

SỐ BÁO DANH:.....

Lưu ý:

- Thí sinh làm bài vào tờ giấy thi.
- Thí sinh không được sử dụng tài liệu, kể cả từ điển.

SECTION ONE: LISTENING**Hướng dẫn phần thi nghe hiểu**

- Bài nghe gồm 3 phần; mỗi phần được nghe 2 lần, mỗi lần cách nhau 05 giây; mở đầu và kết thúc mỗi phần nghe có tín hiệu. Thí sinh có thời gian để đọc mỗi phần câu hỏi.
- Mở đầu và kết thúc bài nghe có tín hiệu nhạc. Thí sinh có 02 phút để hoàn chỉnh bài trước tín hiệu nhạc kết thúc bài nghe.

Part 1. For questions 1-5, listen to the conversation between Helen and Colin. For each question, choose the answer A, B, or C which fits best according to what you hear. (5 pts)

1. What do the students agree should be included in their aims?
A. factors affecting where organisms live
B. the need to preserve endangered species
C. techniques for classifying different organisms
2. What equipment did they forget to take on the Field Trip?
A. string
B. a compass
C. a ruler
3. In Helen's procedure section, Colin suggests a change in
A. the order in which information is given.
B. the way the information is divided up.
C. the amount of information provided.
4. What do they say about the method they used to measure wave speed?
A. It provided accurate results.
B. It was simple to carry out.
C. It required special equipment.
5. What mistake did Helen make when first drawing the map?
A. She chose the wrong scale.
B. She stood in the wrong place.
C. She did it at the wrong time.

Part 2. For questions 6-10, listen to the conversation between two friends and decide whether the statements are True (T) or False (F). (5 pts)

6. The students in Akira Miyake's study were all majoring in science, technology, engineering or mathematics.
7. The aim of Miyake's study was to investigate a way of improving women's performance in physics.
8. The female physics students thought that the men expected them to get good results in their tests.
9. Miyake's team asked the students to write about the successful experiences of other people.
10. The aim of the writing exercise done by the subjects was to reduce stress.

Part 3. For questions 11-20, listen to a talk about the birds in New Zealand and supply the blanks with the missing information. Write NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS taken from the recording for each answer in the space provided. (10pts)

Birds in New Zealand

Facts

- The birds often build their nests along the coastline or next to the (11)
- In 1984, researchers found that there were (12) of this kind of bird left.
- It is difficult to (13) the number of birds accurately.

Influencing factors

- Human activities, such as (14) and building homes threaten the bird population.
- The birds are influenced by many species which can eat their (15)
- Natural disasters like (16) can also reduce the population of the birds.

Ways of protection

- The zoo should hire a (17) to keep the birds from being poached.
- The organizer could build a (18) network to prevent the public from getting closer.
- People should make more of an effort to protect (19) birds.
- Through the (20), people will learn more about bird protection.

SECTION TWO: PHONETICS

Part 1. For questions 21-22, pick up the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the others. (2pts)

21. A. conserve B. poetic C. mosaic D. magnificent
 22. A. cognitive B. potential C. customary D. comparative

Part 2. For questions 23-24, choose the word whose main stress is placed differently from the others in each group. (2pts)

23. A. citadel B. criteria C. sightseeing D. ecosystem
 24. A. telegraph B. television C. telephone D. telephoto

SECTION THREE: LEXICO - GRAMMAR

Part 1. For questions 25-35, choose the word or phrase (A, B, C or D) which best completes each sentence. (11pts)

25. to Personnel Manager, Adam found that he had no time left to spend with his family.
 A. After promoting B. Having promoted C. After promoted D. Having been promoted
26. In response to the need to improve access to education, universities are increasingly implementing online delivery solutions.
 A. tertiary B. secondary C. primary D. distance
27. Home- made masks based on fruits are completely natural and inexpensive.
 A. anti-virus B. stress-free C. anti-acne D. cholesterol-free
28. Regional Para Sports events offer opportunities for friendship and cooperation among disabled people in ASEAN member states.
 A. giving B. building C. maintaining D. promoting
29. at his lessons, he couldn't catch up with his classmates.
 A. Hardly as he worked B. Hard as he does C. Hard as he was D. Hard as he worked
30. I still remember the afternoons that we spent at the beach when I was a child.
 A. long fantastic summer B. fantastic summer long
 C. fantastic long summer D. summer fantastic long
31. A keystone species is a species of plants and animals absence has a major effect on an ecological system.
 A. that its B. its C. with which D. whose
32. No one on the plane was alive in the accident last night,?
 A. wasn't he B. weren't they C. were they D. was he
33. Why does he need to make such heavy of a simple task?

- A. climate B. storm C. weather D. cloud
 34. Unfortunately, the injury may keep him out of football He may never play again.
 A. for good B. now and then C. once in a while D. every so often

For question 35, choose the appropriate opinion (A, B, C or D) to complete the response in each conversational exchange below.

35. *Two close friends Tom and Jane are talking about Jane's upcoming birthday.*

- Tom: "Can I bring a friend to your birthday party?" - Jane: "....."

- A. It's my honor. B. Let's do it then. C. The more the merrier. D. That's right.

