

Điểm		Chữ ký và họ tên CB chấm thi 1	Chữ ký và họ tên CB chấm thi 2	SỐ PHÁCH (do Ban phách ghi)
Bảng số	Bảng chữ			
				

Lưu ý: Thí sinh làm bài trực tiếp vào các trang của đề thi này, không được sử dụng từ điển và bất kì loại tài liệu nào. Cán bộ coi thi không giải thích gì thêm.

PART I: LISTENING (2.0 pts.) You will hear each section TWICE.

Section I (1.0 pt.)

You will hear a talk about the development of cinematography.

Question 1-7. Complete each blank with NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS.

PRE-HISTORY OF MOVIE

Name of device	Dating from	Details
Camera obscura	11 th century	Originally used to observe solar eclipses. Later used as a (1) _____ tool.
Magic lantern	17 th century	Ancestor of modern film projector. Mainly used for (2) _____
'Kinetoscope'	1894	Also known as 'peep-hole machine'. Only (3) _____ could view the film.

LANDMARKS IN CINEMATOGRAPHY

- 1895 First (4) _____ demonstrated in Paris.
- 1903 First Western screened, 'The Great (5) _____'.
- 1927 'The Jazz Singer' was the first (6) _____ film.
- 1932 Technicolor introduced and used in a (7) _____.

Questions 8-10. List three more factors which made California attractive to film makes. Write NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS.

- Constant sunshine
- (8) _____
- (9) _____
- (10) _____

Section II (1.10 pt).

You'll hear a talk on the effect of architecture on people's mood.

Questions 1-7. Circle the correct letter A, B, or C.

1. The purpose of the data collection was to _____.

- A. test people's reaction to different buildings
- B. collect detailed information on various buildings
- C. assess the beauty of different public buildings

2. The initial plan to use a questionnaire was abandoned because _____.

- A. it would take too much time to produce
- B. the questions were too difficult to write
- C. it would take too long for people to complete

3. People indicated their reactions on a 1-5 scale, _____.

- A. giving rise to some interesting answers
- B. ensuring that the information was easier to collect
- C. making it quicker to choose the top three images

4. To make sure people could see the detail in the images better, _____.

- A. only daylight images were used
- B. black and white images were used
- C. the images were produced in colour

5. What was done to preserve the images when being used?

- A. They were covered in plastic with a special machine.
- B. People were asked to wear gloves when touching them.
- C. The images were handled only by the researcher.

6. Among the people who formed part of the sample were _____.

- A. tourists from various places
- B. office workers during lunch- break
- C. commuters as they exited stations

7. What was the reason for appointing a leader for the group?

- A. To comply with the instructions for the task
- B. To help hold the team together
- C. To allocate tasks to the various members

Questions 8-10. Which findings match the age groups of image testing? Write the appropriate letter A-D next to each age group. There is one extra option that you do not need to use.

Findings	Age groups
A. varied reaction	8. 11-18 years old _____
B. mainly scored 1	9. 20-40 years old _____
C. mainly scored 3	10. 50 years old and over _____
D. mainly scored 5	

PART II. PHONETICS (0.5 pt)

I. Circle the option A, B, C or D to indicate the word whose underlined art differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions. (0.3 pt)

- 1. A. area B. snack C. atlas D. campus
- 2. A. interval B. mineral C. microphone D. minimize
- 3. A. loose B. fence C. rice D. lose

II. Circle the option A, B, C or D to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of primary stress in each of the following questions. (0.2 pt)

- 1. A. particular B. photocopy C. enthusiasm D. eeconomy
- 2. mosquito B. crocodile D. buffalo D. mystery

PART III.VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR (2.5pts)

I. Circle the best option A, B, C or D to complete each of the following sentences. (1.0 pt.)

- 1. This painting is not _____ as pricey as that one.
A. nearly B. virtually C. practically D. literally
- 2. Sorry, I am not _____ liberty to discuss this matter.
A. in B. on C. at D. with
- 3. Had the electrician not come in time, we would _____ last night's party by candlelight.
A. have to throw B. have to be throwing
C. have had to throw D. be throwing
- 4. I don't think you are entirely right; _____, I see your point.
A. no matter how B. all the same C. on account of D. for fear that
- 5. On no _____ should you sign the contract unless you are sure you understand it.
A. account B. way C. circumstances D. means

6. He _____ book the tickets, but he had no time to call at the cinema.
 A. would B. used to C. could D. was going to
7. _____, the catfish is prized for its taste.
 A. Though its ugly look B. As looking ugly
 C. Contrary to looking ugly D. Ugly looking as it is
8. It was imperative for the authorities to _____ the epidemic.
 A. succeed B. localise C. spread D. compromise
9. Please drop me a _____ when you get to Paris.
 A. word B. message C. sentence D. line
10. They seemed to be _____ to the criticism and just carried on as before.
 A. indifferent B. sensitive C. uncaring D. disinterested

II. Find one word which can be used appropriately in all three sentences under each number. Write your answer in the space provided. (0.4pt.)

