

ĐỀ CHÍNH THỨC

PHẦN TỰ LUẬN (Thi sinh làm bài trực tiếp vào đề thi và viết câu trả lời vào các ô cho sẵn)

I. Use the word given in capitals at the end of each sentence to form a word that fits in the space. (0.5 point)

71. He won the discus event at the Olympic Games but was later _____ when a medical check proved that he had been taking drugs. (**QUALIFY**)

72. The customer looked _____ at the outdated product on the shelf. (**DISDAIN**)

73. There is a saying in English: “_____ speak louder than words.” (**ACT**)

74. The plane had to make a crash _____ in a field. (**LAND**)

75. Knowledge in the field of _____ has developed very quickly. (**GENE**)

Your answers:

71.	72.	73.	74.	75.
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II. Read the following passage and fill in each of the blanks with ONE suitable word. (1 point)

The job of a music composer is a captivating blend of creativity, technical skills, and emotional expression. Composing a (76) _____ of music involves not only a profound understanding of music theory and composition techniques but also an innate ability to convey complex emotions and stories through sound. (77) _____ must be well-versed in various musical instruments and software. They often (78) _____ countless hours perfecting their craft.

Composers typically (79) _____ with an idea – a melody, a chord progression, or even a rhythmic pattern. They then develop this initial fragment (80) _____ a full composition, considering elements like harmony, orchestration, and dynamics. Each step in this process is meticulously refined; for (81) _____, orchestrating a piece involves deciding which instruments will play which parts, balancing their sounds, and ensuring the texture of the music reflects the intended mood.

Moreover, contemporary composers frequently collaborate with performers, conductors, and recording engineers. These collaborations can bring fresh perspectives and enhance the final pieces. They also need to adapt to various genres and styles, (82) _____ composing for film scores, symphonies, or digital media. Their versatility allows them to traverse different musical landscapes, tailoring their compositions to (83) _____ specific contexts and audiences.

The emotional depth a composer must harness cannot be overstated. They must tap into human experiences – joy, sorrow, tension, and release – to create pieces of (84) _____ that resonate on a profound level with listeners. This empathetic connection is (85) _____ often separates a good piece from a truly unforgettable one.

Your answers:

76.	77.	78.	79.	80.
81.	82.	83.	84.	85.

III. Choose the most suitable heading for each paragraph from the list of headings (i-xi) below. Write the appropriate number (i-xi) in the space provided after questions 86-90. (0.5 point)

N.B. There are more headings than paragraphs, so you will not use all of them.

Paragraph A and Paragraph F have been done as examples.

List of Headings
i. The Asian pangolin
ii. Distribution and habitats
iii. Pangolin behaviours
iv. Taxonomy
v. Pangolin burrows
vi. The pangolin trade

- vii. Comparison of pangolin species
- viii. What is a pangolin?
- ix. Description of a pangolin
- x. Why pangolins are endangered
- xi. The pangolin diet

Your answers:

<i>Paragraph A: viii</i>	86. Paragraph B:
87. Paragraph C:	88. Paragraph D:
89. Paragraph E:	<i>Paragraph F: xi</i>
90. Paragraph G:	

PANGOLINS

A. Pangolins, often called "scaly anteaters", are covered in tough, overlapping scales. These burrowing mammals eat ants and termites using an extraordinarily long, sticky tongue, and are able to quickly roll themselves up into a tight ball when threatened. Eight different pangolin species can be found across Asia and sub-Saharan Africa. Poaching for illegal wildlife trade and habitat loss have made these incredible creatures one of the most endangered groups of mammals in the world.

B. Pangolin species vary in size from about 1.6kg (~3-5 lbs) to a maximum of about 33kg (~73 lbs). They vary in color from light to yellowish brown through olive to dark brown. Protective, overlapping scales cover most of their bodies. These scales are made from keratin – the same protein that forms human hair and finger nails. Overlapping like artichoke leaves, the scales grow throughout the life of a pangolin just like hair; scales that are constantly filed down as pangolins dig burrows and tunnels through the soil in search of termites and ants. Pangolin undersides do not have scales, and are covered with sparse fur. Unlike African pangolins, Asian pangolins also have thick bristles that emerge from between their scales. With small conical heads and jaws lacking teeth, pangolins have amazingly long, muscular, and sticky tongues that are perfect for reaching and lapping up ants and termites in deep cavities. Pangolins have poor vision, so they locate termite and ant nests with their strong sense of smell.

