

LISTENING

Part 1. (Length: 00.04.26 - Adapted from IELTS COMPLETE 6.5-7.5 workbook, Unit 6, P38)

For questions 1-10, listen to the lecture and complete the notes below.

Write NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS AND / OR A NUMBER for each answer.

Internet banking

History

1980s

- Early online banking access required a computer, a monitor and a 1 _____
- Very basic. Customers could only:
 - see their 2 _____
 - send messages to their bank.
- Written instructions required to move money to other accounts or make bill payments.
- Under one percent of 3 _____ made use of early online banking.

1990s

- Sharp rise in number of 4 _____ following establishment of Internet.
- Modern online-banking services using web browsers begin.
- Initial consumer reluctance to carry out financial transactions online (5 _____ from accounts often occurred).
- Changing consumer attitudes prompted by:
 - better 6 _____ on banking websites
 - more online stores (e.g., Amazon, eBay).

2000+

- 2001: Bank of America = first bank with three million online customers (making three million payments to a value in excess of 7 _____).
- 2012: As many as 8 _____ of bank customers banking online in one country.
- Many online (internet only) banks open.

Benefits of internet banking

Customers:

- They have access to accounts 24/7
- They can make payments (gas, electricity, etc.), move money between accounts, **9** _____, etc. No need to go to bank.
- They can access banking services using computers or smart phones.

Banks:

- Customers keep more money in their account.
- Reduced need for customer **10** _____ staff.
- Increased customer loyalty (+ more recommendations to others).
- Lower running costs (internet banks only).
- Regional banks can find customers elsewhere (+ therefore operate beyond their usual area).

Your answers:

1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10

Part 2. (Length: 00.01.38 -Adapted from YouTube: https://youtu.be/xNY0AAUtH3g?si=qNq92_oFStyzPvTC)

For questions 11-15, listen to part of a talk about emotion and answer the following questions. Write NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS taken from the recording for each answer in the spaces provided.

11. What are emotions the driving force behind?

12. What is the brain wired to detect?

13. What are the stress hormones released during a threat?

14. Which part of the brain activates first in emotional situations?

15. What can influence our emotions besides subconscious responses?

Part 3. (Length: 00.03.43 - Adapted from Advanced Trainer, second edition, p57)

For questions 16-20, listen to part of a radio interview with a travel writer called Marina Vardy, and decide whether each of the following statements is True (T), False (F), or Not

Given (NG) according to what you hear. Write T, F, or NG in the corresponding numbered boxes provided.

16. Marina has always loved the ocean and sailing.
17. The voyage made Marina a more positive person.
18. Marina often doubts the quality of her writing.
19. Marina's grandmother is the person that is interested in her writing.
20. Marina prefers writing about bad experiences to the good ones.

Your answers:

16	17	18	19	20
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Part 4. (Length: 00.06.05 - Adapted from CAE TEST BUILDER, test 3, paper 4, part 3, page 110)

For questions 21-25, listen to part of a radio interview, in which television presenter and volcanologist Callum Gray is talking about his work with volcanoes, and write letter A, B, C or D in the numbered boxes provided to indicate the answer to each of the following questions according to what you hear.

21. How do many people react after hearing Callum is a volcanologist?

- A. They find it dull and uninteresting.
- B. They are keen to learn more about his work.
- C. They want to hear about dangerous incidents.
- D. They are generally indifferent.

22. What does Callum say about his decision to become a volcanologist?

- A. It occurred spontaneously.
- B. It was prompted by his father.
- C. It had originated in his childhood.
- D. It has caused him some slight regret.

23. How did Callum feel during the flight over the erupting Hawaiian volcano?

- A. fascinated by the force of the eruption.
- B. frightened that he was not going to survive.
- C. guilty because he had put the pilot in danger.
- D. annoyed there was no warning of bad weather.

24. Which aspect of his job does Callum find most difficult?

- A. having to handle the media during an eruption
- B. being constantly aware of danger while on an active volcano

- C. assessing the risk to life that an eruption might cause
- D. dealing with people who could be affected by an eruption

25. *What misconception about volcanology might the TV series create?*

- A. That volcanologists primarily work indoors.
- B. That there are many job opportunities in the field.
- C. That the work involves constant outdoor adventure.
- D. That a strong background in physical fitness is required.

Your answers:

21	22	23	24	25
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LEXICO – GRAMMAR

For questions 1 - 15, choose the best answer (A, B, C, or D) to fill in each blank.

