

(Đề thi này gồm 09 trang)

<b>Họ và tên học sinh:</b>		<b>Số báo danh</b>
<b>Ngày sinh:</b>		
<b>Phòng thi số:</b>		
<b>Hội đồng thi:</b>		
Họ, tên và chữ ký <b>GIÁM THỊ 1</b>	Họ, tên và chữ ký <b>GIÁM THỊ 2</b>	<b>Mã phách</b> (Thí sinh không viết vào ô này)

**HƯỚNG DẪN THÍ SINH LÀM BÀI:**

- Thí sinh làm toàn bộ bài thi trên đề thi theo yêu cầu của từng phần. **Thí sinh phải viết câu trả lời vào phần trả lời được cho sẵn ở mỗi phần (Your answers here).** Trái với điều này, phần bài làm của thí sinh sẽ không được chấm điểm.
- Đề thi gồm có **11 trang** (không kể trang phách). Thí sinh phải kiểm tra số tờ đề thi trước khi làm bài.
- Phần **NGHE**, mỗi Part thí sinh được nghe 2 lần.
- Thí sinh không được ký tên hoặc dùng bất cứ dấu hiệu gì để đánh dấu bài thi ngoài việc làm bài theo yêu cầu của đề ra. **Không được viết bằng mực đỏ, bút chì, không viết hai thứ mực trên tờ giấy làm bài.** Phần viết hỏng, ngoài cách dùng thước để gạch chéo, không được tẩy xóa bằng bất kỳ cách gì khác (kể cả bút xóa màu trắng). Trái với điều này bài thi sẽ bị loại.
- Thí sinh nên làm nháp trước rồi ghi chép cẩn thận vào phần bài làm trên đề thi. Giám thị sẽ không phát giấy làm bài thay thế đề và giấy làm bài do thí sinh làm hỏng.
- Giám thị không giải thích gì thêm về đề thi.

**PHẦN ĐỀ VÀ BÀI LÀM CỦA THÍ SINH**

<b>ĐIỂM</b>		<b>Họ, tên và chữ ký GIÁM KHẢO</b>	<b>Mã phách</b> <i>Do chủ tịch HDCT ghi</i>
<b>Bảng số</b>	<b>Bảng chữ</b>	1.....  2.....	

**SECTION I: LISTENING COMPREHENSION (20 POINTS)**

**Part 1: You will hear part of a radio interview in which a travel writer, Owen Griffiths, is talking about his career. For questions 1 - 5, choose the best answer which fits best according to what you hear.**

1. Why does Owen feel well suited to a career as a travel writer?
  - A. He believes he has the desire and determination to succeed
  - B. He finds it easy to adjust to living in different places
  - C. He feels he has both the right character and skills
  - D. He doesn't feel ready to settle down in one place
2. Why did Owen work for a newspaper after leaving university?
  - A. to gain writing experience
  - B. to follow in his mother's footsteps
  - C. to finance his novel writing
  - D. to please his parents
3. Why was Owen's first travel piece published?
  - A. The paper had been planning a piece on that region
  - B. He was the only writer able to meet the deadline
  - C. It solved a problem for his boss
  - D. His boss wanted to reward him
4. According to Owen, what quality must a travel piece possess?
  - A. It needs a balance between information and opinion
  - B. It has to appeal to all readers of the newspaper
  - C. It should be constructed like a short story
  - D. It must convey the writer's enthusiasm for the place
5. What criticism does Owen make of his own writing?
  - A. He sometimes struggles to produce original pieces
  - B. He often ends up leaving out the best part of his journeys
  - C. He believes his ideas could be better organized
  - D. He sometimes writes to please himself more than his teachers.

**Part II. Answer the following questions using NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS OR A NUMBER for each answer.**

1. Whose pictures are displayed in many places?

2. How do Chinese Londoners celebrate the Mid - Autumn Festival?

3. Who take the audiences to walk through Chinatown with lit lanterns?

4. When is the British Museum opening for a free Mid-Autumn Festival event?

5. Name one thing people may learn during the Mid - Autumn Festival event?

**Part III. For questions 1-5, listen to a short talk and decide the statements are True (T) or False (F)**

	T	F
1. At the beginning of the conversation about traveling overseas, the man felt relaxed.		
2. You could bargain over the price with shopkeepers to get the best deal.		
3. People stared at him out of a distrust of foreigners.		
4. The people seem to pass through traffic as if unaffected by everything around them.		
5. Some countries share some similar characteristics that bind them together.		

