

Môn thi: TIẾNG ANH- KHỐI 11

Thời gian: 180 phút (không kể thời gian giao đề)

Đề thi có 20 trang

SỐ PHÁCH

- Thí sinh không được sử dụng tài liệu kể cả từ điển.
- Giám thị không giải thích gì thêm

Lưu ý: Thí sinh làm bài trên tờ giấy thi

I. LISTENING (50 points)

Part 1. Listen to a piece of news and fill in the gaps using no more than ONE WORD for each blank.

(20 pts)

About Nanotechnology

- It is a study on the scale of nanometer
- The development in nanotechnology is the result of a new type of 1.
- People are worried that nanotech products are 2.

Food and household

- The availability of 3. in our diet (e.g. in potatoes) is great improved
- The packaging cost of 4. is particularly reduced
- Nanotechnology can increase the 5. of food.
- Nanotechnology can be used to make new types of furniture.
- The efficiency of 6. is increased

Health and medicine

- Nanotubes allow more 7. to enter veins
- As the most popular material, 8. is used to kill bacteria
- Nanotechnology is also helpful in 9. loss program

Cosmetic

- Nanoparticles protect skin from the 10.
- A help to improve the ability against aging
- Nanotechnology helps to deliver effective elements to the skin.

Your answer

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

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

Part 2.: Listen to a lecture about population growth and answer each of the following questions with NO MORE THAN TWO words and / or numbers. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided. (10 points)

11. What is defined as the number of children born per 1000 people per year?

12. Was the fertility rate in the UK higher or lower twenty years ago than it is now?

13. What country in the UK has the highest fertility rate?

14. What proportion of women in their mid-forties do not have children nowadays?

15. What do French couples who have eight children receive?

Your answer

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

Part 3. For questions 16-20, listen to a talk about computer virus and decide whether these statements are True (T) or False (F), or Not Given (NG). Write your answers in the space provided. (10 points)

16. The speaker compares a computer virus to a biological organism.

17. The proliferation of computer virus coincides with the release of Core Wars

18. The speaker says that computer viruses are picked up because they can be sold with commercial software.

19. The worst aspect of a Trojan horse virus is its capacity to perform operations in your name.

20. The speaker feels that computer viruses can be avoided.

Your answer

16.	17.	18.	19.	20.
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Part 4. You will hear an interview in which two writers called Andrew Phillipson and Ros Clare, who have both written self-help books, talk about their work. For questions 21-25, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which fits best according to what you hear.

21. What does Ros say about people who are old enough to remember the days before the Internet?

- A. The Internet causes them more serious problems.
- B. They are not so well-equipped to solve their problems.
- C. They quickly lost interest in using it for certain things.
- D. It briefly took their minds off some of their problems.

22. Andrew's point about self-help books is that _____

- A. it is easier to convey useful information in book form.
- B. people trust books more than they trust websites.
- C. finding a reputable publisher is becoming increasingly difficult.
- D. authors need to have a website if they have a book in print.

23. What does Ros suggest about the problem of alienation?

- A. The old advice was not very effective.
- B. People do not recognise that they are suffering.
- C. It is a product of the technological age.
- D. It is an example of a problem solved by technology.

24. On the subject of social networking, Ros and Andrew agree that it leads to _____

- A. an unreal sense of belonging to a community.
- B. a distrust of serious relationships.
- C. an inability to think deeply about subjects.
- D. increased exposure to less intelligent people.

25. In his book, The best there is, Andrew hopes to show people how to _____

- A. excel in everything they do.
- B. model their personalities on others.
- C. develop a more positive outlook.
- D. make the most of their sporting or artistic talents.