1. If my working conditions don't improve, I will _____ my notice.
 A. give up B. fire off C. hand in D. give out
2. The members of the Red Cross were dedicated their whole life to _____ the sufferings of human beings.
 A. reduction B. reducing C. reduce D. reductive
3. Let's go home, _____?
 A. shan't we B. shall we C. do we D. don't we
4. Hardly _____ the captain of the team when he had to face the problems.
 A. had he been appointed B. did he appoint
 C. was he being appointed D. was he appointing
5. Some foreigners are not used to _____ to the left when they come to England for the first time.
 A. driving B. drive C. drove D. driven
6. I should like to rent a house, modern, comfortable, and _____ in a quiet position.
 A. before all B. after all C. first of all D. above all
7. The easiest way to get this nut off the bolt would be to use a _____.
 A. screwdriver B. winch C. spanner D. jack
8. You have to _____ a deposit if you want to keep the flat.
 A. put down B. put aside C. put on D. put out
9. The very idea of her winning the beauty competition is quite _____.
 A. abrupt B. absurd C. abnormal D. futile

10. Jeremy may well not _____ about the accident yet.
 A. tell B. to tell C. have told D. have been told
11. Mrs. Andrews runs the business and people think she's the _____ of the earth.
 A. sugar B. salt C. sauce D. pepper
12. She hates her job, but she will have to stick it _____ until the end of the year.
 A. for B. on C. out D. to
13. You can't just demand _____ respect , you have to earn it.
 A. a B. the C. any D. φ
14. There has been a real boom in _____ electronics over the last three decades.
 A. consumer B. customer C. buyer D. client
15. Do you believe in that old _____ about not walking under a ladder?
 A. curse B. misfortune C. uncertainty D. superstition

Your answer:

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
11.	12.	13.	14.	15.

For questions 16 – 20, identify and correct five mistakes in the following passage.

Example: do (Line 1) => make

- L1 Research has found that children taken on a supermarket trip do a purchase request every two minutes. More than \$200 million a year is now spent on advertising directly to children, most of them on television. That figure is likely to increase and it is in the supermarket aisles that the investment is most likely to be successful. For children, the reasons behind their parents' decisions about
- L8 what they can and cannot afford are often unclear and arguments about how bad sugar is for your teeth are inconvincing when compared with the attractive and emotionally persuasive advertising campaigns.
- According to Susan Dibb of the National Food Alliance, "Most parents are concerned about what they give their children to eat and have ideas about what
- L16 food is healthy – although those ideas are not always accurate. Obviously, such a dialogue among parents and children is a good thing, because if the only

information children are getting about products is from TV advertising, they are getting a very one-side view. Parents resent the fact that they are competing with the advertising industry and are forced into the position of repeated disappointing their children.” The Independent Television Commission, which regulates TV advertising, prohibits advertises from telling children to ask their parents to buy products.

Your answer:

16.
17.
18.
19.
20.

For questions 21 – 30, complete each sentence with a word formed from the words in capitals.

21. A man takes a single _____ of a substance and put it in his mouth. (SPOON)
22. This year, _____ in the factory has suffered because of a lack of expert technical knowledge. (PRODUCT)
23. Kapo the gorillas was born and bred in _____. (CAPTIVE)
24. One of the most _____ crime statistics in Europe is the rise in juvenile crime. (WORRY)
25. She may look fierce but the lioness has _____ instincts like any other female animal. (MOTHER)
26. The fish in the river provide an _____ supply of fish for the young bears. (ABOUND)
27. The whale shark reaches _____ at the age of 30. (MATURE)
28. Nowadays only a _____ of wild crocodiles remain there. (HAND)
29. Nowhere epitomizes the wonderful _____ of nature better than the jungle. (DIVERSE).
30. We _____ go to the pub before lunch on Sunday. (VARY)

Your answer:

21.	22.	23.	24.	25.
26.	27.	28.	29.	30.

READING

For questions 1-10, read the text and decide which answer (A, B, C, or D) best fits each space.

