

ĐỀ THAM KHẢO SỐ 2

I. LISTENING (5.0 points)

- The Listening test has **FOUR** parts. Each part will be played **TWICE**. At the beginning of each part, you will hear a sound.
- There will a piece of music at the beginning and at the end of the listening section. You will have **TWO** minutes to check your answers at the end of the listening section.
- All the other instructions are included in the recording.

Part 1. For questions 1–5, listen to a discussion between a TV critic and a former reality show contestant, and decide whether the following are mentioned by only one of the speakers, or by both of them. In the corresponding numbered boxes provided,

write **S** for Simon;
 E for Eve;
 B for Both of the speakers.

1. Thinks that the appeal of reality TV comes from watching dramatic or extreme situations rather than everyday interactions
2. Believes that modern technology now provides easier paths to instant fame than traditional reality shows
3. Sees reality TV as containing some truth, even though it's heavily shaped by editing
4. Questions the ethical implications of filming people under physical or emotional stress for entertainment
5. Argues that the rise of reality TV has contributed to a decline in thoughtful or creative programming

YOUR ANSWERS

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

Part 2. For questions 6-10, listen to part of a news report about a natural disaster in Venice and match each number (6- 10) in Column I with one letter (A- J) in Column II to make a correct statement according to what is stated or implied by the speaker(s). Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided.

| Column I | Column II |
|---|---|
| 6. St. Mark's Basilica 7. Acqua Alta bookstore 8. Querini-Stampaglia library 9. Gianmarco Bondi 10. The MOSES project | A. received emergency funding from the European Union immediately after the disaster. B. had books displayed in unique containers but was still seriously affected by flooding. C. was completely evacuated before the flood reached it. D. is now operating as a temporary shelter for homeless families. E. is an unfinished infrastructure work facing criticism and delays despite massive public investment. F. interrupted his professional duties to volunteer in the recovery effort. G. was built in the 16th century as a flood-resistant structure. H. is famous for its historical paintings that remained untouched during the floods. I. has become a rescue site where volunteers work to save damaged materials. J. is being assessed by experts due to the damage caused by salt water. |

YOUR ANSWERS

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|----|----|----|----|-----|
| 6. | 7. | 8. | 9. | 10. |
|----|----|----|----|-----|

Part 3. For questions 11-15, listen to an interview with Simone Lacroix, an expert on skiing safety and choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which fits best according to what you hear.

11. Why, according to Simone, was this avalanche so dangerous?
- The weather was quite warm when it happened.
 - A lot of snow fell quickly on a very slippery surface.
 - The snow was lying on very wet ground.
 - There was very heavy rain after the snow began to melt.
12. The survival of all the skiers was
- surprising to the interviewer but not to Simone.
 - partly the result of very good luck.
 - entirely a result of their quick reactions.
 - due to their taking all the necessary safety measures.
13. The people buried by the avalanche
- knew exactly where they were.
 - used telescopic rods in the snow.
 - could talk to other buried skiers.
 - sent signals and received messages.
14. Who does Simone blame for the accident?
- the skiers
 - the local guides
 - the weather forecasters
 - nobody
15. Simone says that when an avalanche strikes, skiers should
- ski down the mountainside as quickly as possible.
 - avoid the avalanche by going to one side.
 - always try to keep their skis on.
 - try to reach a lake or a large river.

YOUR ANSWERS

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|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 11. | 12. | 13. | 14. | 15. |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|

Part 4. For questions 16-25. listen to a talk on the history of Indian curry and fill in the missing information. Write NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS taken from the recording for each answer in the space provided.

How curry from India conquered Britain

- ✓ Curry is the anglicized version of the Tamil word Kari, meaning a spiced sauce and was commonly used to describe any (16) _____ originating from the Indian subcontinent.
- ✓ Although the first (17) _____ of curry was in 1598, it was not until mid-18th century that the first known curry recipe was published in Britain.
- ✓ The first Indian restaurant in Britain, albeit (18) _____, served a wide range of dishes.
- ✓ Chicken curry, which used an elderly fowl, then entered the (19) _____.
- ✓ At the early stage, the British curry stuck to Indian spices, blending meaty stews with a variety of ingredients but, nonetheless, without (20) _____.
- ✓ In the 19th century, however, the British curry started to distance from the original recipe, with mango being replaced by (21) _____ and ready-made spice mixed with (22) _____.
- ✓ Curry only boomed after the second World War when the (23) _____ resulted in mass migration to Britain.
- ✓ In the 1970s, the dish was both (24) _____, hence catering to the tastes of British people.
- ✓ In 2001, British Foreign Secretary Robin Cook (25) _____ that chicken tikka masala, an Indian dish, was a true British national dish.