Your answer

21.	22.	23.	24.	25.
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

II. LEXICO-GRAMMAR (50 points)

Part 1. Choose the answer A, B, C or D that best completes each of the following sentence. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes. (20 pts)

1. We are not known _____ at all; and as we grow, we feel a progress lack of individual personality.
A. gruelingly B. severally C. expensively D. brusquely
2. The blue sundress set _____ her long blonde hair.
A. up B. off C. forth D. in
3. His poor handling of the business _____ on negligence.
A. neared B. edged C. approached D. bordered
4. Brain cancer requires _____ treatment such as surgery.
A. aggressive B. confrontation C. malignant D. rigorous
5. If we _____ over the details, we'll never finish filming this episode by today.
A. niggle B. discuss C. huddle D. mob
6. Last weekend, _____ nothing to watch on television, we sang karaoke together.
A. there being B. there having C. having had D. being
7. I didn't really want to go to the party, but I thought I'd better put _____ an appearance.
A. away B. in C. off D. on
8. The upper branches of the tallest trees produce more leaves _____ other branches.
A. than do B. than have C. than they do D. than it does
9. Given that Mary is an _____ liar, you must take what she says with a small grain of salt.
A. incorrigible B. incurable C. irredeemable D. irremediable
10. In geometry, an ellipse may be defined as the locus of all points _____ distances from two fixed points is constant.
A. the sum of whose B. of which the sum C. whose sum of D. which the sum of
11. In _____ of cultural legacy, more museums have been erected and several campaigns have been launched into raising citizen's awareness.
A. facilitation B. furtherance C. promotion D. keeping

12. These graduates are considered to be the _____ of the crop and can get jobs wherever they want to.
 A. wheat B. milk C. cream D. caviar
13. A new generation of performers, _____ those who by now had become household name, honed their skills before following the same path onto television.
 A. no less talented than B. together with talented with
 C. along with talented with D. having been more talented with
14. A new government report delivers _____ warnings about climate change and its impacts on the planet.
 A. ominous B. dire C. fateful D. acute
15. Despite the harsh flow of the stream, she _____ her way through the water.
 A. powered B. struck C. directed D. scrambled
16. A large proportion of the households in this area is _____ to the internet thanks to a generous foreign donor.
 A. linked with B. wired up C. hooked up D. crossed with
17. Facebook's shares are _____ after the company launched a new Instagram feature that will compete with TikTok in the US.
 A. holding her thumb B. on high skies
 C. Coming up roses D. on a tear
18. He _____ safety goggles, but he wasn't and, as a result, the hot steel badly damaged his eyes.
 A. could have been wearing B. must have been wearing
 C. should be wearing D. ought to have been wearing
19. Unlike his friends who also rose to stardom when they were still teenagers, Andy didn't have any _____ but became even more modest.
 A. airs and graces B. beer and skittles
 C. cock and bull D. nudge and wink
20. The spokesperson said the information campaign was a _____ to hide the most regressive tax in history.
 A. red tape B. fig leaf C. book cover D. witch cloak

Part 2. Give the correct form of the word in capital in the following sentences

1. Many students consider coding as an utterly _____ language distinct from human language in general. (SCRUTINY)
2. Snow and ice have left many roads _____, and motorists are warned to drive slowly. (TRICK)

3. Using _____ steel in construction may help you save money at first but will end up costing you more when the building degrades. (GRADE).
4. Looking at the number of typos in this article, I am sure you have skipped the _____ stage again. (READ)
5. He suffers from Parkinson's disease and has occasionally experienced _____. (BLACK).
6. The conflict relating to border delineation between the two countries has led to the _____ of their diplomatic relation. (SEVER)
7. Mining and other industrial activities destroy this area and turn it into a desolate _____. (MOON)
8. Many FMVs were produced using this web service, which allows people to create _____ of movies by combining scenes from various films. (MASH)
9. The factory provides a real _____ for many unskilled rural women in poverty. (LIFE)
10. Much of the financial support for people living in the flooded regions came from _____ of citizens from all over Vietnam. (BENEFIT)

Your answer:

