

ĐỀ ĐỀ NGHỊ ÔN TẬP HSG QG

NĂM HỌC: 2024-2025

I. LISTENING

Part 1: *For questions 1-5, listen to the conversation between two students discussing their biology field trip report. Decide whether each of the following ideas is mentioned by only the male speaker, only the female speaker, or by both of them. Write:*

- **M** for the male speaker
- **F** for the female speaker
- **B** for both speakers

Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided.

1. The idea of including the aim of studying endangered species.
2. A comment about Mr. Blake complaining about missing equipment.
3. A suggestion to remove details about departure and return times.
4. Surprise that the method of measuring wave speed was simple.
5. A mistake made when drawing the map of the seashore.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
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(Adapted from Engexam IELTS Listening Practice Test 16 – Section 3)

Part 2: *For questions 6-8, you will hear part of a lecture about educational research into class size reduction in the USA. Match each of the five correct statements (A–I) with the appropriate research project (6-8). There are three extra statements that do not match any project. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided.*

Research Projects

6. Tennessee Project

7. California Project

8. Wisconsin Project

Statements

A. This project lacked proper methods for assessing its success.

B. This project was praised for being a nationwide initiative.

C. This project especially benefited minority students.

D. This project led to competition for teachers between school districts.

F. This project showed that class size reduction had clear positive results.

G. This project involved both primary and secondary schools.

H. This project focused on disadvantaged school communities.

I. This project recommended that class size reduction be applied only in urban schools.

6.	7.	8.
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(Adapted from Engexam IELTS Listening Practice Test 12 – Section 4)

Part 3: *For questions 9-13, listen to part of a radio programme in which two people, Sally White and Martin Jones, are discussing the popularity of audio books. Choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which fits best according to what you hear. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided.*

9. Sally feels that the main advantage of audio books is that they

A. encourage children to read more

B. make more books accessible to children

C. save parents from having to read to children

D. are read by experienced actors

10. What does Martin say about the woman who came into his shop?

A. She no longer worries about long journeys

B. Her children used to argue about what to listen to

C. She no longer takes her children to France

D. Her children don't like staying in hotels

11. Martin says that in the USA there is a demand for audio books because people there

A. were the first to obtain audio books

B. have to drive long distances

C. are used to listening to the spoken word on the radio

D. feel that they do not have time to read books

12. Sally says that authors may record their own books on tape if

A. their book has just been published

B. they want it read a certain way

C. they have already read extracts from it aloud

D. there are no suitable actors available

13. According to Sally, successful abridgements depend on

A. their closeness to the original

B. the length of the original

C. the style of the author

D. the type of story

9.	10.	11.	12.	13.
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(Source: adapted from Engexam CAE Listening Practice Test 8 – Part 3)

Part 4: *For questions 14-23, listen to a person talking about the contrast between traditional career expectations and personal fulfillment and complete the sentences summarizing the main ideas of the recording. Write no more than three words taken from the recording for each space.*

The speaker starts his discourse by looking at someone who may not want to continue doing something, or that nobody may want this particular (14) _____ anymore. The speaker uses (15) _____ as an example of a product that has become obsolete or outdated.

The market can be weird, and you could be affected by (16) _____ beyond you.

The speaker's thoughts are encompassed by the Japanese word 'Ikigai', which (17) _____ means that which gets you out of bed in the morning.

He goes on to talk about the fact that you never work out your Ikigai, whichever (18) _____ of life you may be in.

It is affected by change, as you may need to care for someone, or your industry may have sort of (19) _____.

So, you are effectively dead, even if you are still alive, and the speaker finds this (20) _____.

Someone successful, who may be thought to have 'made it' can wake up with a profound sense of (21) _____.

This refers to despair, where monotony rules and what people, no matter how educated, sophisticated or (22) _____, really want is a sense of anticipation.

People are really only looking for wonder, although they were trained to work hard and (23) _____ and network, to climb the ladder of success.