YOUR ANSWERS

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| 16. |
| 17. |
| 18. |
| 19. |
| 20. |
| 21. |
| 22. |
| 23. |
| 24. |
| 25. |

II. READING (8.0 points)

II.1. LANGUAGE IN USE (3.0 points)

Part 1. For questions 26-35, read the passage below and decide which answer (A, B, C, or D) best fits each space. Write the letter A, B, C, or D in the numbered boxes provided.

STORY: THE HOPELESS ROMANTIC

At first when I tried to (26) _____ a response from him, I got nothing. Poor Jeff had been infatuated with Martha Higgins, the neighbours' 18-year-old daughter, for the best part of five years now, ever since he had laid eyes on her skipping gracefully up next-door's driveway without a care in the world as the Joneses moved in to the then-vacant 37 Downs Road. Back then, as a thirteen-year-old he had a fairly (27) _____ way of expressing his feelings, one which I'm sure Martha was none too appreciative of. But, boys will be boys at that age ... a kick here, a pinch there, a hair-pull, some name-calling... eventually, as Jeff went from little boy to hormonally-charged teenager, he began to realise that his desire to push, poke and prod Martha was transforming into something far more translatable and mature - he was in love. His stubborn denial of this was (28) _____ at times; he couldn't hide his feelings from his big brother - I knew he was smitten. But as the years rolled by, Martha Higgins became more and more of an enigma. She had a (29) _____ for the Arts and it wasn't long until Jeff by happy coincidence also developed an insatiable appetite for classic novels, poetry, painting and the like. And the fact that he seldom if ever got more than a (30) _____ glance from the object of his affection did little to dampen Jeff's spirits. It may have been rather ingenuous of him, but he had this sort of (31) _____ notion of fairy-tale endings, and he believed that if he professed his undying love for Martha, she would fall into his arms. Well, it was a painful but perhaps necessary reminder that we live in the real world Jeff received from Martha that day; he was kedonked fairly viciously over the head with a wooden mallet by a(n) (32) _____ Martha as he poured his heart out to her at her front door - the poor girl didn't know what was going on.

Now, at last, he was just about becoming responsive again. As he opened his eyes I shook my head in that knowing 'I told you so' fashion that so irritates people who've just been made a fool of. Jeff looked absolutely distraught - like his whole world had toppled in on him. Then, (33) _____, there came a knock on the door, and who was it but Martha Higgins with a(n) (34) _____ of flowers and a get-well-soon card. The smile was back on Jeff's face again and the spark of the hopeless romantic was (35) _____. I could tell, even as he sat there with that enormous, stupid-looking lump on the side of his head, that he was plotting his next move. If only Martha knew what she was in for!

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|----|-----------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|
| 26 | A. elicit | B. illicit | C. conceive | D. evolve |
| 27 | A. cutting-edge | B. novel | C. rare | D. familiar |
| 28 | A. visible | B. farcical | C. ingenious | D. insensitive |
| 29 | A. penchant | B. likeness | C. likening | D. affirmation |
| 30 | A. cursory | B. thorough | C. painstaking | D. superficial |

- 31 A. grave B. fanciful C. fortuitous D. frank
 32 A. terrific B. comforted C. petrified D. pretentious
 33 A. ordinarily B. plausibly C. inexplicably D. punctiliously
 34 A. fragrance B. vase C. wreath D. bouquet
 35 A. rekindled B. resurrected C. revamped D. resuscitate

YOUR ANSWERS:

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|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 26. | 27. | 28. | 29. | 30. |
| 31. | 32. | 33. | 34. | 35. |

Part 2. For questions 36-40, read the passage, the fill in each of the numbered spaces with the correct form of the words given in the box. Write your answers in the numbered boxes provided. There are FOUR words that you do not need to use. The first one, (0), has been done as an example

| | | | | |
|--------|-------|-----------|---------|------|
| CELL | EDGE | SYNTHESIS | DEVELOP | HOT |
| FUNGAL | CLOUD | CHARISMA | RELIEVE | RULE |

SPECIES DIVERSITY

While people are generally most familiar with (0) _____ (CELL) organisms such as plants and animals, these organisms form only small branches on the tree of life. The greatest metabolic diversity is found among the prokaryotic organisms of the Eubacteria and Archaea. Although some of these microbes use oxygen for respiration, or (36) _____ (SYNTHESIS) like plants, others have the extraordinary ability to derive energy from inorganic chemicals such as hydrogen sulfide or ammonia, and they use carbon dioxide as their only source of carbon for producing organic molecules. Organisms that we consider extremophiles can survive in saturated salt concentrations (36% compared to approximately 3% for seawater), or in (37) _____ (HOT) water in deep-sea vents and geysers.

