

Họ và tên: .....

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

Số báo danh: .....

Đề gồm có 06 trang

*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**

- Bài nghe gồm 2 phần, mỗi phần được ghi âm 2 lần. Giữa 2 lần ghi âm của mỗi phần và giữa các phần có một khoảng thời gian chờ từ 30 giây đến 1 phút.

**Part 1: Listen to the conversation about Honey Bees and do 2 following sections: (10pts)****Section 1: For questions 1 - 4, listen and choose the best answers among A, B, or C.**

- Where in Australia have Asian honey bees been found in the past?
  - Queensland
  - New South Wales
  - several states
- A problem with Asian honey bees is that they \_\_\_\_\_.
  - attack native bees
  - carry parasites
  - damage crops
- What point is made about Australian bees?
  - Their honey varies in quality.
  - Their size stops them from pollinating some flowers.
  - They are sold to customers abroad.
- Grant Freeman says that if Asian honey bees got into Australian \_\_\_\_\_.
  - the country's economy would be affected.
  - they could be used in the study of allergies.
  - certain areas of agriculture would benefit.

**Section 2: For questions 5 - 10, complete the summary. Write ONE WORD ONLY for each answer****Looking for Asian honey bees**

Birds called Rainbow Bee Eaters eat only (5)\_\_\_\_\_, and cough up small bits of skeleton and other products in a pellet. Researchers go to the locations the bee eaters like to use for (6) \_\_\_\_\_. They collect the pellets and take them to a (7) \_\_\_\_\_ for analysis. Here (8) \_\_\_\_\_ is used to soften them, and the researchers look for the (9)\_\_\_\_\_ of Asian bees in the pellets. The benefit of this research is that the result is more (10)\_\_\_\_\_ than searching for live Asian.

**Part 2. Listen to a lecturer giving a talk about *Australian rock walls* and fill the gaps with ONE WORD AND/OR A NUMBER. (5pts)****Australian rock walls styles of painting**

Australian (0) *Aboriginal* rock walls' new images and new painting styles have appeared and developed for many thousands of years. And these characteristics can be used to categorize the different artistic styles. Among these are the Dynamic, Yam and Modern styles of painting. One of the most significant characteristics of the different styles is the way that humans are.....(11) ..... in the paintings. The rock art paintings showed people hunting and cooking food and so they were given the name 'Dynamic' to reflect this energy. In the Yam period, there was a movement away from the stick figures to a more .....(12)..... shape. However, they didn't go as far as the Modern style, which is known as 'X-ray' because it actually makes a feature of the internal .....(13)..... as well as the organs of animals and humans. The Yam style of painting got its name from the fact that it featured much .....(14)..... figures that actually resemble the vegetable called a yam, which is similar to a sweet potato. The Modern paintings are interesting because they include paintings at the time of the first contact with European settlers. Size is another characteristic. The more recent images tend to be life size or even larger, but the Dynamic figures are painted in .....(15)..... .

## SECTION TWO: PHONETICS

**Part 1. Pick up the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the others. (3pts)**

16. A. houses                      B. ceases                      C. causes                      D. pleases  
17. A. germ                      B. gesture                      C. gene                      D. gear  
18. A. manufacture              B. mature                      C. pasture                      D. procedure

**Part 2. Choose the word whose main stress is placed differently from the others in each group. (2pts)**

19. A. ceremony              B. explanatory              C. immediately              D. democracy  
20. A. argumentative      B. psychological              C. contributory              D. hypersensitive

