

.....

I. LISTENING (50 points)

PART 1. Listen to a talk about the world's cleanest cities and decide whether the following statements are True (T), False (F), or Not Given (NG) according to what you hear. (10 points)

1. In December 2015, China issued a red alert warning for their capital, Beijing due to its excessive smog and air particle levels.
2. Both Denmark and Switzerland have strict restrictions on high polluting vehicles and a societal push to use public transit, bicycling, and walking.
3. Curitiba, in Brazil was the pioneer in implementing bus rapid transit in 1974 but has decided to discontinue its collaborative efforts with its citizens to provide environmental benefits.
4. The modern recycling and water treatment plants in the city-state of Singapore was designed by top international city planners.
5. The most reliable and consistent factors contributing to environmental friendliness seemed to be based on city planning and government policies such as mass transit and recycling.

Your answers:

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
----	----	----	----	----

Part 2: For questions 6-10, listen to the recording and answer the questions. Write NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER taken from the recording. (10pts)

1. When does the speaker say we will reach peak world population?

2. What number does he give for the current world population?

3. How much land would be needed for organic farming in comparison to the current situation?

4. What other solution from farms does he suggest?

5. Which three cereal crops does he say are the most important?

Part 3. You will hear part of a radio discussion with Ellen Harrington: of the Meadow Lane Residents Group, and Tim Barlow from Carton Town Planning Department. For questions 1-5, choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D) which fits best according to what you hear. (10p ts.)

1. What was Ellen's first reaction when the town centre was closed to traffic?

A She was terrified.

B She was miserable.

C She was delighted.

D She was suspicious.

2. The mood of the Meadow Lane residents can best be described as

A resigned.

B dissatisfied.

C furious.

B dejected.

3. How does Tim feel about the changes in the town centre?

A He regrets they were made so quickly.

B He believes they were inevitable.

C He thinks the town council should have foreseen the problem.

D He is proud the town council went forward with them.

4. What does Tim think about the protest Ellen's group is planning?

A He doesn't think it will accomplish anything. B He thinks it is not aimed at the right people.

C He doesn't think drivers will be affected.

D He thinks it will be dangerous.

5. How does Ellen react to Tim's comments?

A She thinks he is being evasive.

B She accepts his main point.

C She thinks he doesn't understand human nature. D She considers his comments unrealistic.

Your answers

1. 2. 3. 4. 5.

Part 4. Listen to a piece of news from NPR about recruiting Black and Latino volunteers in clinical trials for coronavirus vaccines in the USA and fill in the missing information. Write NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS taken from the recording for each answer in the spaces provided. (20 pts)

Recruiting minority volunteers in clinical trials for their coronavirus vaccines means overcoming deep-seated and 1. _____ of the medical system.

Black Americans have reason to be suspicious. Beyond the well-known Tuskegee experiments, where syphilis patients were 2. _____ for decades, they've also faced an ongoing

3. _____ by medical providers.

While mostly white people enrol in COVID vaccine trials, Meharry is one of the few places in the country where Black patients are being 4. _____ with a personal invitation to take part.

The National Institutes of Health has suggested minorities should be 5. _____ in testing the COVID vaccine.

Mack says there are no 6. _____ if medical research is to reflect the diversity of the U.S. It takes time to build trust and meaningful relationships with people who've been excluded. The primary effort 7. _____ existing trial networks that were designed for HIV research and convincing patients of color to help with COVID.

And there's a danger that lunging for big diversity goals could result in 8. _____. Historically Black medical institutions in the country are uniquely positioned to do this work. While they haven't been on the 9. _____ of the vaccine trial recruitment, they mean to play an important role.

Convincing hundreds of thousands to sign up will be difficult. But even for those who don't participate, researchers hope their 10. _____ efforts will at least result in more minorities ultimately taking the vaccine when it's available.

