi <u>date</u> | B. gene <u>rate</u> | C. accu <u>rate</u> | D. passio <u>ate</u> |
| 4. A. croo <u>ked</u> | B. hoo <u>ked</u> | C. clic <u>ked</u> | D. plu <u>cked</u> |
| 5. A. archi <u>tect</u> | B. archi <u>ve</u> | C. <u>ch</u> olera | D. trea <u>ch</u> erous |

Part 2. Choose the word whose main stress is different from that of the others in each of the questions. Write your answers in the numbered spaces given below. (5 points)

- | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|
| 6. A. manufacture | B. accidental | C. mandatory | D. individual |
| 7. A. defensive | B. mischievous | C. recognize | D. infamous |
| 8. A. reconcile | B. occurrence | C. delightful | D. enrichment |
| 9. A. promise | B. follow | C. access | D. abrupt |
| 10. A. advantageous | B. arithmetic | C. informality | D. academic |

SECTION C. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR (60 POINTS)

Part 1. Choose the word, phrase or expression which best completes each of the following sentences. Write your answers in the numbered spaces given below. (20 points)

- _____ your timely support, I couldn't have finished my report.
A. Were it not for B. Had it not been for C. Were you to D. Had you not
- _____ she finishes the financial report, it will be sent to the board of directors.
A. On the point B. At once C. Immediately after D. Soon enough
- It _____ without saying that winners never quit, and quitters never win.
A. comes B. means C. is D. goes
- I was exhausted, but I made up my mind to _____ myself to this tedious task once again.
A. involve B. absorb C. engross D. apply
- Of the two dresses, which one do you think is _____?
A. more gorgeous B. the more gorgeous C. most gorgeous D. the most gorgeous
- _____ is more interested in rhythm than in melody is apparent from his compositions.
A. Philip Glass, who B. That Philip Glass C. Philip Glass D. Which Philip Glass
- I _____ during my trip to Cairo, which led to a number of troubles.

- A. had my phone stolen B. had stolen my phone
C. had my phone steal D. had my phone to be stolen
8. Geometry is useful _____ carpentry and navigation.
A. in such diverse occupations as B. such as in diverse occupations
C. diverse occupations such as in D. as in such diverse occupations
9. 180 _____ the maximum length of time allowed for the exams for gifted students.
A. minute is B. minutes are C. minute are D. minutes is
10. She's quickly picked up some Chinese words since we got here. I think she has a real _____ for languages.
A. understanding B. ability C. touch D. feel
11. The old lady goes cycling every morning, _____.
A. every now and then B. come rain or shine
C. without doubt D. airs and graces
12. Over the past few years, yoga has _____ in popularity, with more people embracing its benefits for physical and mental well-being.
A. heightened B. improved C. grown D. diminished
13. **Susan:** "Do you want to watch Mai or Đào, Phở và Piano?"
Kate: "Oh, I don't mind. It's _____ you."
A. up to B. in for C. down to D. through with
14. Despite his attempts to _____ his emotions, it was clear that he was upset about the news.
A. display B. reveal C. conceal D. convey
15. There are a lot of crooked people in big cities. If you don't want to be cheated, you'll need to _____ about you.
A. keep your wits B. have a head C. blow your mind D. pay attention
16. Justin let me down when he bought me _____ handbag.
A. a black ugly plastic B. an ugly old small plastic
C. a small ugly black old plastic D. an ugly small old black plastic
17. I saw a _____ good film on TV last night.
A. lovely B. pretty C. nice D. beautiful
18. Students who don't revise regularly are generally more _____ to making the same mistakes again and again.
A. able B. likely C. prone D. capable
19. Elon Musk's announced that he is developing tiny robots called nanobots which can be **implanted into** human brains to improve memory.

The underlined part in the above sentence is CLOSEST in meaning to _____.

- A. removed from B. fixed in C. replaced with D. shown up

20. They believe that life will be far better than it is today, so they tend to look on the bright side in any circumstance.

The underlined part in the above sentence is OPPOSITE in meaning to _____.