## SECTION THREE: LEXICO - GRAMMAR

**Part 1. Choose the word or phrase (A, B, C or D) which best completes each sentence. (10pts)**

21. At a birthday party: - Peter: "Many happy returns! This is for you."  
- Mary: " \_\_\_\_\_"  
A. What a pity! Thanks.                      B. How terrible! Thanks.  
C. What the hell it is! Thanks.              D. How chic it is! Thanks.
22. If production in that factory exceeds the target, the workers get a \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. bonus                      B. donation                      C. gratuity                      D. premium
23. Unemployment is on the rise again, which means that good jobs are \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. far and away              B. far from it                      C. few and far between      D. as far as they go
24. \_\_\_\_\_ happened was that some of the cattle were placed in quarantine for fear of the disease being contagious.  
A. Which                      B. What                      C. That                      D. How
25. Now don't get \_\_\_\_\_ a state! I'm sure everything will be all right.  
A. with                      B. about                      C. out                      D. in
26. Employees who have a \_\_\_\_\_ are encouraged to discuss it with the management  
A. hindrance                      B. grievance                      C. disadvantage                      D. disturbance
27. The police are \_\_\_\_\_ certain who the culprit is.  
A. in some ways              B. more or less                      C. here and there                      D. by and by
28. In my opinion, it's only common sense to wear a helmet when driving motorbikes; \_\_\_\_\_ so is it to a seat belt in a car.  
A. however                      B. besides                      C. consequently                      D. similarly
29. Although the patient received intensive treatment, there was no \_\_\_\_\_ improvement in her condition  
A. decipherable                      B. legible                      C. discernible                      D. intelligible
30. The police have been ordered not to \_\_\_\_\_ if the students attack them.  
A. combat                      B. rebuff                      C. retaliate                      D. challenge

**Part 2. Complete each sentence with the correct tense or form of a phrasal verb in the box. Use each once only. There are three extra phrasal verbs which you do not need to use. (5pts)**

come down	go down	get away with	take up
take in	catch up with	get at	pick up

31. One reason that led to the collapse of the corporation was that its leadership failed to \_\_\_\_\_ the development of the world economy.
32. He told lies but he \_\_\_\_\_ it. Luckily, he was not punished.
33. Leave me alone! Just stop \_\_\_\_\_ me.
34. The rain \_\_\_\_\_ in torrent. Indeed, it was raining cats and dogs.
35. During the last conference, some very important issue \_\_\_\_\_ all his attention.

**Part 3. Read the passage below. Use the words given in capitals at the end of each line to form a word that fits in the space in the same line. There is an example at the beginning (10pts)**

<b>A NEW MUSICAL AND ART WAVE</b>	
<p>A new wave of music and arts projects has emerged, focusing on someone who may seem for some a (0) <b>dubious</b> source of inspiration. Imelda Marcos, former first lady of the Philippines, is currently becoming the subject of many ....(36).... as well as song cycles and shows on a ....(37).... arena.</p>	<p>e.g. (0) DOUBT 36. MUSIC 37. WORLD</p>
<p>When the Marcos regime collapsed in 1986, and Imelda and her husband Ferdinand were exiled in Hawaii, they carried with them allegations of .....(38)...., corruption and human rights abuses. Imelda had spent the last twenty years living off a seemingly endless supply of funds, living an exotic and .....(39).... lifestyle and rubbing shoulders with powerful figures in the world. In 1972, when the superstar couple's ....(40).... was fading and they were at risk of losing their power, Ferdinand Marcos instated martial, leading to an era of .....(41).... and plunder, and what is described by some as the second most corrupt regime of the twentieth century. When Ferdinand and Imelda fled in 1986 to escape the People's Power Revolution, Imelda leaving behind some 2000 pairs of shoes.</p>	<p>38. EMBEZZLE 39. GLAMOR 40. POPULARIZE 41. CHAOTIC</p>
<p>After her husband died in Hawaii due to ill health, Imelda stood trial in the United States on behalf of her husband. Following that, she returned to the Philippines to face seventy more counts of corruption and tax ....(42).... She has now returned to congress in the Philippines, her make-up and gowns as ....(43).... as ever.</p>	<p>42. EVADE 43. FLAW</p>
<p>So what makes Imelda Marcos such an appealing woman? .....(44)....., Imelda Marcos's resolute character which has withstood exile, legal battles and the wrath of her enemies makes her an appealing heroine, but film-maker Fenton Bailey attributes her ....(45).... to her sense of glamour and style, and her role as a cultural trend-setter. And like so many women who let nothing come between them and their goals, she has gained a certain iconic status, particularly among women, not unlike that of Judy Garland and Lady Gaga.</p>	<p>44. DOUBT 45. ICON</p>

**Part 4. IDENTIFY the word or phrase of each numbered line that needs correcting and correct it. (0) has been done as the example. (10pts)**

<p>Quite different from storm surges <b>is</b> the giant sea waves called tsunamis, which derive their name to the Japanese expression for "high water in a harbor". These waves are also referred from by the general public as tidal waves, although they have relatively little to do with tides. Scientists often refers to them as seismic sea waves, very more appropriate in the result they do from undersea seismic activity.</p>	<p>(0) is --&gt; are 46. 47. 48. 49.</p>
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Tsunamis are caused when the sea bottom suddenly moves, during a underwater	50.
earthquake or volcano, for example, and the water above the moving earth are	51.
suddenly displaced. This sudden shift of water sets up a series of waves. These	52.
waves can travel great distances on speeds close to 700 kilometers per hour. In the	53.
open ocean, tsunamis have little noticeable amplitude, often no as than one or two	54.
meters. It is when they hit the shallow water near the coast who they increase in	55.
height, possibly up to 40 meters.	