Your answers

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

II. LEXICO GRAMMAR (30 pts)

Part 1. For questions 1-15 , choose the correct answer A, B, C, or D to each of the following questions. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes (15 points)

- Joe Louis was a/an _____ fighter: he inspired fear in many of his opponents.
A. serene B. impetuous C. insipid D. redoubtable
- Barker was doing what Johnson would call a _____ of honour, circling the room saying goodbyes.
A. knot B. round C. lap D. ring
- Although Rolf is usually quite _____, he was so angered by the salesman's rude remarks that he insisted on complaining to the manager.
A. tractable B. timorous C. plucky D. valiant
- Cooks should remember that some raw foods are very _____ and should be refrigerated or chilled until ready to be eaten or cooked.
A. peripheral B. perishable C. periodic D. permanent
- Facebook's shares are _____ after the company launched a new Instagram feature that will compete with TikTok in the US.
A. on a tear B. on high skies C. coming up roses D. holding their thumbs
- The game will not be disrupted or _____ destroyed by the decision of a player to leave the game prematurely.
A. fortuitously B. Offhandedly C. haphazardly D. maliciously
- Rather than ponder the questions, the interviewee _____ out the first answer coming into his head.

- A. blundered B. bungled C. blurted D. botched
8. We are not known _____ at all, and as we grow, we feel a progressive lack of individual personality
- A. severally B. gruellingly C. expensively D. brusquely
9. When will you realise that it was your self-righteous and _____ attitude that prevented you from learning better ideas from other people?
- A. vociferous B. impeccable C. intact D. bigoted
10. Though what she said appeared incredible, the whole class believed it _____.
- A. above the fray B. under orders C. hook, line and sinker D. not by a long shot
11. Roxanne was punished for her _____ behavior and warned by her teacher that further teasing would not be tolerated.
- A. derisive B. impressionable C. credulous D. pragmatic
12. Some of them say that Saturday evening doesn't suit them at all. The others claim that Sunday morning is no good, either. I have no idea how to find a _____ between them.
- A. happy medium B. halfway house C. halfway line D. common sense
13. Coordinating the schedules of all five children felt like _____, as each one had different activities and commitments.
- A. keeping all irons in the fire B. pulling teeth C. nailing jelly to a wall D. herding cats
14. His opponent called him a traitor, which really _____ his patriotism.
- A. cast aspersions on B. hurled insults C. drew integrity from D. dumped asperity on
15. Although I had made my arrangements well in advance, my plans _____ forced to come up with an alternative solution.
- A. backtracked B. backfired C. backlashed D. backwashed

Part 2. For questions 1-10, write the correct form of each bracketed word in each sentence in the numbered space provided in the column on the right (10 points)

- | | | |
|--|----|-------|
| 1. It takes a certain level of _____ (FRONT) to challenge established norms and conventions in any society. | 1. | _____ |
| 2. The winners gave themselves a _____ (CONGRATULATE) round of applause. | 2. | _____ |
| 3. He is such a _____ (STRONG) person. He is determined to do things his own way and refuses to listen to advice. | 3. | _____ |
| 4. He _____ (OPPORTUNITY) voiced his concerns about the project during the final stages, throwing everything into confusion. | 4. | _____ |
| 5. There is a strong smell of _____ (INFECT) in the hospital. | 5. | _____ |
| 6. My son found it hard to concentrate on his online lesson as the children were playing hide-and-seek outside. (ROAR) | 6. | _____ |
| 7. After many years studying abroad, the students have begun to life in Australia. (CULTURE) | 7. | _____ |
| 8. They are trying to deal with the consequences to prove that they haven't | 8. | _____ |

..... the public. (WINK)

9. Most wealthy villagers' large land holdings were and 9.

state farms were introduced. (FISCAL)

10. The police the accusing man about how the accident 10.

had occurred. (EXAMINE)

Part 3. The passage below contains 5 errors in spelling, grammar, word form. For questions 1- 5, underline the errors and write the corrections in the corresponding numbered boxes. There is ONE example at the beginning. (5 points)

Alternative lifestyles: build your own island

Line 1	Do you crave a island paradise of your own but are strapped for cash? Well, you
Line 2	could always follow Richie Sowa's example. This innovative British carpenter went
Line 3	to Mexico in search of the simple life. Concerning about the environment, he began
Line 4	collecting plastic bottles from the beach and came up with the incredible idea of
Line 5	building his own island home. Using thousands of recycling plastic bottles packed
Line 6	into mesh bags and fishing nets to form the floating base, Richie laid a structure of
Line 7	plywood and bamboo on top. Then he transported sand from local beaches and
Line 8	planted mangrove trees to create shade and keep the island cool. Spiral Island was
Line 9	eventual destroyed by a hurricane. Yet undeterred, Richie built another one. He
Line 10	claims he finds his way of life invigorated, if sometimes hard work. He is largely self-
Line 11	sufficient, with a solar oven and self - composting toilet and his own fruit trees and
Line 12	vegetables. Spiral Island ll's peace ambience welcomes all manners of visitors,
Line 13	human or otherwise; Richie shares his home with a dog, cats, ducks and chickens.
Line 14	Aesthetically, the island may not be as awe-inspiring as Dubai's artificial Palm island
Line 15	but it is definitely a home in paradise.