Edgar Allan Poe

The difficult circumstances of Edgar Allan Poe's life, combined with his neurotic (1)_____ and addiction to alcohol go a long way in explaining the grotesque and (2)_____ nature of works such as Tales of Mystery and Imagination and the Raven. Born in Ireland to parents - (3)_____ were both itinerant actors, he was orphaned at the age of three and (4)_____ to America by his godfather. Unfortunately, Poe seemed to have a self-destructive (5)_____ , which resulted in him being forced to leave the University of Virginia because of the gambling debts he had (6)_____ up. After this, he (7)_____ in the army only to face a dishonorable discharge the following year for intentional (8)_____ his duties. For the rest of his days, the tragic and compelling writer relied on his expertise with a pen make a living and, despite (9)_____ some success, died at the age of forty from the effects of his (10)_____ drinking.

(Adapted from CAE Reading and Use of English)

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. temperament | B. mood | C. mind | D. constitution |
| 2. A. deserting | B. despising | C. despairing | D. deserving |
| 3. A. who | B. whose | C. whom | D. when |
| 4. A. taken | B. brought | C. sent | D. given |
| 5. A. dash | B. stripe | C. touch | D. streak |
| 6. A. run | B. added | C. accumulated | D. put |
| 7. A. conscripted | B. enlisted | C. joined | D. enrolled |
| 8. A. forbidding | B. neglecting | C. disobeying | D. negotiating |
| 9. A. meeting | B. facing | C. enjoying | D. making |
| 10. A. forceful | B. strong | C. heavy | D. weighty |

Your answer:

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

For questions 11-20, read the following passage and think of the word which best fits each space. Use only ONE WORD in each space.

The Bermuda Triangle

The Bermuda Triangle is an area of water located (11)_____ the islands of Bermuda and Puerto Rico and the coast of Florida at Melbourne. It (12)_____ by other names too; the Devil's Triangle and the Limbo of the Lost.

The legend, dating back to the mid-nineteenth century, says that this area of sea is notorious (13)_____ ships going missing, and since the invention of manned flights, planes too. In that time, over fifty ships and twenty planes have disappeared, and the strangest part is that not a trace of them, not even the smallest trace, has (14)_____ been found.

Perhaps the most famous example of this was on December 5th, 1945, (15)_____ five torpedo bombers left a Fort Lauderdale air base on a routine training mission in good weather conditions. Known as Flight 19, they headed out (16)_____ the blue and were never heard from again. (17)_____ distress signal or emergency call was made, and the seaplane sent out to search for them also vanished (18)_____ trace.

People attempting to explain away the (19)_____ rate of loss point out that it is a huge stretch of ocean and makes for every difficult sailing, but others darkly talk of giant squid, freak whirlpools and sea monsters 1,000 feet (20)_____ !

(Adapted from CAE Reading and Use of English)

Your answer:

11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
16.	17.	18.	19.	20.

For questions 21-30, you are going to read an article. Choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text. (10 pts)

Hydroculture

The world is in the middle of a food crisis. Opinions differ as to its **severity**, but most accept that the crisis is real and potentially poses a major threat to the health and food supply of a large proportion of the global population. The roots of the crisis are diverse, but among them are two primary factors. The first of these is changing weather patterns and extreme weather events. Simply put, a number of previously productive agricultural regions are no longer as fertile as they once were because of the weather. And second, many farmers have found that they can get a better return growing biofuels than raising crops. As a result, large areas of valuable cropland are no longer being used for **this end**. Conventional agriculture is ill-suited to solve the food crisis, but hydroculture might be a potential solution.

As its name suggests, hydroculture typically involves growing plants in nutrient-rich water rather than in soil. Hydroponics is the most widely-known method of hydroculture. Some believe it has significant potential to reduce the impact of the food crisis by allowing farmers to produce large quantities of food in a sustainable and cost-effective way. In a typical hydroponic system, crops are grown indoors in controlled environments. The plants grow in containers that are filled with water and nutrients that they need to thrive. These nutrients vary depending on the crop being grown but typically include nitrogen, potassium, phosphorus, calcium, iron, zinc, and copper, among other trace elements. A light source provides the energy the sun would usually deliver.

In so-called static systems, the nutrient solution is changed or replaced either according to a schedule or when the plants require it. In continuous-flow systems, the nutrient solution flows constantly past the roots of the plants. Although it may seem like a technologically sophisticated form of agriculture, scientists have been experimenting with hydroculture since at least 1627. Early experiments showed that plants grow best when raised in water that is rich in various nutrients rather than in distilled water. By the early decades of the twentieth century, the concept of hydroponics was becoming more widely known and some commercial applications of the technology were even in place. These days, even NASA, the US government agency in charge of space missions, is researching hydroponics.