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

III. READING (50 points)

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

Since retail sales of our new product line have fallen (1) _____ in the last few weeks, we are going to ask our customers to complete feedback forms to see why this is happening. I'd particularly like to know if our marketing (2) _____ has been alienating our (3) _____ customers. In all (4) _____, it is the result of a general economic dip but we need to make sure as several customers have (5) _____ objections about the (6) _____ campaign we've been running. (7) _____ mind that the campaign has been successful in attracting new customers, I do not want to lose long-term ones, some of whom I am (8) _____ certain are already looking for alternative products. In fact, social media these days can (9) _____ a great risk to a company's reputation as it is very easy for one person (10) _____ themselves, to tell the world about a company's failings.

- | | | | | |
|---|----------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1 | A. relatively | B. fairly | C. slightly | D. reasonably |
| 2 | A. placement | B. technique | C. launch | D. strategy |
| 3 | A. loyal | B. devoted | C. dependable | D. responsible |
| 4 | A. possibility | B. likelihood | C. prospects | D. luck |

- 5 A. put B. posed C. raised D. realised
 6 A. advertising B. promoting C. selling D. publicising
 7 A. Don't B. Never C. Forever D. Doesn't
 8 A. adequately B. effectively C. pretty D. greatly
 9 A. give B. pose C. make D. offer
 10 A. as B. for C. by D. with

Your answer:

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

(Gold Advanced Progress Test 3)

Part 2. Read the following text and fill in the blank with ONE suitable word. Write your answers in corresponding numbered boxes.

Hats were once necessary to human life. They provided (1) _____ from both enemies and the elements and were also ornaments, with ceremonial functions. The head is the (2) _____ of intelligence, the source of speech, and the object of our glances. By wearing a hat, you (3) _____ a frame around your personality and so cross the threshold from private to public, engaging with strangers on conventional (4) _____. The wearing of hats was, therefore, an important part of our ancestors' attempt to create a public realm in which people could be correctly dressed and part of the social fabric. The hat was a form of good manners, a way of recognising others by putting a lid on the self. In many cultures, hats, and the conventions associated with them, are words in a complex (5) _____, and learning their grammar is a part of growing up. But in common with most uniforms, such conventions are (6) _____ and, therefore, also divisive. The language of hats is, rather like the foreign tongue, something which confirms the strangeness of the invading tribe. One (7) _____ may be the ubiquitous baseball cap. Although it often (8) _____ the logo of some multinational firm, this globalised head (9) _____ appears strictly meaningless, a fashion item. But is it? The baseball cap, along with fast food and modern architecture, is now conquering the world. What's more, it forms part of the (10) _____ of youth, and increasingly these days only a courageous young person would choose any other form of headgear, wouldn't they?

Your answers:

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

Part 3: Read the following passage and choose the best answer (A, B, C or D) according to the text. Write your answers (A, B, C or D) in the corresponding numbered boxes (15pts).

From the article "Against the Undertow: Language-Minority Education Policy and Politics in the 'Age of Accountability'" by Terrence G Wiley and Wayne E. Wright

Language diversity has always been part of the national demographic landscape of the United States. At the time of the first census in 1790, about 25% of the population spoke languages other than English (Lepore, 2002). Thus, there was a diverse pool of native speakers of other languages at the time of the founding of the republic. Today, nationwide, school districts have reported more than 400 languages spoken by language-minority students classified as limited English proficient (LEP) students (Kindler, 2002). Between 1991 and 2002, total K-12 student enrollment rose only 12%, whereas LEP student enrollment increased 95% during this same time period (National Clearinghouse for English Language Acquisition, 2002b). This rapid increase and changing demographics has intensified the long debate over the best way to educate language-minority students.

Historically, many groups attempted to maintain their native languages even as they learned English, and for a time, some were able to do so with relatively little resistance until a wave of xenophobia swept the country during World War 1 (Kloss, 1977/1998). Other groups, Africans, and Native Americans encountered repressive politics much earlier. During the 1960s, a more tolerant policy climate emerged. However, for the past two decades there has been a steady undertow of resistance to bilingualism and bilingual education. This article provides historical background and analyzes contemporary trends in language-minority education within the context of the recent national push for accountability, which typically takes the form of high-stakes testing.