Because people have ventured to all parts of the globe, one might expect that the new species being discovered each year would be microscopic organisms that can only be distinguished at a definite level. While it is true that most new species identified are insects, microbes and (38) _____ (FUNGAL), we are still discovering new vertebrates such as abaleen whale and a (39) _____ (CLOUD) leopard. A conservation focus on preserving ecosystems not only saves large numbers of species (including (40) _____ (CHARISMA) species that do not receive public support) but also preserves the support systems that maintain life.

YOUR ANSWERS

| | | |
|---------------------|-----|-----|
| 0. multi(-)cellular | 36. | 37. |
| 38. | 39. | 40. |

Part 3. The passage below contains FIVE grammatical mistakes. For questions 41- 45, UNDERLINE the mistakes and WRITE THEIR CORRECT FORMS in the numbered boxes provided. The first one has been done as an example.

Between 1977 and 1981, three group of American women, numbered 27 in all, between the ages of 35 and 65, were given month-long tests to determine how they would respond to conditions resembling those on the space shuttle. Carefully selected from many applicants, the women were volunteers and pay was barely above the minimum wage. They weren't allowed to smoke or drink alcohol during the tests, and they were expected to tolerate each other's company at closed quarters for the entire period. Among other things, they had to stand pressure three times the force of gravity and carry out both physical and mental tasks while exhausted from strenuous physical exercises. At the end of ten days, they had to spend a further twenty days absolutely confined to bed, during that time they suffered backaches and discomforts, and when they were finally allowed up, the more physically active women were especially subject to pains due to a light calcium loss. Results of the tests suggest that women have significant advantages on men in space. They need less food and less oxygen and they stand up to radiation well. Men's advantages in terms of strength and stamina, meanwhile, are virtually wiped out by the zero-gravity condition in space.

YOUR ANSWERS:

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|--------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| <u>E.g.</u> numbering | 41. | 42. | 43. | 44. | 45. |
|--------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|

II.2. READING COMPREHENSION (5.0 points)

Part 1. For questions 46- 55, read the following passage and fill in each of the numbered spaces with ONE suitable word. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided.

Musical Gifts

In the early 1980s, a glib advertising campaign (46) _____ to appear before every Christmas. It featured a beautifully wrapped album and the slogan "Give the Gift of Music". The implication being that buying your friends or relations a record was the obvious answer to the annual present-choosing dilemma. But as anybody who has spent the weeks up to Christmas desperately (47) _____ to fathom the musical preferences of a cousin or sister-in-law (48) _____ tell you, that is simply not true. Buy someone the (49) _____ album, and you could enrich their life. Buy someone the wrong album and it's hard not to (50) _____ the look of disappointment as they lift the wrapping paper.

There are two rules about buying albums as a Christmas present. First, steer (51) _____ of the novelty purchase and second, avoid (52) _____ too difficult. Such albums will get played twice, laughed at once, then never touched (53) _____. Christmas is about easy access entertainment, not challenging art. (54) _____ than that, it's a minefield. The truth is that people's (55) _____ are personal and frequently difficult to guess.

YOUR ANSWERS (1pts each)

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

Part 2. For questions 56-68, read the following passage and do the tasks that follow.

It's your choice – or is it really?

As we move from the industrial age to the information age, societal demands on our mental capabilities are no less taxing...

We are constantly required to process a wide range of information to make decisions. Sometimes, these decisions are trivial, such as what marmalade to buy. At other times, the stakes are higher, such as deciding which symptoms to report to the doctor. However, the fact that we are accustomed to processing large amounts of information does not mean that we are better at it (Chabris & Simons, 2009). Our sensory and cognitive systems have systematic ways of failing of which we are often, perhaps blissfully, unaware. Imagine that you are taking a walk in your local city park when a tourist approaches you asking for directions. During the conversation, two men carrying a door pass between the two of you. If the person asking for directions had changed places with one of the people carrying the door, would you notice? Research suggests that you might not. Harvard psychologists Simons and Levi (1998) conducted a field study using this exact set-up and found that the change in identity went unnoticed by 7 (46.6%) of the 15 participants. This phenomenon has been termed 'change blindness' and refers to the difficulty that observers have in noticing changes to visual scenes (e.g. the person swap), when the changes are accompanied by some other visual disturbance (e.g. the passing of the door).