**Part IV. You will hear a wildlife photographer called Leanna Marson talking about her work. Answer the following questions using NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS OR A NUMBER for each answer.**

- Leanna describes \_\_\_\_\_ she experiences when she takes a good wildlife photograph as \_\_\_\_\_ .
- She feels that photography is not simply about \_\_\_\_\_ .
- Leanna says her work involves \_\_\_\_\_ an animal's \_\_\_\_\_ .
- She considers it a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ to be able to take pictures of wildlife.
- She says that she needed to be \_\_\_\_\_ on one particular occasion.

*Your answers here:*

**Part I**

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
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**Part II**

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
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**Part III**

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
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**Part IV**

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
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**SECTION II: LEXICAL & GRAMMAR (30 POINTS)**

**Part 1: Choose the best answer (A, B, C, or D) to each of the following questions and write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes.**

- Hats like this may have been fashionable in the 60's, but now they are \_\_\_\_\_ the times.  
A. beneath                      B. under                      C. over                      D. behind
- Why did you \_\_\_\_\_ and mention the party to Roger? It was supposed to be a surprise.  
A. have kittens                      B. put the cat among the pigeons  
C. let the cat out of the bag                      D. kill two birds with one stone
- In the \_\_\_\_\_ of security, personnel must wear their identity badges at all time.  
A. requirement                      B. demands                      C. assistance                      D. interests
- It was decided that the cost of the project would be \_\_\_\_\_ so it was abandoned.  
A. repressive                      B. prohibitive                      C. restrictive                      D. exclusive
- Sending out e-mails that people haven't asked for to \_\_\_\_\_ addresses is often known as 'spamming'.  
A. sufficient                      B. multiple                      C. countless                      D. widespread

6. Two colleagues are talking with each other about their work at the office.  
Jane: "How is our production department doing?" - Lynn: " \_\_\_\_\_ "
- A. It is running on a very tight schedule.  
B. Yes, I would not like to hear people complain.  
C. I would hate to deal with unhappy customers.  
D. Yes, that is the one. Did we start production on it yet?
7. Don't be angry with Sue. All that she did was in good \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. hope                      B. belief                      C. idea                      D. faith
8. We cannot afford to carry members who are not \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. doing things by halves                      B. making a meal of it  
C. knowing beans about it                      D. pulling their weight
9. Don't get yourself \_\_\_ up over such a trivial matter.
- A. done                      B. worked                      C. whipped                      D. worried
10. **Peter:** "I love your garden!"    **John:** "Thanks. Yes, I suppose I've always \_\_\_\_\_."
- A. seen the wood for the trees                      B. turned over a new leaf  
C. had green fingers                      D. let nature take its course

**Your answers:**

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
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**Part 2. Fill each gap of the following sentences with the correct form of the word in brackets. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes. (10 p)**

<b>THE STAIRLIFT</b>	
<p>It's ironic that very things that are supposed to provide access to the (1) _____ floors of buildings-stairs-often, in fact, make them (2) _____. For many elderly people and others with limited (3) _____, getting upstairs can be a daily problem to be (4) _____.</p> <p>However, stairlifts have been helping people solve that problem since they first appeared in the USA in the 1930s. Designs have (5) _____ many changes over the years and stairlifts have become (6) _____ safer and easier to use. Most consist of a seat which moves along rails that run along the wall.</p> <p>The user controls how (7) _____ the seat moves along the rails as it travels from the bottom of the stairs to the (8) _____ at the top. In today's models, the (9) _____ is controlled by computers to give a smooth ride and the components are designed to (10) _____ constant use. Many people have been given a new lease of life by the stairlift.</p>	<p><b>1. UP</b> <b>2. ACCESS</b> <b>3. MOBILE</b> <b>4. COME</b> <b>5. GO</b> <b>6. PROGRESS</b> <b>7. RAPID</b> <b>8. LAND</b> <b>9. MOVE</b> <b>10. STAND</b></p>

**Your answers**

1.	6.
2.	7.
3.	8.
4.	9.
5.	10.