14.	15.	16.	17.	18.
19.	20.	21.	22.	23.

(Adapted from Engexam - CPE Listening Practice Part 2)

II. READING

II.1. LANGUAGE IN USE

Part 1. For question 1-10 read the passage below and decide which answer (A, B, C, D) best fits each space. Write the letter A, B, C, D in the numbered boxes provided.

Nearly 200 of the 1500 native plant species in Hawaii are at risk of going extinct in the near future because they (1)_____ to such low numbers. Approximately 90 percent of Hawaii's plants are found nowhere else in the world but they are (2) ___by alien invasive species such as feral goats, pigs, rodents and (3)_____plants.

The Hawaii Rare Plant Restoration Group is striving to (4)_____the extinction of the 182 rare Hawaiian plants with fewer than 50 individuals remaining in the (5) _____. Since 1990, (6)_____a result of their "Plant Extinction Prevention Program", sixteen species have been brought into (7)_____and three species have been reintroduced. Invasive weeds have been removed in key areas and (8)_____ in order to protect plants in the wild.

In the future the Hawaii Rare Plant Restoration Program aims (9)_____collecting genetic material from the remaining plants in the wild for storage as a safety net for the future. They also aim to manage wild populations and where possible reintroduce species into (10)_ _____.
(https://hrprg2.webnode.page/about-us/?utm_source)

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. A. has reduced | B. have reduced | C. have been reduced | D. has been reduced |
| 2. A. threatened | B. guarded | C. invested | D. conserved |
| 3. A. national | B. non-native | C. native | D. international |
| 4. A. encourage | B. influence | C. stimulate | D. prevent |

5. A. atmosphere B. hole C. wild D. sky
 6. A. so B. due C. but D. as
 7. A. contamination B. cultivation C. production D. generation
 8. A. fencing up to B. fencing up from C. fencing up on D. fencing up with
 9. A. for B. at C. with D. on
 10. A. shelters B. gardens C. reserves D. halls

Your answers:

1	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
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Part 2. For questions 1-5, read the passage, then fill in each of each of the numbered spaces with the correct form of the words given in the box. Write your answers in the numbered boxes provided. There are FOUR words that you do not need to use. The first one, (0), has been done as an example.

demolish	temporality	persist	shake	engage
build	stimulate	ground	establish	invest

The two groups merged and (0) the Metropolitan Railway Company in August 1854. The company's plan was to construct an underground railway line from the Great Western Railway's (GWR) station at Paddington to the edge of the City at Farringdon Street – a distance of almost 5 km. The organisation had difficulty in raising the funding for such a radical and expensive scheme, not least because of the critical articles printed by the press. Objectors argued that the tunnels would collapse under the weight of traffic overhead, buildings would be _____ and passengers would be poisoned by the emissions from the train engines. However, Pearson and his partners _____.

The GWR, aware that the new line would finally enable them to run trains into the heart of the City, invested almost £250,000 in the scheme. Eventually, over a five-year period, £1m was raised. The chosen route ran beneath existing main roads to minimise the expense of _____ buildings. Originally scheduled to be completed in 21 months, the construction of the _____ line took three years. It was built just below street level using a technique known as 'cut and cover'. A trench about ten metres wide and six metres deep was dug, and the sides _____ held up with timber beams. Brick walls were then constructed, and finally a brick arch was added to create a tunnel. A two-metre-deep layer of soil was laid on top of the tunnel and the road above rebuilt.

(Reading Cambridge IELTS 17 Test 1)

0. established	1.	2.
3.	4.	5.

Part 3. *The passage below contains FIVE grammatical mistakes. For questions 1-5, UNDERLINE the mistakes and WRITE THEIR CORRECT FORMS in the numbered boxes provided. The first one has been done as an example.*

The role of the traditional zoo, inheriting from the 19th century, has undergone a dramatic shift. A growing recognition that zoos ought to be in the vanguard of the fight against the devastation of our natural world has begun a zoological revolution. The change occurred in the 1960s, when the Jersey zoo was set up to breed endangered species. As a result, the breeding of animals in captive has become a complex science, with zoos around the world co-ordinate their efforts to avoid the genetic dangers of in-breeding small populations.

