

I. LISTENING (10 x 0.2 = 2.0 pts.)

PART 1. You will hear a radio discussion between an interviewer and two journalists.

Listen and CIRCLE the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

Question 1: What is the main point of the anecdote that Jeff tells?

- A. **The young seem to lack social skills.**
- B. It's an all too familiar sight these days.
- C. It's the same thing as using your phone in the theater.
- D. They are no better than internet trolls.

Question 2: What does Jeff say about the "death of deference"?

- A. People no longer care what others think of them.
- B. Teenagers didn't want their behaviour to be disapproved of.
- C. **For the most part it had positive effects on society.**
- D. It made people disrespect those in authority.

Question 3: What does Laura imply about teenage behaviour?

- A. There's nothing that can be done about it.
- B. **That it's not entirely their fault.**
- C. It's worse nowadays than previously.
- D. They are not taught how to behave.

Question 4: How does Jeff respond to Laura's opinion of teenagers?

- A. He believes it is all their fault.
- B. He thinks they are not properly brought up.
- C. **Those in charge of children should take responsibility.**
- D. He thinks she is just making excuses for bad behaviour.

Question 5: Both Jeff and Laura seem to agree that

- A. a little bit of rudeness is a good thing.
- B. parents don't teach their children how to converse.
- C. the young don't understand adult conversation.
- D. **the art of conversation has declined.**

(Adapted from Cambridge CAE Practice Test)

PART 2. You will hear part of an interview with a man called Ewan Richardson, who is trying to persuade people to use less paper. Listen and fill in the blanks with the missing words.

Every year, the average UK citizen uses about **(1)** _____ of paper. Most of the world's paper comes from very **(2)** _____ forests. The production of paper causes terrible **(3)** _____ in some places. The destruction of the forests is a much bigger cause of global warming than **(4)** _____. Ewan says that there are already paper recycling bins in many **(5)** _____. You can use less paper by avoiding unnecessary printing when you are studying or working.

(Adapted from FCE Trainer)

- 1. 250 kg/kilogram(s)/kilogramme(s)/kilos/k
- 3. pollution

- 4. air travel

- 2. old/ancient
- 5. schools

II. LEXICO-GRAMMAR (10 x 0.1 = 1.0 pt.)

Choose the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation.

Question 1: A. exacerbate B. exasperate C. expostulate D. exonerate

Choose the word which differs from the other three in the position of primary stress.

Question 2: A. benevolent B. commensurate C. meritorious D. obsequious

Choose letter A, B, C or D to indicate the underlined word(s) that needs correcting.

Question 3: In today's competitive job market, one needs to acquire enhanced IT skills to remain relevant and improve their employment.

A. competitive B. enhanced C. relevant D. employment

Choose letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

Question 4: _____ a huge crowd at the Soobin Hoang Son concert whenever he puts on a show.

A. There is bound to be B. There is bound being

C. It is bound to be D. It is bound being

Question 5: John is talking to Jenny about countries:

- John: "I think China is the largest country in the world."

- Jenny: _____ Mr. Rohn told us it is Russia, not China."

A. That's absolutely correct! B. I can see your point there.

C. Nothing is more reasonable than that. D. Well, I do not think so.

Question 6: Professor Hawking is an extremely intelligent and _____ scientist that has made many break-through discoveries.

A. inconsiderate B. inconsiderable C. ingenious D. ingenuous

Question 7: People who often take part in charity activities are definitely _____.

A. movers and shakers B. sour grapes

C. an old flame D. the salt of the earth

Question 8: Despite being very kind-hearted, the way she talks often _____ people off.

A. puts B. lays C. writes D. kicks

Question 9: The new tax _____ on beers and liquors will deter people from drinking.

A. pressed B. imposed C. thrown D. levelled

Question 10: _____, Open AI can generate an animated video with realistic effects and audio.