**Part 3: There are FIVE mistakes in the passage below. Find the mistakes and correct them. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided. (5 p)**

Line	
1	Things started to go wrong as soon as we got to the hotel. We were all completely
2	exhausted after our long journey and looking forward to shower and a rest. However, we
3	found that our room was not ready, which was very annoying, although the manager was
4	extremely apologetic. While we were waiting, we asked about the excursions to places of
5	an interest which we had read about in brochure. Imagine how we felt when we were told
6	they had all been cancelled! Apparently, the person responsible for organising them had left
7	suddenly and had not been replaced. Then Sally saw a notice pinning to the door of the
8	restaurant, saying it has closed for redecoration, and Peter discovered that the swimming

9	pool was empty. When we eventually got to our room we were horrified to find that it was at the back of the hotel, and we had a view of a car park, which seemed to be used as a rubbish dump. We seriously began to wonder whether or not to stay.
10	
11	

**Your answers**

Line	Mistakes	Corrections
	1.	
	2.	
	3.	
	4.	
	5.	

**Part 4: Complete each of the following sentences with one appropriate preposition/particle. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes.**

- Peter is really mature. He is completely independent \_\_\_\_\_ his parents.
- Make \_\_\_\_\_ your mind now or we will go without you.
- Kelly must be responsible \_\_\_\_\_ the director for what she has just said.
- Nowadays many people have been suffering \_\_\_\_\_ cancer.
- He really gets \_\_\_\_\_ my nerves. He never stops complaining.

**Your answers**

1.	2	3	4	5
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### SECTION III: READING COMPREHENSION (30 POINTS)

**Part 1. Read the following passage and decide which answer (A, B, C, or D) best fits each gap. Write your answer in corresponding numbered boxes. (10 p)**

As time (1) \_\_\_\_\_, the power of newspapers seems to be on the increase. This is odd because in the relatively (2) \_\_\_\_\_ past people were predicting that the influence of the written word would diminish in direct proportion to the rate of increase of the spoken word and moving image through TV and video. The Internet, cable and satellite television, Tele text and multi-media computers in (3) \_\_\_\_\_ other home should surely have (4) \_\_\_\_\_ for newspapers by now, particularly alongside a perceptible resurgence in the audiences for news-carrying radio stations. How have these organs survived, let alone flourished, particularly on a Sunday? Why do people who have seen a football or tennis (5) \_\_\_\_\_ live or on the small screen rush the next day to read a potted version of it in four or five columns which surely cannot mean more to the reader than that self-same viewer of the previous afternoon or evening? Why would anyone who has seen a film and formed a (6) \_\_\_\_\_ impression of it the following day read a review of the aforesaid film in a newspaper? To see if he/ she is right? Isn't that what friends are for? Don't we have colleagues for just that purpose – to see if our ideas on any (7) \_\_\_\_\_ song, film or programme tally with others? What is this product that (8) \_\_\_\_\_ of not much more than outrageous headlines, wayward comment, subjective editorials and hyperbolic sports pages still doing in our lives? It seems for the time (9) \_\_\_\_\_ to be leading a charmed life. When it finally goes, though, many may come to mourn its (10) \_\_\_\_\_.

- |                  |             |              |            |
|------------------|-------------|--------------|------------|
| 1. A. flies      | B. passes   | C. goes      | D. drags   |
| 2. A. latest     | B. distant  | C. immediate | D. recent  |
| 3. A. all        | B. any      | C. every     | D. one     |
| 4. A. done       | B. gone     | C. stood     | D. set     |
| 5. A. player     | B. set      | C. match     | D. meeting |
| 6. A. direct     | B. coloured | C. bright    | D. vivid   |
| 7. A. given      | B. taken    | C. subjected | D. written |
| 8. A. comprises  | B. contains | C. consists  | D. informs |
| 9. A. out        | B. being    | C. given     | D. present |
| 10. A. perishing | B. dying    | C. falling   | D. passing |

**Write your answers here:**

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.

