

PART A. LISTENING (50 pts)

Section 1. You will hear part of a radio talk for young people about animals communicating with each other. For questions 1-10, complete the notes below. Write NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER for each answer in the corresponding numbered boxes. (20 pts)

<https://engexam.info/fce-listening-practice-tests/fce-listening-practice-test-22/2/>

Bees do a (1) _____ to communicate where to find food.
Although parrots seem to speak, they are only (2) _____ the human sounds.
Primates can communicate a few (3) _____ using simple sounds.
Monkeys have not been observed to use any kind of (4) _____.
Although dolphins can make vowel sounds, they cannot accurately imitate our (5) _____.
Amazingly, dolphins demonstrate an (6) _____ of when to use phrases.
The sounds made by whales contain (7) _____ than human speech.
The songs of the bottle-nosed whale have many of the (8) _____ of human speech.
The unique grammatical nature of human language arose due to life in (9) _____.
Indeed, a young child needs enough (10) _____ with other people to develop speech.

Your answers

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

Section 2. Listen to a talk about memory and answer the questions with NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS for each answer. Write your answers in the space provided. (10 pts)

11. How was Dr. Federik Sullivan's memory at first?

.....

12. Beside a computer, what can help you improve your memory?

.....

13. Beside prolonging life, what has a full and active memory been proven to be able to do?

.....

14. According to Sullivan, how is the human brain?

.....

15. What is the function of long-term memory?

.....

Section 3. Listen to a talk about Google company and decide whether these statements are True (T), False (F), or Not Given (NG). Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided. (10 pts)

16. Impediment to market penetration, price dominance, unjust benefits, and fierce competition characterize a monopoly market.
17. In the early 19th century, Standard Oil's production constituted approximately 90% of the total output in the U.S.
18. Google was accused of gaining unfair advantages over competitors by requiring smartphone makers to load Google apps onto the phone before a customer buys it.
19. Yelp has filed a complaint against Google in the EU, stating that Google's search engine has biased for its own results.
20. The EU does not take action against monopolies unless they exert pernicious effects on consumers.

Your answers

16.	17.	18.	19.	20.
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Section 4. Listen to a radio interview in which two academics called John Farrendale and Lois Granger, taking part in a discussion on the subject of attitudes toward work and choose the answer (A, B, C, or D) that fits best according to what you hear. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided. (10 pts)

21. Lois agrees with John's point that _____.
 - A. most people dread the prospect of unemployment.
 - B. the psychological effects of unemployment can be overstated.
 - C. some people are better equipped to deal with unemployment than others.
 - D. problems arise when unemployment coincides with other traumatic events.
22. Lois agrees with the listener who suggested that _____.
 - A. work is only one aspect of a fulfilling life.
 - B. voluntary work may be more rewarding than paid work.
 - C. not everybody can expect a high level of job satisfaction.
 - D. people should prepare for redundancy as they would for retirement.
23. What is John's attitude towards people who see work as a 'means to an end'?
 - A. He doubts their level of commitment to the job.
 - B. He accepts that they have made a valid choice.
 - C. He fears it will lead to difficulties for them later.
 - D. He feels they may be missing out on something important.
24. When asked about so-called 'slackers' at work, John points out that _____.
 - A. they accept the notion that work is a necessary evil.
 - B. people often jump to unfair conclusions about them.
 - C. their views are unacceptable in a free labor market.
 - D. such an attitude has become increasingly unacceptable.
25. Lois quotes the psychologist Freud in order to _____.
 - A. show how intellectual ideas have shifted over time.
 - B. provide a contrast to the ideas of Bertrand Russell.
 - C. question the idea that a desire to work is a natural thing.

D. lend weight to John's ideas about increased social mobility

Your answers

21.	22.	23.	24.	25.
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PART B. LEXICO-GRAMMAR (30 pts)

I. Choose the best answer to each of the following questions. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes. (15 pts)