Part 2. For questions 36-40, use the correct form of the word in brackets to complete the following sentences. (5pts)

36. In many countries, mobile phones now (NUMBER) land-line telephones, with most adults and many children now owning mobile phones.
 37. Oh no, my library books are 2 weeks (DUE)!
 38. Write a paragraph about Tet Holiday (PERSON), that is, as though you are not involved in the holiday.
 39. Rabbits are often seen as (SYMBOL) figures at Easter, representing rebirth and springtime.
 40. His behavior in his father's presence caused his (INHERIT)..... and his sister ended up inheriting the whole family fortune.

Part 3. For questions 41-45, put the verbs given in brackets into the appropriate tenses or forms. (5pts)

41. (not/ be) to the national park before, Sue was amazed to see the geyser.
 42. I would never forget (invite) to be the judge in such a well-known competition.
 43. Do you think there (be) less conflict in the world if all people spoke the same language?
 44. Theresa walked past me without saying a word. She (not/ see) me.
 45. How many times John (visit) New York?

Part 4. For questions 46-50, complete each sentence with a suitable form of one of the phrasal verbs in the box. Use each ONE once only. There are TWO extra ones that you do not need to use. (5pts)

end up	wear off	splash out	see to	put out	back up	hold against
--------	----------	------------	--------	---------	---------	--------------

46. I'm going to on a luxury holiday in New York.
 47. Work hard now, or you will being a miserable person out of work.
 48. At first the children enjoyed the game but quite soon the novelty
 49. At school, Luis got into a lot of trouble for something I did, and now he itme.
 50. You'd better..... your cigarette because smoking isn't allowed in here.

Part 5. Each of the following sentences contains ONE mistake. For questions 51-55, FIND and CORRECT it. (5pts)

51. Many nations protect endangered species by forbidding hunting, to restrict land development and creating preserves.
 52. According to the latest news from the earthquake site, two-thirds of the city have been destroyed.
 53. Facebook.com's server IP address could not find in Google Chrome browser because of the error of Internet connection.
 54. Are you taking house economics this semester?
 55. Digital clocks, however precise, they cannot be perfectly accurate because the earth's rotation changes slightly over years.

SECTION FOUR: READING COMPREHENSION

Part 1. For questions 56-65, choose the word that best fits each of the blanks in the following passage. Choose A, B, C or D to indicate your answer. (10pts)

Since retail sales of our new product line have fallen (56) in the last few weeks, we are going to ask our customers to complete feedback forms to see why this is happening. I'd particularly like to know if our marketing (57) has been alienating our (58) customers. In all (59), it is the result of a general economic dip but we need to make sure as several customers have (60) objections about the (61) campaign we've been running. (62) mind that the campaign has been successful in attracting new customers, I do not want to lose long-term ones, some of whom I am (63) certain are already looking for alternative

products. In fact, social media these days can (64) a great risk to a company's reputation as it is very easy for one person (65) themselves, to tell the world about a company's failings.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| 56. A. relatively | B. fairly | C. slightly | D. reasonably |
| 57. A. placement | B. technique | C. launch | D. strategy |
| 58. A. loyal | B. devoted | C. dependable | D. responsible |
| 59. A. possibility | B. likelihood | C. prospects | D. luck |
| 60. A. put | B. posed | C. raised | D. realized |
| 61. A. advertising | B. promoting | C. selling | D. publicizing |
| 62. A. Don't | B. Never | C. Forever | D. Doesn't |
| 63. A. adequately | B. effectively | C. pretty | D. greatly |
| 64. A. give | B. pose | C. make | D. offer |
| 65. A. as | B. for | C. by | D. with |

Part 2. For questions 66-75, read the text below and think of the word which best fits each gap. Use only ONE word in each gap. (10pts)

The technique of telling a story through a sequence of pictures, though associated with the modern cartoons, was (66) fact in use about 500 years ago. Some wonderful examples of these early cartoons can now be seen at an exhibition in London, all of which were produced to order for wealthy clients. (67) makes this art form so interesting is that it flourished in one small part of Europe - Flanders, today a region of northern Belgium- (68) to die out as printing was developed.

Many of tiny pictures were (69) larger than a postage stamp. They (70) painted by hand in books about the size of the (71) paperback. The artists, whose skills were rewarded by high salaries, worked slowly, and the buyers sometimes (72) to wait years for the work to be completed. In the (73) of one four-volume example, the buyer waited for more than a decade.

While the majority of these cartoons depict religious stories, other subjects are illustrated, (74) Episodes from history were popular, as were fairy tales. And yet the artists had a visual style that seems oddly modern. They made full use of perspective and techniques familiar to us today from films, such as following a long shot (75) a dramatic close-up.

Part 3. For questions 76-80, read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions. (5pts)

The elevator

Next time you are in a lift, look for the name of the people who made it. Chances are it will be the Otis Elevator Company. It was Elisha Otis who invented the gadget that made the modern passenger lift possible. The concept of elevation was already well established. Louis XV of France disliked stairs so much that he was regularly hoisted skywards in a "flying chair" by several strong men hauling on ropes. In Otis' time, warehouses commonly used moving platforms to transport goods between floors. However, elevating anything further than one floor or weighting more than 70 kilograms would have been considered far too dangerous.