**Part 2. Read the passage and fill in each gap with ONE suitable word. (10 p)**

In British English this standard accent is known as R.P. or Received Pronunciation. This coupled with the sort of English described in grammar books is the accepted (1) \_\_\_\_\_. Its use, however, is restricted (2) \_\_\_\_\_ geographically and socially; it is most (3) \_\_\_\_\_ used among the middle classes in the south of England. Its speakers, (4) \_\_\_\_\_, carry both a geographical and (5) \_\_\_\_\_ label, as do the speakers of all its variants, although the more socially mobile someone is the more complex his accent becomes, and so the more (6) \_\_\_\_\_ he is to label. Attitudes towards this vary, from the parents (7) \_\_\_\_\_ train their children not to speak with a local (8) \_\_\_\_\_ so that “they will have a better chance in life”, to the liberal, trendy young manager who adopts a local accent (9) \_\_\_\_\_ a form of inverted snobbery. But these stances are extreme, but, nevertheless, the (10) \_\_\_\_\_ between language and social status is a potentially explosive subject in British society.

**Write your answers here:**

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.

**Part 3: Read the passage and choose the answer A, B, C, or D which you think fits best according to the text.**

What happens psychologically when one is lost at sea? Why does one person survive while another perishes? Is there a personality type that makes one person better at handling the elements, fear and loneliness? Until recently, science has been completely in the dark about what makes a survivor. Now experts are intensifying their search to demystify the psychology of survival, analysing personality traits among people who triumph over life-threatening crises – and those who succumb.

In a life-threatening situation the brain immediately triggers a state of shock, sending alarms through the body. Your emergency response system shifts into gear. Blood pressure rises, muscles tense, adrenalin pumps. If you survive initially, you then shift mental gears to longer-term planning – whatever you have to do to survive. Next you go into the resistance phase; a chronic coping state, in which the body tries to maintain balance **in the face of** threat, danger and deprivation.

Later, one of two things happens: you enter an exhaustion phase, in which the coping mechanisms are overwhelmed, you lose strength, and die – as often happens – or you persevere long enough and get rescued or escape the situation. Who survives, it turns out, isn’t determined by age, physical stamina, or experience. Although one would expect people who are fitter to be the best candidates to make it back alive, the mind, that great trickster, isn’t ruled by logic.

Last summer, for example, a sailboat sank. It was being steered by Nicholas Abbott, who often transported pleasure boats from the Caribbean to New York. With him was his friend, Janet Culver, a reserved woman, not a risk-taker, making her first long-distance cruise. If you worked for **an insurance agency**, you’d bet Abbott would be the one to return alive. Yet he’s the one who died. After 10 days adrift in a tiny dinghy, battling 16-foot waves and thundershowers, Abbott – hungry, thirsty, and delirious – said he was going to swim home, jumped overboard and drowned. Culver, covered with sun blisters and too weak to sit, would not give up. “Each day I stayed alive was another chance to be rescued,” she told me. “Something deep inside told me to hang on one more day.” While Abbott let his depression get the better of him, Culver evaluated his situation in small, manageable increments. She kept her mind open. It is important to remain mentally active, dwelling on positive things. “Don’t give up”, say the experts. “Drive your thoughts to things that make you happy. Have fantasies. In other words, play games with your mind. Don’t let it play tricks on you, which experts say it does.

The mind goes from hope for rescue, to isolation, to depression. These feelings come, go and vary in order. You have a better chance of survival with other people there. Just being able to say “I’m not going to do what he’s doing” helps handle negative thinking. Highly destructive is the “last chance” phenomenon: rescue is visible, but they don’t see you. You start thinking “That was my only chance; they won’t be back again!” Then you feel doomed. In the end, long-term exposure causes delirium. You start drinking salt water, which causes more delusions. In the cold, people sometimes start

shedding garments and a trail of clothes is found. Paradoxically, these people interpret their coldness as warmth.

Researchers studying people who triumph over life-threatening crises are finding survivors share common personality traits: high self-esteem and optimism. Often the difference in mental, rather than physical toughness determines who will endure. Survivors often have a strong belief system outside themselves, in family and religion. Once you give into the sense of abandonment, you give up. Survivors tend to be **tenacious** in a self-preserving way. They do the right things under pressure. Even though Culver was technically less skilled at sea, she didn't lose her head. Abbott panicked, left the safest position, and exposed himself to death. The experts attribute this fighting spirit to an immeasurable factor. They can measure weight, age, sex, swimming ability, flotation, quality of clothing – finite things. But they can't measure the will to live. The only true measure of it is who stares into the abyss and doesn't blink.