Your answers:

	Line	Mistakes	Correction
0	1	<i>a</i>	<i>an</i>
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			

III. READING (60 pts)

Part 1: For questions 1-10, read the following passages and decide which answer (A, B, C, or D) best fits each gap. Write your answers (A, B, C, or D) in corresponding numbered boxes . (10 points)

MUDDINGFIELD POP FESTIVAL

Every year hordes of people in their teens and twenties travel from (1) _____ the country and descend on the tranquil village of Muddingfield for a three-day music festival, where they (2) _____ away their time listening to their favourite rock musicians. Attracted by the spectacular rural (3) _____ and an impressive line-up of performing artists, the numbers of pop fans attending has (4) _____ in recent years, leaving narrow country lanes (5) _____ with traffic

and the local police force contending with an ever-increasing (6) _____ of complaints and disturbances to deal with.

Two years ago, however, things finally came to a head. Whereas in previous years, there had always been (7) _____ space at the festival site, in 2006 an estimated crowd of ninety thousand were crammed into three fields and there was a(n) (8) _____ lack of basic facilities such as toilets.

Fortunately, it was decided that (9) _____ the scale, and evident popularity of the festival, it could not simply be called off. Working together, the local council and the festival organisers (10) _____ up a scheme to move the festival to a new location in national parkland on the lower slopes of the Grey Mountains, a mere stone's throw away from Muddingfield Village. In this way, it was eventually possible to alleviate overcrowding while maintaining the essential character of the event.

1. A. over and out

2. A. draw

3. A. sitting

4. A. rocketed

5. A. pressed

6. A. litany

7. A. overflowing

8. A. necessary

9. A. given

10. A. raised
- B. over and under

B. pass

B. sighting

B. exploded

B. burdened

B. diary

B. ample

B. anxious

B. seeing

B. brought
- C. in and out

C. while

C. setting

C. bounded

C. saturated

C. testimony

C. massive

C. worried

C. talking

C. drew
- D. up and down

D. drive

D. settlement

D. outburst

D. choked

D. line

D. significant

D. serious

D. provided

D. came

Your answers:

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

Part 2. For questions 1-10, read the passage and fill in each blank with ONE suitable word. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided (10 points)

SPREADING CLIMATE DOOM MAY MAKE IT HARDER TO HALT GLOBAL WARMING

The unfolding climate scenario has been marked by extreme events, inciting a "pervasive sense of doom" and prompting questions about irreversible climatic tipping points, says Michael Mann at the University of Pennsylvania. With the emergence of a powerful El Niño, experts forecast more (1)_____ to fall, making 2024 potentially warmer than 2023 due to the lag effect of peak El Niño conditions on (2)_____ temperatures. Zeke Hausfather at Berkeley Earth speculates that 2024 might witness the Earth (3)_____ 1.5°C of warming above pre-industrial levels, corroborated by the UK's Met Office predictions.

Katherine Hayhoe at Texas Tech University, suggests that the growing impact of climate change is dismantling the "psychological distance" preventing climate action, pushing climate concerns to the forefront of public consciousness. (4)_____ weather events in 2023 have made the (5)_____ concept of global temperature change more tangible, heightening (6)_____ of the escalating, adverse consequences of climate change.

The question arises, will experiencing these severe conditions spur collective action, or have we surpassed a climatic point of (7)_____ return? There's an evident (8)_____ in immediate concern; however, the true shift depends on translating this realization into policies and actions to combat the accelerating climate crisis. The impending El Niño and succeeding

conditions might not only break meteorological records but could also potentially disrupt the (9)_____ barriers inhibiting proactive environmental reforms, steering global focus (10)_____ more sustainable practices. The anticipation of more severe conditions in 2024 underscores the urgency for cohesive, substantial climate action.

Your answers:

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

Part 3. For questions 1-10, read the following passage and choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which fits best according to the passage. (10 points)

The secrets of how sharks survived so many of Earth's mass extinctions

Vegetarianism and underwater volcanoes have helped sharks survive for half a billion years. But can they use their skills to cope with climate change?