A. The prompt fed to the machine B. The prompt is fed to the machine

C. The prompt feeding to the machine D. Once the prompt was fed to the machine

III. CLOZE TEXT (5x 0.2 = 1.0 pt.)

Fill in each blank with ONE word to complete the passage.

THE IMPORTANCE OF KRILL

Krill are small, shrimp-like animals that only grow to around 5cm into length, yet are one of the most important species on the planet. They may appear to be a relatively insignificant sea creature. However, their position at the **(1)** _____ of the food chain of hundreds of larger organisms has led to them being described as the fuel that runs the engine of marine ecosystems worldwide. There are 85 known species of krill, amongst the most important of **(2)** _____ are Antarctic krill. Intriguingly, they congregate in such large numbers at certain times of year that they are clearly visible **(3)** _____ space. Krill form a critical part of the diets of many birds, fish and whales, but are themselves mainly **(4)** _____. They feed on microscopic plants called algae that float near the surface of the ocean. Recent scientific studies suggests that krill numbers have fallen dramatically **(5)** _____ the 1970s, perhaps by as much as 80 percent. Should krill populations fall further, then all the animals that are dependent on them will also be in serious trouble.

(Adapted from *Formula C1 Exam Trainer*)

1. bottom

2. which

3. from
5. since

4. herbivorous/herbivores

IV. WORD FORM (4 x 0.1 = 0.4 pt.)

Write the correct form of each bracketed word.

The Higher They Climb, the Harder They Fall

Lance Armstrong was the embodiment of ambition and fierce determination in the face of incredible odds. He fought and beat cancer, then went on to win the Tour de France an incredible seven times straight. But was he really such a magnificent athlete or was there something murky behind his spectacular success? **(1. initiate)** _____, many Armstrong supporters pointed out that during his seven Tour de France victories, he was the most drug-tested athlete in the world, and that he never tested positive. But cycling is rife with banned performance-enhancing drugs, and many cyclists who never failed a drug test have gone on to admit their guilt later. Some people believe Armstrong did, in fact, return positive results, but was protected by various cycling **(2. body)** _____ so as not to ruin the image of the sport. It cannot be forgotten that Armstrong's amazing journey from near death to sporting triumph had created a whole new generation of cycling enthusiasts. Although he was never caught **(3. hand)** _____, the World Anti-Doping Agency had no choice but to strip him of all his titles. Forced to publicly apologize to his cancer support organization, he then confessed to doping in an interview with Oprah Winfrey, though he refrained from revealing his methods. From the height of fame, Armstrong is now in the depths of **(4. famous)** _____

(Adapted from *Close Up C1*)

1. initially
2. bodies
3. red-handed
4. infamy/infamies

V. READING (2.6 pts.)

PART 1. Read the following advertisement and announcement and CIRCLE the correct option that best fits each of the numbered blanks. (6 x 0.1 = 0.6pt.)

NEW WINDSCREEN COMING!!

We, as car manufacturers, have been constantly coming up with new and innovative ways to meet your expectations of being digitally connected at all times. Our old car windscreen, which has traditionally been used for observation only, can now be transformed into a source of information. We are excited to announce that the holograms appearing on our new windscreen WS0531 will give you details of restaurants, shops or historic **(1)** _____ or it can be used as an alternative to GPS systems that already exist. This revolutionary feature can be accessed simply with a wave of your hand.

Undeniably, we know you may be concerned about safety issues. Using an interactive windscreen while the car is stationary is fine but at speed, it's another story. However, we can assure you that our holograms are completely non-intrusive, so such risks are minimized. Our products could indeed be used to alert drivers to **(2)** _____ in the road ahead.

The new windscreen WS0531 is available at our brick-and-mortar store on 46 John Lenon street, Orange district at a reduced price, 50% off, **(3)** _____ for the first 100 customers. Come and buy now!

(Adapted from *Onscreen C1*)

- | | | | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| Question 1: A. landscapes | B. landfalls | C. landmarks | D. landslides |
| Question 2: A. hurdles | B. obstructions | C. impediments | D. deterrents |
| Question 3: A. merely | B. mainly | C. conservatively | D. exclusively |

Dear new recruits,

On behalf of the board of creative directors, I would like to make this important announcement concerning looking at art from different perspectives. We need you to consider this carefully when you search for ideas for the project in August.