Otis worked for a bed manufacturer who was keen to expand his business but needed to find a way to move his beds to an upper floor for storage. The inventive Otis soon had a solution to the safety problem: a tough steel spring system that meshed with ratchets on either side of the lift shaft so that if the rope gave way the sudden loss of tension would trigger the device, stopping the lift from falling.

At the 1854 World Trade fair in New York, **Otis unveiled his invention and orders began to pour in,** including one from the United States Assay Office which at that time was constructing one of the first buildings with an internal steel frame to support the exterior walls. This was the same construction method that skyscrapers would use. If not for lifts, the towering landmarks which feature so prominently in today's architecture would have been impossible and the character of our cities would be entirely different.

76. What is the main topic of the passage?

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------------|
| A. History of lifts | B. Disapproval of stairs |
| C. Elevators' brands | D. Expansion of businesses |

77. In Otis's time, which of the following methods was commonly used for delivery of goods between floors?

- A. "flying chair" B. "spring system" C. "moving platforms" D. "lift shaft"

78. All of the following statements are true EXCEPT.....

- A. In the system devised by Otis, springs were made out of steel.
B. The technique involved in constructing the US Assay Office was similar to that used in present-day skyscrapers.
C. Otis's invention addressed a concern involved in conveying beds upstairs.
D. The bed manufacturer Otis worked for needed to carry beds to a higher floor for delivery.

79. According to the passage, which of the following resulted from the invention of lifts?

- A. The transfer of support structures from inside to outside buildings.
B. The emergence of high-rise landmarks.
C. An insatiable demand for solid materials.
D. The abandonment of moving platforms.

80. What can be implied from this piece of information: "Otis unveiled his invention and orders began to pour in"?

- A. Otis's invention met with disapproval and ended in failure.
B. Otis's efforts went doomed.
C. Otis's innovation commenced to be in demand.
D. Otis's determination was deflated.

SECTION FIVE: WRITING

Part 1. For questions 81-85, finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it means exactly the same as the sentence printed before it. (5pts)

81. I was strongly determined to complete my dissertation by the end of the month.

→ I had

82. I knew nothing about the rebellion that they were planning.

→ I was kept

83. Robert warned his wife pretty strongly, yet she refused to listen to his advice.

→ No matter.....

84. Because John had spent his childhood in Oslo, so he knew the city well.

→ Having.....

85. He said, "Unless I receive her letter tomorrow, I'll phone her".

→ He said that if

Part 2. For questions 86-90, 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. You must use between TWO and FIVE WORDS, including the word given. (5pts)

86. What the lecturer said was not very clear at times. **LACK**

→ There in what the lecturer said at times.

87. I'd be grateful if you could have a look at these figures. **CAST**

→ I'd be grateful if you could..... these figures.

88. Is it possible to walk from the hotel to the city center?

→ Is the city center of the hotel? **WITHIN**

89. She is often driven to the supermarket by her neighbor.

→ Her neighbor often the supermarket. **LIFT**

90. Miss Young is proud of her cooking.

→ Miss Young cooking. **TAKES**

Part 3. Essay writing. (10pts)

Write an essay of 250 words on the following topic

Plastic shopping bags are used widely and cause many environmental problems. Therefore, it is said that they should be banned.

To what extent do you agree or disagree?

-----THE END-----

Khóa ngày 06 tháng 4 năm 2021
Môn thi: TIẾNG ANH

Vòng 1

Đáp án gồm có 02 trang

HƯỚNG DẪN CHẤM VÀ ĐÁP ÁN

Tổng số điểm toàn bài: 100 điểm

Làm đúng mỗi câu cho 1,0 điểm. Bài luận cho tối đa 10,0 điểm.

Sau khi cộng toàn bộ số điểm, giám khảo quy về hệ điểm 10, không làm tròn số.

SECTION ONE: LISTENING

Part 1. (5,0 điểm)

1. A 2. A 3. C 4. B 5. B

Part 2. (5,0 điểm)

6. T 7. T 8. F 9. F 10. T

Part 3. (10 điểm)

11. river	16. storms
12. 3 pairs/ three pairs	17. guard
13. estimate	18. fence
14. farming	19. wild
15. eggs	20. media

SECTION TWO: PHONETICS

Part 1. (2,0 điểm)

21. D 22. A

Part 2. (2,0 điểm)

23. B 24. D

SECTION THREE: LEXICO - GRAMMAR

Part 1. (11 điểm)

25. D 26. A 27. C 28. B 29. D 30. C
31. D 32. C 33. C 34. A 35. C

Part 2. (5,0 điểm)

36. outnumber	39. symbolic
37. overdue	40. disinheritance
38. impersonally	

Part 3. (5,0 điểm)

41. Not having been	44. cannot/can't have seen
42. being invited	45. has John visited/ has ... visited
43. would be	

Part 4. (5,0 điểm)

46. splash out	49. holds (it) against
47. end up	50. put out
48. wore off	

Part 5. (5,0 điểm)

51. to restrict → restricting
52. have → has
53. find → be found
54. house → home
55. they → Ø

SECTION FOUR: READING COMPREHENSION

Part 1. (10 điểm)

56. C 57. D 58. A 59. B 60. C
61. A 62. B 63. C 64. B 65. C

Part 2. (10 điểm)