Over the past decade, the change blindness phenomenon has been replicated many times. Especially noteworthy is an experiment by Davies and Hine (2007) who studied whether change blindness affects eyewitness identification. Specifically, participants were presented with a video enactment of a burglary. In the video, a man entered a house, walking through the different rooms and putting valuables into a knapsack. However, the identity of the burglar changed after the first half of the film while the initial burglar was out of sight. Out of the 80 participants, 49 (61%) did not notice the change of the burglar's identity, suggesting that change blindness may have serious implications for criminal proceedings.

To most of us, it seems bizarre that people could miss such obvious changes while they are paying active attention. However, to catch those changes, attention must be targeted to the changing feature. In the study described above, participants were likely not to have been expecting the change to happen, and so their attention may have been focused on the valuables the burglar was stealing, rather than the burglar.

Drawing from change blindness research, scientists have come to the conclusion that we perceive the world in much less detail than previously thought (Johansson, Hall, & Sikstrom, 2008). Rather than monitoring all of the visual details that surround us, we seem to focus our attention only on those features that are currently meaningful or important, ignoring those that are irrelevant to our current needs and goals. Thus at any given time, our representation of the world surrounding us is crude and incomplete, making it possible for changes or manipulations to go undetected (Chabris & Simons, 2010).

Given the difficulty people have in noticing changes to visual stimuli, one may wonder what would happen if these changes concerned the decisions people make. To examine choice blindness, Hall and colleagues (2010) invited supermarket customers to sample two different kinds of jams and teas. After participants had tasted or smelled both samples, they indicated which one they preferred. Subsequently, they were purportedly given another sample of their preferred choice. On half of the trials, however, these were samples of the non-chosen jam or tea. As expected, only about one-third of the participants detected this manipulation. Based on these findings, Hall and colleagues proposed that choice blindness is a phenomenon that occurs not only for choices involving visual material but also for choices involving gustatory and olfactory information.

Recently, the phenomenon has also been replicated for choices involving auditory stimuli (Sauerland, Sagana, & Otgaar, 2012). Specifically, participants had to listen to three pairs of voices and decide for each pair which voice they found more sympathetic or more criminal. The voice was then presented again;

however, the outcome was manipulated for the second voice pair, and participants were presented with the non-chosen voice. Replicating the findings by Hall and colleagues, only 29% of the participants detected this change.

Merckelbach, Jelicic, and Pieters (2011) investigated choice blindness for intensity ratings of one's own psychological symptoms. Their participants had to rate the frequency with which they experienced 90 common symptoms (e.g. anxiety, lack of concentration, stress, headaches, etc.) on a 5-point scale. Prior to a follow-up interview, the researchers inflated ratings for two symptoms by two points. For example, when participants had rated their feelings of shyness, as 2 (i.e. occasionally), it was changed to 4 (i.e. all the time). This time, more than half (57%) of the 28 participants were blind to the symptom rating escalation and accepted it as their own symptom intensity rating. This demonstrates that blindness is not limited to recent preference selections, but can also occur for intensity and frequency.

Together, these studies suggest that choice blindness can occur in a wide variety of situations and can have serious implications for medical and judicial outcomes. Future research is needed to determine how, in those situations, choice blindness can be avoided.

For questions 56-60, decide whether the following statements are Yes (Y), No (N), or Not Given (NG). Write your answers in the numbered boxes provided.

56. Doctors make decisions according to the symptoms that a patient describes.

57. Our ability to deal with a lot of input material has improved over time.

58. We tend to know when we have made an error of judgment.

59. A legal trial could be significantly affected by change blindness.

60. Scientists have concluded that we try to take in as much detail as possible from our surroundings.

For questions 81-84, complete the table below. Choose NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS from the text for each answer). Write your answers in the corresponding space provided.

| Researchers | Purpose of experiment | Situation for participants | Focus of participants' attention | Percentage unaware of identity change |
|---------------------|---|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Simon & Levi, 1998 | To illustrate change blindness caused by a (61) _____ such as an object | Giving (62) _____ to a stranger | The movement of (63) _____ | 46.6% |
| Davies & Hine, 2007 | To assess the impact of change blindness on (64) _____ by eyewitnesses | Watching a burglary | The collection of valuables | 61% |

For questions 65-66, choose TWO letters, A-E. Which TWO statements are true for both the supermarket and voice experiments?