The origins of persistent themes regarding the popular antagonisms toward bilingual education and the prescribed panaceas of "English immersion" and high-stakes testing in English need to be scrutinized. As background to the contemporary context, we briefly discuss the history of language politics in the United States and the ideological underpinnings of the dominant monolingual English ideology. We analyze the recent attacks on bilingual education for what this attack represents for educational policy within a multilingual society such as the United States. We emphasize multilingual because most discussions of language policy are framed as if monolingualism were part of our heritage from which we are now drifting. Framing the language policy issues in this way masks both the historical and contemporary reality and positions non-English language diversity as an abnormality that must be cured. Contrary to the steady flow of disinformation, we begin with the premise that even as English has historically been the dominant language in the United States since the colonial era, language diversity has always been a fact of life. Thus,

efforts to deny that reality represent a "malady of mind" (Blaut, 1993) that has resulted in either restrictionist or repressive language policies for minorities.

As more states ponder imposing restrictions on languages of instruction other than English-as California, Arizona, and Massachusetts have recently done-it is useful to highlight several questions related to the history of language politics and language planning in the United States. Educational language planning is frequently portrayed as an attempt to solve the language problems of the minority. Nevertheless, the historical record indicates that schools have generally failed to meet the needs of language-minority students (Deschenes, Cuban, & Tyack, 2001) and that the endeavor to plan language behavior by forcing a rapid shift to English has often been a source of language problems that has resulted in the denial of language rights and hindered linguistic access to educational, social, economic, and political benefits even as the promoters of English immersion claim the opposite.

The dominance of English was established under the British during the colonial period, not by official decree but through language status achievement, that is, through "the legitimization of a government's decisions regarding acceptable language for those who are to carry out the political, economic, and social affairs of the political process" (Heath, 1976, p.51). English achieved dominance as a result of the political and socioeconomic trade between England and colonial administrators, colonists, and traders. Other languages coexisted with English in the colonies with notable exceptions. Enslaved Africans were prohibited from using their native tongues for fear that it would facilitate resistance or rebellion. From the 1740s forward, southern colonies simultaneously institutionalized "compulsory ignorance" laws that prohibited those enslaved from acquiring English literacy for similar reasons. These restrictive slave codes were carried forward as the former southern colonies became states of the newly United States and remained in force until the end of the Civil War in 1865 (Weinberg, 1977/1995). Thus, the very first formal language policies were restrictive with the explicit purpose of promoting social control.

1. What is the primary purpose of including the statistic from the 1790 census in the introductory paragraph?

To explain how colonizing the US eradicated language diversity

To show concrete evidence that language diversity in the US is not a new phenomenon

To note that before that time, there was no measure of language diversity in the US

To demonstrate that census data can be inaccurate

2. The article compares two sets of statistics from the years 1991-2002, increases in K-12 enrollment and increases in LEP students, to highlight.

That the two numbers, while often cited in research, are insignificant

That while many people with school-age children immigrated to the US during this time, an equal amount

left the country as well

C) That language diversity had no impact on US student enrollment during this time

D) That while the total amount of students enrolled in US schools may have grown slowly, the amount of those students who were LEP increased dramatically

3. According to the second paragraph, many groups maintained their native languages without resistance into the 20th century EXCEPT _____.