Art is defined as any expression of creativity that can be viewed, heard or otherwise experienced. In recent years, artists have started investigating new methods of expression and have brought about new and innovative art forms.

This experiment trend is not limited to the visual arts. Different types of music have (4) _____ the scene in recent years as well. One example is "Sound Art", which made its first appearance in the early 90s. This discipline utilizes sounds to encourage listeners to become more conscious of what they are listening to. For some art lovers, however, "sand animation" is without a doubt the most interesting new art form. It involves a live performance where the artist (5) _____ sand on a surface and uses his or her fingers to create ever changing shapes and images.

(6) _____ the form, art provides individuals with the possibility for personal growth. No matter how it is expressed, its objective is to touch the heart of the viewer.

If you have any questions, I am willing to discuss them with you in my office.

Best regards,

Tim.

(Adapted from *Onscreen C1*)

- | | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|
| Question 4: | A. come onto | B. come up with | C. come down with | D. come into |
| Question 5: | A. adds | B. organizes | C. arranges | D. applies |
| Question 6: | A. Nonetheless | B. Inasmuch as | C. Irrespective of | D. Regarding |

PART 2. CIRCLE the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct option that best fits each of the following numbered blanks from 1 to 5. (5 x 0.2 = 1.0 pt.)

Sleep is often seen as time when the body is inactive. In fact, the opposite is true. Sleep is an active, involuntary though complex process during (1) _____. It involves low awareness of the outside world, relaxed muscles, and a raised anabolic state which helps us to build and repair our bodies. Primarily, sleep is for the brain, (2) _____. During our sleep, the brain can process information, consolidate memory, and enable us to learn and function effectively during daytime. (3) _____. Whilst we sleep, our brain is not only strengthening memories but is also reorganizing them, (4) _____. Sleep affects our ability to use the language and sustain attention. If we compromise on our performance, our mood, and our interpersonal relationships. Sleep has also been shown to protect the immune system. Sleep is an inconvenient, time-consuming process, (5) _____.

(Adapted from *Formula C1*)

Question 1:

- A. which our body undertakes a number of activities**
- B. this time a range of activities take place in our body**
- C. the body is recovering from activities of the previous day**
- D. this period the body is active in a number of ways**

Question 2:

- A. helps it recover and regenerate**
- B. of which is crucial to the brain**
- C. allowing it to recover and regenerate**
- D. recovered and regenerated the brain**

Question 3:

- A. This is why we are encouraged to get a good night's sleep in the run-up to a job interview rather than staying awake all night to prepare.**
- B.** Contrary to popular belief, there are no significant distinctions between getting a good night's sleep and staying awake all night to prepare for a job interview.
- C.** Being well-prepared is crucial to be successful in a job's interview because getting enough sleep is necessary.
- D.** For example, we are encouraged to wear comfortable clothes when sleeping to get better sleep.

Question 4:

- A.** sorting out emotional input notwithstanding becoming more creative and insightful.
- B.** regulates our emotional states, yet improves our creativity and insights.
- C.** generates creative ideas and insights without losing our tempers.
- D. picking out the emotional details and helping us produce new insights and create ideas.**

Question 5:

- A. but it is such a prerequisite for life that we have simply evolved to fit it in.**
- B.** or it is such a prerequisite for life that we have simply evolved to fit it in.
- C.** and it is such a prerequisite for life that we have simply evolved to fit it in.
- D.** although it is such a prerequisite for life that we have simply evolved to fit it in.

PART 3. Read the following passages and CIRCLE A, B, C or D to indicate the best answer to each question. (10 x 0.1 = 1pt.)