The answer to the question of whether zoos can have much impact on the reservation of endangered species is probably minimal. Zoos do not focus their education efforts on those people in the strongest positions to affect the future of the wildlife being exhibited. For the most part, conservation education is targeted at children and other non-decision makers in a process too slow or too far away to address the extinction crisis which exists now. Furthermore, the efforts of zoos to inform lawmakers and government authorities are usually low-key or un-existent. Campaigns are more likely to be for an animal exhibit rather than for the existence of the animal itself.

E.g. inherited	1.	2.
3.	4.	5.

II. 2. READING COMPREHENSION

Part 1. *Read the text below and think of ONE word that best fits each space. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes on your answer sheet.*

mRNA VACCINES

2022 could be the year when we find out whether mRNA vaccine technology can be used for a lot more than just making vaccines. The hope is that it can also get our bodies to produce drugs that are (1) _____ very expensive to make, opening the door to (2) _____ a vast number of conditions.

mRNAs are essentially genetically coded recipes that tell cells in our body how to (3) _____ proteins, the large molecules that form most of the (4) _____ of life. In the case of mRNA vaccines, the mRNAs (5) _____ for viral proteins that provoke an immune response.

When the coronavirus (6) _____ began, mRNA vaccines were still an experimental technology. There had been only a (7) _____ small trials and no vaccines had ever been approved. Now, hundreds of millions of people have received the Pfizer/BioNTech or Moderna mRNA vaccines, and these have been (8) _____ to be very safe and effective.

This success has given a big boost to efforts to develop (9) _____ mRNA vaccines for everything from cancers to herpes. But mRNAs can code for just about any protein, so the

same basic (10) _____ might also allow us to develop all kinds of treatments.
(<https://www.newscientist.com/article>)

Your answers

1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10

Part 2. For the following questions, read the following passage and circle the best answer to each of the following questions. Write your answers in corresponding numbered boxes provided on the answer sheet.

1) Anthropology distinguishes itself from the other social sciences by its greater emphasis on fieldwork as the source of new knowledge. The aim of such studies is to develop as intimate an understanding as possible of the phenomena investigated. Although the length of field studies varies from a few weeks to years, it is generally agreed that anthropologists should stay in the field long enough for their presence to be considered ‘natural’ by the permanent residents.

2) Realistically, however, anthropologists may never reach this status. Their foreign mannerisms make them appear clownish, and so they are treated with curiosity and amusement. If they speak the local language at all, they do so with a strange accent and flawed grammar. They ask tactless questions and inadvertently break rules regarding how things are usually done. Arguably this could be an interesting starting point for research, though it is rarely exploited. Otherwise, anthropologists take on the role of the ‘superior expert’, in which case they are treated with deference and respect, only coming into contact with the most high-ranking members of the society. Anthropologists with this role may never witness the gamut of practices which take place in all levels of the society.

3) No matter which role one takes on, anthropologists generally find fieldwork extremely demanding. Anthropological texts may read like an exciting journey of exploration, but rarely is this so. Long periods of time spent in the field are generally characterised by boredom, illness and frustration. Anthropologists in the field encounter unfamiliar climates, strange food and low standards of hygiene. It is often particularly trying for researchers with middle-class, European backgrounds to adapt to societies where being alone is considered pitiful. It takes a dedicated individual to conduct research which is not in some way influenced by these personal discomforts.

4) Nonetheless, fieldwork requires the researcher to spend as much time as possible in local life. A range of research methodologies can be utilised to extract information. (1) These can be classified as *emic* or *etic*. (2) While *emic* descriptions are considered more desirable nowadays, they are difficult to attain, even if the researcher does his utmost to reproduce the

facts from the natives' point of view. (3) More often than not, aspects of the researcher's own culture, perspective and literary style seep into the narrative. Moreover, research generally involves translations from one language to another and from speech into writing. In doing this, the meaning of utterances is changed. (4) The only truly emic descriptions can be those given by the natives themselves in their own vernacular.