1. Phonebooks, once reaching virtually all households, have been forced to _____ with the advent of smartphones.
A. go the way of dodo B. chart a museum piece C. die on the vine D. fall from power
2. Her parents had _____ when they heard that she had played truant again.
A. constrictions B. spaz C. infractions D. conniptions
3. The disruption of global supply chains due to COVID-19 has promoted the practice of price _____, putting undue financial burden on the poor.
A. usury B. gouging C. drawings D. dough
4. She belongs to the upper class, so she will not _____ converse with poor people.
A. dangle to B. camp to C. deign to D. fall to
5. There's no need to _____! She owns a toy store, so don't buy her toys as a gift.
A. carry coals to Newcastle B. go down the Swanee C. give a bawling out D. buy her wolf ticket
6. She accused the media of character _____ after exposing her shameful private life.
A. killing B. butchery C. assassination D. slaughter
7. The company started a campaign in which its services were offered _____ to those in need.
A. freely B. well-nigh C. forte D. gratis
8. There was a misconception _____ abroad in the past that all planets revolve around the Earth.
A. pandered B. bruited C. bandied D. truckled
9. You need to _____ enough strength to be able to lift that heavy box.
A. muster up B. clock in C. rub up D. jack up
10. After causing trouble with each other, both men were finally _____ outside the cinema.
A. hauled off B. dolled up C. banged away D. cussed out
11. The students have to submit their assignments on time to _____.
A. keep on their toes B. toot their horns C. save their own hide D. spare their lines
12. My parents often let my younger sister _____ the computer, which is unfair.
A. make inroads into B. land a blow on C. have dibs on D. lay a finger on
13. The fossil proved to be _____ with another one found in the cave, so they must have existed in the same epoch.
A. incipient B. infirm C. conjunctive D. coeval
14. He _____ his skills and knowledge to retain an immense edge over others.
A. dictates to B. digresses from C. confers on D. capitalizes on
15. Some nations used to be _____ into merging with the colonial ones during warfare.
A. railroaded B. hedged C. entranced D. inveigled

II. The passage below contains 5 mistakes. Underline them and write the corrections in the numbered boxes. (5 pts)

No education medium better serves as a means of spatial communication than the atlas. Atlases deal with as invaluable information as population distribution and density. One of the best, Pennycooke's World Atlas, has been widely accepted as a standard owing to the quality of their maps and photographs, which not only show various settlements but also portray them in a variety of scales. In fact, the very first map in the atlas is a cleverly designed population cartogram that projects the size of each country if the geographical size is proportional to population. Following the proportional outlay, a sequence of smaller maps shows the world's population density, each country's birth and death rates, population increase or decrease, industrialization, urbanization, gross national products in terms of per capital income, the quality of medical care, literacy, and language. To give readers a perspective on how their own country fits in with the global view, additive projections depict the world's patterns in nutrition, calorie and protein consumption, health care, number of physicians per unit of population, and life expectancy by region. Population density maps on a subcontinental scale, as well as political maps, convey the diverse demographic phenomena of the world in a broad array of scales.

Your answers

	Line	Mistakes	Corrections
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			

III. Complete the passage using the correct form of the words in the brackets. (10 pts)

One of the most challenging aspects of science anthropology comes from its fieldwork. Certainly, in its (1. INFANT)_____ as a profession, anthropology was distinguished by its concentration on so-called "primary societies" in which social (2. INSTITUTE)_____ appear to be fairly limited and social interaction to be conducted almost (3. EXCLUDE)_____ face-to-face. Such societies, it was felt, provided anthropologists with a valuable (4. SEE)_____ into the workings of society that contrasted with the many complexities of more highly developed societies. There was also a sense that the way of life represented by these smaller societies was rapidly (5. APPEAR)_____ and that preserving a record of them was a matter of some urgency.

The (6. COMMIT)_____ of anthropologists to the first-hand collection of data led them to some of the most (7. ACCESS)_____ places on earth. Most often they worked alone. Such lack of contact with other people created feelings of intense (8. LONELY)_____ in some anthropologists, especially in the early stages of fieldwork. Nevertheless, this process of (9. IMMENSE)_____ in a totally alien culture continues to attract men and women to anthropology and is (10. DENY)_____ the most effective way of understanding in depth how other people see the world.