66. in 67. what 68. only 69. no/little 70. were/ got
71. modern 72. had 73. case 74. too 75. with

Part 3: (5,0 điểm)

76. A 77. C 78. D 79. B 80. C

SECTION FIVE: WRITING

Part 1. (5,0 điểm)

81. I had *a strong determination to complete my dissertation by the end of the month.*
82. I was kept *in the dark about the rebellion that they were planning.*
83. No matter *how strongly Robert warned his wife, she refused to listen to his advice.*
84. Having *spent his childhood in Oslo, John knew the city well.*
 Having *spent John's childhood in Oslo, he knew the city well.*
85. He said that if *he didn't receive her letter the next day/ the following day/ the day after, he would phone her.*

Part 2. (5,0 điểm)

86. There was a lack of clarity in what the lecturer said at times.
87. I'd be grateful if you could cast an eye /your eye(s) over these figures.
88. Is the city center within walking distance of the hotel?
89. Her neighbor often gives her a lift to the supermarket.
90. Miss Young takes (a) pride in her cooking.

Part 3. Bài viết hoàn thành được 10 điểm.

The mark is based on the following scheme:

- Content: 35% of the total mark
Organization and presentation: 30% of the total mark.
Language: 30% of the total mark.
Handwriting, punctuation and spelling: 5% of the total mark.

-----THE END -----

ĐỀ CHÍNH THỨC

Khóa ngày 06 tháng 4 năm 2021

Môn thi: TIẾNG ANH

Vòng 2

Thời gian: 180 phút (không kể thời gian giao đề)

Đề gồm có 9 trang

SỐ BÁO DANH:.....

Lưu ý:

- Thí sinh làm bài vào tờ giấy thi.
- Thí sinh không được sử dụng tài liệu, kể cả từ điển.

I. LISTENING**Hướng dẫn phần thi nghe hiểu**

- Bài nghe gồm 4 phần; mỗi phần được nghe 2 lần, mỗi lần cách nhau 05 giây; mở đầu và kết thúc mỗi phần nghe có tín hiệu.
- Mở đầu và kết thúc bài nghe có tín hiệu nhạc. Thí sinh có 02 phút để hoàn chỉnh bài trước tín hiệu nhạc kết thúc bài nghe.

Part 1. For questions 1-6, listen to two students called Jolie and Alan talking about a TV series they watch called "The Sensing Brain", and choose the answer A, B, C or D which fits best according to what you hear. (6 pts)

1. What point is made about a good sense of smell?
 - A. It is a natural ability that is hard to improve.
 - B. Some people have a far better one than others.
 - C. It can be developed in a similar way to other abilities.
 - D. Some people exaggerate how poor theirs is.
2. What does Jolie say about describing perfumes?
 - A. Experts use a vocabulary that is hard for people to understand.
 - B. Some perfumes are too complex to be described.
 - C. Ordinary people sometimes fail to use words appropriately.
 - D. Some perfumes require a particularly specialist vocabulary.
3. What does Alan say about synthetic smells?
 - A. They are able to mislead people into believing they are natural.
 - B. They have a greater effect on people than natural ones.
 - C. They are seen as more unpleasant than natural ones.
 - D. They vary in their popularity with the public.
4. When talking about smell and the brain, Alan reveals
 - A. his belief that humans have superior smelling abilities to some animals.
 - B. his doubts about whether humans and animals should be compared.
 - C. his suspicion of those who report on experiments in the media.
 - D. his awareness of the problems of conducting accurate studies.
5. Alan and Jolie agree that listening to music while studying
 - A. is beneficial if the music chosen is not too emotional.
 - B. has an undesirable effect on their powers of concentration.
 - C. helps the mind to focus on things that are important.
 - D. has different effects depending on the material being studied.

6. When talking about the next episode of the programme, Jolie shows that she
- A. is worried about the amount of information there is on the internet.
 - B. has doubts about how good the internet is for people.
 - C. believes the internet makes her own life more difficult.
 - D. trusts in her brain's capacity to evaluate information on the internet.

Part 2. For questions 7-11, listen to the news about "How the media shape the way we view the world" and decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F). (5 pts)

Statements	T/F
7. The biological impact of storytelling makes it more difficult for the audience to shape their views of life.	
8. The representation of Black actors is often associated with stereotypical themes or types of character.	
9. The portrayal of the Mammy character in Gone with The Wind attempted to bridge the divided gap between races.	
10. The perceived benefits of white proximity can be a driving force that prompts anti-Black views and behaviors.	
11. The audience should try to learn to make objective observations about sources of information in the media.	

Part 3. For questions 12-16, listen to a talk about memory and answer the questions with NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS for each answer. (5 pts)

12. How was Dr. Federik Sullivan's memory at first?
.....
13. Beside a computer, what can help you improve your memory?
.....
14. Beside prolonging life what has a full and active memory been proved to be able to do?
.....
15. According to Sullivan, how is the human brain?
.....
16. What is the function of long-term memory?
.....