5) The least invasive type of research methodology is observation. Here, the researcher studies the group and records findings without intruding too much on their privacy. This is not to say, however, that the presence of the researcher will have minimal impact on the findings. An example was Richard Borshay Lee, who, in studying local groups in the Kalahari refused to provide the people with food so as not to taint his research, leading to an inevitable hostility towards the researcher which would not otherwise have been present.

6) A variant on the observation technique, participant observation requires that the anthropologist not only observes the culture, but participates in it too. It allows for deeper immersion into the culture studied, hence a deeper understanding of it. By developing a deeper rapport with the people of the culture, it is hoped they will open up and **divulge** more about their culture and way of life than can simply be observed. Participant observation is still an imperfect methodology, however, since populations may adjust their behavior around the researcher, knowing that they are the subject of research.

7) The participatory approach was conceived in an attempt to produce as emic a perspective as possible. The process involves not just the gathering of information from local people, but involves them in the interpretation of the findings. That is, rather than the researcher getting actively involved in the processes within the local community, the process is turned on its head. The local community is actively involved in the research process.

(<https://toefltestprep.com/practice-tests/>)

1. The main premise of the text is _____.

- A. the steps to be followed when undertaking anthropological fieldwork.
- B. a history of anthropological fieldwork methodology.
- C. the effects that an anthropological fieldwork has on local communities.
- D. the problems with conducting anthropological fieldwork.

2. The main reason for anthropological researchers remaining in a community for an extended period of time is that _____.

- A. they can gather as much information as possible.
- B. they can try out a range of different research methodologies.
- C. they want local people to behave naturally around them.
- D. they need time to become accustomed to the conditions.

3. What does the passage say about researchers who are considered a 'clown' by locals?

- A. They do culturally unacceptable things without realising it.
 - B. They do not gain respect among high-ranking members of the community.
 - C. They cannot conduct any research of value.
 - D. They do not study the language and culture of the region before their arrival.
4. The writer believes that the most difficult aspect of fieldwork for educated westerners is _____.
- A. the lack of companionship.
B. poor sanitary conditions.
C. failure to meet expectations.
D. never being left alone.
5. In paragraph 3, it is implied that _____.
- A. the fieldworker's emotions and mood prejudice the research.
B. the longer a researcher spends in the field, the more depressed he gets.
C. middle-class Europeans find field research more difficult than researchers from other backgrounds.
D. anthropological texts tend to exaggerate the difficult conditions that researchers experience.
6. Which of the following is NOT true about an emic account?
- A. It is likely to be more analytical in style than an etic account.
B. It is told from the perspective of the person being studied.
C. It is currently the preferred way of conducting anthropological research.
D. It cannot be translated without altering its meaning.
7. Why is the example of Richard Borshay Lee given in paragraph 5?
- A. to demonstrate that observation is an ineffective method of gathering data.
B. to highlight why it is important that researchers minimize their impact on a community.
C. to show the dangers of researchers trying to lessen their impact on a community
D. to show how a researcher's choice of methodology can influence the validity of his findings.
8. How does participant observation differ vary from straightforward observation?
- A. It requires the researcher to become actively involved in the daily lives of those being studied.
B. It allows the subjects of the research a greater degree of privacy.
C. It eradicates the problem of research subjects altering their behaviour towards researchers.
D. It takes longer to perform this type of research effectively.
9. In paragraph 6, **divulge** is closest in meaning to _____.
- A. explain B. illustrate C. reveal D. propose
10. Which of the following is NOT true of the participatory approach?

- A. It attempts to reduce etic accounts of a culture to a minimum.
- B. It does not require a researcher to be present.
- C. It aims to involve the subjects in both information gathering and analysis.
- D. It is the reverse of the participant observation technique.