Your answers:

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

PART C. READING (60 pts)

I. Read the following passage and decide which answer (A, B, C, or D) best fits each gap.

Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes. (10 pts)

Despite the continued (1) _____ of those early town perks, it wasn't until the Depression that modern Hershey started to take shape. Perhaps the only town in the country actually to (2) _____ during the 1930s, it thrived because Hershey vowed his Utopia would never see a breadline. Instead he (3) _____ a massive building boom that gave rise to the most visited buildings in today's Hershey and delivered wages to more than 600 workers. He admitted that his (4) _____ were partly selfish: "If I don't provide work for them, I'll have to feed them. And since building materials are now at their lowest cost levels, I'm going to build and give them jobs." He seems to have (5) _____ no expense; most of the new buildings were strikingly (6) _____. The first to be finished was the three-million-dollar limestone Community Center, home to the 1,904-seat Venetian-style Hershey Community Theater, which has played (7) _____ since 1933 to touring Broadway shows and to music, dance, and opera performances. It offers just as much to look at when the lights are on and the curtains are closed. The floors in the (8) _____ named Grand Lobby are polished Italian lava rock, surrounded by marble walls and capped with a bas-relief ceiling showing sheaves of wheat, beehives, swans, and scenes from Roman mythology. With the (9) _____ inner foyer, Hershey thumbed his nose even harder at the ravages of the Depression: The arched ceiling is tiled in gold, the fire curtain bears a painting of Venice, and the ceiling is (10) _____ with 88 tiny light-bulbs to re-create a star-lit night.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 1. A. flexibility | B. rigidity | C. elasticity | D. resilience |
| 2. A. prosper | B. decline | C. get on | D. flower |
| 3. A. trusted | B. funded | C. accounted | D. stocked |
| 4. A. pretensions | B. objections | C. preoccupation | D. intentions |
| 5. A. spared | B. spent | C. allowed | D. justified |
| 6. A. impoverished | B. unattractive | C. poor | D. opulent |
| 7. A. hosting | B. housing | C. host | D. homogeneously |
| 8. A. aptly | B. inappropriately | C. seemingly | D. frightfully |
| 9. A. dizzying | B. gaudy | C. dazzling | D. bland |
| 10. A. holed | B. studded | C. supported | D. magnified |

Your answers:

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

II. Read the text below and think of the word that best fits each space. Use only ONE word in each space. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes. (10 pts)

Vietnam's population is aging quickly. In 2017, more than 10 percent of the population will be 60 and older, and in 15-20 years the elderly will (1) _____ for one-third of the total population. This raises concerns about healthcare, welfare, and pensions for the elderly at a time

when Vietnam is focusing on economic integration and requires a large labor (2) _____. So far two solutions have been proposed: to loosen the two-child policy and to increase the (3) _____ age to 58 for women and 62 for men. By ending the two-child policy the government expects to make up for the aging population (4) _____ the next 20 years. However, its effect could be creating an uncontrollable boom in the Vietnamese population. When the government loosened the two-child policy in 2015 in a (5) _____ period, in the first 6 months of 2016 the third childbirth rate increased remarkably by 7.5 percent.

Raising the retirement age has been proposed by the Ministry of Labor pending parliamentary evaluation in May 2017. While the policy is (6) _____ in utilizing the work experience of the elderly while creating savings in the pension (7) _____, it also means fewer job prospects and (8) _____ opportunities for younger generations. It is also not in the interest of all the elderly, especially 70 percent of Vietnam's labor force working in manual labor-intensive sectors such as agriculture, manufacturing, and construction (9) _____ working above the age of 50 can be dangerous and unproductive. Despite these drawbacks, raising the retirement age is still considered by (10) _____ as one of the key solutions to the aging population problem in Vietnam. However, these are only temporary solutions.

Your answers:

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

III. Read an extract from a journal and choose the answer A, B, C, or D that fits best according to the text. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided. (10 pts)

Rising Sea Levels

Perhaps the most pervasive climatic effect of global warming is rapid escalation of ice melt. Mount Kilimanjaro in Africa, portions of the South American Andes, and the Himalayas will very likely lose most of their glacial ice within the next two decades, affecting local water resources. Glacial ice continues its retreat in Alaska. NASA scientists determined that Greenland's ice sheet is thinning by about 1 m per year. The additional meltwater, especially from continental ice masses and glaciers, is adding to a rise in sea level worldwide. Satellite remote sensing is monitoring global sea level, sea ice, and continental ice. Worldwide measurements confirm that sea level rose during the last century.

Surrounding the margins of Antarctica, and constituting about 11% of its surface area, are numerous ice shelves, especially where sheltering inlets or bays exist. Covering many thousands of square kilometres, these ice shelves extend over the sea while still attached to continental ice. The loss of these ice shelves does not significantly raise sea level, for they already displace seawater. The concern is for the possible surge of grounded continental ice that the ice shelves hold back from the sea.

