

I. LISTENING (50 POINTS)

Part 1: Complete the form below. Write NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER for each answer. (14 points)

Cycle tour leader: Applicant enquiry

Example:

Name: MargaretSmith.....

About the applicant:

- wants a (1) _____ job
- will soon start work as a doctor
- has led cycle trips in (2) _____
- interested in being a leader of a cycling trip for families
- is currently doing voluntary work with members of a (3) _____ club
- available for five months from the 1st of May
- can't eat (4) _____

Contact details:

- address: 27 (5) _____ Place, Dumfries
- postcode: (6) _____

Interview:

- interview at 2.30 pm on Tuesday
- will plan a short (7) _____ about being a tour guide

Your answers:

1.	2.	3.	4.
5.	6.	7.	

Part 2: You will hear a radio report about a new type of air transport. complete the sentences. Write NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER.

(16 points)

8. It will take 37 hours for the new form of transport to travel from London to _____.
9. Unlike crowded jets, the Aircruise will allow passengers to travel in _____.
10. The Aircruise can travel at low altitudes if there is something _____.
11. Hydrogen fuels the airship and also provides _____ for the people on board.
12. Scientists are keen to develop transport options which are both _____ and environmentally friendly.
13. The Aircruise will carry a total of _____ passengers.
14. Compared to airports, the Aircruise has the potential to land closer to _____.
15. The concept is getting a lot of attention from a Korean company which makes _____.

Your answers:

8.	9.
10.	11.
12.	13.
14.	15.

Part 3: You will hear a scene from a radio soap opera called Willowdale Green, in which a couple, Charles Miller and Daphne Jameson, are speaking with the barman Bill Dexter in a village pub. Decide whether each statement is true (T) or false (F). (10 points)

16. The man working at the bar presumes that Charles and Daphne aren't married.
17. Charles knew Andy Draycott very well.
18. The previous owner of the farm died.
19. Bill says the couple should not have the farm because they are not from Willowdale.
20. According to Bill, people have been saying that the farm will be maintained as a farm going forward.

Your answers:

16.	17.	18.	19.	20.
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Part 4: You will hear an interview with Patrick Shaw, who works as a pilot for a company that organises hot-air balloon trips. Choose the best answer (A, B or C). (10 points)

21. According to Patrick, what worries people most when they take a balloon trip?

- A. how far the wind will take them.
- B. whether they will hit some obstacle.
- C. what the experience of landing will be like.

22. Why does Patrick recommend joining the ground crew?

- A. It's the best way of learning about balloons.
- B. It provides some experience of flying a balloon.
- C. It can be a fun way of earning extra income.

23. What makes the job of the ground crew particularly difficult?

- A. poor communication with the pilot
- B. unpredictable weather conditions
- C. the nervousness of the passengers

24. Patrick says that all members of the ground crew must

- A. be physically strong.
- B. have good social skills.
- C. know their area well.

25. Patrick finds it unsatisfactory when new crew members

- A. fail to cooperate with each other.
- B. distract him with unnecessary questions.
- C. don't accept the way things should be done.

Your answers:

21.	22.	23.	24.	25.
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II. LEXICO AND GRAMMAR (30 POINTS)

Part 1: Choose the answer A, B, C, or D that best completes each of the following sentences.

Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes. (15 points)

26. Palaeontologists have come to no definite conclusions as to ____ there have been periodic mass extinctions throughout pre-history.

- A. what B. why C. which D. that

27. We did our best to fix the broken computer but our efforts bore no ____.

- A. end B. fruit C. luck D. success

28. "There's no need to stand on ceremony. ____ in," said a disembodied voice from the kitchen.