Your answers

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
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Part 3. For questions 1-13, read the following passage and do the tasks that follow.

THE PSYCHOLOGY IN HAPPINESS

A. In the late 1990s, psychologist Martin Seligman of the University of Pennsylvania urged colleagues to observe optimal moods with the same kind of focus with which they had for so long studied illnesses: we would never learn about the full range of human functions unless we knew as much about mental wellness as we do about mental illness. A new generation of psychologists built up a respectable body of research on positive character traits and happiness-boosting practices. At the same time, developments in neuroscience provided new clues to what makes us happy and what that looks like in the brain. Self-appointed experts took advantage of the trend with guarantees to eliminate worry, stress, dejection and even boredom. This happiness movement has provoked a great deal of opposition among psychologists who observe that the preoccupation with happiness has come at the cost of sadness, an important feeling that people have tried to banish from their emotional repertoire. Allan Horwitz of Rutgers laments that young people who are naturally weepy after breakups are often urged to medicate themselves instead of working through their sadness. Wake Forest University's Eric Wilson fumes that the obsession with happiness amounts to a "craven disregard" for the melancholic perspective that has given rise to the greatest works of art. "The happy man" he writes, "is a hollow man."

B. After all people are remarkably adaptable. Following a variable period of adjustment, we bounce back to our previous level of happiness, no matter what happens to us. (There are some scientifically proven exceptions, notably suffering the unexpected loss of a job or the loss of a spouse. Both events tend to permanently knock people back a step.) Our adaptability works in two directions. Because we are so adaptable, points out Professor Sonja Lyubomirsky of the University of California, we quickly get used to many of the accomplishments we strive for in life, such as landing the big job or getting married. Soon after we reach a milestone, we start to feel that something is missing. We begin coveting another worldly possession or eyeing a social advancement. But such an approach keeps us tethered to a treadmill where happiness is always just out of reach, one toy or one step away. It's possible to get off the treadmill entirely

by focusing on activities that are dynamic surprising, and attention-absorbing, and thus less likely to bore us than, say, acquiring shiny new toys.

C. Moreover, happiness is not a reward for escaping pain. Russ Harris, the author of *The Happiness Trap*, calls popular conceptions of happiness dangerous because they set people up for a “struggle against reality”. They don’t acknowledge that real life is full of disappointments, loss, and inconveniences. “If you’re going to live a rich and meaningful life,” Harris says, “you’re going to feel a full range of emotions.” Action toward goals other than happiness makes people happy. It is not crossing the finish line that is most rewarding, it is anticipating achieving the goal. University of Wisconsin neuroscientist Richard Davidson has found that working hard toward a goal, and making progress to the point of expecting a goal to be realised, not only activates positive feelings but also suppresses negative emotions such as fear and depression.

D. We are constantly making decisions, ranging from what clothes to put on, to whom we should marry, not to mention all those flavors of ice cream. We base many of our decisions on whether we think a particular preference will increase our well-being. Intuitively, we seem convinced that the more choices we have, the better off we will ultimately be. But our world of unlimited opportunity imprisons us more than it makes us happy. In what Swarthmore psychologist Barry Schwartz calls “the paradox of choice,” facing many possibilities leaves us stressed out—and less satisfied with whatever we do decide. Having too many choices keeps us wondering about all the opportunities missed.

E. Besides, not everyone can put on a happy face. Barbara Held, a professor of psychology at Bowdoin College, rails against “the tyranny of the positive attitude”. “Looking on the bright side isn’t possible for some people and is even counterproductive” she insists. “When you put pressure on people to cope in a way that doesn’t fit them, it not only doesn’t work, it makes them feel like a failure on top of already feeling bad.” The one-size-fits-all approach to managing emotional life is misguided, agrees Professor Julie Norem, author of *The Positive Power of Negative Thinking*. In her research, she has shown that the defensive pessimism that anxious people feel can be harnessed to help them get things done, which in turn makes them happier. A naturally pessimistic architect, for example, can set low expectations for an upcoming presentation and review all of the bad outcomes that she’s imagining, so that she can prepare carefully and increase her chances of success.