- A. be pessimistic B. be optimistic C. be smart D. be confident

Part 2. Fill in the gap with ONE suitable word to complete the following sentences. Write your answers in the numbered spaces given below. (10 points)

1. After retiring, she had more time for herself. So, she decided to take _____ yoga.
2. Although it was a/an _____ alarm, the fire brigade made us stand outside while they checked the building.
3. Can you _____ an eye over my composition to see if I've made any mistakes?
4. Can you please help me fill _____ this form with your contact information?
5. Feeling _____ the weather, she decided to stay home and have a rest.
6. She promised to do everything in her _____ to find a solution to her friend's problem.
7. It never occurred _____ me that ragged girl was the daughter of a landlord.
8. Minh was _____ for a ride when he bought that outdated computer for 9.5 million VND.
9. Please put _____ your cigarettes. There are pregnant women in here.
10. Usher took the new girl under his _____ immediately because he recognized her talent for music.

Part 3. There are 10 mistakes in the following passage. Identify the mistakes and write the correct answers in the spaces given below. There is one example. (10 points)

GENDER BIAS AND POVERTY

0. *from* => *in*

Inequality between men and women results **from** poorer health for children and greater poverty for the family, according to a new study. The UN agency UNICEF found that in places where women are excluded in family decisions, children are more likely to suffer from malnutrition. It would be 13 million less malnourished children in South Asia if women had an equal say in the family, UNICEF said.

UNICEF surveyed family decision-doing in 30 countries around the world. Their chief finding is that equality between men and women is vital to reducing poverty and improving health, especially that of children, in underdeveloping countries. The conclusions are contained in the agency's latest report. This report points to a greater lack of opportunities for girls and women in education and work which contribute to disempowerment and poverty. Where men control the household, less money spends on health care and food for the family, that

results in poorer health for the children.

An increase in employment and income-earning opportunities for women will increase their household power, the report said. For example, the agency found that whoever has the greater share of household income and assets decides whether those sources will be used for family needs.

Part 4. Give the correct tense or form of the verbs in brackets to complete the following sentences. Write your answers in the numbered spaces given below. (10 points)

1. _____ (there/be) any errors, let me know immediately.
2. I feel as if my head _____ (be) on fire now, doctor.
3. **Jannet:** "Why are you carrying that saw?"
Henry: "I _____ (trim) the hedge. It's too thick."
4. Will, you _____ (not, let) little Johnny play with scissors like that. It's too dangerous. Don't ever do that again.
5. Scarcely I _____ (pick) my phone up when his email asking about our new products arrived.
6. You cannot find a more committed doctor who doesn't mind _____ (call) even when he is having meals elsewhere in the world.
7. I'm so excited about my first trip to Quy Nhon. This time next week, I _____ (play) with my friends on the sandy beach there.
8. Look at Peter playing with the children in the garden. I don't know why he _____ (be) nice to the children today.
9. More than ten people are reported _____ (injure) in the pile-up on the highway.
10. I forgot _____ (close) the window last night, so the clothes are soaking wet.

Part 5. Give the correct form of the given words in the brackets to finish the following sentences. Write your answers in the numbered spaces given below. (10 points)

1. Smart phones quickly caught on because of its _____ and portability. (VERSATILE)
2. The car in front was going very slowly, so John decided to _____ it. (TAKE)
3. The burnt toast was completely _____, so I had to make a new batch for breakfast. (EAT)
4. The athlete failed the dope test. Consequently, he was _____ from the championship. (QUALIFY)
5. When he was at university, he worked as a part-time _____ to make ends meet. (DELIVER)
6. No matter how hard the boy tries, his mother _____ dissatisfies with his results. (VARY)
7. I think she is one of the most _____ writers of modern literature. I have read all her sci-fi novels. (INVENT)
8. Bob has _____ all his social network accounts in several weeks to study for the upcoming entrance

exam. (ACTIVE)

9. Lucy has bought a new food _____ to prepare for her baby's weaning. (PROCESS)

10. In many cases, it's difficult to _____ between right and wrong. (DIFFER)

SECTION D. READING (50 POINTS)

Part 1. Fill in each gap with ONE suitable word to complete the following passage. Write your answers in the numbered spaces given below. (10 points)

That art is truly our birthright can be seen from its ancient beginnings. It does (0) _____ **not** _____ begin in history but actually in prehistory, thousands of years ago. Our palaeolithic ancestors, who lived (1) _____ that time, were small, hairy and illiterate, and even archaeology can say very (2) _____ about them with certainty.