- A. Plough B. Burrow C. Fork D. Dig

29. I'd like to live in these ____ surroundings.

- A. desolate B. bashful C. gloomy D. serene

30. We've got a very good ____ in the local newspaper this morning. They must have liked the play.

- A. critic B. article C. write-up D. praise

31. Automobile production in the United States ____ .

- A. have taken slumps and rises in recent years
B. has been rather erratic recently
C. has been erratically lately
D. are going up and down all the time

32. I ____ my best suit - everyone else was very casually dressed.

- A. needn't wear B. mustn't wear
C. needn't have worn D. mustn't have worn

33. We hurried back to our car as we saw the clouds ____ over the mountains.

- A. rolling in B. holding off
C. beating down D. bucketing down

34. I don't like Anthony, he seems to take too much ____ in criticizing everyone.

- A. joy B. fascination C. pleasure D. entertainment

35. ____ are a form of carbon has been known since the late eighteenth century.

- A. Diamonds B. Because diamonds C. That diamonds D. Diamonds, which

36. The unscrupulous salesman ____ the old couple out of their life savings.

- A. deprived B. swindled C. robbed D. extracted

37. Our town has a real problem with youth crime, _____ do many other British towns.
 A. so B. nor C. as D. like
38. None of us has ever _____ of cheating in class.
 A. declared B. persisted C. approved D. concluded
39. Dr. Jones has received an award for her great _____ in treating cancer.
 A. deeds B. activities C. achievements D. undertaking
40. There isn't any sugar, I'm afraid. You'll have to _____ .
 A. run out B. put up with C. do without D. make for

Your answers:

26.	27.	28.	29.	30.
31.	32.	33.	34.	35.
36.	37.	38.	39.	40.

Part 2: Underline the mistakes and write their correct forms in the space provided. (10 points)

41. Most of the language used by teenagers today, especially in emails and text messages, is almost unintelligent to elderly people.
42. The ocean probably distinguishes the earth from other planets of the solar system, for scientists believe that large bodies of water are not existing on the other planets.
43. The brain is composed of a mass of softly gray matter in the skull that controls our intelligence.
44. In the 18th century, standard college curricula included a heavy emphasis on classical, mathematics, and religion.
45. There is much bird migration above the equator, where the Pole Star can be seen, than below the equator, where it cannot be seen.

Your answers:

Sentence	Mistake	Correction
41.		
42.		
43.		
44.		
45.		

Part 3: Give the correct form of each given word to complete the following sentences. Write your answers in the numbered boxes. (10 points)

46. When I was a student I didn't have much money to spend on clothes and I didn't mind wearing other people's _____. (CAST)

47. The changes to the government will have _____ implications for ordinary people. (RANGE)

48. Hand _____ is accused of including BBA, which can cause many health problems. (SANITARY)

49. Thanks to the _____ at the bottom of the page, the Chinese-Vietnamese poem becomes more accessible. (NOTE)

50. Two rivers burst their banks, making the town flood _____. (PRECEDE)

51. There's a _____ difference between photography and still-life drawing. (QUALIFY)

52. I know it's a bit annoying but there's no need to _____ to such an extent. (ACT)

53. Do you really think your plans are going to come to _____? (FRUIT)

54. The potential for a recession across most regions of the world will have ramifications for the prospects of expatriates in _____ employment. (GAIN)

55. It encouraged experimenters to propose _____ or novel approaches to problems. (BEAT)

Your answers:

46.	51.
47.	52.
48.	53.
49.	54.
50.	55.

III. READING (60 points)

Part 1: Choose the correct answer A, B, C, or D which best fits each gap in the following passage. (10 points)

In the early days of the cinema, before sound was introduced, silent films were (56) _____ by a pianist, or even a small orchestra playing in the cinema itself. One reason for this was to (57) _____ up the noise of the projector. However, a more important role was to provide support for what was going on the film, and guide the audience through the story. Different kinds of music were (58) _____ with different situations, such as fights, chases, romantic scenes and so on. Music

was also used to identify the geographical location or historical setting of the story. In (59) _____, individual characters often had their own tune, which could also (60) _____ what sort of person they were.

Music added something extra to what was happening on the flat screen. It could create atmosphere and (61) _____ the involvement of the audience, one moment encouraging them to relax, the next developing a (62) _____ of tension. And all this was done without any words being spoken.

Audiences at that time would have been (63) _____ with the musical language connected with the traditions of popular theatre, and many of these were (64) _____ to the new medium of the cinema. Today, (65) _____ the films produced may be technically very different from before, much of the musical history still remains.