1. _____
 • These geese are very regular in their movements and were last seen flying over the northernmost _____ of Canada.
 • Julian has found many items for his bed-sit on the rubbish _____, so he can save a lot of money.
 • When you are cooking brown rice, a useful _____ is to soak it for a few hours beforehand.
2. _____
 • If you find a task hard at first, I strongly advise you to _____ at it, and you will soon see a great improvement.
 • As a doctor who at times has to convey unpleasant information to patients, he often finds words _____ in his throat.
 • As a child, I would spend hours cutting out pictures of my favourite pop stars, which I would then _____ in my album.
3. _____
 • When the lightning struck, a _____ of panic came over her, but she somehow managed to keep calm.
 • This latest crime _____ has caused a lot of concern among sociologists.
 • She looked at him for a long time, and then, with a _____ of her hand, she was off.
4. _____
 • It's irritating that they do nothing but _____ lies about our family. The whole village is about to believe their incredible stories.
 • Don't allow anyone to restrict your thinking abilities. I urge you to _____ your wings and do things your way.
 • He opened the jar, took out some jam with his knife and _____ it evenly on the warm toast.

III. Form the collocations using the verbs and the prepositions from the boxes. Complete each sentence using a collocation in the appropriate form. You must use each preposition ONCE only. Write your answer in the space provided. (0,6 pt.)

fool – tamper – leave – live – take – turn

out – around – through – off – with – on

1. We could never know the pain and fear this man had _____.
2. Someone had obviously _____ my car. It broke down when I was on my home.
3. It's not my fault. Why are you all _____ me?
4. Parents should teach their children at the early age not to _____ with matches.
5. The officer leading the investigation has been _____ the case.
6. Susan felt _____ because she hadn't been invited to the party.

IV. Give the correct form of the words in brackets to complete the passage. Write your answer in the space provided. (0.5 pt.)

Skiing or snowboarding in Colorado is to experience the pinnacle of winter sports. The state of Colorado is known for its spectacular scenery and (1. **BREATH**) _____ views, which inspire today's travellers as much as they spurred on the (2. **SETTLE**) _____ who first arrived in this part of the US over a century ago. And whether you're seeking the outdoor adventure of a lifetime or a great family getaway, Colorado has everything you need.

From November to April, snow conditions are consistent and reliable, featuring Colorado's (3. **LEGEND**) _____ "champagne powder" snow, Extensive snow making and grooming operations always keep trail in top shape.

The mountain destinations in the Colorado Rockies can turn your wildest ski dreams into thrilling (4. **REAL**) _____. There, you'll find the best skiing and snowboarding on (5. **PICTURE**) _____ slope, as well as the finest ski schools in the US together, the present an unparalleled winter paradise. And the best part is that you'll enjoy friendly, caring service in resorts that are committed to delivering the highest quality amenities.

PART IV. READING (2,5 pts.)

I. Read the following passage and circle the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions. (0.8 pt.)

Learning how to study effectively is an essential skill for students in my discipline. There are six areas which are crucial to developing good study habits. Work on these and you will become a brilliant student.

Targets

Always set a realistic word target. Don't try to do too much. For example, plan to read one chapter of a book each evening rather than think about reading the whole book over the weekend. This kind of detailed, planned target is more effective than a **vague** commitment. It is sometimes helpful to tell your friends about your plan. This is a good incentive to keep you on target because they will know if you fail!

Rewards

Develop a system of small rewards for your work. For example, stop for a cup of coffee or tea, or listen to a favourite piece of music after one hour studying. Rewarding yourself for keeping to your work plan will make you feel good about yourself.

Timing

Make sure you choose a suitable time to study, i.e. when it is quiet and when you are most alert. Try to make this a regular, time- tabled part of your day. If you plan to start working at a certain time, say 7 p.m., do not find reasons to put off getting started. You can watch a DVD later, and your emails are not urgent!

Quantity

A large task such as researching a new topic for an essay can be so **daunting**, in fact, that it can be difficult to sit down and make a start. Break the larger task down into several smaller ones. For example, make a list of questions that you will have to deal with in your essay and then approach each question separately. This makes the work more manageable.

Notes and Learning styles

The books you are studying won't always present information in a way that suits your learning style. It is; therefore, worthwhile spending time making notes and organizing them in a way that suits you best. It is also a good idea to keep your notebooks neat and well- organized. This will make it much easier to retrieve information later.