One thing, (3) _____, is absolutely certain and that is that these Stone Age cave dwellers were artists, and not only artists in the sense that they could represent in visual terms the animals with which they came (4) _____ daily contact – such art may be no more than illustration. Cave painting belongs to a very different category from this; it is art in the grand manner, great art, manifested in works of subtlety and power that have rarely, if ever, (5) _____ surpassed.

The paintings on the walls of the Altamira caves in Spain were the first (6) _____ be discovered in modern times in 1879. The discovery had (7) _____ fundamental implications for archaeology that it was at first dismissed (8) _____ a forgery. A great bison is painted on the ceiling of a long narrow corridor which (9) _____ to a subterranean cave in Altamira. It does not stand alone. A whole scene surges majestically across the roof, one animal overlapping another – horses, boars, mammoths, and other such creatures – all of (10) _____ were the desired quarry of the Stone Age huntsman. They assert a powerful animal presence, in spite of the confusion.

Part 2. Read the following passage and choose the best answer A, B, C or D for each of the questions. Write your answers in the numbered spaces given below. (20 points)

Tulips are Old World, rather than New World, plants, with the origins of the species lying in Central Asia. They became an **integral** part of the gardens of the Ottoman Empire from the sixteenth century onward, and, soon after, part of European life as well. Holland, in particular, became famous for its cultivation of the flower.

A tenuous line marked the advance of the tulip to the New World, where it was unknown in the wild. The first Dutch colonies in North America had been established in New Netherlands by the Dutch West India Company in 1624, and one individual who settled in New Amsterdam (today's Manhattan section of New York City) in 1642 described the flowers that bravely colonized the settlers' gardens. They were the same flowers

seen in Dutch still-life paintings of the time: crown imperials, roses, carnations, and of course tulips. They **flourished** in Pennsylvania too, where in 1698 William Penn received a report of John Tateham's "Great and Stately Palace" its garden full of tulips.

By 1760, Boston newspapers were advertising 50 different kinds of mixed tulip "roots" But the length of the journey between Europe and North America created many difficulties. Thomas Hancock, an English settler, wrote thanking his plant supplier for a gift of some tulip bulbs from England, but his letter the following year **grumbled** that they were all dead.

Tulips arrived in Holland, Michigan, with a later wave of early nineteenth-century Dutch immigrants who quickly colonized the plains of Michigan. Together with many other Dutch settlements, such as the one at Pella, Iowa, **they** established a regular demand for European plants. The demand was bravely met by a new kind of tulip entrepreneur, the traveling salesperson. One Dutchman, Hendrick Van Der Schoot, spent six months in 1849 traveling through the United States taking orders for tulip bulbs. While tulip bulbs were traveling from Europe to the United States to satisfy the nostalgic longings of homesick English and Dutch settlers, North American plants were traveling in the opposite direction. In England, the enthusiasm for American plants was one reason why tulips dropped out of fashion in the gardens of the rich and famous.