56. A. chased B. pursued C. taken D. accompanied
 57. A. tie B. put C. cover D. make
 58. A. associated B. united C. joined D. collected
 59. A. measure B. addition C. plus D. total
 60. A. point B. indicate C. paint D. draw
 61. A. increase B. rise C. grow D. lift
 62. A. look B. meaning C. sight D. sense
 63. A. popular B. educated C. familiar D. experienced
 64. A. transferred B. moved C. transported D. carried
 65. A. instead B. however C. despite D. although

Your answers:

56.	57.	58.	59.	60.
61.	62.	63.	64.	65.

Part 2: Read the text below and think of the word which best fits each space. Use only ONE word in each space. (10 points)

GLOBAL ENGLISH

Global English exists (66)_____ a political and cultural reality. Many misguided theories attempt to explain why the English language should have succeeded internationally, whilst (67)_____ have not. Is it because there is something inherently logical or beautiful about the structure of English? Does its simple grammar make it easy to learn? Such ideas are misconceived. Latin was once a major international language, (68)_____ having a complicated

grammatical structure, and English also presents learners with all manner of real difficulties, (69)_____ least its spelling system. Ease of learning, therefore, has (70)_____ to do with it. (71)_____ all, children learn to speak their mother tongue in approximately the same period of time, (72)_____ of their language. English has spread not (73)_____ much for linguistic reasons, but rather because it has often found (74)_____ in the right place, at the right time. Since the 1960s, two major developments have contributed to strengthening this global status. Firstly, in a number of countries, English is now used in addition to national or regional languages. As well as this, an electronic revolution has taken place. It is estimated that (75)_____ the region of 80% of worldwide electronic communication is now in English.

Your answers:

66.	67.	68.	69.	70.
71.	72.	73.	74.	75.

Part 3: Read the passage below and choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text. (10 points)

Those brilliant autumn leaves

As trees across the northern areas of the globe turn gold and crimson, scientists are debating exactly what these colors are for. The scientists do agree on one thing: the colours are for something. That represents a major shift in thinking. For decades, textbooks claimed that autumn colours were just a by-product of dying leaves. ‘I had always assumed that autumn leaves were waste baskets,’ said Dr. David Wilkinson, an evolutionary ecologist at Liverpool John Moores University in England. ‘That's what I was told as a student.’

During spring and summer, leaves get their green cast from chlorophyll, the pigment that plays a major role in capturing sunlight. But the leaves also contain other pigments whose colours are masked during the growing season. In autumn, trees break down their chlorophyll and draw some of the components back into their tissues. Conventional wisdom regards autumn colours as the product of the remaining pigments, which are finally unmasked.

Evolutionary biologists and plant physiologists offer two different explanations for why natural selection has made autumn colours so widespread. Dr. William Hamilton, an evolutionary biologist

at Oxford University, proposed that bright autumn leaves contain a message: they warn insects to leave them alone. Dr. Hamilton's 'leaf signal' hypothesis grew out of earlier work he had done on the extravagant plumage of birds. He proposed it served as an advertisement from males to females, indicating they had desirable genes. As females evolved a preference for those displays, males evolved more extravagant feathers as they competed for mates. In the case of trees, Dr. Hamilton proposed that the visual message was sent to insects. In the autumn, aphids and other insects choose trees where they will lay their eggs. When the eggs hatch the next spring, the larvae feed on the tree, often with devastating results. A tree can **ward off** these pests with poisons. Dr. Hamilton speculated that trees with strong defences might be able to protect themselves even further by letting egg-laying insects know what was in store for their eggs. By producing brilliant autumn colours, the trees advertised their lethality. As insects evolved to avoid the brightest leaves, natural selection favoured trees that could become even brighter.

‘It was a beautiful idea,’ said Marco Archetti, a former student of Dr. Hamilton who is now at the University of Fribourg in Switzerland. Dr. Hamilton had Mr. Archetti turn the hypothesis into a mathematical model. The model showed that warning signals could indeed drive the evolution of bright leaves - at least in theory. Another student, Sam Brown, tested the leaf-signal hypothesis against real data about trees and insects. ‘It was a first stab to see what was out there,’ said Dr. Brown, now an evolutionary biologist at the University of Texas.