## SECTION FOUR: READING COMPREHENSION

### Part 1. Read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap. (10pts)

#### LOOK ON THE BRIGHT SIDE

Do you ever wish you were more optimistic, someone who always expected to be successful? Having someone around who always .....(56)..... the worst isn't really a lot of .....(57).... - we all know someone who sees a single cloud on a sunny day and says, "It looks like rain." But if you catch yourself thinking such things, it's important to do something .....(58)..... it.

You can change your view of life, .....(59)..... to psychologists. It only takes a little effort, and you'll find life more rewarding as a result. Optimism, they say, is partly about self-respect and confidence but it's also a more positive way of looking at life and all it has to ....(60).... Optimists are more .....(61)..... to start new projects and are generally more prepared to take risks.

Upbringing is obviously very important in forming your .....(62).... to the world. Some people are brought up to depend too much on others and grow up forever blaming other people when anything .....(63).... wrong. Most optimists, on the other hand, have been brought up not to ....(64).... failure as the end of the world - they just .....(65)..... with their lives.

- |                  |              |               |              |
|------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| 56. A. worries   | B. cares     | C. fears      | D. doubts    |
| 57. A. amusement | B. play      | C. enjoyment  | D. fun       |
| 58. A. with      | B. against   | C. about      | D. over      |
| 59. A. judging   | B. according | C. concerning | D. following |
| 60. A. supply    | B. suggest   | C. offer      | D. propose   |
| 61. A. possible  | B. likely    | C. hopeful    | D. welcome   |
| 62. A. opinion   | B. attitude  | C. view       | D. position  |
| 63. A. goes      | B. falls     | C. comes      | D. turns     |
| 64. A. regard    | B. respect   | C. suppose    | D. think     |
| 65. A. get up    | B. get over  | C. get out    | D. get on    |

### Part 2. Read the text below and find the word which best fits each gap. Use ONE word in each gap. (10pts)

#### GLOBAL ENGLISH

Global English exists (0) **on** a political and cultural reality. Many misguided theories attempt to explain why the English language should have succeeded internationally, whilst (66) ..... have not. Is it because there is something inherently logical or beautiful about the structure of English? Does its simple grammar make it easy to learn? Such ideas are misconceived. Latin was once a major international language, (67) ..... having a complicated grammatical structure, and English also presents learners with all manner of real difficulties, (68) ..... in the least its spelling system. Ease of learning, therefore, has little to do with it. (69) ..... all, children learn to speak their mother tongue in approximately the same period of time, (70) ..... of their language. English has spread not (71) ..... much for linguistic reasons, but rather because it has often found (72) ..... in the right place, at the right time. Since the 1960s, two major developments have contributed to strengthening this global status. Firstly, in a (73) ..... of countries, English is now used in (74) ..... to national or regional languages. As well as this, an electronic revolution has taken place. It is estimated that (75)..... the region of 80% of worldwide electronic communication is now in English.

**Part 3. You are going to read an article about *The Search for Extra-terrestrial Intelligence*. This article has 6 paragraphs with 8 headings. Choose the correct heading (from A-H) for each paragraph which fits each gap (76-80). There are two extra headings which you do not need to use. The gap (0) has been done as an example. (5pts)**

**List of headings**

- A. What is the SETI?
- B. Seeking the transmission of radio signals from planets
- C. Appropriate responses to signals from other civilizations
- D. Vast distances to Earth's closest neighbors
- E. Assumptions underlying the search for extra-terrestrial intelligence
- F. Reasons for the search for extra-terrestrial intelligence
- G. Knowledge of extra-terrestrial life forms
- H. Likelihood of life on other planets

**IS THERE ANYBODY OUT THERE?**

(0) ...A.... The question of whether we are alone in the Universe has haunted humanity for centuries, but we may now stand poised on the brink of the answer to that question, as we search for radio signals from other intelligent civilizations. This search, often known by the acronym SETI (search for extra-terrestrial intelligence), is a difficult one. Although groups around the world have been searching intermittently for three decades, it is only now that we have reached the level of technology where we can make a determined attempt to search all nearby stars for any sign of life.