Hydroponics offers a number of benefits over conventional agriculture. It happens indoors, so it does not require large areas of land. In fact, hydroponic farms can be located in industrial warehouses in or near large cities. **This gives them another advantage over traditional farms since they can be located much closer to the markets for their produce, reducing distribution and transportation costs for hydroponic farmers .** The indoor location allows farmers to create controlled environments. Not only does this mean that crops are not affected by weather, it means that farmers can grow crops in regions where they would not normally thrive. For example, *tropical vegetables* can be grown in Canada. But hydroponic farms are not without their drawbacks. For one thing, some important food crops do not grow well hydroponically. Most herbs and vegetables thrive, but important sources of nutrition like carrots, potatoes, and corn are either not suitable or hard to grow. And so much space would be required to raise staple crops like rice and wheat cost-effectively that their hydroponic cultivation is not practical. Furthermore, most foods

that grow well hydroponically are relatively low in protein, a vital nutrient for human health.

A variation on hydroponics that solves some of these issues is aquaponics. A basic aquaponic system is a hydroponics farm with a second layer. On top are plants growing hydroponically in nutrient-rich water. **A** Below that is a tank of fish being raised as part of a fish farm. In traditional aquaculture, farmers must spend time and money cleaning the water in which the fish live; if they do not, the health of the fish will suffer as waste from the fish concentrates in the water. **B** The clever part of aquaponics is that instead of having to filter and discard the fish waste, farmers can use it as the source of nutrients for the plants. **C** By closing the system in this way, aquaponic farms can produce the same kinds of herbs, fruits, and vegetables as hydroponic farms, as well as high-quality protein from farm-raised fish. **D.**

(Adapted from TST Prep)

21. The word “**severity**” in paragraph 1 most likely means
- A. Conversion
 - B. Deployment
 - C. Opportunity
 - D. Seriousness
22. What does the author say about the food crisis in paragraph 1?
- A. It could be solved by limiting the global production and use of biofuels
 - B. Its causes are related to a reduction in farms growing crops
 - C. Its main effect is that major agricultural regions have become less fertile
 - D. It has already had a major impact on the health of the world’s population
23. The phrase “**this end**” in paragraph 1 refers to
- A. Large areas
 - B. Raising crops
 - C. Growing biofuels
 - D. Many farmers
24. What does the author say about hydroponics in paragraph 2?
- A. The food crisis will be greater without food from hydroponic farms
 - B. Food that has been grown hydroponically costs less than all other food
 - C. The goal of hydroponic farms is to produce food in a sustainable way
 - D. Hydroponically-grown plants need a source of water, energy, and food
25. It can be inferred from paragraph 3 that
- A. Distilled water has a negative impact on the growth of plants
 - B. NASA is planning to use hydroponics to create farms in space
 - C. The first experiments in hydroponics were mostly unsuccessful

D. Hydroponics is a simpler form of agriculture than people believe

26. Which of the following best expresses the essential information in the bolded sentence in paragraph 4?

A. Hydroponic farms benefit from reduced costs by being placed near large markets

B. Farmers contemplating growing hydroponically should consider factors like distribution

C. The main advantage of hydroponics compared to conventional farming is its location

D. The markets for both conventional and hydroponic crops are situated close to farms

27. Why does the author mention “*tropical vegetables*” in paragraph 4?

A. To imply that the popularity of food can vary

B. To highlight the demand for one type of crop

C. To illustrate one advantage of farming indoors

D. To argue that healthy diets require vegetables

28. What point does the author NOT make in paragraph 4?

A. Certain crops are harder to grow hydroponically than others

B. Many herbs and vegetables do well when hydroponically grown

C. It is often not cost-effective to grow staple crops hydroponically

D. It is relatively easy to produce protein-rich crops hydroponically

29. Look at the four squares (A, B, C, D) in the last paragraph that indicate where the following sentence could be added to the passage.

“Even though it has yet to be implemented on the same scope as traditional farming methods, the potential for the aquaponics industry is enormous.”

Where would the sentence best fit?

30. Select the phrase that correctly describe the farming methods *aquaponics* only.

A. Crops are grown indoors in a controlled environment

B. The system uses waste as a valuable source of plant food

C. Cultivating food requires a significant amount of space

D. Changing weather conditions have a negative impact on the crops

Your answer:

21.	22.	23.	24.	25.
26.	27.	28.	29.	30.