Although ice shelves constantly break up to produce icebergs, some large sections have recently broken free. In 1998 an iceberg (150 km by 35 km) broke off the Ronne Ice Shelf, southeast of the Antarctic Peninsula. In March 2000 an iceberg tagged B-15 broke off the Ross Ice Shelf (some 90° longitude west of the Antarctic Peninsula), measuring 300 km by 40 km. Since 1993, six ice shelves

have disintegrated in Antarctica. About 8000 km of ice shelf are gone, changing maps, freeing up islands to circumnavigation, and creating thousands of icebergs. The Larsen Ice Shelf, along the east coast of the Antarctic Peninsula, has been retreating slowly for years. Larsen-A suddenly disintegrated in 1995. In only 35 days in early 2002, Larsen-B collapsed into icebergs. This ice loss is likely a result of the 2.5°C temperature increase in the region in the last 50 years. In response to the increasing warmth, the Antarctic Peninsula is sporting new vegetation growth, previously not seen **there**.

A loss of polar ice mass, augmented by the melting of alpine and mountain glaciers (which experienced more than a 30% decrease in overall ice mass during the last century) will affect sea-level rise. The IPCC assessment states that "between one-third to one-half of the existing mountain glacier mass could disappear over the next hundred years." Also, "there is **conclusive** evidence for a worldwide recession of mountain glaciers ... This is among the clearest and best evidence for a change in energy balance at the Earth's surface since the end of the 19th century."

[A.] Sea-level rise must be expressed as a range of values that are under constant reassessment. [B.] The 2001 IPCC forecast for global mean sea-level rise this century, given regional variations, is from 0.11-0.88 m. [C.] The median value of 0.48 m is two to four times the rate of the previous increase. These increases would continue beyond 2100 even if greenhouse gas concentrations are stabilized. [D.]

The Scripps Institute of Oceanography in La Jolla, California, has kept ocean temperature records since 1916. Significant temperature increases are being recorded to depths of more than 300 m as ocean temperature records are set. Even the warming of the ocean itself will contribute about 25% of sealevel rise, simply because of the thermal expansion of the water. In addition, any change in ocean temperature has a profound effect on weather and, indirectly, on agriculture and soil moisture. **In fact, the ocean system appears to have delayed some surface global warming during the past century through the absorption of excess atmospheric heat.**

A quick survey of world coastlines shows that even a moderate rise could bring changes of unparalleled proportions. At stake are the river deltas, lowland coastal farming valleys, and low-lying mainland areas, all contending with high water, high tides, and higher storm surges. Particularly tragic social and economic consequences will affect small island states - being able to adjust within their present country boundaries, disruption of biological systems, loss of biodiversity, and reduction in water resources, among the impacts. There could be both internal and international migration of affected human populations, spread over decades, as people move away from coastal flooding from the sea-level rise.

1. There is more new plant life in Antarctica recently because _____.
 - A. the mountain glaciers have melted
 - B. the land masses have split into islands
 - C. the icebergs have broken into smaller pieces
 - D. the temperature has risen by a few degrees
2. It may be inferred from this passage that icebergs are formed _____.

- A. by a drop in ocean temperatures
C. from intensely cold islands
- B. when an ice shelf breaks free
D. if mountain glaciers melt
3. The word ‘**there**’ in paragraph 3 refers to _____.
A. polar ice mass in the last 50 years
C. new vegetation growth
- B. the temperature increase
D. in the Antarctic Peninsula
4. The author explains the loss of polar and glacial ice by _____.
A. stating an educated opinion
C. comparing sea levels worldwide
- B. referring to data in a study
D. presenting his research
5. The word ‘**conclusive**’ in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to _____.
A. definite
B. independent
C. unique
D. valuable
6. Why does the author mention the Scripps Institute of Oceanography?
A. The location near the coast endangers the Scripps facility.
B. Research at Scripps indicates that the ocean is getting warmer.
C. One-quarter of the rising sea levels has been recorded at Scripps.
D. Records at Scripps have been kept for nearly one hundred years.
7. Which of the sentences below best expresses the information in the bolded statement in the passage?
A. Global warming on the surface of the planet may have been retarded during the last hundred years because heat in the atmosphere was absorbed by the oceans.
B. Global warming on the surface of the ocean was greater than it was on the rest of the planet during the past century because of heat in the atmosphere.
C. Too much heat in the atmosphere has caused global warming on the surface of the planet for the past hundred years in spite of the moderation caused by the oceans.
D. There is less heat being absorbed by the oceans now than there was a hundred years ago before the atmosphere began to experience global warming.
8. Why will people move away from the coastlines in the future?
A. It will be too warm for them to live there.
B. The coastlines will have too much vegetation.
C. Flooding will destroy the coastal areas.
D. No agricultural crops will be grown on the coasts.
9. Which of the following statements most accurately reflects the author's opinion about rising sea levels?
A. Sea levels would rise without global warming.
B. Rising sea levels can be reversed.
C. The results of rising sea levels will be serious.
D. Sea levels are rising because of new glaciers.
10. Look at the four squares [.] that show where the following sentence could be inserted in the passage.