A) Native Americans and African Americans

B) Irish Americans and African Americans

C) Mexican Americans and Native Americans

D) Native Americans and Dutch Americans

4. Why is the word "undertow" emphasized in the second paragraph?

A) To explain how certain groups continued to carry their native languages with them despite the opposition from those against language diversity

B) To show the secretive and sneaky nature of those opposed to language diversity

C) To call attention to the ebb and flow of language resistance during the 20th century, experiencing periods of both rest and extremism

D) To explain that, while many groups tried to maintain their native languages, many gave in to social and political pressure to use only English

5. What is the best way to describe the function of the third paragraph in this excerpt?

A) The paragraph provides its primary thesis as well an outline of the article's main points

B) The paragraph is an unnecessary and irrelevant inclusion

C) The paragraph serves to reveal the conclusions of the article before detailing the data

D) The paragraph firmly establishes the article's stance against language diversity

6. What is the best summary of why the phrase "multilingualism" is emphasized in the third paragraph?

A) Language repression stems from the US's unwillingness to recognize the languages of its foreign allies

B) Because language is constantly changing and often goes through multiple phases over time

C) The authors firmly believe that speaking more than one language gives students a substantial benefit in higher education.

D) Language policy discussions often assumes that the US has a monolingual history, which is untrue and poses language diversity as threatening

7. Phrases such as "prescribed panaceas" and "malady of the mind" are used in the third paragraph to_____.

- A) Defend the point that the US must standardize its language education or there will be severe results
- B) Point out that language is as much a physical process as an intellectual one
- C) Illustrate how certain opponents of language diversity equate multilingual education with a kind of national disease
- D) Demonstrate how the stress of learning multiple languages can make students ill

8. According to the fourth paragraph, all of the following are potential negatives of rapid English immersion EXCEPT _____.

- A) It can lead to a denial of language rights for particular groups
- B) Students become more familiar with conversational expressions and dialect
- C) It can prevent access to certain benefits that are always available to fluent speakers
- D) It can promote feelings of alienation among groups that are already in a minority status

9. The best alternate definition of "language status achievement" is _____.

- A) When enough scholarly work has been produced in a language, it is officially recognized
- B) Those who are in power socially and economically determine the status of a language
- C) Languages fall into a hierarchy depending upon the numbers of populations that speak them
- D) The position of a language in which no others may coexist with it

10. From the context of the final paragraph, what does "compulsory ignorance" mean?

- A) Populations at the time were required only to obtain a certain low level of education
- B) Slave populations were compelled to only speak in their native languages and not learn English
- C) That slaves were forcibly prevented from developing their native language skills out of fear that they would gain power
- D) Slave owners would not punish slaves who did not wish to learn and speak only English

Your answers:

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

(TOEFL Practice Test)

Part 4: Read the passage and do the tasks that follow. (10 pt)

Choose the correct headings for paragraphs A-F from the list of headings below. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes.

A The health benefit of legumes has been widely known for centuries. Also known as pulses or, more commonly, beans, they belong to an extremely large category of vegetables, containing over 13,000 species. Only grains supply more calories and protein to the world's population. Today, agricultural researchers and

scientists are experimenting with varieties of legumes easier to harvest, more resistant to disease, and yield better crops.

B Beans are often referred to as “the poor person’s meat”, but this label is unfair – considering the health benefits of legumes, they should really be called “the healthy alternative to meat”. Beans contain a rich and varied supply of nutritional substances, which are vital for keeping in good health. Diets rich in beans are used to help with a variety of health issues including lowering cholesterol levels, improving blood sugar control in diabetics, reducing the risk of many cancers, lowering the risk of heart disease, and lowering blood pressure. Beans are a good source of protein but are often considered to be an “incomplete” protein as they lack the essential amino acids that we need to complete our diet. Foods from animals, on the other hand, contain protein and amino acids. However, many cultures combine beans with grains to form a complete protein that is a high-quality substitute for meat – rice and soya in Japan, corn and beans in Mexico, rice and lentils in the Middle East. Beans are also a good source of fiber, giving the consumer between 5 and 8.6 grams of fiber per 100 grams eaten. Fiber is an important ingredient in a healthy diet with great benefits to our digestive system and in reducing cholesterol levels, which in turn reduces our risk of heart disease. Fiber also helps us to feel full and control our appetite.