A. The researchers focused on non-visual material.

B. The participants were asked to explain their preferences.

C. Some of the choices made by participants were altered.

D. The participants were influenced by each other's choices.

E. Percentage results were surprisingly low.

For questions 67-68, choose TWO letters, A-E. Which TWO statements are true for the psychology experiment conducted by Merckelbach, Jelicic, and Pieters?

- A. The participants had to select their two most common symptoms.
- B. The participants gave each symptom a 1-5 rating.
- C. Shyness proved to be the most highly rated symptom.
- D. The participants changed their minds about some of their ratings.
- E. The researchers focused on the strength and regularity of symptoms.

YOUR ANSWERS

| | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 56. | 57. | 58. | 59. |
| 60. | 61. | 62. | 63. |
| 64. | 65. | 66. | 67. |
| 68. | | | |

Part 3. In the passage below, seven paragraphs have been removed. For questions 69-75, read the passage and choose from the paragraphs A-H the one which fits each gap. There is ONE extra paragraph which you do not need to use. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided.

THE PERILS OF PIZZA MAKING

My first pizza was cremated. I hadn’t even got to the toppings, let alone the tossing stage. I was stuck on the rolling-out bit. I fast discovered that specialist pizza chefs – pizzaioli – don’t use rolling pins, they use their hands to shape the dough into perfect circles. Francesco Sarritzu, the pizzaiolo at The Park restaurant in Queen’s Park, London, where I went to be trainee for the evening, took one look at my sorry effort and sighed.

| | |
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| 69. | |
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Real, or original, pizza is an art: the pizzaiolo is baker, fire stoker and cook. A woodburning oven is an essential part of the proceedings. However, before the pizzas get to the fire, they have to be properly shaped and it was this procedure that was causing me all the grief.

| | |
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| 70. | |
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From here it was all hands. He pressed out the dough with his fingers, all the time working in flour and pressing the edges out until a small round circle had emerged. He then threw it into his hands, twirling it to shake off the excess flour. He did not toss it in the air. ‘Tossing is for show,’ he said disdainfully. ‘It is not necessary.’ Once the flour was shaken off, he put the dough onto the steel work surface with one half of it hanging over the edge. One hand pressed and stretched and the other pulled in the opposite direction. Before you could say ‘pizza Margherita’ there was a perfect circle ready to be topped.

| | |
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| 71. | |
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The object is to press out the edges, not the centre, using the flour to dry out the stickiness. However, the temptation to press everything in sight to make it stretch into a circular shape is too strong; before I knew it, I had thick edges and a thin centre.

72.

Then I noticed, to my horror, that some customers were watching me. ‘Shall we watch the man make the pizza?’ a man asked his young daughter, who he was holding in his arms.

73.

A hole appeared in the centre. ‘Look, Daddy. There’s a hole,’ the little girl said. I looked up from my work, crestfallen. I was defeated. ‘It’s my first evening,’ I admitted. Francesco stepped in with the paddle and my second pizza went where the first one had gone: on the fire. We all watched it go up in flames.

74.

Francesco noticed and applauded. I went to call and back the little girl and tell her: ‘I can do it! It’s like swimming!’ My base was not perfectly round but it was not bad. It wasn’t perfectly even but it was certainly an improvement. We decided to top it. We put on a thin smear of tomato sauce and some mozzarella.

75.

When I got there, Francesco showed me where to put it. There was a point in the deep oven away from the fire, where the pizzas go when they are first put into the oven. I put the long handle deep into the oven and, feeling the heat on my arms, brought it back sharply. The pizza slid onto the floor of the oven. My first pizza was in the oven and not being burnt alive.

The missing paragraphs:

A. To put those things right, I did as Francesco had done and slapped it with the palm of my hand. This made me feel better and I slapped it again. Next, I did some twirling and the flour showered everywhere.

B. Instead, Francesco quickly made one of his own to act as a comparison. When they were done and brought from the oven, we had a tasting. The result was astonishing. Mine was tough and crunchy in places, not bad in others. His was perfectly crisply and soft everywhere.

C. Having done that, it was time to get it on to the paddle, which felt like a pole vault. With one determined shove, the pizza went on halfway. Another shove forward got it on completely but put an ugly buckle in it. I turned and headed for the oven.

D. Francesco made it look easy. He showed what to do again and I tried to take it in. The chilled dough balls, pre-weighed at 170g, were all ready in a special fridge below the work counter. The dough was sticky and Francesco worked fast. First it was dropped into a large pile of flour and then it was mixed with a small handful of polenta.