The beach at Muizenberg outside Cape Town is a Mecca for wannabe surf bums. But when the beach siren sounds, surfers and swimmers alike tend to lose their cool. That distinctive rolling wail is a warning that sharks may be nearby. Everyone knows the drill – get out of the water as quickly as you can.

[A] The mere suggestion of a shark is enough to conjure fear in many of us. [B] But sharks also inspire awe. It isn't just their elegance or physicality; equally impressive is their tenacity. [C] That makes them older than humanity, older than Mount Everest, older than dinosaurs, older even than trees. [D]

It is possible that sharks just got lucky in the lottery of life. But over the past few years, scientists have discovered that the fish possess some unusual qualities that allow them to be super-adaptable in the face of change, including a fondness for hanging out around underwater volcanoes. The big question now is whether these qualities will help sharks survive the current sixth mass extinction, **triggered** by human activities. Today, sharks face a new challenge, far deadlier than any they have ever encountered.

Sharks, along with rays, skates and chimaeras, make up a group of fish known as chondrichthyes, characterised by a cartilaginous skeleton. Fossil scales found in Siberia indicate that sharks originated in the Silurian period, which began about 440 million years ago. It was a time when the world was warm, sea levels were high and corals reefs were starting to appear. Since then, thousands of shark species have existed, culminating in a golden age about 360 million years ago, when they dominated the oceans, taking many weird and wonderful forms. Today, there are more than 450 shark species, ranging from well-known ones such as great whites and hammerheads to the exotic and bizarre, including goblin sharks, cookie-cutter sharks and Japanese wobbegong.

Of course, many shark species are now extinct, but that is to be expected. It is estimated that extinction has been the fate of more than 99 per cent of all plants and animals that have ever lived. The puzzle instead is how sharks as a group have survived for so long. Palaeoecologist Sora Kim at the University of California, Merced, who studies ancient and modern sharks, sees one clue in their faeces. "When a shark poops, there's hardly any solids," she says. "It's more of a clearish goo." This indicates that they possess a highly efficient digestive system able to process almost all of what they eat. That can be helpful if food gets scarce, says Kim, which is likely to happen during a mass extinction event. Earth's third and biggest mass extinction, for example, which happened about 252 million years ago, saw upwards of 96 per cent of all marine life disappear.

As well as letting very few nutrients go to waste, sharks are also surprisingly unfussy eaters. A few years ago, Kim and her colleagues studied the diet of great white sharks by analysing chemical signatures in their backbones. “When I started the project, I thought, well, white sharks **devour** seals and sea lions,” she says. That was the received wisdom. “I was really surprised that that’s not what I saw.” They don’t turn their nose up at these animals, but they seem just as happy consuming other prey such as squid. “Even though we think of them as being apex predators at the top of the food chain, they definitely aren’t that all of the time,” says Kim. In fact, research published last year reveals one shark species, the bonnethead, is omnivorous, consuming copious amounts of seagrass along with shellfish. Such dietary flexibility would have worked in the sharks’ favour when the going got tough.

More evidence of shark adaptability comes from their teeth. Unlike their cartilaginous skeleton, the teeth are extremely hard, which gives them a good chance of being preserved in the fossil record. In Canada’s Northwest Territories, teeth belonging to sand tiger sharks litter ancient sediments near the Muscox and Eames rivers. They are between 53 and 38 million years old, dating from the Eocene, an epoch when Earth was about 9°C to 14°C warmer than it is today. Ice caps melt in warmer worlds, and their freshwater drains into the oceans. This makes ocean water less salty, which can be a problem for fish species that require specific salt levels to survive. But it doesn’t seem to have bothered the Eocene sand tiger shark: the chemistry of its teeth suggests that it was living in far less salty waters than its counterparts inhabit today.