The leaf-signal hypothesis has also drawn criticism, most recently from Dr. Wilkinson and Dr. H. Martin Schaefer, an evolutionary biologist at the University of Freiburg in Germany. Dr. Wilkinson and other critics point to a number of details about aphids and trees that do not fit Dr. Hamilton's hypothesis. Dr. William Hoch, a plant physiologist at the University of Wisconsin, argues that bright leaves appear on trees that have no insects to warn off. ‘If you are up here in the north of Wisconsin, by the time the leaves change, all the insects that feed on foliage are gone,’ Dr. Hoch said. In their article, Dr. Schaefer and Dr. Wilkinson argue that a much more plausible explanation for autumn colours can be found in the research of Dr. Hoch and other plant physiologists. Their recent work suggests that autumn colours **serve** mainly as a sunscreen.

Dr. Hamilton's former students argue that the leaf-signal hypothesis is still worth investigating. Dr. Brown believes that leaves might be able to protect themselves both from sunlight and from insects. Dr. Brown and Dr. Archetti also argue that supporters of the sunscreen hypothesis have yet to explain why some trees have bright colours and some do not. 'This is a basic question in evolution

that they seem to ignore,' Dr. Archetti said. 'I don't think it's a huge concern,' Dr. Hoch replied. 'There's natural variation for every characteristic.'

Dr. Hamilton's students and their critics agree that the debate has been useful, because it has given them a deeper reverence for this time of year. 'People sometimes say that science makes the world less interesting and **awesome** by just explaining things away,' Dr. Wilkinson said. 'But with autumn leaves, the more you know about them, the more amazed you are.'

76. What is stated about the colours of autumn leaves in the first two paragraphs?

- A. There has previously been no disagreement about what causes them.
- B. The process that results in them has never been fully understood.
- C. Different colours from those that were previously the norm have started to appear.
- D. Debate about the purpose of them has gone on for a long time.

77. The writer says that Dr Hamilton's work has focused on _____ .

- A. the different purposes of different colours.
- B. the use of colour for opposite purposes.
- C. the possibility that birds and insects have influenced each other's behaviour.
- D. the increased survival rates of certain kinds of tree.

78. Dr Hamilton has suggested that there is a connection between _____ .

- A. the colours of autumn leaves and the behaviour of insects.
- B. the development of brighter leaves and the reduced numbers of certain types of insect.
- C. the survival of trees and the proximity of insects to them.
- D. the brightness of leaves and the development of other defence mechanisms in trees.

79. The phrase 'ward off' in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to _____ .

- A. comply
- B. occupy
- C. avoid
- D. illuminate

80. What is said about the work done by former students of Dr Hamilton?

- A. Neither of them was able to achieve what they set out to do.
- B. Mr Archetti felt some regret about the outcome of the work he did.
- C. Both of them initiated the idea of doing the work.
- D. Dr Brown did not expect to draw any firm conclusions from his work.

81. Critics of Dr Hamilton's theory have expressed the view that _____.
 A. it is impossible to generalize about the purpose of the colours of autumn leaves.
 B. his theory is based on a misunderstanding about insect behaviour.
 C. the colours of autumn leaves have a different protective function.
 D. his theory can only be applied to certain kinds of insect.
82. The word 'serve' in paragraph 5 is closest in meaning to _____.
 A. investigate B. ignore C. refrain D. perform
83. In the debate between the two groups of people investigating the subject, it has been suggested that _____.
 A. something regarded as a key point by one side is in fact not important.
 B. further research will prove that Dr Hamilton's theory is the correct one.
 C. both sides may in fact be completely wrong.
 D. the two sides should collaborate.
84. The word 'awesome' in the last paragraph is closest in meaning to _____.
 A. trivial B. average C. wondrous D. autumnal
85. All the people involved in research on the subject of autumn leaves feel that _____.
 A. it highlights the mystery of the natural world.
 B. it is one of the most complex areas they have ever investigated.
 C. it concerns a phenomenon that ordinary people would like an explanation for.
 D. it shows how interesting an area previously thought to be dull can be.