C Why is it important to substitute meat as much as possible? First of all, because of the health implications – red meat in particular has a high-fat content. Secondly, antibiotics and other chemicals are used in the raising of poultry and cattle. Thirdly, the cost to the environment is much greater in raising cattle than it is in growing crops. To produce a kilogram of beef, farmers need to feed to cow 15 kilograms of grain and a further 30 kilograms of forage.

D Little wonder then that legumes have been used from ancient times. According to Trevor Brice in *Life and Society in the Hittite World*, the Hittites, an ancient people living in Anatolia from the eighteenth century BC, ate a wide variety of legumes including peas, beans, faba beans, chickpeas, and lentils. And in ancient Egypt, Ramses II is known to have offered 11,998 jars of beans to the god of the Nile. Archaeologists have found the remains of legumes on land beneath Lake Assad in Syria dating back to 8000BC and astonishingly, a 4,000-year-old lentil seed found during an excavation in Turkey has been germinated, allowing scientists to compare the ancient variety with the organic and genetically engineered varieties of today. Professor Nejat Bilgen from Dumlupinar University, who led the archaeological team, said that the lentils were found in a container dating from the Bronze Age. The plant grown from the ancient lentil was found to be “pretty weak” in comparison with modern varieties.

E Modern agricultural research has tended to focus on grain production, breeding new varieties of wheat and other crops rather than improving the varieties of legumes, which can suffer from low yields and unstable harvests. For this reason, farmers started to abandon them in favor of more dependable crops, which

had had the benefits of scientific improvement. Recently, scientists have returned to legumes to identify desirable characteristics such as height, good crop production, and resistance to pests in order to cross different plants with each other and produce a new, improved variety. Using pests in order to cross different plants with each other and produce a new, improved variety. Using traditional breeding methods, agricultural scientists are transforming the faba bean into a variety that is easier to grow. Traditional varieties are undependable as they rely on insects to pollinate them. But faba bean types that can self-fertilize naturally were discovered, and this gene is being bred into new varieties. Other faba bean varieties have been found to produce higher yields or shorter crops. Faba bean plants end in a lower – this means that more of the plant’s energy is transformed into producing beans instead of unusable foliage,

F With the new varieties, farmers in some regions are achieving a marked rise in production – between 10% to 20% improvement. Scientists have also managed to develop a commercial faba bean able to resist the parasitic weed Orobanche, which has been known to destroy whole fields of the crop. The future of legumes and the farmers who grow them is becoming brighter. Legumes are an important source of nourishment for humans and also for the soil: the beans take nitrogen directly from the atmosphere and fix it into the soil to provide nutrients for other crops and save the farmers the cost of artificial fertilizer. Making legumes a profitable crop for the future may prove an essential factor in feeding growing populations.

Choose the correct headings for paragraphs A-F from the list of heading below.

List of headings	
i Improvements to faba bean farming	1. Paragraph A _____
ii Increasing productivity to secure the future of legume farming	2. Paragraph B _____
iii The importance of legumes	3. Paragraph C _____
iv The nutritional value of legumes	4. Paragraph D _____
v The effect of farming on the environment	Paragraph E-i
vi Legumes in the diet of ancient peoples	5. Paragraph F _____
vii The importance of reducing meat consumption	
viii Archaeological discoveries	

***Do the following statements agree with the views of the writer in Reading Passage? In boxes 6-10, write YES if the statement agrees with the views of the writer
NO if the statement contradicts the views of the writer
NOT GIVEN if it is impossible to say what the writer thinks about this***

6. Legumes are second to grains in providing people with calories and protein.

7. Beans can help to cure heart disease.
8. Scientists have the opportunity to see how similar modern and ancient lentil plants are.
9. Agricultural scientists are making the faba bean easier to grow in dry areas.
10. New varieties of faba bean can destroy parasitic weeds.