1. According to the passage, why does the writer say swimmers “lose their cool”?
 - A. They feel scared due to the temporary siren sounds.
 - B. They are suddenly conscious of the threat in the area.
 - C. They become exhausted after hearing the warning sounds.
 - D. They are concerned about potential surfers frequenting the shore.
2. Which of the following square brackets [A], [B], [C], or [D] best indicates where in the paragraph the sentence "**As a group, sharks have been around for at least 420 million years, meaning they have survived four of the “big five” mass extinctions.**" can be inserted?
 - A. [A]
 - B. [B]
 - C. [C]
 - D. [D]
3. According to paragraph 3, sharks _____.
 - A. have been very fortunate in their annual reproduction
 - B. have had certain peculiar characteristics
 - C. have attributes enabling them to ensure its stability
 - D. want to reside close to underwater volcanoes
4. The word **triggered** in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to _____.
 - A. stimulated
 - B. possessed
 - C. eliminated
 - D. impressed
5. According to paragraph 4, what can be inferred about sharks?
 - A. They could have evolved during another epoch apart from the Silurian period.
 - B. They would probably adapt themselves to cold climates and low-level water.
 - C. There would probably be other types of sharks that have not been identified.
 - D. There might be some sharks that contribute to the disappearance of coral reefs.
6. According to paragraph 5, what is true about sharks?
 - A. It is a possibility that many of their species could suffer a threat of extinction.
 - B. More than 99 per cent of those that have ever lived are thought to have died out.
 - C. A palaeoecologist disagrees that scarcely any solids are present in a shark's excrement.
 - D. They have a very effective digestive system that can break down practically all of their food.
7. The word **devour** in paragraph 6 is closest in meaning to _____.
 - A. mistake
 - B. hunt
 - C. raise
 - D. eat
8. According to paragraph 6, Kim asserts that _____.

- A. the received wisdom is surprising to her and her colleagues
 - B. sharks are equally content to eat other types of animals
 - C. sometimes sharks are hunted by other animals at the top of the food chain
 - D. sharks used to be omnivorous due to their nutritional adaptability
9. According to the passage, what characteristics do sharks' teeth have?
- A. ability to defossilise
 - B. durability
 - C. flexibility
 - D. reusability
10. According to the passage, the Muskoix and Eames rivers are where _____.
- A. sharks survived fossilisation and preserved their teeth
 - B. sand tiger shark teeth are scattered throughout the old sediments
 - C. salt content of ocean water can be problematic for shark species
 - D. freshwater drains into the oceans, leading to much less salinity

Your answers:

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

Part 4. For questions 1-10, read the passage and do the following tasks. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes on the answer sheet. (20 points)

PAINTERS OF TIME

'The world's fascination with the mystique of Australian Aboriginal art.'

Emmanuel de Roux

A The works of Aboriginal artists are now much in demand throughout the world, and not just in Australia, where they are already fully recognized: the National Museum of Australia, which opened in Canberra in 2001, designated 40% of its exhibition space to works by Aborigines. In Europe their art is being exhibited at a museum in Lyon, France, while the future Quai Branly Museum in Paris – which will be devoted to arts and civilizations of Africa, Asia, Oceania, and the Americas – plans to commission frescoes by artists from Australia.

B Their artistic movement began about 30 years ago, but its roots go back to time immemorial. All the works refer to the founding myth of the Aboriginal culture, 'the Dreaming'. That internal geography, which is rendered with a brush and colors, is also the expression of the Aborigines' long quest to regain the land which was stolen from them when Europeans arrived in the nineteenth century. 'Painting is nothing without history,' says one such artist, Michael Nelson Tjakamarra.

C There are now fewer than 400,000 Aborigines living in Australia. They have been swamped by the country's 17.5 million immigrants. These original 'natives' have been living in Australia for 50,000 years, but they were undoubtedly maltreated by the newcomers. Driven back to the most barren lands or crammed into slums on the outskirts of cities, the Aborigines were subjected to a policy of 'assimilation', which involved kidnapping children to make them better 'integrated' into European society and herding the nomadic Aborigines by force into settled communities.

D It was in one such community, Papunya, near Alice Springs, in the central desert, that Aboriginal painting first came into its own. In 1971, a white schoolteacher, Geoffrey Bardon, suggested to a group of Aborigines that they should decorate the school walls with ritual motifs, so

as to pass on to the younger generation the myths that were starting to fade from their collective memory. He gave them brushes, colors, and surfaces to paint on – cardboard and canvases. He was astounded by the result. But their art did not come like a bolt from the blue: for thousands of years Aborigines had been ‘painting’ on the ground using sands of different colors, and on rock faces. They had also been decorating their bodies for ceremonial purposes. So there existed a formal vocabulary.

E This had already been noted by Europeans. In the early twentieth century, Aboriginal communities brought together by missionaries in northern Australia had been encouraged to reproduce on tree bark the motifs found on rock faces. Artists turned out a steady stream of works, supported by the churches, which helped to sell them to the public, and between 1950 and 1960 Aboriginal paintings began to reach overseas museums. Painting on bark persisted in the north, whereas the communities in the central desert increasingly used acrylic paint, and elsewhere in Western Australia women explored the possibilities of wax painting and dyeing processes, known as ‘batik’.