PASSAGE 1:

Early Medicine

Life in ancient times was difficult; there were constant wars, much famine and few cures for diseases which ravaged the society. Therefore, the treatment of illness and injury greatly concerned the ancients. What methods did ancient cultures use to fight disease and injury? All ancient cultures had a mythological divine healer. For the ancient Greeks it was Asklepius, the god of medicine. Sanctuaries dedicated to him, called Asklepeions, attracted the ill and injured, who would often travel from far and wide to seek relief from whatever ailed them at these healing centers. They were often in settings of spectacular natural beauty. The main Asklepeion in ancient Greece was in Epidaurus. It was similar to a modern spa in that the patients were offered special purifying baths, followed by a diet — what we would call a detox diet today — that lasted for several days. Once patients were cleansed, they entered a sleep chamber for one or two nights. They would then receive a visit from the god in the form of a dream, and he would heal the patients directly or tell them how to cure their illness.

Ancient healing, however, involved more than just healthy food and dream analysis. From the writings of Hippocrates, the best-known ancient physician, we learn that ancient doctors knew how to heal infected wounds by lancing, draining and cleaning them. They also knew how to use herbs to treat a spectrum of illnesses. Ginger was effective in treating nausea and is still used today for the same reason; a special clay was useful in fighting problems in the digestive system. Scientific analysis has revealed that the clay was similar to kaolin, which is used in modern medicines to treat diarrhea.

Surgery was also part of the ancient physician's vast **repertoire**. The famous Greek physician, Galen, successfully removed cataracts from the eyes with the use of a needle. He was also aware of the importance of hygiene and so kept his 'operating theatre' spotlessly clean. He did, however, have

a misconception regarding his notion that the stomach lining played no role in the process of digestion.

Archaeologists have revealed other medical practices in the ancient world. Skeletal remains show evidence of quite surprising surgical procedures. Skulls have been excavated that show signs of trepanation — a procedure still used today in which a hole is drilled into the skull to relieve pressure caused by head trauma. Skulls treated in this way from ancient societies around the world indicate that the practice goes back as far as 10,000 BC. By studying the regrowth of the bone around the hole in the skull, it is possible to determine how long the patient survived after the surgery. Some did not survive, some lived a little longer, but others healed completely.

Excavations in Israel have also revealed evidence of ancient dental procedures. In a desert grave, a 2,200-year-old skull was found that had a dental filling, which was a very short bronze wire placed into the tooth. Elsewhere, in the catacombs of Rome, which were used from the 1st to the 5th centuries AD, skulls were found with gold fillings. Not surprisingly, further information about ancient health care can be found in the graves of ancient doctors. Depicted in stone tablets are the instruments they used. These objects are almost identical to the cutting-edge instruments used by doctors and surgeons today.

(Adapted from *Close Up C1*)

Question 1: According to the passage, which of the following medical practices was only used in ancient times?

- A. dental filling B. trepanation C. use of herbs D. dream analysis

Question 2: Which of the following is poorly understood by ancient medical practitioners according to the passage?

- A. detoxification B. hygienic practices C. digestive organs D. infection treatments

Question 3: The word “**repertoire**” is **CLOSEST** in meaning to:

- A. general knowledge B. medical treatments
C. surgery implements D. ancient writings

Question 4: According to the passage, which of the following statements is **TRUE**?

- A. Ancient treatments are inferior to modern ones in terms of effectiveness.
B. Trepanation in ancient times has a significantly high success rate.
C. **Some medical tools in the past bear a resemblance to modern ones.**
D. No precious metals were used by ancient doctors due to its scarcity.

Question 5: What is the main idea of the passage?

- A. **There were certain similarities between modern medical practices and ancient ones.**
B. Ancient doctors and physicians were respected by people thanks to their competence.
C. Archaeological evidence reveals important information about ancient practices.
D. Surgery has been a crucial part of medical treatments for thousands of years.

PASSAGE 2:

There are many different types of places to eat. One important question is who uses different places and how often they go. As sociologists, we are very interested in social and cultural characteristics of people who behave differently. Such characteristics indicate the financial, social, practical and cultural forces systematically distributed across the population, which constrain or encourage people to engage in particular ways of eating out.