During the last century, the sea level rose 10-20 cm; a rate 10 times higher than the average rate during the last 3000 years

Where could the sentence best be added?

- A. [A.] B. [B.] C. [C.] D. [D.]

Your answers:

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
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6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
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VI. Read the passage and do the tasks. (20 pts)

Life lessons from villains, crooks and gangsters

(A) A notorious Mexican drug baron's audacious escape from prison in July doesn't, at first, appear to have much to teach corporate boards. But some in the business world suggest otherwise. Beyond the morally reprehensible side of criminals' work, some business gurus say organised crime syndicates, computer hackers, pirates and others operating outside the law could teach legitimate corporations a thing or two about how to hustle and respond to rapid change.

(B) Far from encouraging illegality, these gurus argue that – in the same way big corporations sometimes emulate start-ups – business leaders could learn from the underworld about flexibility, innovation and the ability to pivot quickly. “There is a nimbleness to criminal organisations that legacy corporations [with large, complex layers of management] don't have,” said Marc Goodman, head of the Future Crimes Institute and global cyber-crime advisor. While traditional businesses focus on rules they have to follow, criminals look to circumvent them. “For criminals, the sky is the limit and that creates the opportunity to think much, much bigger.”

(C) Joaquin Guzman, the head of the Mexican Sinaloa drug cartel, for instance, slipped out of his prison cell through a tiny hole in his shower that led to a mile-long tunnel fitted with lights and ventilation. Making a break for it required creative thinking, long-term planning and perseverance – essential skills similar to those needed to achieve success in big business.

(D) While Devin Liddell, who heads brand strategy for Seattle-based design consultancy, Teague, condemns the violence and other illegal activities he became curious as to how criminal groups endure. Some cartels stay in business despite multiple efforts by law enforcement on both sides of the US border and millions of dollars from international agencies to shut them down. Liddell genuinely believes there's a lesson in longevity here. One strategy he underlined was how the bad guys respond to change. In order to bypass the border between Mexico and the US, for example, the Sinaloa cartel went to great lengths. It built a vast underground tunnel, hired family members as border agents and even used a catapult to circumvent a high-tech fence.

(E) By contrast, many legitimate businesses fail because they hesitate to adapt quickly to changing market winds. One high-profile example is movie and game rental company Blockbuster, which didn't keep up with the market and lost business to mail order video rentals and streaming technologies. The brand has all but faded from view. Liddell argues the difference between the two groups is that criminal organisations often have improvisation encoded into their daily behaviour, while larger companies think of innovation as a set process. “This is a leadership challenge,” said Liddell. “How well companies innovate and organise is a reflection of leadership.”

Left-field thinking

(F) Cash-strapped start-ups also use unorthodox strategies to problem solve and build their businesses up from scratch. This creativity and innovation is often borne out of necessity, such as tight budgets. Both criminals and start-up founders “question authority, act outside the system and see new and clever ways of doing things,” said Goodman. “Either they become Elon Musk or El Chapo.” And, some entrepreneurs aren't even afraid to operate in legal grey areas in their effort to disrupt the marketplace. The co-founders of music streaming service Napster, for example,

knowingly broke music copyright rules with their first online file sharing service, but their technology paved the way for legal innovation as regulators caught up.

(G) Goodman and others believe thinking hard about problem solving before worrying about restrictions could prevent established companies falling victim to rivals less constrained by tradition. In their book *The Misfit Economy*, Alexa Clay and Kyra Maya Phillips examine how individuals can apply that mindset to become more innovative and entrepreneurial within corporate structures. They studied not just violent criminals like Somali pirates, but others who break the rules in order to find creative solutions to their business problems, such as people living in the slums of Mumbai or computer hackers. They picked out five common traits among this group: the ability to hustle, pivot, provoke, hack and copycat.