E. Clearly, the stage was all mine. I had been told to concentrate on the edges using the flat edge of my hand under my little finger. I started to work the dough and tried to stretch it. It did begin to take shape, but as soon I let it go it just went back again and didn’t get any bigger. I felt more and more eyes on me. Then the worst thing happened.

F. That was because it wasn’t so much a circle as an early map of the world. Silently, Francesco reached for his pizza paddle, scooped it up and threw it disdainfully into the red-hot stone oven, where it burnt rapidly on top of a funeral pyre of burning wood. I made up my mind that my future efforts would be good enough to be spared the death sentence.

G. I was baffled and embarrassed as it did so, but I thought I was onto something. On my next attempt, I quickly got to the shaping stage with half the pizza hanging over the edge. This was where I had gone wrong. Using only the bottom edge of my hands with my fingers working the edges, I started to do the breast stroke: fingers together, fingers apart, working and stretching. It began to work.

H. I moved nervously into position to have a go at achieving the same result myself. I scooped up a piece of dough from its snug tray. It immediately stuck to my fingers and when I threw it at the flour, it just remained stuck. I had to pull it off. The first bit is easy, or so it seems, but unless you follow the right procedure you sow the seeds of later failure.

YOUR ANSWERS (1pts each)

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|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 69. | 70. | 71. | 72. | 73. | 74. | 75. |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|

Part 4. For questions 76-85, read the following passage and choose the answer A, B, C or D which you think fits best according to the text.

OIL AGAINST CARIBOU...

They hiked over mountains and canoed along crashing Arctic rivers. They were guided by a sun that set for only an hour a night and braced by freezing winds. **[A]** When they finally made it to the log cabins of Arctic Village on Friday, their cries of joy and their dancing and singing for a moment drowned out the deep fear that drove them on their odyssey. **[B]** The 100,000-strong Gwich'in tribe's 'millennium trek' was a desperate plea for survival. One of the last tribes of native Americans to **live by subsistence**, they fear that they – and the caribou on which they depend – are about to lose a 25-year battle that could end in one last Klondike-like scramble for oil. **[C]** It is a battle that has pitched Alaska against the rest of America and the Indians and environmentalists against Britain's biggest oil company. **[D]**

The age-old conflict between development and environment has nowhere been so stark as in this fragile corner of the world. Nowhere are man's thirst for oil – and the effects of global warming – having such an impact. The remote Gwich'in community of Arctic Village, 100 miles north of the Arctic Circle and with no access by road, nestles against the southern edge of the vast Arctic National Wildlife Refuge. The refuge is the last true wilderness in North America, so abundant in wildlife it has been dubbed America's Serengeti. Here are 20 million acres of soaring snow-capped mountains, marshy coastal plains, Arctic tundra and forests of stunted trees, with no signs of man: no roads nor car parks, no visitor centres nor hiking trails.

In the short summers the tundra explodes into vibrant reds and yellows. In winter it is smothered in snow. Visitors talk about a primal landscape that takes them back to a time before man, but to the environmentalists and the Gwich'in, it is the wildlife that makes it unique. It has the only population of Alaskan polar bears that live on land; it has the near-extinct shaggy musk ox, the regal moose, grizzly bears, wolverine and lynx. The refuge is the breeding ground for 150 species of birds that migrate to the US, Asia and South America for the bitter winters, when for three months the sun does not rise and temperatures drop below minus 50 centigrade.

Above all, it is the 130,000 caribou which dominate the landscape and on which the Gwich'in depend for much of their food. Each year the caribou go on one of the last great mammal migrations on the planet, trekking from 1,000 miles away in Canada, through the 9,000ft Brooks range and swimming precariously across sweeping rivers, to the narrow coastal strip of the refuge. Here, in the calving grounds sacred to the Gwich'in, the caribou fatten up with cotton grass to get them through the Arctic winter and, protected from predators, the cows give birth. But amid the majestic scenery are a few oil seeps, a tell-tale sign of

Oil is already produced along much of the rest of the Alaskan coast but is starting to dry up. At the Prudhoe Bay field, just along from the refuge, production has fallen from two million barrels a day a decade ago to a million now. And the momentum to raid the refuge for oil, which will further promote global warming, is building. Although not all shareholders are enthusiastic, preferring money to be spent on renewable energy sources, the oil industry can count on the support of the majority Alaskans. Oil has made this once poor and punishing state rich and far more comfortable, and now accounts for 85 per cent of its economy. Anchorage, not so long ago a small, insignificant town, now boasts soaring, mirrored office blocks, and every village now has a million-dollar school. Oil has also brought many thousands of well-paid jobs, and opening up the refuge will create up to 700,000 more, and with current oil fields drying up, pressure for new jobs is intense.