Your answers:

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

Part 4: This following reading passage has nine paragraphs, A-I. (10 points)

List of Headings

- i A fresh and important long-term goal
- ii Charging for roads and improving other transport methods

- iii Changes affecting the distances goods may be transported
- iv Taking all the steps necessary to change transport patterns
- v The environmental costs of road transport
- vi The escalating cost of rail transport
- vii The need to achieve transport rebalance
- viii The rapid growth of private transport
- ix Plans to develop major road networks
- x Restricting road use through charging policies alone
- xi Transport trends in countries awaiting EU admission

Example:

Paragraph F

Answer:

vii

What have been the trends and what are the prospects for European transport systems?

A. It is difficult to conceive of vigorous economic growth without an efficient transport system. Although modern information technologies can reduce the demand for physical transport by facilitating teleworking and teleservices, the requirement for transport continues to increase. There are two key factors behind this trend. For passenger transport, the determining factor is the spectacular growth in car use. The number of cars on European Union (EU) roads saw an increase of three million cars each year from 1990 to 2010, and in the next decade the EU will see a further substantial increase in its fleet.

B. As far as goods transport is concerned, growth is due to a large extent to changes in the European economy and its system of production. In the last 20 years, as internal frontiers have been abolished, the EU has moved from a "stock" economy to a "flow" economy. This phenomenon has been emphasized by the relocation of some industries, particularly those which are labour intensive, to reduce production costs, even though the production site is hundreds or even thousands of kilometers away from the final assembly plant or away from users.

C. The strong economic growth expected in countries which are candidates for entry to the EU will also increase transport flows, in particular road haulage traffic. In 1998, some of these countries already exported more than twice their 1990 volumes and imported more than five times their 1990 volumes. And although many candidate countries inherited a transport system which encourages rail, the distribution between modes has tipped sharply in favour of road transport since the 1990s. Between 1990 and 1998, road haulage increased by 19,4%, while during the same period

rail haulage decreased by 43,5%, although – and this could benefit the enlarged EU – it is still on average at a much higher level than in existing member states.

D. However, a new imperative-sustainable development – offers an opportunity for adapting the EU's common transport policy. This objective, agreed by the Gothenburg European Council, has to be achieved by integrating environmental considerations into Community policies, and shifting the balance between modes of transport lies at the heart of its strategy. The ambitious objective can only be fully achieved by 2020, but proposed measures are nonetheless a first essential step towards a sustainable transport system which will ideally be in place in 30 years" time, that is by 2040.

E. In 1998, energy consumption in the transport sector was to blame for 28% of emissions of CO₂ , the leading greenhouse gas. According to the latest estimates, if nothing is done to reverse the traffic growth trend, CO₂ emissions from transport can be expected to increase by around 50% to 1,113 billion tonnes by 2020 , compared with the 739 billion tonnes recorded in 1990. Once again, road transport is the main culprit since it alone accounts for 84% of the CO₂ emissions attributable to transport. Using alternative fuels and improving energy efficiency is thus both an ecological necessity and a technological challenge.

F. At the same time greater efforts must be made to achieve a modal shift. Such a change cannot be achieved overnight, all the less so after over half a century of constant deterioration in favour of road. This has reached such a pitch that today rail freight services are facing marginalisation, with just 8% of market share, and with international goods trains struggling along at an average speed of 18km/h. Three possible options have emerged.

G. The first approach would consist of focusing on road transport solely through pricing. This option would not be accompanied by complementary measures in the other modes of transport. In the short term it might curb the growth in road transport through the better loading ratio of goods vehicles and occupancy rates of passenger vehicles expected as a result of the increase in the price of transport. However, the lack of measures available to revitalize other modes of transport would make it impossible for more sustainable modes of transport to take up the baton.