Revision

Don't leave revision until the last moment. When you set your study targets, allow regular revision time. This is much more effective than trying to **cram** before an exam.

1. *How does the writer think you can develop good study habits?*

- A. By setting a realistic work target
- B. By planning and considering your learning style
- C. By revising your work on a regular basis
- D. By taking into account six important areas

2. *Why is it a good idea to tell other people about your work plan?*

- A. They can help you develop a detailed target so that you know what to do.
- B. They will be very helpful with your plan in case you have any difficulties.
- C. They will know if you do not stick to your plan, which motivates you to reach the target.
- D. They will know how to help you avoid failing to set the target.

3. *Which of the following words is closest in meaning to the word "**vague**" in paragraph 2?*

- A. unrealistic
- B. inefficient
- C. unclear
- D. impractical

4. *Timing includes all of the followings EXCEPT _____.*

- A. you must be able to think clearly at the chosen time to study
- B. the best time to study should be 7 p.m.
- C. the time to study should be made a routine
- D. you shouldn't delay getting started

5. *How can a complicated piece of work be made easier?*
 - A. Try to sit down and make a start anyway
 - B. Make a list of questions beforehand
 - C. Divide the large task into manageable smaller segments
 - D. Manage the tasks one by one
6. *Which of the following words is closest in meaning to the word “daunting” in paragraph 5?*
 - A. frightening
 - B. demanding
 - C. challenging
 - D. discouraging
7. *What is NOT the benefit of keeping good class or lecture notes?*
 - A. The information is tailored to your learning style.
 - B. It enables you to find information quickly when needed.
 - C. The information is favourably organized to your liking.
 - D. You do not need to spend time on the books you are studying.
8. *Which of the following phrases is closest in meaning to the word “cram” in the last paragraph?*
 - A. study hard in a short time
 - B. stay up late to study
 - C. revise hastily
 - D. revise overnight

II. Read the passage and fill each numbered blank with ONE suitable word. (1.0 pt.)

Negative impacts from tourism occur when the level of visitor use is greater than the environment's ability to cope (1) _____ this use within the acceptable limits of change. Uncontrolled conventional tourism poses potential (2) _____ to many natural areas around the world. It can put enormous pressure on an area and lead to impact such as soil erosion, increased pollution, discharges into (3) _____ sea, natural habitat loss, increased pressure on endangered species and heightened vulnerability to forest fires. It often puts a strain on water (4) _____ and it can force local populations to compete for the use of critical resources.

Water, and especially fresh water, is one of the most critical natural resources. The tourism industry generally overuses water resources for hotels, swimming pools, golf courses and personal use of water by tourists. This can result (5) _____ water shortages and (6) _____ of water supplies, as well as generating a greater volume of waste water. Tourism can create great pressure on local resources (7) _____ energy, food and other raw materials that may already be in short supply. Greater extraction and transport of these resources exacerbates the physical impacts associated with their exploitation. Because of the (8) _____ character of the industry, many destinations have ten times (9) _____ inhabitants in the high season than in the low season. A high demand is placed upon these resources to (10) _____ the high expectations tourists often have, such as proper heating, hot water, etc.

III. Read the passage and choose the correct heading for paragraph A-H from the list of headings i–xi below. Write your answer in the corresponding numbered space provided. (0.7 pt.)

A. The history of human civilization with the history of the ways we have learned to manipulate water resources. As towns gradually expanded, water was brought from increasingly remote sources, leading to sophisticated engineering efforts such as dams and aqueducts. At the height of the Roman Empire, nine major systems, with an innovative layout of pipes and well-built sewers, supplied the occupants of Rome with as much water per person as is provided in many parts of the industrial world today.

B. During the industrial revolution and population explosion of the 19th and 20th centuries, the demand for water rose dramatically. Unprecedented construction of tens of thousands of monumental engineering projects designed to control floods, protect clean water supplies, and provide water for irrigation and hydropower brought great benefits to hundreds of millions of people. Food production has kept pace with soaring populations mainly because of the expansion of artificial irrigation systems that make possible the growth of 40% of the world's food. Nearly one fifth of all the electricity generated worldwide is produced by turbines spun by the power of falling water.

C. Yet there is a dark side to this picture; despite our progress, half of the world's population still suffers, with water services inferior to those available to the ancient Greeks and Romans. As the United Nations report on access to water reiterated in November 2001, more than one billion people lack access to clear drinking water, some two and a half billion do not have adequate sanitation services. Preventable water-related diseases kill an estimated 10,000 to 20,000 children every day, and the latest evidence suggests that we are failing behind in efforts to solve these problems.