(H) Clay gives a Saudi entrepreneur named Walid Abdul-Wahab as a prime example. Abdul-Wahab worked with Amish farmers to bring camel milk to American consumers even before US regulators approved it. Through perseverance, he eventually found a network of Amish camel milk farmers and started selling the product via social media. Now his company, Desert Farms, sells to giant mainstream retailers like Whole Foods Market. Those on the fringe don't always have the option of traditional, corporate jobs and that forces them to think more creatively about how to make a living, Clay said. They must develop grit and resilience in order to last outside the cushy confines of cubicle life. "In many cases scarcity is the mother of invention," Clay said.

Questions 1 - 8

The above passage has eight paragraphs **A-H**. Match the headings below with the paragraphs.

Write the correct letter, **A-H**, in boxes **1-8** on your answer sheet.

1. Jailbreak with creative thinking
2. Five common traits among rule-breakers
3. Comparison between criminals and traditional businessmen
4. Can drug baron's escape teach legitimate corporations?
5. Great entrepreneur
6. How criminal groups deceive the law
7. The difference between legal and illegal organisations
8. Similarity between criminals and start-up founders

Your answers

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

Complete the sentences below.

Write **ONLY ONE WORD** from the passage for each answer.

9. To escape from a prison, Joaquin Guzman had to use such traits as creative thinking, long-term planning an _____.
10. The Sinaloa cartel built a grand underground tunnel and even used a _____ to avoid the fence.

Your answers

9.	10.
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V. The passage below consists of four sections marked A, B, C, and D. For questions 31-40, read the passage and do the task that follows. Write your answers (A, B, C, or D) in the corresponding numbered boxes provided. (10 pts)

Is it Art?

A. Corinne

Art is the result of an artist using her or his skill or creative imagination for a creative purpose, to give pleasure to the viewer through its aesthetic qualities, or to get a reaction from the audience to a wider more significant issue outside of the work of art itself. That work of art might be a painting, a sculpture, an installation of some kind, or an example from the performing arts like dance or mime. I think we sometimes get bogged down by the notion of 'skill'. For many in the anti-modern art camp, there needs to be evidence of the artist's craft on the show before the work is taken seriously and can merit the term 'art', be it intricate drawing skills, expert use of form, or an artist's eye for color. I'm not suggesting that an artist need not have these credentials but hand in hand with craft is, as I said earlier, creative imagination, the ability to see the value or beauty of something unremarkable which would often go unnoticed by the untrained eye. Much of modern art I think possesses this second quality which is why I often leave an exhibition of modern art feeling that I've had the chance to reflect on something that I wouldn't normally have given the time of day to. The art has engaged me, has had an impact, and made me think about something in a way that I wouldn't have thought about before.

B. Michael

I would certainly call myself an art enthusiast and have been for many years and in my opinion the modern art world is full of second-rate junk which most of us, if we were being totally honest, would agree a 4-year-old child could do. The idea that a slept-in bed such as that 'produced' by Tracy Emin or many of the pieces by Damien Hirst and his ilk are works of art is hard to justify as is the huge price tag that accompanies their work. I find it particularly galling when extremely talented people out there who have spent years honing their skills and learning the craft of drawing or painting are completely ignored. What's more, one of the dangers of this kind of 'art' is that it serves to alienate the mass of the population from the visual arts. The man in the street viewing one of these pieces is left thinking the world of modern art has no value; worse still, that he lacks the intellectual ability to understand the meaning of the piece when in fact there is little to interpret. Thankfully, one or two great artists make it through, but I'm afraid many are lost amongst the deluge of dross the art world deems 'art'. For me, the first measure of the worth of an artist must be the degree of skill exhibited in the work or at the very least a pedigree of fine art preceding any more abstract pieces produced by the artist such as was the case with Picasso.

C. Robert

The idea that modern art is some kind of mass deception and that all modern artists are talentless fraudsters just doesn't hold water. And I'm not talking here about the painters who for centuries have made a living out of copying works of art and selling them on as originals. I'm talking about abstract art and the idea that the great art collectors such as the Saatchis or Rockefellas and the great museums of art around the world, would somehow allow themselves to be duped into paying a fortune for an abstract painting or sculpture. Are these artists really tricking these people into paying huge sums of money for something worthless? Of course not. Though some of these works may not appear to the layman as having any artistic merit, neither did the great impressionists or the more abstract works of Picasso or Rothko when they were first exhibited. In the same way that great poetry

can speak to us in a way that prose never can, abstract art can engage with the audience in more subtle and effective ways than is the case with art of a more realistic nature. So, they may get their fingers burnt now and again but I don't think the Saatchis will be cursing the day they spent huge sums on works of abstract art. Quite the opposite in fact and in the process of making a canny investment they have helped further raise the profile of some of our great modern artists.