Your answers:

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

(<https://www.ieltsututor.me/blog/ielts-reading-progressive-test>)

Part 5: You are going to read a magazine article in which five commentators discuss space exploration. For questions 1-10, select the commentator (A-E). The commentators may be selected more than once.

Which commentator makes the following statement?

1. Space research policy should not be informed by public opinion
2. Most of the work done by space programmes does not receive the recognition it deserves.
3. The success of space programmes is difficult to quantify.
4. Too much importance is attached to economic factors when planning space projects.
5. Breakthroughs in technology are often the result of support from the private sector.
6. Policy makers are increasingly conscious of public opinion when making budgetary decisions.
7. Some of the benefits created by space exploration are long-term propositions.
8. It is difficult to overlook the environmental damage that space exploration causes.
9. Business opportunities in space are, to a certain extent, limited by financial considerations
10. There is scope for space exploration to involve both commercial and scientific purposes.

Space Exploration

What is to be gained from space research? We've asked five experts to share their views on the implications of space exploration.

Commentator A

Concerns about the growing role that private companies are playing in space exploration are misguided. In reality, the corporate world has always been at the forefront of scientific innovation. Most of the technology we rely on in our daily lives would never have been developed in the first place without an economic impetus driving innovation. I see no reason why private companies should not invest in space programmes, assuming that this does not lead to a conflict of ethical interest on the part of scientists, or interferes with the mission of the programmes. Nevertheless, the International Space Station is an important symbol of how

nations can and should cooperate for the benefit of scientific endeavor and, ultimately, humanity. The work conducted there should take precedence over projects commissioned by commercial enterprises

Commentator B

Space research is often sensationalized by the media for the sake of dramatic headlines.

Frustratingly, this leads to inaccurate reporting about serious academic research. While the media is preoccupied with the existence of alien life, mundane (but far more vital) research that forms the main body of work in space is ignored. The vast majority of research conducted on the International Space Station has direct implications for our planet, like the search for mineral resources, or atmospheric research. There is a danger that media circulation of myths and half-truths could sway public opinion against space exploration altogether. In the current climate, in which governments have to account for every single public expenditure, politicians are incredibly sensitive to any claims that they are wasting public money. If funding for essential scientific research is put in jeopardy as a result of such apparent waste, the whole world would suffer

Commentator C

Intellectual curiosity spurs scientists to push the boundaries of human knowledge, which is to be applauded. From an academic viewpoint, the milestones reached over the past two decades in the field of space exploration are incredible and justifiably celebrated.

Yet, for every achievement, there is also a compromise to be made. Regarding space exploration, there is always an environmental price to be paid. While missions into space expand our knowledge about threats to our planet, they also actively contribute to environmental problems here on Earth, mainly through their vast consumption of fossil fuels. Whether this is a price worth paying for the advancement of scientific knowledge is hard to know, but unless these missions can reduce their emissions, enthusiasm for them will decline

Commentator D

Public interest in space exploration is heartening to see, and it is right that space programmes that involve public funding come under close scrutiny. Providing that it doesn't determine or alter the decisions space agencies take while planning their programmes, public debate of and engagement in scientific matters should in fact be encouraged. The real issue we are facing now is that, when the financial stakes are so high, this interferes with the aims of space programmes. This unfortunately puts significant constraints on the types of research space agencies can conduct, especially when the most worthwhile projects cannot be evaluated in terms of simple, measurable outcomes. While corporate sponsorship is touted as a viable alternative to government funding, this will inevitably harm the integrity of space programmes. Science should not be at the mercy of market forces.

Commentator E

Space travel is generally discussed in relation to its scientific possibilities, but increasingly, there are economic opportunities to be explored. For instance, commercial space tourism is still in its infancy. but there is undeniable interest in it despite the prohibitively high costs involved. As the technology develops, it will gradually become more affordable and, therefore, a viable option for a greater proportion of people. However, investors hoping to make immediate profits from space travel are advised to consider alternative ventures. A more lucrative option in the immediate term is in the removal of space junk'. Incredibly, space exploration causes vast amounts of debris, in the form of satellites that have fallen out of orbit and detritus from space vehicles. As this problem becomes increasingly pressing, demand for enterprising firms that can resolve this issue is growing.