Part 4. For questions 17-25, listen to the news about "Top 5 deadliest Pandemic Diseases" and complete the sentences. WRITE NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS taken from the recording in each blank. (9 pts)

1. Smallpox

- first emerged around 400BC
- caused (17) all over the body
- the only disease declared to be (18)

2. Bubonic Plague

- also known as the (19).....
- caused by a bacterium spread by fleas
- (20)., called buboes, occurred in the body

3. The Spanish Flu

- came and went in a (21)
- filled the lungs of patients with (22)

4. Malaria

- categorized as a blood disease
- caused by (23)
- Anopheles mosquitoes would (24) infected blood and pass it on to the next person they bite

5. HIV/AIDS

- often sexually transmitted
- HIV (25) the immune system

II. LEXICO-GRAMMAR

Part 1. For questions 26-35, choose the word or phrase (A, B, C or D) which best completes each sentence. (10pts)

26. The police officer injured in the of duty yesterday is his dad.
A. hours B. line C. call D. strike
27. After a sleepless night, tiredness gradually up on him while he was driving.
A. took B. crept C. cinched D. edged
28. Despite the harsh flow of the stream, she her way through the water.
A. led B. struck C. directed D. powered
29. Derek had no experience of white-water canoeing, so it was extremely.....of him to try and shoot the rapids.
A. hazardous B. intrepid C. perilous D. foolhardy
30. I know you're upset about breaking up with Tony but there are plenty more
A. fish in the sea B. cows in the field C. tigers in the zoo D. horses in the stable
31. This new glue is very useful for small repairs as it very rapidly.
A. thickens B. stiffens C. sets D. fixes
32. He couldn't have meant what he said.
A. conceivably B. credibly C. imaginatively D. believably
33. Having to rewrite a report that you thought was pretty good can be rather
A. back-breaking B. soul-destroying C. mind-blowing D. slow-moving
34. My brother's been a of strength through all the problems I've had.
A. tower B. heap C. mountain D. show
35. Motorists have been by the sudden rise in the price of petrol.
A. hard pressed B. hard to please C. hard hit D. hard up

Part 2. For questions 36-40, write the correct form of each bracketed word in the following sentences. (5 pts)

36. I woke up to a (REVOLT)..... smell of rotting fish.
37. (MOVE)..... are unpleasant, but it will be nice when we get into the new house.
38. Today, demand for zinc - a lightweight, (PROOF)..... metal favored in the car and construction industries - has remained steady.
39. Rubber bullets are designed to (CAPACITY)..... people rather than kill them.
40. Depending on a person's cultural background, he or she might (CONCEPT) hunting as an act of violence or not.

III. READING

Part 1. For questions 41-48, read the following passage and decide which answer (A, B, C, or D) best fits each gap. (8 pts)

Touchscreen teething problems

The advent of touchscreen typing didn't suit everyone initially. Some people who had grown (41) to using a conventional keyboard, missed the physical feedback on whether they had hit the correct key or not. They found the touchscreen slow to use, whilst the text they produced was (42) with errors, a situation that was (43) if the text was produced on the (44) using a smartphone.

Researchers at Maryland University found that many of these errors resulted from (45) in each individual's typing style. For example, a user might be (46) to hitting the bottom of a key rather than the centre, increasing the likelihood that they would also hit the key below by mistake, (47) producing so-called 'fat finger' errors. They also found that if typing and walking simultaneously, there was a tendency for people to hit a different part of the key if the tap coincided with their foot striking the ground. The data produced by the team eventually allowed designers to (48) these very human characteristics into account in the next generation of touchscreen keyboards.

- | | | | |
|------------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------|
| 41. A. familiar | B. accustomed | C. comfortable | D. proficient |
| 42. A. strewn | B. caked | C. stashed | D. clogged |
| 43. A. amplified | B. deteriorated | C. exacerbated | D. incensed |
| 44. A. haste | B. transit | C. foot | D. move |
| 45. A. whims | B. kinks | C. glitters | D. quirks |
| 46. A. prone | B. apt | C. inclined | D. liable |
| 47. A. therein | B. otherwise | C. thereby | D. likewise |
| 48. A. hold | B. take | C. put | D. bring |

Part 2. For questions 49- 59, read the following passage and do the tasks that follow. (11 pts)

Green virtues of green sand

A For the past 100 years special high grade white sand dug from the ground at Leighton Buzzard in the UK. has been used to filter tap water to remove bacteria and impurities but this may no longer be necessary. A new factory that turns used wine bottles into green sand could revolutionize the recycling industry and help to filter Britain’s drinking water. Backed by \$1.6m from the European Union and the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra), a company based in Scotland is building the factory, which will turn beverage bottles back into the sand from which they were made in the first place. The green sand has already been successfully tested by water companies and is being used in 50 swimming pools in Scotland to keep the water clean.

B The idea is not only to avoid using up an increasingly scarce natural resource, sand but also to solve a crisis in the recycling industry. Britain uses 5.5m tonnes of glass a year, but recycles only 750,000 tonnes of it. The problem is that half the green bottle glass in Britain is originally from imported wine and beer bottles. Because there is so much of it, and it is used less in domestic production than other types, green glass is worth only \$25 a tonne. Clear glass, which is melted down and used for whisky bottles, mainly for export, is worth double that amount.