1. Until recently, scientists in extreme situations
  - A. had no knowledge of why some people are less vulnerable.
  - B. had been experimenting with people in extreme situations.
  - C. believed that the personality of a survivor was defined by fear.
  - D. had not been interested in what makes a survivor.
2. According to the writer,
  - A. the exhaustion phase is preceded by a failure of coping mechanisms.
  - B. survival depends on how healthy you are.
  - C. you need to be intelligent to survive a dangerous situation.
  - D. there are a number of phases in the survival process.
3. Why is it surprising that Janet Culver survived?
  - A. She had little or no relevant sailing experience.
  - B. She didn't take Abbott's advice.
  - C. She didn't appear to have a very strong character.
  - D. She was nervous of being at sea.
4. What is one reason why the presence of other people with you in a survival situation can sometimes help you to survive?
 

A. They tell you not to give up.	B. You can play games with them to keep awake.
C. They remind you of how not to behave.	D. They can help you look out for rescue vehicles.
5. Why is near-rescue destructive?
 

A. It makes the person lose hope.	B. The person knows they will not get another chance.
C. It causes delirium.	D. People usually try to swim to the rescue vessel.
6. Why can't scientists measure the will to live?
 

A. Because it is different in every person.	B. Because it is an abstract quality.
C. Because it changes throughout a person's life.	D. Because people are reluctant to be analysed in such a way.
7. What do you think is the best title of the passage?
 

A. Survival at sea	B. Nicholas Abbott	C. Janet Culver	D. Death at sea
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8. Which best replaces the phrase "in the face of"?
 

A. due to	B. including	C. notwithstanding	D. de facto
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9. Why does the writer mention an insurance agency?
 

A. To explain the reasonability of Abbott's death.	B. To tell what people generally predict.
C. To reveal a bad habit of an insurance agent.	D. To emphasize a terrible mistake of insurance companies.
10. Which has the closest meaning to "tenacious"?
 

A. cohesive	B. resolute	C. bound	D. strong
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**Write your answers here:**

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.

## SECTION IV - WRITING (20 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. Write your answers in the space provided.**

1. He lent me a hand so that he would not look such a mean person in my eyes.  
So as \_\_\_\_\_
2. We were not surprised by his success.  
It came \_\_\_\_\_
3. Alice and Charles did not decide to move to a bigger house until after the birth of their second child.  
Only when \_\_\_\_\_
4. The only thing that kept us out of prison was the way he spoke the local dialect.  
But for his \_\_\_\_\_
4. It was raining cats and dogs last night. (TORRENTS)  
The rain was \_\_\_\_\_
6. My brother finds staying at home every day annoying. (PUT)  
It is difficult for my brother \_\_\_\_\_ every day.
7. Many people nowadays find it increasingly difficult to exist on the money they earn. (ENDS)  
Many people \_\_\_\_\_
8. Will you please stay with me for a while? (COMPANY)  
Will you \_\_\_\_\_?
9. Recent research has changed theories about the causes of the disease. (LIGHT)  
Recent research \_\_\_\_\_
10. Collecting stamps give me a lot of pleasure. (DERIVE)  
I \_\_\_\_\_

**Part 2: 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 three and eight words, including the word given. There is an example at the beginning (0).**

0. 'Why don't we have a picnic this weekend?' said Andy **having**  
Andy suggested .....*having a picnic that*..... weekend.
1. It is recommended that you take water with you as well as few and far between in this area. (**lest**)  
Travellers to this area are advised to carry water \_\_\_\_\_ ground.
  2. Nobody expected it of him but Sam was laid off. (**ranks**)  
Against \_\_\_\_\_ unemployed.
  3. Getting to work should be much easier once the new underground line is ready. (**commuting**)  
The new underground line \_\_\_\_\_ sailing.
  4. Although the signs are optimistic, there are imminent dark clouds. (**teeth**)  
On the \_\_\_\_\_ optimistic signs.
  5. We only ingratiated ourselves with our teacher because Katie insisted. (**curried**)  
It was \_\_\_\_\_ our teacher.