H. The second approach also concentrates on road transport pricing but is accompanied by measures to increase the efficiency of the other modes (better quality of services, logistics, technology). However, this approach does not include investment in new infrastructure, nor does it guarantee better regional cohesion. It could help to achieve greater uncoupling than the first approach, but road transport would keep the lion's share of the market and continue to concentrate on saturated arteries, despite being the most polluting of the modes. It is therefore not enough to guarantee the necessary shift of the balance.

I. The third approach, which is not new, comprises a series of measures ranging from pricing to revitalizing alternative modes of transport and targeting investment in the trans-European network. This integrated approach would allow the market shares of the other modes to return to their 1998 levels and thus make a shift of balance. It is far more ambitious than it looks, bearing in mind the historical imbalance in favour of roads for the last fifty years, but would achieve a marked break in the link between road transport growth and economic growth, without placing restrictions on the mobility of people and goods.

Questions 86 – 90: (5 points)

Choose the correct heading for paragraphs A-E from the list of headings above.

86. Paragraph A _____
87. Paragraph B _____
88. Paragraph C _____
89. Paragraph D _____
90. Paragraph E _____

Questions 91 – 95: (5 points)

Do the following statements agree with the information given in the reading Passage? In boxes 91-95, write

TRUE if the statement agrees with the information

FALSE if the statement contradicts the information

NOT GIVEN if there is no information on this

91. _____ The need for transport is growing, despite technological developments.
92. _____ To reduce production costs, some industries have been moved closer to their relevant consumers.
93. _____ Cars are prohibitively expensive in some EU candidate countries.
94. _____ The Gothenburg European Council was set up 30 years ago.
95. _____ By the end of this decade, CO₂ emissions from transport are predicted to reach 739 billion tonnes.

Part 5: The passage below consists of four paragraphs marked A, B, C and D. Read the passage and do the task that follows. Write your answers (A-D) in the corresponding numbered boxes provided. (10 points)

The Graduate

(A) The NY Times

The Graduate, the pungent story of the sudden confusions and dismays of a bland young man fresh out of college who is plunged headlong into the intellectual vacuum of his affluent parents' circle of friends, it fashions a scarifying picture of the raw vulgarity of the swimming-pool rich, and it does so with a lively and exciting expressiveness through vivid cinema. Further, it offers an image of silver-spooned, bewildered youth, standing expectantly out with misgiving where the brook and the swimming-pool meet, that is developed so wistfully and winningly by Dustin Hoffman, an amazing new young star, that it makes you feel a little tearful and choked-up while it is making you laugh yourself raw. That's all. And yet in pursuing this simple story line, which has been adorned with delicious incidents and crackling dialogue in the screenplay by Calder Willingham and Buck Henry, based on a novel by Charles Webb, the still exploring Mr. Nichols has done such sly and surprising things with his actors and with his camera, or, rather, Robert Surtees's camera, that the overall picture has the quality of a very extensive and revealing social scan. Funny, outrageous, and touching, *The Graduate* is a sophisticated film that puts Mr. Nichols and his associates on a level with any of the best satirists working abroad today.

(B) The Guardian

If ever a movie captured the audience's imagination with its musical soundtrack, it was *The Graduate*, that irresistibly watchable 1967 classic. Simon and Garfunkel's eerie and sublime *The Sound of Silence* perfectly captures both Ben's alienation and bewilderment about what he should do with his life, and then his post-coital disenchantment and self-loathing. *The Graduate* itself does not seem the same in 2017 as it did in 1967. Then the emphasis was on sophisticated black comedy with a hint of 60's radicalism and student discontent, mediated through the older generation of suburbanites. Watched in the present day, the element of predatory abuse is inescapable. You cannot see it without wondering how it might look and feel if the sexual roles were reversed. But a modern audience might also, paradoxically, be much less content with the villainous role the film finally assigns to Mrs. Robinson, be more sympathetic to her midlife crisis, and remember the pathos of her abandoned interest in art. Calder Willingham and Buck Henry's screenplay, adapted from Charles Webb's 1963 novel, cleverly allows you to wonder if Mr. Robinson was, in some conscious or subconscious way, complaisant in his wife's adventure. The excellence of Katherine Ross as Mrs. Robinson's daughter, Elaine, is often overlooked. A hugely pleasurable film.