F. By contrast, an individual who is not living according to their values, will not be happy, no matter how much they achieve. Some people, however, are not sure what their values are. In that case Harris has a great question: “Imagine I could wave a magic wand to ensure that you would have the approval and admiration of everyone on the planet, forever. What, in that case, would you choose to do with your life?” Once this has been answered honestly, you can start taking steps toward your ideal vision of yourself. The actual answer is unimportant, as long as

you're living consciously. The state of happiness is not really a state at all. It's an ongoing personal experiment.
(ielts-reading-practice-test)

Question 1-7

Do the following statements agree with the information given in Reading Passage? Choose

TRUE if the statement agrees with the information

FALSE if the statement contradicts the information

NOT GIVEN if there is no information on this

Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided.

1. Martin Seligman suggested that a deeper insight into mental problems than mental wellness would equip humans with a thorough understanding of their entire functions.
2. Eric Wilson demonstrates a disregarding attitude towards happy men.
3. Human adaptability may render the acquisition of happiness an unattainable scenario.
4. Richard Davidson deems the hope of success as a means of overcoming unhappy feelings.
5. People have a distorted understanding that the wide variety of alternatives they are presented with in life would boost their level of happiness.
6. Barbara Held advises against taking a positive stance.
7. The example of an architect shows that pessimism can also become a contributory factor to success.

Your answers

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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Questions 8-13 Complete the summary below. Choose NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS from the passage for each answer. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided.

8. With a view to gaining an insight into the working process of people's mind, Martin Seligman held the view that research should consider our most positive _____ as thoroughly as it does our psychological issues.
9. There are some _____ to mankind's ability to recover after tragedies.

10. After arriving at a _____ in their lives, people become acquainted with their attainments and move their goalposts.

11. In a research, pessimism is _____ by people with great anxiety as a stimulus to strive for the target.

12. A _____ is thought to be more likely to deal with a presentation successfully.

13. Happiness is not stationery but an incessant _____ by oneself.

Your answers:

8	9	10
11	12	13

Part 4. *You are going to read an extract from an article about a popular TV cartoon series. Seven paragraphs have been removed from the extract. Choose from the paragraphs A-H the one which fits each gap (1-7). There is one extra paragraph which you do not need to use.*

The Simpsons

Nick Griffiths meet the faces behind America's best-loved family cartoon characters

Mike Scully, writer/producer of *The Simpsons*, is in Aspen Colorado with the show's creator, Matt Groening, to attend the four-day US Comedy Arts Festival. Among the attractions is *The Simpsons Live*, a read-through of two separate episodes on-stage by members of the cast.

1. _____

The shorts ran from 1987 and were subsequently developed into a full series that made its debut on American primetime two years later. From the off, the show was a huge hit, topping Fox's ratings. Although it is hard to figure out why it exploded so quickly. Scully has his own theory.

2. _____

The Aspen venue for *The Simpsons* events is the Wheeler Opera House. The seven-strong cast take the stage, including Dan Castellaneta (Homer Simpson and others), Nancy Cartwright (Bart and others) and Yeardley Smith (Lisa)

3. _____

Stripped out of the visual distraction of animation, you also realise how relentlessly clever and funny the scripts are. After the show, Scully acknowledges, "It's time like that when you

realise just what an impact the show has had on people. *The Simpsons* were dysfunctional yet you could also see that they loved and stuck by each other. People have always liked that because they don't see enough of it in real life".

4. _____

Quite simply, *The Simpsons* redefined television animation, spawning shows that were extreme by comparison – which naturally helped its own acceptance into the mainstream. For every action, of course, there's an equal and opposite reaction. 'Every time there's a fad that kids really like, there's gonna be grown-up going, "Something's wrong here", says Groening. 'It happened with video games, heavy metal, rap, and Pokemon'.