For the Gwich'in, there is a far more fundamental issue. Faith Gemmill, their spokeswoman, showed me around her ancestors' cemetery, on a bend in a river overlooked by the mountains. She then declared: "This is how we have lived for thousands of years. No one has a right to take this away from us for money or greed. This is what they did to the Sioux when they killed the buffalo. When is this country going to learn they can't do that to a people?"

A. [A] **B. [B]** **C. [C]** **D. [D]**

A. travelled to gain publicity.

B. taken part in a traditional dance ritual.

78. What is meant by the phrase “live by subsistence” in the first paragraph?

B. People deal with a clash between industrial and environmental interest.

D. People suffer one of the various forms of anti-environmental activity which threaten the caribou's habitat.

A. falls within a wildlife reserve.

C. is part of an area under threat.

80. According to the article, locals and tourists

A. are struck by the diverse natural surroundings.

B. are mainly interested in birds.

C. are awed by the area's long history.

D. have different perceptions of the area.

81. The caribou are unusual in that

A. they survive in an oil field.

B. they make seasonal journeys.

C. they are considered sacred.

D. they can only eat certain grasses.

82. Greatest support for the drilling to begin comes from _____.
A. oil companies. B. the Alaskan locals. C. the unemployed. D. the Anchorage authorities
83. The writer implies that the installation at Prudhoe Bay
A. is a taste of things to come. B. is larger than it should be.
C. is without environmental impact. D. is aesthetically pleasing.
84. What point is Faith Gemmill making when she mentions the Sioux and the buffalo in the last paragraph?
A. Just as the traditional life of the Sioux depended on the survival of the buffalo, the traditional life of the Gwich'in will be destroyed if the oil company destroys the habitat of the caribou.
B. The local population will support the oil industry because drilling has brought wealth and prosperity to other Alaskan communities.
C. The Sioux are a tribe of North American Indians famed for their struggle to protect their territories and buffalo from the white settlers in the mid-nineteenth century.
D. The benefits of drilling for oil in the area where caribou graze is: the huge quantity of crude oil which lies beneath the caribou grazing ground; and the wealth which would greatly improve the quality of life for thousands of people living and working in the area.
85. Regarding the clash between the environmentalists and the oil companies, the writer's attitude can best be described as _____.
A. cynical. B. balanced. C. partisan. D. aloof.

YOUR ANSWERS

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

Part 5. The passage below consists of four paragraphs marked A-D. For questions 86-95, read the passage and do the task that follows. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided.

WINGED WINNERS AND LOSERS

Birds in Britain come under scrutiny in a massive new study, Birds Britannica. A record of the avian community in the 21st century, it reveals a continually evolving pattern. Mark Cocker, the principal author of the tome, selects some cases.

A. Red Kite

The red kite's recent rise from a mere handful to several thousands is among the great stories of modern conservation. Testimony to its flagship status is a recent Royal Society for the Protection of Birds poll which ranked it with the golden eagle and song thrush in the nation's list of favourite birds.

The dramatic spread has hinged on a reintroduction scheme at six sites in England and Scotland using kites originally taken from Spain and Sweden. The English releases began in the Chilterns in 1989 and when these had achieved a healthy population, subsequent introductions were made in Northamptonshire and Yorkshire using mainly English birds. The Scottish releases in the 1980s and 1990s have resulted in populations totalling more than 50 pairs. Altogether there are now about 3,000 kites in Britain.

The formation of a "Kite committee" by members of the British Ornithologists Club in 1903 was central to the bird's recovery. It endured for 90 years and has been described as being "without parallel in the annals of bird protection anywhere in the world."

B. Dartford Warbler

This highly-attractive bird is confined to just five Western European countries as well as the north African littoral, and has the smallest world range of any of our breeding birds. It is also a highly sedentary bird and a major cause of decline is its great susceptibility to the cold. The worst case occurred in the two successive hard winters of 1961 and 1962 when the numbers fell from 450 pairs to just 10.

Memories of this calamitous decrease, coupled with the bird's own tiny size and seeming delicacy, have cemented our sense of an overarching vulnerability. It is one of the best British examples where a species' local rarity has been assumed to equal almost constitutional weakness. Typical of our pessimism was a 1960s prediction that its breeding range would be virtually restricted to the New Forest "in the foreseeable future." There was a similar anxiety in the proposal to trap large numbers ahead of severe winter weather so that they could be safely released the following spring.