F What Aborigines depict are always elements of the Dreaming, the collective history that each community is both part of and guardian of. The Dreaming is the story of their origins, of their ‘Great Ancestors’, who passed on their knowledge, their art and their skills (hunting, medicine, painting, music and dance) to man. ‘The Dreaming is not synonymous with the moment when the world was created,’ says Stephane Jacob, one of the organizers of the Lyon exhibition. ‘For Aborigines, that moment has never ceased to exist. It is perpetuated by the cycle of the seasons and the religious ceremonies which the Aborigines organize. Indeed, the aim of those ceremonies is also to ensure the permanence of that golden age. The central function of Aboriginal painting, even in its contemporary manifestations, is to guarantee the survival of this world. The Dreaming is both past, present and future.’

G Each work is created individually, with a form peculiar to each artist, but it is created within and on behalf of a community who must approve it. An artist cannot use a ‘dream’ that does not belong to his or her community, since each community is the owner of its dreams, just as it is anchored to a territory marked out by its ancestors, so each painting can be interpreted as a kind of spiritual road map for that community.

H ‘By exporting their paintings as though they were surfaces of their territory, by accompanying them to the temples of western art, the Aborigines have redrawn the map of their country, into whose depths they were exiled,’ says Yves Le Fur, of the Quai Branly Museum. ‘Masterpieces have been created. Their undeniable power prompts a dialogue that has proved all too rare in the history of contacts between the two cultures’.

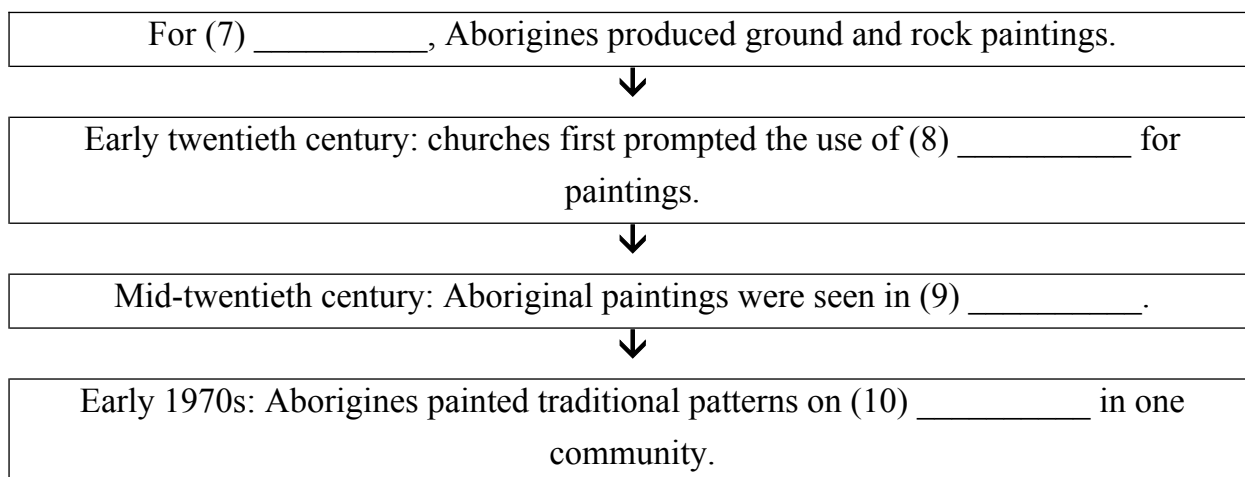
Questions 1-6: The passage has nine paragraphs, A-H. Choose the correct heading for paragraphs A-F from the list of headings, i-viii, below.

List of Headings

- i Amazing results from a project
- ii New religious ceremonies
- iii Community art centers
- iv Early painting techniques and marketing systems
- v Mythology and history combined
- vi The increasing acclaim for Aboriginal art
- vii Belief on continuity
- viii Oppression of a minority people

- 1. Paragraph A _____
- 2. Paragraph B _____
- 3. Paragraph C _____
- 4. Paragraph D _____
- 5. Paragraph E _____
- 6. Paragraph F _____

Questions 7-10: Complete the flow chart below. Choose NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS from the passage for each answer.