1. Which of the following questions does the passage mainly answer?
 - A. Where were the first Dutch colonies in North America located?
 - B. What is the difference between an Old World and a New World plant?
 - C. Why are tulips grown in many different parts of the world?
 - D. How did tulips become popular in North America?
2. The word "**integral**" in line 2 is closest in meaning to _____.
 - A. interesting
 - B. overlooked
 - C. fundamental
 - D. ornamental
3. The author mentions tulip growing in New Netherland, Pennsylvania and Michigan in order to illustrate how _____.
 - A. tulips grew progressively more popular in North America
 - B. imported tulips were considered more valuable than locally grown tulips
 - C. tulips were commonly passed as gifts from one family to another
 - D. attitudes toward tulips varied from one location to another
4. The passage mentions that tulips were first found in which of the following regions?
 - A. Western Europe
 - B. India
 - C. Central Asia
 - D. North America
5. The word "**flourished**" in line 11 is closest in meaning to _____.
 - A. were marketed
 - B. were discovered
 - C. thrived
 - D. combined
6. The word "**grumbled**" in line 16 is closest in meaning to _____.
 - A. denied
 - B. warned
 - C. explained
 - D. complained

7. The passage mentions that one reason English and Dutch settlers planted tulips in their gardens was that tulips _____.

- A. were easy to grow
B. made them appear fashionable
C. had become readily available
D. reminded them of home

8. The word “**they**” in line 19 refers to _____.

- A. tulips B. immigrants C. plants D. plains

9. According to the passage, which of the following changes occurred in English gardens during the European settlement of North America?

- A. They grew in size in order to provide enough plants to export to the New World.
- B. They contained many new types of North American plants.
- C. They decreased in size on the estates of wealthy people.
- D. They contained a wider variety of tulips than ever before.

10. The passage mentions which of the following as a problem associated with the importation of tulips into North America?

- A. They often failed to survive the journey.
- B. Settlers knew little about how to cultivate them.
- C. Orders often took six months or longer to fill.
- D. They were no longer fashionable by the time they arrived.

Part 3. Read the text and do the following tasks. (20 points)

THE ROBOTS ARE COMING - OR ARE THEY?

What is the current state of play in Artificial Intelligence?

A. Can robots advance so far that they become the ultimate threat to our existence? Some scientists say no, and dismiss the very idea of Artificial Intelligence. The human brain, they argue, is the most complicated system ever created, and any machine designed to reproduce human thought is bound to fail. Physicist Roger Penrose of Oxford University and others believe that machines are physically incapable of human thought. Colin McGinn of Rutgers University backs this up when he says that Artificial Intelligence is like sheep trying to do complicated psychoanalysis. They just don't have the conceptual equipment they need in their limited brains.

B. Artificial Intelligence, or AI, is different from most technologies in that scientists still understand very little about how intelligence works. Physicists have a good understanding of Newtonian mechanics and the quantum theory of atoms and molecules, whereas the basic laws of intelligence remain a mystery. But a sizeable number of mathematicians and computer scientists, who are specialists in the area, are optimistic about the possibilities. To them it is only a matter of time before a thinking machine walks out of the laboratory. Over

the years, various problems have impeded all efforts to create robots. To attack these difficulties, researchers tried to use the “top-down approach”, using a computer in an attempt to program all the essential rules onto a single disc. By inserting this into a machine, it would then become self-aware and attain human-like intelligence.

C. In the 1950s and 1960s great progress was made, but the shortcomings of these prototype robots soon became clear. They were huge and took hours to navigate across a room. Meanwhile, a fruit fly, with a brain containing only a fraction of the computing power, can effortlessly navigate in three dimensions. Our brains, like the fruit fly's, unconsciously recognise what we see by performing countless calculations. This unconscious awareness of patterns is exactly what computers are missing. The second problem is robots' lack of common sense. Humans know that water is wet and that mothers are older than their daughters. But there is no mathematics that can express these truths. Children learn the intuitive laws of biology and physics by interacting with the real world. Robots know only what has been programmed into them.

D. Because of the limitations of the top-down approach to Artificial Intelligence, attempts have been made to use a “bottom-up” approach instead - that is, to try to imitate evolution and the way a baby learns. Rodney Brooks was the director of MIT's Artificial Intelligence laboratory, famous for its lumbering “top-down” walking robots. He changed the course of research when he explored the unorthodox idea of tiny “insectoid” robots that learned to walk by bumping into things instead of computing mathematically the precise position of their feet. Today many of the descendants of Brooks' insectoid robots are on Mars gathering data for NASA (The National Aeronautics and Space Administration), running across the dusty landscape of the planet. For all their successes in mimicking the behaviour of insects, however, robots using neural networks have performed miserably when their programmers have tried to duplicate in them the behaviour of higher organisms such as mammals. MIT's Marvin Minsky summarises the problems of AI: “The history of AI is sort of funny because the first real accomplishments were beautiful things, like a machine that could do well in a maths course. But then we started to try to make machines that could answer questions about simple children's stories. There's no machine today that can do that.”