D. The consequences of our water policies extend beyond jeopardizing human health. Tens of millions of people have been forced to move from their homes – often with little warning or compensation – to make way for the reservoirs behind dams. More than 20% of all freshwater fish species are now threatened or endangered because dams and water withdrawals have destroyed the free-flowing river ecosystems where they thrive. Certain irrigation practices degrade soil quality and reduce agricultural productivity. Groundwater aquifers are being pumped down faster than they are naturally replenished in parts of India, China, the USA and elsewhere. And disputes over shared water resources have led to violence and continue to raise local, national and even international tensions.

E. At the outset of the new millennium, however, the way resource planners think about water is beginning to change. The focus is slowly shifting back to the provision of basic human and environmental needs as top priority – ensuring ‘some for all’, instead of ‘more for some’. Some water experts are now demanding that existing infrastructure be used in smarter ways rather than building new facilities, which is increasingly considered the option of last, not first, resort. This shift in philosophy has not been universally accepted, and it comes with strong opposition from some established water organisations. Nevertheless, it may be the only way to address successfully the pressing problems of providing everyone with clean water to drink, adequate water to grow food and a life free from preventable water-related illness.

F. Fortunately – and unexpectedly – the demand for water is not rising as rapidly as some predicted. As a result, the pressure to build new water infrastructures has diminished over the past two decades. Although population, industrial output and economic productivity have continued to soar in developed nations, the rate at which people withdraw water from aquifers, rivers and lakes has slowed. And in a few parts of the world, demand has actually fallen.

G. What explains this remarkable turn of events? Two factors: people have figured out how to use water more efficiently, and communities are rethinking their priorities for water use. Throughout the first three-quarters of the 20th century, the quantity of freshwater consumed per person doubled on average; in the USA, water withdrawals increased tenfold while the population quadrupled. But since 1980, the amount of water consumed per person has actually decreased, thanks to a range of new technologies that help to conserve water in homes and industry. In 1965, for instance, Japan used approximately 13 million gallons (even accounting for inflation) – almost a quadrupling of water productivity. In the USA, water withdrawals have fallen by more than 20% from their peak in 1980.

H. On the other hand, dams, aqueducts and other kinds of infrastructure will still have to be built, particularly in developing countries where basic human needs have not been met. But such projects must be built to higher specifications and with more accountability to local people and their environment than in the past. And even in regions ecological criteria and to a smaller budget.

Write the correct number, i-xi, in the space provided 1-7.

Lists of Headings

- i. Scientists’ call for a revision of policy
- ii. An explanation for reduced water use
- iii. How a global challenge was met
- iv. Irrigation systems fall into disuse
- v. Environmental effects
- vi. The financial cost of recent technological improvements
- vii. The relevance to health
- viii. Addressing the concern over increasing populations
- ix. A surprising downward trend in demand for water
- x. The need to raise standards
- xi. A description of ancient water supplies

Example 0. Paragraph A: xi

- 1. Paragraph B: _____
- 2. Paragraph C: _____
- 3. Paragraph D: _____
- 4. Paragraph E: _____

5. Paragraph F: _____
6. Paragraph G: _____
7. Paragraph H: _____

PART V. WRITING (2.5 pts.)

I. Finish the second sentence in such a way that it means exactly the same as the sentence printed before it (0.5 pt.)

1. I've never thought of buying a new laptop.
→ Buying a new laptop _____
2. Only the manager and the secretary know the details.
→ Knowledge of the details _____
3. Don't tell the boss anything about this.
→ Don't breathe _____
4. Since the company's methods were exposed in a newspaper, people have lost their respect of it.
→ The company has fallen into _____
5. I didn't discover there was a snake in the basket until I opened the lid.
→ Not until _____

II. Write a new sentence similar in meaning to the given one, using the word given in the brackets. Do not alter the word in bracket in any way (0,5 pt)

- | | |
|---|---------------|
| 1. The Japanese are the best at making pocket-sized technology.
→ The Japanese are second _____ | (comes) |
| 2. I can't understand this complicated puzzle.
→ I _____ | (tail) |
| 3. The sales director told his staff nothing about the new market post.
→ The sales director _____ | (dark) |
| 4. That man reminds me a lot of my cousin.
→ That man _____ | (bears) |
| 5. If Marc hadn't taken up politics, he might have become a famous art historian.
→ If Marc _____ | (established) |

III. Write an ESSAY on the following topic. (1,5 pts)

Some teenagers spend more time reading books, while others prefer to read online newspaper. The former group is more likely to develop creative imaginations and have much better grasp of language skills. Do you agree or disagree?

In about 250 words, use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.

This image shows a blank sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