5. _____

Indeed, it was deemed so influential that even President George Bush Senior waded in, criticising its portrayal of the American family during his 1992 election campaign. His wife, Barbara, called the show the dumbest thing she had ever seen.

6. _____

Groening refers to his secret motto, 'To entertain and to subvert'. 'It's not so much trying to change the minds of people who are already set in their ways, it's to point out to children that a lot of the rules that they're told are by authorities who do not have their best interests at heart. That's a good lesson. Think for yourself'.

7. _____

But perhaps what pleases Groening and Scully most is the well-known fact that families watch *The Simpsons* together. In an age of meals-on-the-move, three-television households, computer games and the Internet, it is an achievement of which they can justifiably proud.

(Objective Proficiency-Workbook)

Missing paragraphs

A. Unwittingly, *The Simpsons* struck a chord, which endure today, however much they mess up and frustrate each other, they are a viable family unit. Yet the American networks misread this popularity as a public craving for more primetime animation. 'They rushed all these shows on air and the public rejected most of them,' Scully explains.

B. 'At the core is a family, and everyone can identify with that,' he says. This is probably why it plays well overseas, too.' At the last count, the series has been shown in a staggering 94 countries worldwide.

C. In a small way, *The Simpsons* probably contributed to the demise of the administration. ‘It didn’t fly with a lot of Americans,’ recalls Scully. ‘People who enjoyed the show didn’t want to be told that they were watching something bad or stupid, or something wrong for their kids.’

D. Serious issues crop up regularly on the show, cloaked in humour and vivid animation corrupt media and politician, ineffective policing, the environment. Groening again, ‘in conceiving the show, I made sure Homer worked in a nuclear power plant, because then we keep returning to that and making a point about the environment.’

E. So a mere animation series has quietly subverted the world’s youth, helped to bring down a president, been stamped all over what we wear and changed the face of contemporary animation. Now academics are using it in universities. ‘Having the donut and eating it: self-reflexivity in *The Simpsons*’ is part of the introduction to Cultural Studies module at Edinburgh’s Napier University.

F. Groening is a chunky, bearded man with tiny specs, a floppy fringe. Simpsons baseball jacket and baggy jeans. Oregon-raised and LA-based since college, he initially conceived *The Simpsons* family as a brief animated segment within the new Fox TV network’s *Tracey Ullman Show*.

G. And such was the case initially with *The Simpsons*. Homer was seen as a disgraceful role model, Bart’s insolence to his elders would encourage the same. Bart Simpson t-shirts (notably Underachiever and proud of it) became so popular that some schools banned them for their subversive messages.

H. It doesn’t matter that both episodes have been aired previously on television. In the second, Lisa falls in love with the school bully (Bart to Lisa: ‘I’ll probably never say this to you again, but you can do better’). Watching a short, smiling woman come up with his voice is surreal and deeply impressive.

Your answers

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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Part 5. You are going to read a magazine article in which four young people talk about how their parents’ careers have influenced them. For questions 1 – 10, choose from the options (A – D). The options may be chosen more than once.

A chip off the old block

How much are children influenced in their choice of profession by their parents’ jobs? We asked four young people about their experience.

A. Graham Button

My dad is a self-employed builder, like his father and his grandfather, and that means he was often out working in the evenings or at weekends when I was a child. I think he was proud of doing a 'real' job, something with his hands, which is perhaps why he always tried to push me into taking up the same profession. And of course he had his own business, which he wanted me to continue after he retired. When I was in high school, I decided that I really didn't want to go into the family business, so at the moment I'm studying history. My father probably thinks I'm going to become a partner in his firm after I graduate, so I do worry that we might have a big fight about this some time in the future.