Your answers:

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

Part 5. For questions 1-10, read the passage and do the task that follows. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided (10 points)

Let's dance

We do it when we feel good and we feel good when we do it

- A.** Who really doesn't like dancing? Can even the most bad-tempered dance-floor-avoider last an entire lifetime without a shameless display at a wedding, for a particularly good goal, or refrain from a secret shuffle around the privacy of their living room? Dance can take many forms: whether it comes as an impulsive release of energy and emotion, or within a skillful display of choreography after much rehearsal; to dance is as fundamental to humans as breathing. The great dancer Martha Graham wasn't overstating it when she said, 'Dance is the hidden language of the soul, of the body.' The first human art form, dancing is an innate celebration of physical

existence, something automatic to us, a language that can be spoken by anyone and understood by everyone. Beyond speech, learnt behaviour, or even conscious thought, we do it when we feel good, and we feel good when we do it.

- B. It's a little sad, then, for Britons, that as a nation, our reputation as dancers has historically earned us no points and no recognition. Always ever so slightly embarrassed by fun, Britain has failed to give dancing the status and support it deserves. But times, and dance-floors, are changing. More and more of us are returning home from foreign adventures with glowing memories of cultures in which dance, including traditional forms, is a vital part of life, and musical cross-pollination has accustomed our ears to exotic dance rhythms from all over the world.
- C. Cinema too has had an effect. *Evita*, *The Tango Lesson* and *Strictly Ballroom* all celebrated traditional dance artistry, and we can expect the profile of the incredible Argentine style to skyrocket after several new releases. Yet for many years, the modern pop music played in British night clubs was the only kind the young generation would dance to, and formal ballroom dancing, and Latin styles were perceived as embarrassingly old-fashioned and bizarre. These kinds of traditional dance were dismissed as something to be practised by old people in shiny, sparkly outfits.
- D. Lyndon Wainwright, of the British Dance Council, lays the decline of traditional dancing squarely at the fast feet of the actor John Travolta, who as disco dancer Tony Manero in *Saturday Night Fever* struck an iconic, swaggering solitary figure up on stage. But now dancing in all its different styles has made a revival. Behind its rebirth lies a confluence of factors: the global village, delight in the accessories - the glittery hair and the extravagant costumes, and boredom with the loud unfriendliness of modern dance clubs.
- E. On an average week in London, the entertainment guide *Time Out* usually lists around 50 Latin dance nights, many of them offering tuition. Meanwhile, traditional dance schools too have started to report significant attendance rises. 'In just traditional ballroom and Latin styles, we know that 240,000 amateur tests were taken last year,' Wainwright says, 'The schools tell me business is booming, with salsa and Argentine tango especially on the rise.' For those unconvinced, he points to the following: 'An evening's dancing is as good for you as a three-hour hike. It pumps blood up your legs, so it's good for your heart, and it helps posture and breathing, too. And you don't get that kind of fun on an exercise bike.'
- F. Dance is also good therapy too, busting stress, promoting relaxation and, with the mastery of a new skill, brings self-confidence and a sense of achievement. There is nothing more notable about the Greek philosopher Socrates than that he found time, when he was an old man, to learn music and dancing, and thought it well spent, the French philosopher Michel de Montaigne once mused. Professor Cary Cooper, of UMIST, says that dancing allows people to have physical contact in a safe, sanctioned environment, that it literally puts people in touch. All humans need tactile contact. The touch of another person affirms that we are real, that we are a live.
- G. Whether you're in it purely for the social contact or the romance, there's no denying that traditional dancing offers unparalleled opportunities to interact with a range of partners we would not normally encounter, in a forum where your partner's skill, aptitude and passion for dancing count for far more than their age, gender and class. 'We live extremely insecure, isolated lives' Cooper says, 'More and more of us in Britain leave our native communities,

work long hours, sacrifice our relationships, neglect our social lives. Today, clubbing, with its deafening music, solo dancing and heavy competitiveness, provides less and less social contact, and becomes an avoidance activity. Now people are embracing the old forms again. Traditional dancing allows people to reconnect with others.'

H. However, one step forward, another back; not all are ready to welcome recent developments. One venue in Suffolk has banned line-dancing at its USA- style Country and Western nights, despite the fact that it has been practised in the USA ever since European migrants introduced it in the 1800s. The DJ Vic Stamp, 77, fumed 'I'm not against line-dancing but I resent them gate-crashing and taking up all the dance floor. There is nothing worse than dancing round the floor and bumping into people doing a line dance. It stops your rhythm.' Oh dear. Perhaps he should follow the advice offered by the Indian sage, Krishnamurti: 'You must understand the whole of life, not just one little part of it. That is why you must... sing, and dance ... for all that is life.'