For questions 31-40, read the text below and answer the questions. (20 pts)

Old friends with new ideas

Our species boasts sophisticated social skills from the earliest human tribes to contemporary societies. But when did these evolve, and could gorillas provide the answer?

A

It has been understood that humans are perhaps the most complex social animals on Earth as anthropologists have recorded intricate hierarchical societies in both modern humans and our early human ancestors. The earliest members of the hominid, or human, family lived in social groups around 6 million years ago in eastern Africa. Humans and our predecessors possessed highly developed skills for passing knowledge to the next generation and in cooperation. But anthropologists have very little information about the evolutionary origin of human's social abilities. It was a long-held belief that our complex societies evolved from the primitive societies of early hominids after they had diverged from apes and other primates on the evolutionary path. However, recent anthropological research suggest that human sociability evolved instead from an earlier predecessor of apes and humans.

B

Dr Robin Morrison is researching the roots of human beings' social tendencies. As a biological anthropologist at the University of Cambridge, she has set out to discover this by studying a different primate species. "Studying the social lives of gorillas can be tricky," she said. "Gorillas spend most of their time in dense forest, and it can take years for them to habituate to humans." She has chosen to focus on the relationships of populations living in the jungles of the Democratic Republic of Congo. "Where forests open up into swampy clearings, gorillas gather feed on the aquatic vegetation", she said. "Research teams set up monitoring platforms by these clearings and record the lives of gorilla from dawn to dusk over many years."

C

Morrison and her team made the majority of their most significant findings at a particular clearing known as the Mbeli Bai clearing, where scientists have recorded the activities of apes for more than two decades. By noting how often gorillas met with each other and for how long, Morrison identified previously unknown social strata. Although gorillas reside with their family members, they regularly interact with a broader group. This group can consist of around 40 members that range from relatives to gorillas that share no blood

relation. “An analogy to early human populations might be a tribe or small settlement, like a village,” said Morrison. The tiers of association within these tribes include various types of relationships. Morrison explained that males grow up spending time with half-brothers and accompanying their mothers who visits females in other tribes and their male offspring. These behaviours result in relationships between biologically unrelated males, similar to those between human stepbrothers. Morrison also contended that gorillas might form other types of bonds. She stated, “If we think of these associations in a human-centric way, the time spent in each other’s company might be analogous to an old friendship.”

D

Gorillas fraternize with others outside of the tribe, however. The team of researchers found that these primates come together for special occasions. They meet at yearly gatherings centered around the seasons when particular fruits are ripe. Morrison believes cooperation when foraging for food is a key factor in gorilla, and perhaps even human, socialization. “Western gorillas often move many kilometers a day to feed on a diverse range of plants that rarely and unpredictably produce fruit,” she said. “This food is easier to find if they collaborate when foraging.” Gorillas rely on what Morrison calls “idiosyncratic” types of food, which are not consistently available year-round. To overcome this, they must work together and pass down knowledge of where to locate food to younger generations. This social structure is similar to that of early humans who also travelled to exploit sporadic food sources.

E

Dr. Robin Morrison emphasizes that older ideas of where’s humans’ social structure evolved from may be unfounded. Scientists previously believed that our cooperative nature evolved in an area of the brain dedicated to integration believed to have developed in hominids before splitting from other primates on our evolutionary paths. Morrison, however, contends that our sociability developed much earlier in our evolutionary lineage. “While primate societies vary a lot between species, we can now see an underlying structure in gorillas that was likely present before our species diverged, one that fits surprisingly well as a model for human social evolution,” she said. Therefore, it is likely that our ability to build complex societies comes from a species that predates both apes and humans. This evolution may have occurred even before primates diverged from other mammals. “The scaling ratio between each social tier in gorillas matches those observed not just in early human societies, but also balloons, toothed whales and elephants.”

Question 31-35.

The text has five paragraphs, A-E. Choose the correct heading for each paragraph from the list of headings below. Write the correct number, i-vii, in boxes 31-35:

List of Headings

- i An older theory of human social evolution
- ii Misleading results
- iii A gap in our knowledge
- iv Two research goals
- v The social structure of gorillas tribes
- vi An important factor in socialization
- vii Setting up a new study

31. Paragraph A:

32. Paragraph B:

33. Paragraph C:

34. Paragraph D:

35. Paragraph E:

Question 36-40

Complete the summary below. Write **NO MORE THAN ONE WORD** from the text in each box.