B. Sue Smith

My mother's a nuclear physicist, which sounds very exciting. The truth is it's a pretty tough profession. And I just don't think it's a very interesting job. Of course it's important, but as far as I can see, you spend most of the day at a desk doing hundreds of calculations, and then checking and rechecking them. My mother did try to motivate me to take an interest in science subjects when I was about 14 or 15, and I think she'd be secretly pleased if I wanted to be a scientist, but she's never put any sort of pressure on me. But I know she also thinks – as I do – that there aren't so many jobs available in pure research, which is what she does.

C. Barry Porter

When people find out my mother's an actress, they always ask what Hollywood films she's been in, and I have to explain that she's only ever worked in provincial theatres. She's hardly ever been on television, which is why not many people know her. That's one of the problems with the theatre: very few people get to the top of the profession, and you have to be extremely lucky just to make a living from it. Actors often worry about where the next job's coming from. Even if I had any talent for acting, I'd be put off by that side of it. As you can gather, I really don't think my future is in the theatre, and in any case my mother has always tried to steer me away from taking up the profession.

D. Ruth Lawrence

My father teaches maths at high school, which definitely used to come in handy when we had a maths test the next day! I think in the back of his mind he expected me to be good at maths because he was always there to explain it. The truth is I've always been terrible at the subject. He also used to tell me about the satisfaction you can get from teaching, and I do think he's right about that. I used to think I wanted to be a teacher, but then I began to think of the disadvantages. The profession's changed and these days teachers have to work a lot in the holidays and prepare a lot at home, in the end I decided to go into accounting, and I don't really think my dad's job affected my decision at all.

(fce-reading-and-use-of-english-practice-tests)

Which person ...

1. thinks their parent's job is boring?
2. was discouraged from following the same profession?
3. changed their mind about a future career?
4. experienced pressure to follow the same profession?
5. feels they has not been influenced in choosing a career?
6. comes from a long line of people in this profession?
7. thinks the profession in question offers few opportunities?
8. is concerned their choice will cause an argument?
9. thinks that success in their parent's profession is difficult?
10. thinks their parent's profession is rewarding?

Your answers:

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

Part 1. *Read the following extract and use your own words to summarise it. Your summary should be about 120 words long.*

It is believed that traditional approaches to writing assessment are not complete due to some reasons. First, they are not wise enough to assess learners' writing ability based on only one draft which is written under timed conditions and about an unfamiliar topic. Second, it is assumed that a single piece of writing cannot be a good indicator of the learners' overall writing ability. On the other hand, the teachers are not in a position to make appropriate judgments about their students' writing assignment. Thus, writing should be taught as a process rather than a product.

According to Pourverdi Yangili, Jafarpour, and Mohammadi (2016), in traditional methods of assessing writing the teachers act like a reader and an editor, first they read the paper and then edit it for grammatical and mechanical mistakes while it contrasts with Brown (2004) who believed in incorporating both formal and informal assessment techniques for monitoring learners' progress in writing.

Because of the indispensable and undeniable role that writing as a language skill plays in foreign/second language learning and teaching, the way it is taught or assessed is of utmost importance. According to Muslimi (2015), portfolios have gained popularity among the educators and language teachers as an alternative approach both in EFL and in ESL contexts as

an instructional tool for preparation of students for examinations due to the paradigm shift in writing theory from a focus on writing products to that of writing processes. Moreover, along with the emergence of technology it is necessary to integrate both computers and Internet in the process of language learning and teaching.

("Portfolio Assessment and Process Writing: Its Effect on EFL Students' L2 Writing" tác giả Fattaneh Pourverdi Vangah, Mohsen Jafarpour và Maedeh Mohammadi, Journal of Applied Linguistics and Language, 2016)

Summary:

Part 2: Write an essay of at least 300 words to express your opinion on the following issue.

Since the outbreak of COVID-19, high school students in Vietnam have been reporting that their academic workloads have increased dramatically. What in your opinion are the primary causes of this? What are the main effects?

Giáo viên: Trần Thanh Trúc Ly, Trần Thị Hoàng Diệu, Tống Thị Mộng Thuỳ.