In which paragraph are the following mentioned?

1. Evidence that an increasing number of people wish to learn traditional dance
2. The influence of another art form on the growing interest in traditional dance
3. A negative reaction to a particular form of traditional dance
4. The belief that modern dancing reduces communication between people
5. Dance allows interaction between people who would otherwise be unlikely to meet
6. A reference to certain young people's contempt for traditional forms of dance
7. Reasons why people who usually dislike dancing sometimes do it anyway
8. Examples of ways in which dancing can offer psychological advantages
9. The fact that the British have never been acclaimed as good dancers
10. A particular individual being responsible for traditional dancing's decreasing popularity

Your answers:

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

IV. WRITING (60 pts)

Part 1. Read the following extract and use your own words to summarise it. Your summary should be between 100 and 120 words long (15 points)

A critic may crush an artist by telling him that what he has just done may be quite good in its own way, only it is not 'Art'. And that same critic may confound anyone enjoying a picture by declaring that what he liked in it was not the Art but something different.

Actually, I do not think there are wrong reasons for liking a statue or picture. Someone may like a landscape painting because it reminds him of home, or a portrait because it reminds him of a friend. There is nothing wrong with that. All of us, when we see a painting, are bound to be reminded of a hundred and one things which influence our likes and dislikes. As long as these memories help us to enjoy what we see, we need not worry. It is only when some irrelevant memory makes us line 10 prejudiced, when we instinctively turn away from a magnificent picture of an alpine scene because we dislike climbing, that we should search our mind for the reason for the aversion which spoils a pleasure we might otherwise have had. There are wrong reasons for disliking a work of art.

Most people like to see in pictures what they would also like to see in reality. This is quite a natural preference. We all like, beauty in nature, and are grateful to the artists who have preserved it in their works. Art has changed over the last few decades. Although continual change is the very

essence of art, the most recent changes run far more deeply, and go beyond external appearances. The very concept of art is in fact being questioned. At first glance it might indeed seem to be mainly a matter of ephemeral and non-essential questions. For instance, contemporary art has never before enjoyed such wide popularity. Prices are soaring, and private line 6 collectors are currently placing an unprecedented number of orders. The prices for modern classics at auctions in London and New York have reached unimaginable heights, as art is increasingly regarded as a sound investment for the future.

Contemporary art has in fact become an integral part of today's middle-class society. Even works of art which are fresh from the studio are met with enthusiasm. They receive recognition rather quickly - too quickly for the taste of the surlier culture critics. Of course, not all works of art are bought immediately, but there is undoubtedly an increasing number of people who enjoy buying brand new works of art. Instead of fast and expensive cars, they buy the paintings, sculptures and photographic works of young artists. They know that contemporary art also adds to their social prestige. Furthermore, since art is not exposed to the same wear and tear as automobiles, it is - in principle - a far better investment.

(Source: <https://education.nationalgeographic.org/resource/climate-change/>)

Part 2: The table below shows the primary funding sources of international students in the US during the years 2003/04 and 2013/14 (15 points)

Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant. Write at least 150 words.

Change of Primary Funding Sources of International Students in the U.S., 2003/04 -2013/14					
PRIMARY SOURCE OF FUNDING	2003/04		2013/14		% CHANGE FROM 2003/04 TO 2013/14
	NUMBER OF STUDENTS	% OF TOTAL	NUMBER OF STUDENTS	% OF TOTAL	
Personal and Family	385,543	67%	574,129	65%	49%
U.S. College or University	134,015	23%	171,218	19%	28%
Foreign Government or University	13,699	2%	66,147	7%	383%
Current Employer	10,111	2%	49,503	6%	390%
Other Sources	29,141	5%	25,055	3%	-14%
Total	572,509	100%	886,052	100%	55%

Source: Based on WES analysis of IIE Open Doors data (2014).

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Part 3: Write an essay of about 350 words to answer the following question. (30 points)

Admiring someone is normal and everyone has someone that they admire, but idolizing someone is not healthy and can go too far.

To what extent, do you agree or disagree with this statement?

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

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

The end

Người ra đề