E. There are people who believe that eventually there will be a combination between the top-down and bottom-up, which may provide the key to Artificial Intelligence. As adults, we blend the two approaches. It has been suggested that our emotions represent the quality that most distinguishes us as human, that it is impossible for machines ever to have emotions. Computer expert Hans Moravec thinks that in the future robots will be programmed with emotions such as fear to protect themselves so that they can signal to humans when their batteries are running low, for example. Emotions are vital in decision-making. People who have suffered a certain kind of brain injury lose the ability to experience emotions and become unable to make decisions. Without emotions to guide them, they debate endlessly over their options. Moravec points out that as robots become more intelligent and are able to make choices, they could likewise become paralysed with indecision.

To aid them, robots of the future might need to have emotions hardwired into their brains.

F. There is no universal consensus as to whether machines can be conscious, or even, in human terms, what consciousness means. Minsky suggests the thinking process in our brain is not localised but spread out, with different centres competing with one another at any given time. Consciousness may then be viewed as a sequence of thoughts and images issuing from these different, smaller “minds”, each one competing for our attention. Robots might eventually attain a “silicon consciousness”, Robots, in fact, might one day embody an architecture for thinking and processing information that is different from ours - but also indistinguishable. If that happens, the question of whether they really “understand” becomes largely irrelevant. A robot that has perfect mastery of syntax, for all practical purposes, understands what is being said.

Which paragraph contains the following information? Write the correct letter, A-F.

1. an insect that proves the superiority of natural intelligence over Artificial Intelligence.
2. robots being able to benefit from their mistakes.
3. many researchers not being put off believing that Artificial Intelligence will eventually be developed.
4. the possibility of creating Artificial Intelligence being doubted by some academics.
5. no generally accepted agreement of what our brains do.

Complete the summary below. Choose ONE WORD ONLY from the passage for each answer.

When will we have a thinking machine?

Despite some advances, the early robots had certain (6) _____. They were given the information they needed on a (7) _____. This was known as the “top-down” approach and enabled them to do certain tasks, but they were unable to recognize (8) _____. Nor did they have any intuition or ability to make decisions based on experience. Rodney Brooks tried a different (9) _____. Robots similar to those invented by Brooks are to be found on (10) _____ where they are collecting information.

SECTION E. WRITING (50 POINTS)

Part 1. Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it means exactly the same as the sentence printed before it. (10 points)

1. It's such a beautiful day that everyone's making for the beach.
→ It's so
2. It was wrong of you to leave the meeting without permission.
→ I'd rather
3. Though I tried hard, I couldn't solve the riddle.
→ Try
4. There was no precedent for her falling out with her mother.

→ Never

5. "No one can talk me into marrying Vincent," Meg said.

→ Meg flatly

Part 2. Use the word given in capital at the end of the original sentence to complete the second sentence so that it means exactly the same as the printed one before it. Do not change the given word. (10 points)

6. I'm fed up with your criticizing the food I've tried to make. (ENOUGH)

→

7. It's very likely that the unemployment figures will continue to rise. (PROBABILITY)

→

8. My school is near my house. (THROW)

→

9. I really don't know how this 3D printer works. (FAINTEST)

→

10. You must accept the fact that he has passed away. (TERMS)

→

Part 3. Paragraph writing (30 points)

As a result of electronic inventions such as computers and televisions, people do fewer physical activities, and this is having a negative effect on their health. Do you agree or disagree?

Write a paragraph of about 180-200 words to give your answer. Give reasons for your answer and include relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience.

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