C. There are eight pangolin species. All pangolins belong to the genus *Manis* in the family *Manidae*, which is the only family within the order *Pholidota*. Pangolins' closest living relatives are the *Xenarthrans* – anteaters, armadillos, and sloths.

D. Pangolins are found in a variety of habitats including tropical and flooded forests, thick bushes, cleared and cultivated areas, and savannah grasslands. In general, they occur where large numbers of ants and termites are found. Asian pangolins in particular are threatened by loss of habitat due to expanding agriculture and other human uses. Pangolins dig deep burrows that contain circular chambers for sleeping and nesting. Large chambers that are big enough for a human to crawl inside and stand up have been discovered in terrestrial pangolin burrows. Some pangolin species such as the Malayan pangolin also sleep in the hollows and forks of trees and logs.

E. These solitary mammals are nocturnal and highly secretive. Thus, it is difficult for scientists to study them in the wild, and many mysteries remain about their habits. Some pangolin species such as the Chinese pangolin sleep underground burrows during the day, and others including African tree pangolins and Malayan pangolins are known to sleep in trees. They emerge in the evening to forage for insects. Pangolins are well adapted for digging: they dig burrows with their strong front legs and claws, using their tails and rear legs for support and balance. Tunneling underground, they excavate the sides and roofs of passages by pushing up and from side to side with their tough scaled bodies. They use their front and hind feet to back accumulated soil toward the burrow entrance, and vigorously kick dirt out of the entrance up to a meter or more. Pangolin scales provide good defense against predators. When threatened, pangolins can quickly curl into a ball, protecting their defenseless undersides. They also deter predators by hissing and puffing, and lashing their sharp-edged tails.

F. Pangolins live predominantly on a diet of ants and termites, which they may supplement with various other invertebrates including bee larvae, flies, worms, earthworms, and crickets. This special diet makes them extremely difficult to maintain in captivity – they often reject unfamiliar insect species or become ill when fed with foreign food. Wild pangolins locate insect nests using a keen sense of smell. Well-developed sense of smell. Voraciously digging ants and termites from mounds, stumps, and fallen logs with their claws, they use their extremely long, sticky tongues to capture and eat them.

G. Pangolins are hunted for food, for use in traditional medicine and as fashion accessories, and for a rampant illegal international trade in scales, skins, and meat. There is high demand for nearly all of their body parts, principally from China. The large-scale illegal trade in Asian pangolins is drastically driving down their numbers throughout Southeast Asia. Rapid loss and deterioration of available habitat places added pressure on the dwindling numbers of remaining pangolins.

IV. Finish the second sentence in such a way that its meaning is similar to that of the original one. (0.5 point)

91. You can never leave the workplace without letting the team leader know.

On no account _____

92. I found the book too complicated to follow.

I had difficulties _____

93. It is said that David always revises anything he writes very carefully.

David is said _____

94. She arranged for the delivery of the books right after she arrived at the office.

Hardly _____

95. The cost of living has increased slightly in the past few years.

There has _____

V. Rewrite each of the sentences below in such a way that its meaning is similar to that of the original one, using the word given in brackets. Do not change this word in any way. (0.5 point)

96. It's impossible to predict how long it will take to do this kind of job. (**TELLING**)

There is _____

97. Should you see the professor this morning, please give him my regards. (**INTO**)

If you happen _____

98. It wasn't necessary to wait for them at the airport yesterday. (**NEEDN'T**)

You _____

99. You can't possibly expect me to pay for the tickets. (**QUESTION**)

There is _____

100. Your brother must try to accept that he'll never be an author. (**TERMS**)

Your brother must _____

THE END

Total: 30 questions; 3 points