(C) The Telegraph

The Graduate, starring Dustin Hoffman and Anne Bancroft and directed by Mike Nichols, is actually a very nasty film, and a very, very funny one. As the benchmark for every inter-generational relationship film since, it tends to live in the male public imagination largely as a reference point for cheeky forbidden fantasies regarding older women the world over. It takes about three minutes,

roughly the length of time it takes Hoffman to get down the moving walkway to Simon and Garfunkel's *Sound of Silence* and from the airport to the suffocating atmosphere of his graduation party, where he gets gradually trapped into a relationship with one of his parents' friends, to realise that *The Graduate* is actually a very nasty film, and a very, very funny one. Directorially, it is as cutting-edge late-Sixties as you can get, all fish-bowl juxtapositions, dappled light and pensive close-ups. But the world we're in here is essentially a Fifties hangover, a staid, suburban one still ruled over by The Old Folk, a place where the reason you get together with a seductively smoking alcoholic in her forties is not so much because you find her attractive but because she's the only person in the vicinity as bored as you. The result is an exercise in claustrophobia that makes *Panic Room* look like a western by comparison. By the end, it doesn't matter that the lesson he's learned is the one that the old folks were telling him in the first place, that he should find a nice girl his own age. The feeling of freedom is immense.

(D) Variety

The Graduate is a delightful, satirical comedy-drama about a young man's seduction by an older woman, and the measure of maturity which he attains from the experience. An excellent screenplay by Calder Willingham and comedy specialist Buck Henry, based on the Charles Webb novel, focuses on Hoffman, just out of college and wondering what it's all about. Predatory Miss Bancroft, wife of Murray Hamilton, introduces Hoffman to mechanical sex, reaction to which evolves into true love with Miss Ross, Miss Bancroft's daughter. In the 70 minutes which elapse from Hoffman's arrival home from school to the realization by Miss Ross that he has had an affair with her mother, the pic is loaded with hilarious comedy and, because of this, the intended commentary on materialistic society is most effective. Only in retrospect does one realize a basic, but not overly damaging, flaw that Hoffman's achievements in school are not credible in light of his basic shyness. No matter, or not much, anyway. Only in the final 35 minutes, as Hoffman drives up and down the LA-Frisco route in pursuit of Miss Ross, does the film falter in pacing, result of which the switched-on cinematics become obvious, and therefore tiring, although the experience is made tolerable by the excellent music of Simon and Garfunkel.

Which review

- 86. uses more than one contradiction to make its point?
- 87. neglects to identify the powerful role played by music in this film?
- 88. is critical of the rhythm of the film?
- 89. suggests the film contains elements which are hard to believe?
- 90. feels an actor's contribution was not appreciated as much as it should have been?
- 91. makes the point that the story on which the film was based is distasteful?

92. offers the suggestion that this film has become a cinemactical reference?
93. looks at the film from different points in time?
94. offers a fleeting glimpse into the unfair way male and female behaviour is judged in society?
95. seems unnecessarily preoccupied by the timing of various elements of the film?

Your answers:

86.	87.	88.	89.	90.
91.	92.	93.	94.	95.

IV. WRITING

Part 1: 20 points

The table below shows the percentage of the population by age groups in one town who rode bicycles in 2011.

Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features and make comparisons where relevant.

You should write about 150 words.

<i>Age group</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>
0 – 9	51.3	50.3
10 – 17	42.2	24.6
18 – 39	17.1	9.7
40 – 59	12.3	8.0
60+	18.5	13.2

Part 2: 30 points

Write an essay of about 250 words on the following topic:

Some people feel that we should not keep animals in zoos because animals suffer in captivity. Others feel zoos play an important educational role in teaching us about wildlife. Do you believe zoos still have a place in the modern world? Explain your opinion and give specific details and reasons to support your viewpoint.

- THE END-

Llu ý:

- Cán bộ coi thi không giải thích gì thêm.
- Học sinh không được sử dụng tài liệu trong thời gian làm bài.

Người ra đề: Hoàng Lâm Anh

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