Gorillas of the Mbeli Bai clearing

For over 20 years, researchers have studied the lives of gorillas of Mbeli Bai. Morrison discovered social (36) in gorillas that were not known before. She found out that the gorillas lives together as a (37), but they also associate with a larger group of (38) and unrelated individuals. Morrison likened this group to a village or (39) Levels of (40) also include relationships similar to those of human half-siblings, step-siblings and old friends.

Your answer:

31.	32.	33.	34.	35.
36.	37.	38.	39.	40.

For questions 41-50, read the passages and do the task that follows. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided.

Pop Art

A

This art movement emerged in Britain in the late 1950s, moving to the USA in the early sixties. The term “pop art” was coined by British art critic Laurence Alloway and, by the mid 60s, the movement had been recognised. Pop art is characterized by themes drawn from mass culture; pop artists used the common imagery of consumer items, comic strips and other mass media sources as a means of expression. Artists such as Johns, Lichtenstein and Warhol aimed to use popular images rather than elitist ones in their work, thus making art more accessible to a wider audience. The art establishment reacted in a hostile way, deriding this new genre, mirroring later condemnations of modern art. However, it quickly gained in popularity, again proving that innovation triumphs over conservatism.

B

One of the pioneers of the emerging movement was French artist Marcel Duchamp. His work and its underlying ideas are thought to have altered the definition of art and our way of engaging with it. He was famous for taking existing objects from the contexts in which they usually appeared and exhibiting them as art. This approach to art can be seen as a reaction to the Abstract Expressionism that was already dominating the art scene at that time. This was a post-World War Two American movement – the first American movement to have a global influence and to allow New York City to usurp Paris as the center of the art world. The Abstract Expressionists were interested in the use of color and shape producing such works as canvases covered entirely in paint of one color. Their works revealed a very specific attitude to life and art and can be regarded as an anarchic, somewhat nihilistic, movement. One of the most influential and well known of the Abstract Expressionists was Jackson Pollock. The kind of works he produced fell into a category of this movement known as Action Painting, in which the canvas was viewed as the artist’s arena and the act of filling it was an irrational, instinctive process. By the early 1960s, however, the movement seemed to be running out of steam and pop art stepped in to fill the space. In fact, in 1962, when large-scale pop art exhibition called the New Realists was mounted at Sidney Janis Gallery in New York City, the movement attracted much interest.

C

Despite common origins, both British and American pop art movements do differ somewhat. In Britain, the artists were intrigued by the obsolescence of consumer goods, in particular the American automobile. Their works focused on goods that would soon require

replacement. In the USA, however, there was more emphasis on comic strips and advertising. American artists reproduced, duplicated and arranged together various visual images from American culture such as soft drinks, fast food, film stars and comics. Unlike the British pop artists, the Americans did not romanticise the images they portrayed. Their works were more realistic. They also had a tendency to be ironic, playful and entertaining

D

The most well known of all American pop artists has to be Andy Warhol. Born in 1928 in Pittsburgh to immigrant parents, he studied design and art history at the Carnegie Institute of Technology in his home town. In 1949, he relocated to New York City and worked mainly in advertising. In 1952, he mounted an exhibition at the Hugo Gallery, the first of many. It was in 1962, in the early years of the American pop art movement, that he produced some of his most famous works: silkscreen prints of Campbell's Soup cans, dollar bills and Marilyn Monroe. Warhol's body of work included portraits, films and sculpture. He also wrote a novel and a work of non-fiction (*The Philosophy of Andy Warhol*).

(Adapted from CAE Reading and Use of English)

In which section are the following mentioned?

41. a shift in the traditional heart of the art world
42. the inclination towards idealised imagery among certain pop artists
43. pioneering artists ridiculed by contemporaries in the art world
44. an artist who paved the way for the development of pop art
45. successfully engaging the common man with art
46. the philosophy of a once prominent art form
47. the initial diffusion of pop art across the Atlantic
48. stylistic variations within pop art
49. an artist producing works across a wide range of media
50. the fading of the significance of an artistic movement

Your answer:

41.	42.	43.	44.	45.
46.	47.	48.	49.	50.

WRITING

Part 1. Summary

Read the following extract and use your own words to summarize it. Your summary should be between 100 -120 words.

In a darkened room in Rochester, N.Y., a baby girl in a pink onesie peers at a computer screen. Wherever she looks, an eye tracker follows — recording her gaze patterns for future analysis.