(76) ..... The primary reason for the search is basic curiosity - the same curiosity about the natural world that drives all pure science. We want to know whether we are alone in the Universe. We want to know whether life evolves naturally if given the right conditions, or whether there is something very special about the Earth to have fostered the variety of life forms that we see around us on the planet. The simple detection of a radio signal will be sufficient to answer this most basic of all questions. However, there are other reasons for being interested in whether life exists elsewhere such as the threats of nuclear war and pollution to our tenuous survival, a planet's lifetime, long-term survival, and far older civilization on other neighbor planets in our galaxy.

(77) ..... In discussing whether we are alone, most SETI scientists adopt two ground rules. First, UFOs (Unidentified Flying Objects) are generally ignored since most scientists don't consider the evidence for them to be strong enough to bear serious consideration (although it is also important to keep an open mind in case any really convincing evidence emerges in the future). Second, we make a very conservative assumption that we are looking for a life form that is pretty well like us, since if it differs radically from us we may well not recognize it as a life form, quite apart from whether we are able to communicate with it. In other words, the life form we are looking for may well have two green heads and seven fingers, but it will nevertheless resemble us in that it should communicate with its fellows, be interested in the Universe, live on a planet orbiting a star like our Sun, and perhaps most restrictively, have a chemistry, like us, based on carbon and water.

(78) ..... Even when we make these assumptions, our understanding of other life forms is still severely limited. We do not even know, for example, how many stars have planets, and we certainly do not know how likely it is that life will arise naturally, given the right conditions. However, when we look at the 100 billion stars in our galaxy (the Milky Way), and 100 billion galaxies in the observable Universe, it seems inconceivable that at least one of these planets does not have a life form on it; in fact, the best educated guess we can make, using the little that we do know about the conditions for carbon-based life, leads us to estimate that perhaps one in 100,000 stars might have a life-bearing planet orbiting it. That means that our nearest neighbors are perhaps 100 light years away, which are almost next door in astronomical terms.

(79) ..... An alien civilization could choose many different ways of sending information across the galaxy, but many of these either require too much energy, or else are severely attenuated while traversing the vast distances across the galaxy. It turns out that, for a given amount of transmitted power, radio waves in the frequency range 1000 to 3000 MHz travel the greatest distance, and so all searches to date have concentrated on looking for radio waves in this frequency range. So far there have been a number of searches by various groups around the world. Especially, NASA's ten-million-per-year project in ten years has two parts. One part is searching the nearest 1000 likely stars with high sensitivity for signals in the frequency range 1000 to 3000 MHz. The other is an undirected search which is monitoring all of space with a lower sensitivity, using the smaller antennas of NASA's Deep Space Network.

(80) ..... There is considerable debate over how we should react if we detect a signal from an alien civilization. Everybody agrees that we should not reply immediately. Quite apart from the impracticality of sending a reply over such large distances at short notice, it raises a host of ethical questions that would have to be addressed by the global community before any reply could be sent. Would the human race face the culture shock if faced with a superior and much older civilization? Luckily, there is no urgency about this. The stars being searched are hundreds of light year away, so it takes hundreds of years for their signal to reach us, and a further few hundred years for our reply to reach them. It's not important, then, if there's a delay of a few years, or decades, while the human race debates the question of whether to reply, and perhaps carefully drafts a reply.

**SECTION FIVE: WRITING**

**Part 1. Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it means exactly the same as the sentence printed before it. (5pts)**

- 81. People can sometimes be disappointed when they know each other well.  
→ It can .....
- 82. I'd like to make a phone call.  
→ I wonder .....
- 83. My boss works better when he's pressed for time.  
→ The less .....
- 84. My decision to get up and dance coincided with the band's decision to stop playing.  
→ The moment .....
- 85. There has been a gradual rise of over 15% in the number of urban inhabitants over the past years  
→ The number .....