Your answers:

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

(Prosperity education CAE Practice Tests)

IV. WRITING (50 points)

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

For many years, the preferred option for refuse disposal in Britain has been the landfill. In fact, the UK, more than any other European country, makes use of landfills to get rid of its biodegradable waste. However, problems have arisen with this method and alternative solutions have had to be researched.

One of the biggest drawbacks to landfills is the cost. In the past this was not the case as land was plentiful and cheap with abandoned quarries and mines often being utilized. But by 2015, since space for approved and licensed landfills will have run out, viable alternatives to waste disposal have to be found. Another disadvantage is the environmental impact made by the acids and hazardous chemicals that are leaked from the landfills. Older sites depended on these substances being diluted naturally by rain but this often did not occur and surrounding agricultural land was affected and livestock poisoned. Nowadays, more modern landfills use liners within the pits to contain any dangerous material and the liquid is then collected, treated and discharged within the site itself. But perhaps the most apparent annoyance for the general public living in the immediate vicinity of the landfill is the nuisance that results from the traffic, the noise, the dust and the unpleasant odors emanating from the site. Although no risks to human health have been verified, symptoms such as headaches, drowsiness and exhaustion have been reported by people living close to landfills. These may have been caused by toxic emissions from the site but they may be connected to the impact that living next to the sites can have on stress and anxiety.

Your answer

.....

.....

.....

.....

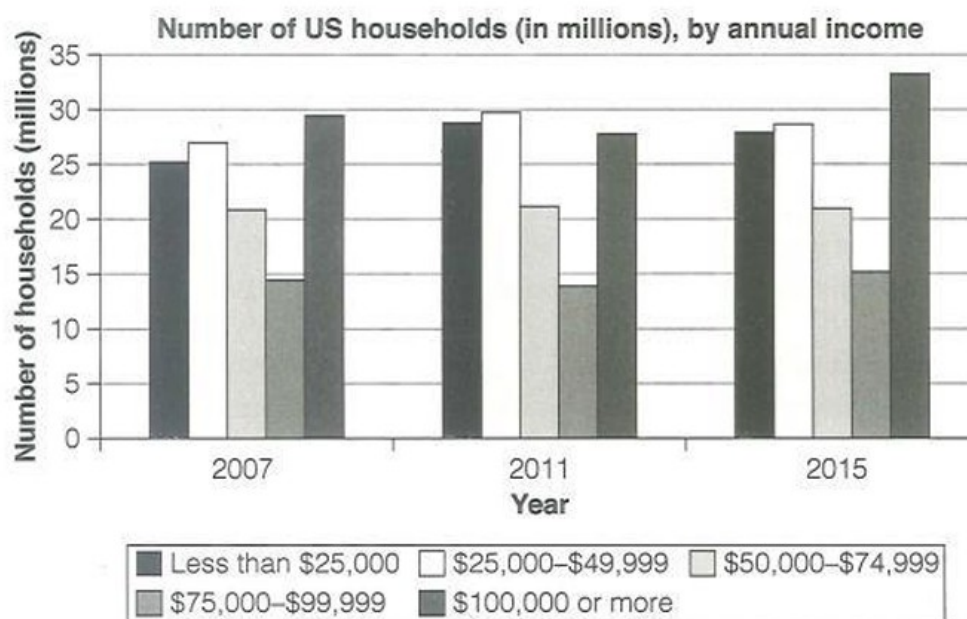
.....

.....

.....

Part 2: Chart description (15 points)

The chart below shows the number of households in the US by their annual income in 2007, 2011 and 2015. Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features and make comparisons where relevant. Write at least 150 words



Your answer

.....

.....

THE END