C Howard Dryden, a scientist and managing director of the company. Dryden Aqua, of Bonnyrigg, near Edinburgh, has spent six years working on the product he calls Active Filtration Media, or AFM. He concedes that he has given what is basically recycled glass a ‘fancy name’ to remove the stigma of what most people would regard as an inferior product. He says he needs bottles that have already contained drinkable liquids to be sure that drinking water filtered through the AFM would not be contaminated. Crushed down beverage glass has fewer impurities than real sand and it performed better in trials. The fact is that tests show that AFM does the job better than sand, it is easier to clean and reuse and has all sorts of properties that make it ideal for other applications.’ he claimed.

D The factory is designed to produce 100 tonnes of AFM a day, although Mr. Dryden regards this as a large-scale pilot project rather than full production. Current estimates of the UK market for this glass for filtering drinking water, sewage, industrial water, swimming pools and fish farming are between 175.000 to 217.000 tonnes a year, which will use up most of the glass available near the factory. So he intends to build five or six factories in cities where there are large quantities of bottles, in order to cut down on transport costs.

E The current factory will be completed this month and is expected to go into full production on January 14th next year. Once it is providing a ‘regular’ product, the government’s drinking water inspectorate will be asked to perform tests and approve it for widespread use by water companies. A Defra spokesman said it was hoped that AFM could meet approval within six months. The only problem that they could foresee was possible contamination if some glass came from sources other than beverage bottles.

F Among those who have tested the glass already is Caroline Fitzpatrick of the civil and environmental engineering department of University College London. ‘We have looked at a number of batches and it appears to do the job.’ she said. ‘Basically, sand is made of glass and Mr. Dryden is turning bottles back into sand. It seems a straightforward idea and there is no reason we can think of

why it would not work. Since glass from wine bottles and other beverages has no impurities and clearly did not leach any substances into the contents of the bottles, there was no reason to believe there would be a problem,' Dr. Fitzpatrick added.

G Mr. Dryden has set up a network of agents round the world to sell AFM. It is already in use in central America to filter water on banana plantations where the fruit has to be washed before being despatched to European markets. It is also in use in sewage works to filter water before it is returned to rivers, something which is becoming legally necessary across the European Union because of tighter regulations on sewage works. So there are a great number of applications involving cleaning up water. Currently, however, AFM costs \$670 a tonne, about four times as much as good quality sand. 'But that is because we haven't got large-scale production. Obviously, when we get going it will cost a lot less, and be competitive with sand in price as well.' Mr. Dryden said. 'I believe it performs better and lasts longer than sand, so it is going to be better value too.'

H If AFM takes off as a product it will be a big boost for the government agency which is charged with finding a market for recycled products. Crushed glass is already being used in road surfacing and in making tiles and bricks. Similarly, AFM could prove to have a widespread use and give green glass a cash value.

For questions 49-55, there are eight paragraphs marked A-H in the passage. In which paragraph is the following mentioned?

49. a description of plans to expand production of AFM	
50. an example of AFM use in the export market	
51. a comparison of the value of green glass and other types of glass	
52. the conclusions drawn from laboratory checks on the process of AFM production	
53. identification of current funding for the production of green sand	
54. an explanation of the chosen brand name for crushed green glass	
55. a description of what has to happen before AFM is accepted for general use	

For questions 56-59, complete the following summary. Choose NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS from the passage for each answer.

Green sand

The use of crushed green glass (AFM) may have two significant impacts: it may help to save a diminishing (56) while at the same time solving a major problem for the (57) in the UK. However, according to Howard Dryden, only glass from bottles that have been used for (58) can be used in the production process. AFM is more effective than (59) as a water filter, and also has other uses.

Part 3. For questions 60-65, you are going to read an extract from an article. Six paragraphs have been removed from the extract. Choose from the paragraphs A-G the one that fits each gap. There is one extra paragraph which you do not need to use. (6pts)

Small shot, big impact

Some vaccines appear to provide extra benefits. Michael Brooke looks at them from a new perspective. Have a look at your left shoulder: if you are past your mid-twenties it almost certainly bears a circular scar. Do you remember how it got there? You queued up in the school hall, perhaps, or outside the nurse's office, watching your friends rubbing their arms as they walked away, relieved at having survived their jab. The Bacille Calmette-Guerin vaccination was given to provide protection from tuberculosis. What we are only just realising is that, in common with several other vaccines, it may have done far more than that.

60.

Even in the West, where it is far less common for children to die from infectious illnesses, there are still surprising benefits: some vaccines seem to reduce our susceptibility to eczema and asthma. Exactly what causes these 'non-specific effects', as they are termed, is a mystery. But some scientists are arguing that, despite the uncertainties, it is time to start harnessing them more effectively.

61.

Considering vaccines have been used since the 1800s and are the cornerstone of our public health system, it may seem hard to believe that such profound effects could have gone ignored all this time. In fact, an early 20th century Swedish physician called Carl Naslund did notice something was up after the BCG vaccine was introduced in his country. Vaccinated children had a much higher chance of reaching their first birthday even though TB normally kills older children.

62.

What could the explanation be? Several lines of evidence suggest that our immune systems can be affected by many factors, including past encounters with microbes. Those microbes can be in the environment or a vaccine syringe. 'If infections can alter the immunological milieu, it is not a major leap forward to suggest that vaccines might also do so,' said Andrew Pollard, head of the Oxford Vaccine Centre at Oxford University, in an editorial about the Dane's work.