All the caution is perfectly understandable as an expression of our protective instincts towards a much-loved bird. Yet it sits oddly with the warbler's continuing rise and expansion to a population of 1,925 pairs by the year 2000. It has undoubtedly been helped by mild winters as well as the intensive management and protection of England's lowland heath. Yet the Dartford Warbler's recent history illustrates how easy it is to underestimate the resilience of a small rare bird.

C. White-tailed Eagle

It is difficult to judge which is the more exciting conservation achievement - the reintroduction of this magnificent bird or of red kites. By wingspan and weight, this the largest eagle in Europe and one of the biggest of all birds in Britain. However, if the species itself is on a grand scale, the size of the reintroduced population is tiny and the pace of increase agonizingly slow. Almost 30 years after the species was first released, there are just 23 pairs holding territory, and from 17 occupied eyries in 2001, no more than 11 young fledged.

The project involved a remarkable team effort by various UK environmental groups, as well as the Norwegian conservationists who organized the capture of the donated birds. Between 1975 and 1985, they released 82 eagles (39 males and 43 females) from a special holding area on the Inner Hebridean island of Rhum. Eight were later recovered dead, but in 1983 came the first breeding attempt.

Two years later, a pair of white-tailed eagles produced the first British-born chick in 69 years and every subsequent breeding season has seen a small incremental improvement. There is now an established breeding nucleus spread between the islands of Skye and Mull as well as the adjacent mainland, and their recent history suggests that the white-tailed eagle's increase will continue throughout north-west Scotland.

D. Spotted Flycatcher

Even the greatest fans of this lovely bird, with its mouse-grey upper parts and whitish breast and belly, would have to admit that it is rather drab. They have no more than a thin, squeaky, small song. However, spotted flycatchers compensate with enormous character.

The birds are instantly recognizable because of their large-headed, top-heavy shape that is distinctive even in silhouette, and by the habit of returning to the same perch after their agile, twisting, aerial sallies for insects.

They are adept at catching large species such as day-flying moths, butterflies, bees and wasps, whose stings they remove by thrashing the victim against the perch. Their specialized diet means that they are among the latest spring migrants to return and are now in serious decline because of half a century of pesticide use. In the past 25 years, their numbers have declined by almost 80 per cent, but they are still

sufficiently numerous (155,000 pairs) to be familiar and are often birds of large gardens, churchyards or around farm buildings.

Of which birds are the following stated?

86. On a number of occasions, fears concerning it have been expressed.

87. Its population growth is a reflection of how tough it is.

88. It is known for following a routine.

89. Its situation was improved by an initiative that has been referred to as unique.

90. There is statistical evidence to support the view that it is a very popular bird.

91. It can easily identified by its outline.

92. A common perception of it has proved inaccurate.

93. Growth in its number has been much more gradual than desired.

94. There is reason to believe that its progress in a particular region will be maintained.

95. Measures taken in the running of a certain type of countryside have assisted in the growth of it population.

YOUR ANSWERS (1pts each)

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

III. WRITING (5.0 points)

PART 1: Read the following extract and use your own words to summarise it. Your summary should be between 120 and 150 words.

Very few people in the modern world obtain their food supply by hunting and gathering in the natural environment surrounding their homes. This method of harvesting from nature's provision, however, is not only the oldest known subsistence strategy but also the one that has been practiced continuously in some parts of the world for at least the last two million years. It was, indeed, the only way to obtain food until rudimentary farming and very crude methods for the domestication of animals were introduced about 10,000 years ago.

Because hunter-gatherers have fared poorly in comparison with their agricultural cousins, their numbers have dwindled, and they have been forced to live in the marginal wastelands. In higher latitudes, the shorter growing season has restricted the availability of plant life. Such conditions have caused a greater dependence on hunting and, along the coasts and waterways, on fishing. The abundance of vegetation in the lower latitudes of the tropics, on the other hand, has provided a greater opportunity for gathering a variety of plants. In short, the environmental differences have restricted the diet and have limited possibilities for the development of subsistence societies.

Contemporary hunter-gatherers may help us understand our prehistoric ancestors. We know from observation of modern hunter-gatherers in both Africa and Alaska that a society based on hunting and

Some people think that the teenage years are the happiest times of most people's lives. Others think that adult life brings more happiness, in spite of greater responsibilities.

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

YOUR ANSWERS

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(You may write overleaf if you need more space.)

---HÉT---