**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 GIVEN WORD IN ANY WAY. (5pts)**

- 86. A police car has just stopped outside. UP  
→ A police car .....
- 87. They didn't punish Karen, only gave her a warning. GOT  
→ Kane .....
- 88. Only final-year students are allowed to use the main college car park. RESTRICTED  
→ The use of .....
- 89. You'd feel better if you had a quiet holiday. DO  
→ A quiet holiday .....
- 90. Jenny and Kate grew up happily. UPBRINGING  
→ Jenny and Kate .....

**Part 3. Essay writing. (10pts)**

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement?

**“Face-to-face communication is better than other types of communication such as letters, e-mails, or telephone calls.”**

Use specific reasons and details to support your answer. Write at least 250 words.

\* Cách tính điểm: tổng điểm: 100 điểm

- Từ câu 1 đến câu 90, mỗi câu đúng tính 1,0 điểm: tối đa 90 điểm

- Bài viết (chấm theo hướng dẫn bên dưới): tối đa 10 điểm

- Sau khi chấm hết, tính tổng và quy về thang điểm 10 (không làm tròn số)

### SECTION ONE: LISTENING

#### Part 1. (10pts)

- |            |                       |               |          |
|------------|-----------------------|---------------|----------|
| 1. A       | 2. B                  | 3. C          | 4. A     |
| 5. insects | 6. feeding/eating     | 7. laboratory | 8. water |
| 9. wings   | 10. reliable/accurate |               |          |

#### Part 2. (5pts)

- |              |                  |              |             |               |
|--------------|------------------|--------------|-------------|---------------|
| 11. depicted | 12. naturalistic | 13. skeleton | 14. curvier | 15. miniature |
|--------------|------------------|--------------|-------------|---------------|

### SECTION TWO: PHONETICS

#### Part 1. (3pts)

- |       |       |       |
|-------|-------|-------|
| 16. B | 17. D | 18. B |
|-------|-------|-------|

#### Part 2. (2pts)

- |       |       |
|-------|-------|
| 19. A | 20. C |
|-------|-------|

### SECTION THREE: LEXICO - GRAMMAR

#### Part 1. (10pts)

- |       |       |       |       |       |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 21. D | 22. A | 23. C | 24. B | 25. D |
| 26. B | 27. B | 28. D | 29. C | 30. C |

#### Part 2. (5pts)

- |                     |                   |                |
|---------------------|-------------------|----------------|
| 31. catch up with   | 32. got away with | 33. getting at |
| 34. was coming down | 35. was taking up |                |

#### Part 3. (10pts)

- |                 |               |                  |               |
|-----------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|
| 36. musicals    | 37. worldwide | 38. embezzlement | 39. glamorous |
| 40. popularity  | 41. chaos     | 42. evasion      | 43. flawless  |
| 44. Undoubtedly | 45. iconicity |                  |               |

#### Part 4. (10pts)

- |               |                      |                    |                        |
|---------------|----------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| 46. to → from | 47. from → to        | 48. refers → refer | 49. very → far/ by far |
| 50. a → an    | 51. are → is         | 52. up → off       | 53. on → at            |
| 54. as → more | 55. who → that/which |                    |                        |

## SECTION FOUR: READING COMPREHENSION

### Part 1. (10pts)

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

### Part 2. (10pts)

66. answers              67. despite              68. not                      69. After                      70. regardless/irrespective  
71. so                      72. itself                      73. number                      74. addition                      75. in

### Part 3. (5pts)

76. F                      77. E                      78. H                      79. B                      80. C

## SECTION FIVE: WRITING

### Part 1. (5pts)

81. **It can** sometimes be disappointing when people/ they know each other well.  
82. **I wonder** if it would be possible for me to make a phone call.  
83. **The less** hurried my boss is, the worse he works.  
84. **The moment** I got up to dance the band stopped/ decided to stop playing.  
85. **The number** of urban inhabitants has been risen gradually by over 15% over the past years.

### Part 2. (5pts)

86. **A police car** has just drawn up outside.  
87. **Kane** got off with a warning  
88. **The use of** the main college car park is restricted to final-year students.  
89. **A quiet holiday** would do you good.  
90. **Jenny and Kate** had a happy upbringing.

### Part 3. (10pts)              The mark is based on the following scheme:

1. Content: 35% of the total mark
2. Organisation and presentation: 30% of the total mark
3. Language: 30% of the total mark
4. Handwriting, punctuation and spelling: 5% of the total mark