63.

It is this lock and key mechanism that is responsible for our immune memory. On our first encounter with the measles virus, say, the immune cells that make potent antibodies to it reproduce, giving rise to successive generations of daughter cells that make progressively more powerful antibodies. The end product is highly proficient measles-killing machines that linger in our bodies for years. That's why, if we re-encounter the virus, it is defeated so quickly that we don't even notice.

64.

In people who received a shot, certain kinds of innate immune cells responded more strongly to bacterial and fungal pathogens completely unrelated to the TB bug. This is the first indication that the innate immune system reacts to vaccines, and the researchers suggested it could explain some of the general immune-boosting effects of BCG. 'It's quite preliminary data, but it's very important,' says Nigel Curtis, head of infectious diseases at the Royal Children's Hospital in Melbourne, Australia.

65.

But the theory that probably has the most compelling evidence behind it concerns two competing arms of the adaptive immune system, known as type 1 and type 2 helper T-cells. Broadly speaking, type 1 cells promote immune reactions against bacteria and viruses, while type 2 cells are geared towards fighting off parasitic worms in the gut. Both the BCG and the measles vaccine seem to tip the balance to type 1, according to studies of the antibodies released into the bloodstream after vaccination. Whatever the explanation is, we might be able to maximize the benefits, either by designing new vaccines, or by augmenting the effects of existing ones. But the WHO committee has another line of enquiry. There are suggestions that one vaccine could have harmful non-specific effects. The vaccine under suspicion is DTP, which prevents diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis, otherwise known as whooping cough.

A But that may not be the whole story. Another, evolutionary older branch of our defenses, known as the innate immune system, might also be playing a role. These cells are programmed to react to anything unfamiliar or untoward, such as the chemicals released when tissues are damaged, attacking any molecules or microorganisms that might pose a threat. Last year, surprising evidence emerged that BCG stimulates the innate immune system as well as the adaptive one.

B The latest thinking is that allergies are caused by an imbalance in type 1 and 2 helper T-cells, with type 2 becoming too dominant. Allergies may be on the rise in the West because we no longer meet enough germs in childhood to strengthen the type 1 arm, according to the 'hygiene hypothesis'. If BCG does push the balance back to type 1, that could be why it reduces allergies.

C The World Health Organization, which is the main provider of vaccines in developing countries, has asked a group of vaccine experts to get to the bottom of it. 'This could have huge implications for healthcare,' says Christine Benn, a senior researcher at the Statens Serum Institute in Denmark and a member of the WHO committee. 'Vaccines have been a fantastic success, but we can probably do much better by taking non-specific effects into account. An examination of these issues is long overdue.'

D There is growing evidence that vaccines have a wider-ranging influence on the immune system than we thought. In Africa, for instance, studies have shown that the measles vaccine cuts deaths from all other infections combined by a third, mainly by protecting against pneumonia, sepsis and diarrhea.

E According to the old view of vaccines, they work by priming what is known as our adaptive immune system. This consists of various defense cells circulating in the blood which make antibodies and other molecules that latch on to specific foreign proteins on bacteria, viruses or other germs.

F The discovery may be only one part of the explanation for BCG's mysterious powers, though. Another part could be related to recent findings concerning the ability of memory cells to target unrelated microbes if there is sufficient cross-reactivity with a germ we have previously vanquished.

G In the 1940s and 50s, trials in the US and UK suggested that BCG-vaccinated children had a 25 per cent lower death rate from diseases other than TB. But nobody took much notice until the late 1970s, when a Danish anthropologist called Peter Aaby began working in the West African state of Guinea-Bissau. In 1979, he witnessed a severe measles outbreak that killed 1 in 4 infants affected. Aaby arranged for measles vaccinations to be introduced, but was surprised to see that even after the epidemic abated, immunized children were more likely to survive childhood.

Part 4. The passage below consists of four sections marked A, B, C and D. For questions 66-75, read the passage and do the task that follows. The sections may be chosen more than once. (10pts)

The pros and cons of ecotourism

A Ecotourism lacks a universally-accepted definition, but is generally regarded as responsible and sustainable travel to natural areas that both conserves the environment and improves the well-being of those living there. At the heart of it is the assumption that in a predominantly capitalist world where nature plays second fiddle to creating wealth, any conservation needs to pay for itself. Money generated from ecotourism is invested back into the conservation of the environment it impacts upon. Supporters argue that, by involving residents in accommodating tourists and acting as guides, for example, ecotourism aids development, both regionally and nationally. In many cases, communities work as equal partners with ecotourism organisations rather than just as employees. However, some detractors point out that the environment is effectively prioritised above the needs of residents. Ecotourism's apparent obsession with this, far from giving a boost to the development of wealth in a community, can actually damage the ability of the majority of inhabitants to lift themselves out of poverty.

B The travel industry contributes over seven trillion dollars to the world economy each year. Having a holiday is big business! Despite what its critics may say, giving a hand to nature in this way has the potential to offer communities some serious economic opportunities as it now accounts for about a fifth of this total, and is continuing to expand. It generates money from natural environments by encouraging tourists to pay for items like accommodation, souvenirs and entrance fees during their stay. Seeing the environment as a valuable resource that communities can use to generate income

encourages them to make choices that will help them to take care of it. Yet, inevitably, a fine balance has to be kept to prevent the influx of eco-tourists from degrading the very environment they came to see. Unleashing hundreds of visitors on a delicate ecosystem can, even with the best of intentions, lead to unforeseen environmental impact, such as inadvertently encouraging the animals that live there to become dependent on being fed by tourists.