D. Janet

Here we go again: the media are once more up in arms about the latest 'is it art' shock-horror editorials following the latest Turner Prize shortlisting. When will they learn? For decades art in many forms has moved away from realism and towards abstraction. Ever since the invention and popularisation of photography, art has had to reinvent itself. Patrons who wanted a perfect representation of themselves no longer needed to turn to the artist. Artists started to struggle with the challenge of catching the essence of the thing depicted rather than simply its external appearance. Abstract artists try to convey a pure idea, not the exact replica of the subject concerned. It's true that some works of art are so obscure that you may need to read up on the theory behind the creation, which is usually helpfully supplied in art galleries. But this isn't always necessary. Take Guernica by Picasso. To get a full understanding of this painting it could be argued the audience needs to appreciate the historical context, the bombing of the Basque city during the Spanish Civil War. It would also probably help to have a good understanding of the techniques of abstraction that Picasso had used to create the effect. However, I think most people viewing this masterpiece would be struck by the horror it depicts even without this background knowledge. And I would argue it is the effect of this abstraction that adds to the impact on us compared to a realistic portrayal of such a scene.

Which person gives each of these opinions about modern art?

1. Defending that long-established artwork has its own cost.
2. Some people may not have an inkling of artwork.
3. Certain aesthetic qualities can be invisible until brought to our attention by the artist.
4. Picasso is an emblem of an artist who proved his craftsmanship.
5. Appreciation of the work itself is not always the artist's aim.
6. Implicit intents of artists on Arts have witnessed some transformation.
7. The works of great artists fail to make a good impression on beholders initially.
8. Abstract art is exorbitant on the whole.
9. Investing money into abstract art may be ill-advised.
10. A masterpiece can move our hearts despite its opaque context.

Your answers:

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

PART D. WRITING (60 points)

I. Read the following extract and use your own words to summarise it. Your summary should be between 100 and 120 words long. (15 pts)

Have you ever wondered why soldiers are always clad in green? This is to enable them to camouflage themselves during wartime. Hiding in the jungles, their green attire blend into the surrounding trees and shrubs, making it difficult for the enemies to spot them.

Long before man make use of camouflaging, insects have already adopted the tactic of disguise to escape from the clutches of their predators. By having body colors close to those of the rocks and

dried leaves, they catch less attention from the predators and hence escape from being pursued. However, this kind of disguise works only if the insects remain still in the presence of their predators.

Butterflies and moths have developed a variety of camouflage strategies since they are quite defenceless and their predators - birds are abundant in supply. Many moth caterpillars resemble dead twigs while the young of certain species of butterflies appear like bird droppings. Adult butterflies and moths camouflage themselves too, in attempts to escape from their hunters -- birds who are superior gliders. Possessing wings which resemble dried leaves help certain butterflies and moths to hide among heaps of dried leaves when predators are around.

Fortunately, not all insects choose the art of disguise to escape from their predators; otherwise, the world would be so dull and colorless. There are insects which assimilate the bright body colors of bees and wasps to escape from being pursued by their predators. The concept of mimicry was derived, owing to the bees and wasps. Long ago, birds have already learnt to avoid brilliantly colored wasps and bees in fear of their painful stings. Hence, over millions of years, many harmless insects have assimilated the bees and wasps by imitating their bright body colors and shapes. In this way, they appear dangerous to their predators and hence ward them off.

Mimics of the wasps and bees are most commonly found in the gardens. The furry, plump bee-fly not only appears like the bumble bee in terms of body colors, even its hums sound similar too. The only difference is that the bee-fly does not have a sting and is hence harmless. The hoverfly is another insect which imitates the body colors of the wasps. Their bodies are striped yellow and black. The only deviations are that hoverflies do not have stings and they have only one pair of wings each while wasps have two pairs each. These variations are hardly noticed by the predators and hence help them to escape.

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II. The chart below shows figures for attendance at hospital emergency care departments in Northern Ireland by age group in December 2016 and December 2017. (15 pts)

Attendances at emergency care departments per 1000-population



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[illegible]

[illegible]

THE END

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