The baby, about 6 months old, is neither deaf nor hard of hearing. And she’s never been exposed to sign language of any sort. But somehow, she and others her age [can tell the difference between gestures and formal signs](#). When a woman onscreen uses American Sign Language, these young babies tend to pay attention, locking their eyes on her hands. When she makes non-sign gestures, babies often look at her face instead or look away.

“I thought it was pretty remarkable,” says Rain Bosworth, an experimental psychologist at the Rochester Institute of Technology whose team reported the results in 2022 in *Frontiers in Psychology*. The work suggests that babies have an innate sensitivity to sign language.

That idea — that infants are primed to pick up any language, whether spoken or signed — can be hard for people to believe, she says. After all, we live in a hearing-centric world. “There is a bias to think of spoken language as somehow superior to signed language.” But that’s just not true, she says. “Sign language is a full and real language, just as powerful as English.”

Bosworth investigates how people learn and process sign language through studies on deaf and hearing people’s use of vision and touch. With this and other research, she aims to understand how early sensory input — like seeing parents use sign language or hearing scientific jargon spoken at home — shapes our development.

In 2022, after three years at RIT’s National Technical Institute for the Deaf, Bosworth established a new research lab there dubbed PLAY Lab (for Perception, Language and Attention in Youth). She’s passionate about reframing negative perceptions of sign language and deaf people. Deaf herself, Bosworth feels she’s the right person to come up with study questions, she tells me via interpreters on Zoom. “I think about science nonstop 24/7.”

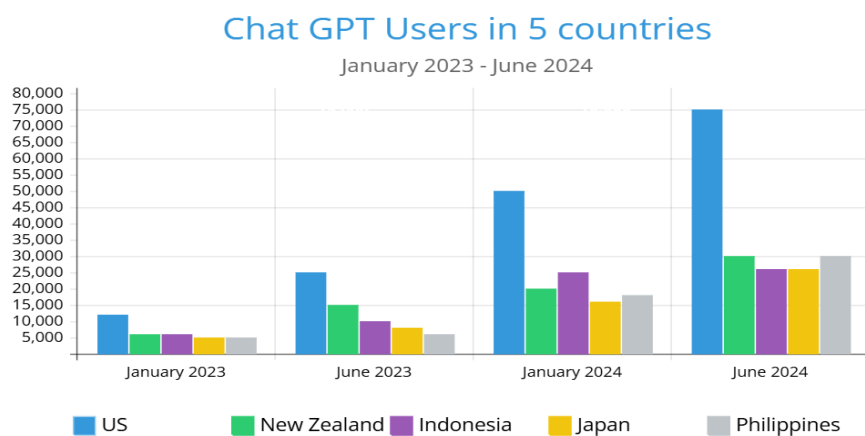
Bosworth’s career is a testament to her tenacity, says Karen Emmorey, a cognitive neuroscientist at San Diego State University. Deaf researchers can face challenges hearing people may never consider, like being asked to arrange interpreters for lectures, meetings, social events — and interviews. But Bosworth is stubborn, Emmorey says. “She’s going to persevere and do what she needs to do to succeed.”

(Source: [sciencenews.org](https://www.sciencenews.org))

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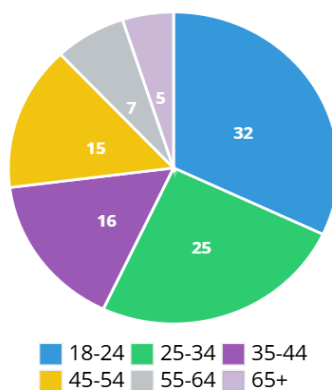
Part 2. Chart description

The bar chart shows the number of chat GPT users from 4 countries, from January 2023 to June 2024. The pie chart shows the percentage of chat GPT users, categorized by age. Summarize the information by selecting and reporting the main features and make comparison where relevant.



Chat GPT Users

categorized by age



(Design tool: charts.livegap.com)

Part 3. Essay writing

Write an essay of about 350 words on the following topic.

Some people say that success in life results primarily from hard work and determination, while others argue that factors like wealth and physical appearance play a more significant role.

Discuss both views and provide your own opinion.

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience.

This image shows a full page of a worksheet designed for handwriting practice. It consists of approximately 20 horizontal rows. Each row is defined by two parallel dotted lines, creating a series of uniform gaps for letter height. The entire page is otherwise blank, with no text or other markings.

Nguyễn Thị Bích Hạnh -0977830999