C It's estimated that, of all the money that travellers spend on traditional holidays, only around half of it stays in the area or country that they visit. The remainder leaks out of the host region and through the books of international hotel chains and tour operators. One intention of ecotourism is to limit as much of this bleeding away of capital from the local economy as possible through maximizing the involvement of local businesses and people. The recent wave of successful environmentally-friendly commerce has also led some regular chains and operators to label themselves as ecotourism friendly by making very minor changes to their existing practices through a process known as greenwashing. They can market themselves in the same way as a genuinely sustainable project by simply changing their cleaning products or recycling more of their waste. Anyone seeking their dream eco-holiday should check the credentials of seemingly environmentally-friendly organizations very carefully indeed. That said, sustainability is becoming much more mainstream and increasing numbers of businesses are genuinely adopting good environmental and social practices.

D One powerful motivation that drives eco-tourism is the chance for holidaymakers to take a look at and experience civilizations that are very different to their own, which in turn can have a positive and affirming knock-on effect on that society. Allowing local people to show their way of life to the world not only tends to make them more positive about tourism, but also empowers them as a community. However, there can of course be less welcome results, such as traditional symbols and artefacts being transformed merely into merchandise to sell to visitors. There can also be disharmony created between previously friendly local factions if one is seen or thought to benefit more than others. Another question ecotourism raises is whether it has a role to play in conservation on anything other than a small scale. By its very nature, it can only take place in a highly limited range of ecosystems as issues of access, susceptibility to damage and the elusive nature of wildlife make some areas inappropriate for exploitation by ecotourism.

<i>In which section (A, B, C or D) does the writer</i>	<i>Your answers</i>
explain how some non-green businesses exploit the market for ecological holidays?	66. _____
mention the nature of the relationship between travel firms and local people?	67. _____
suggest that ecotourism is largely insignificant in solving the world's environmental problems?	68. _____
exemplify an effect of ecotourism on local wildlife?	69. _____
describe a negative result of putting the preservation of nature above economic well-being?	70. _____
explain why conventional tourism benefits a region less than it should?	71. _____
states the proportion of tourism as a whole that ecotourism represents?	72. _____
mention how the meaning of important cultural objects can change?	73. _____
explain the underlying principle on which the ecotourism industry is based?	74. _____
describe how the financial incentives of ecotourism encourage local people to protect nature?	75. _____

IV. WRITING

Part 1. (10pts)

The table below shows the number of students living in the UK gaining English language teacher training qualifications in 2007/8 and 2008/9, and the proportion of male qualifiers.

Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant. Write at least 150 words.

Qualifications for English Language Teachers obtained 2007/8 and 2008/9, UK
www.ielts-exam.net

		Total	Female	Male	% Male
2007/8	Total	32,930	23,842	8,165	24.7%
	TEFL	25,446	18,460	6,870	26.9%
	Cambridge UCLES CELTA & other degrees	7,484	5,382	1,295	17.3%
2008/9	Total	32,945	24,324	7,511	22.7%
	TEFL	24,917	18,446	6,545	26.2%
	Cambridge UCLES CELTA & other degrees	8,028	5,878	966	12.1%

Part 2. (15pts)

Write an essay of 250 words on the following topic:

The qualities and skills that a person requires to become successful in today's world cannot be learned at a university or other academic institutions.

To what extent do you agree or disagree?

-----THE END-----

HƯỚNG DẪN CHẤM VÀ ĐÁP ÁN

Tổng số điểm toàn bài: 100 điểm

Từ câu 1 đến 75 mỗi câu đúng được 1,0 điểm. Bài viết 1, điểm tối đa là 10 điểm. Bài viết 2, điểm tối đa là 15 điểm. Sau khi cộng toàn bộ số điểm, giám khảo quy về hệ điểm 10 (không làm tròn số)

SECTION ONE: LISTENING (25/ 100 POINTS)**Part 1. (6,0 điểm)**

1. C	2. C	3. A	4. D	5. B	6. D
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Part 2. (5,0 điểm)

7. F	8. T	9. F	10. T	11. T
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Part 3. (5,0 điểm)

12. very faulty
13. personal organizer
14. combat dementia
15. (most) astonishing and/, underused
16. to store / storing information

Part 4. (9,0 điểm)

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 17. spotty bumps | 22. fluid |
| 18. completely eradicated | 23. protozoan/ protozoon parasites |
| 19. Black Death | 24. suck up |
| 20. egg-sized swellings | 25. decimates |
| 21. terrifying flash | |

SECTION TWO: LEXICO-GRAMMAR (15/100 points)**Part 1. (10 điểm)**

26. B	27. B	28. D	29. D	30. A
31. C	32. A	33. B	34. A	35. C

Part 2. (5,0 điểm)

- | | |
|----------------|----------------------------------|
| 36. revolting | 39. incapacitate |
| 37. removals | 40. conceptualise/ conceptualize |
| 38. rust-proof | |