**Part 3: Writing an essay (about 200 words) to express your opinion on the following topic:**  
*The world grows more connected through social networks. Therefore, many people think that school students should be allowed to use mobile phones in class.*

Do you agree with the above point of view?



**SECTION I: LISTENING COMPREHENSION (20 POINTS)**

**Part I: 5 points (1p/ea.)**

1. B	2. C	3. C	4. A	5. A
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**Part II: 5 points (1p/ea.)**

1. <i>Chang'e</i>	2. <i>taking the Moonwalkin g</i>	3. <i>theatre professionals, volunteers</i>	4. <i>early October</i>	5. <i>fun dance/ Mandarin/ history of China</i>
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**Part III: 5 points (1p/ea.)**

1. T	2. T	3. T	4. T	5. F
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**Part IV: 5 points (1p/ea.)**

1. <i>the emotion/ magical</i>	2. <i>(the) technical elements</i>	3. <i>predicting/ movements</i>	4. <i>privilege</i>	5. <i>(very) trusting</i>
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**SECTION II: USE OF LANGUAGE (30 POINTS)**

**Part 1: (10 points 1/ea.)**

1. D	2. C	3. D	4. B	5. B	6. A	7. D	8. D	9. B	10. C
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**Part 2: (10points 1/ea.)**

1. upper	2. inaccessible	3. mobility	4. overcome	5. undergone
6. progressively	7. rapidly	8. landing	9. movement	10. withstand

**Part 3: (5 points 1/ea.)**

1. shower → a shower
2. an interest → interest
3. in brochure → in the brochure
4. pinning → pinned
5. has closed → was closed

**Part 4: (5 points 1/ea.)**

- 1.of                      2.up                      3.to                      4.from                      5.on

**SECTION III: READING COMPREHENSION (30 POINTS)**

**Part 1: (10 points 1/ea.)**

1. B	2. D	3. C	4. A	5. C
6. D	7. A	8. C	9. B	10. D

**Part 2: (10 points 1/ea.)**

- |                  |             |             |            |                    |
|------------------|-------------|-------------|------------|--------------------|
| 1. pronunciation | 2. both     | 3. commonly | 4. British | 5. social          |
| 6. difficult     | 7. who/that | 8. accent   | 9. with    | 10. link/ relation |

**Part 3: (10 points 1/ea.)**

**1A 2D 3A 4C 5A 6B 7A 8C 9B 10D**

**SECTION IV - WRITING (20 POINTS)**

**Part : (10 points 1/ea.)**

- 1. So as to avoid looking/not to look such a mean person in my eyes he lent me a hand.*
- 2. It came as no surprise to us that he was successful.*
- 3. Only when Alice and Charles had the second child did they decide to move to a bigger house.*
- 4. But for his speaking/command of the local dialect, we would have been put into prison. 5. The rain was coming down in torrents.*
- 6. It is difficult for my brother to put up with staying at home every day.*
- 7. Many people nowadays find it increasingly difficult to make both ends meet.*
- 8. Will you please keep me company for a while?*
- 9. Recent research has shed light on the causes of the disease.*
- 10. I derive a lot of pleasure from collecting stamps*

**Part 2: (5 points 1/ea.)**

- lest wells (should) be thin on the
- all expectations Sam joined the ranks of the
- should make commuting plain
- horizon/ cards are dark clouds in the teeth of
- at Katie's insistence that we curried favour with

**Part 3: Write an essay (5 pts)**

Criteria/scale	0.0	0.25	0.5	0.75	1.0	1.25
Content						
Communicative achievement						
Organization						
Language						

*Note: Điểm của bài luận là điểm trung bình cộng của 4 tiêu chí, làm tròn đến một chữ số thập phân*

- **Content** focuses on how well the candidate has fulfilled the task, in other words if they have done what they were asked to do.
- **Communicative Achievement** focuses on how appropriate the writing is for the task and whether the candidate has used the appropriate register.
- **Organisation** focuses on the way the candidate puts together the piece of writing, in other words if it is logical and ordered.
- **Language** focuses on vocabulary and grammar. This includes the range of language as well as how accurate it is.

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