We asked respondents how often they ate out under different circumstances. Excluding holidays and eating at the workplace, on average the respondents to the survey ate a main meal out on commercial premises about once every three weeks. Twenty-one per cent ate out once a week, a further forty-four per cent at least monthly and only seven per cent claimed never to eat out. Mean

frequency of eating at someone else's home was about the same, but a much larger proportion (twenty per cent) never did so.

Twenty per cent of respondents claimed never to eat in the home of other family members, and about one third never at the home of friends. Very regular eating out with either kin or friends was not very **prevalent**, but being a guest at a main meal in someone else's home is part of the life experience of a large majority of population. There is a strong positive association between being a guest of friends, guest of family and commercial eating out. Opportunities to eat out are cumulative, particularly eating out commercially and with friends.

To be seen in the right places and in attractive company, or at least to let others know that we are familiar with the most exciting or rewarding of experiences, is part of a process of display and performance which contributes to reputation. Early sociologists examining consumption were particularly interested in the claiming and attributing of status through exhibitions of a prestigious style of life. They were particularly concerned with the ways in which individuals established reputations for refinement, superiority and distinction. Consumption patterns reflected social standing, and particularly class position. Eating out is a potential means for such display through the use and avoidance of different venues.

(Adapted from *CAE Objective*)

Question 6: Which of the following are sociologists interested in about the topic of eating out?

- A. **the traits of people who choose to eat out.**
- B. the types of places that people choose to eat out in.
- C. the changes over time in patterns of eating out.
- D. the frequency with which people eat out with friends.

Question 7: Which of the sentences below best paraphrases the underlined sentence in the passage?

- A. **In order to look good, diners exhibit that they hang out with certain people at certain places and are acquainted with glamorous dining experiences.**
- B. Eating out with co-workers at their companies is a rewarding experience to many people.
- C. People will receive more rewards from their companies if they eat out at fancy restaurants with good-looking people.
- D. Eating out is a common practice for many people to polish their names because it is exorbitant.

Question 8: According to the passage, which of these statements is **TRUE** ?

- A. People eat out more frequently at someone else's home than in a restaurant.
- B. People eat out less frequently at someone else's home than in a restaurant.
- C. People are more likely to eat out at a friend's house than at the home of another family member.
- D. **People are more likely to eat out at the home of another family member than at a friend's house.**

Question 9: The next paragraph will most likely discuss _____

- A. the reasons why some restaurants are more favorable than others.
- B. the changes in the tastes of dishes in restaurants in the future.
- C. **the association between class and type of restaurant preferred.**
- D. the relationship between dining expenses and restaurant popularity.

Question 10: The word "**prevalent**" in paragraph 3 is **CLOSEST** in meaning to:

- A. perfunctory
- B. **conspicuous**
- C. empirical
- D. fortuitous

VI. WRITING (2.0 pts.)

A. Complete the sentences without changing the original meaning, using the words in brackets. Do not change the words given. (5 x 0.2 = 1pt.)

1. People believe that this gigantic cave was accidentally discovered by a local lumberjack. (**believed**)

This **gigantic cave is believed (0.1)//to have been accidentally discovered by a local lumberjack (0.1).**

2. As soon as he was found infected with the disease, he was isolated from the others. **(cut)**
No sooner **had he been found infected with the disease than (0.1)// he was cut off from the others (0.1).**

3. He did not lose his job because the manager made an allowance for him. **(dole)**
Had the **manager not made an allowance for him (0.1), he would have been on the dole (0.1).**

4. His boss put the blame on him when a production error forced the whole factory to close down. **(standstill)**

He was made to carry **the can (for his boss) (0.1) // when a production error brought the whole factory to a standstill (0.1).**

He was made to **carry the can (for his boss) (0.1) when a production error forced/caused the whole factory to be at a (complete) standstill (0.1).**

5. I suggest we should consider all the possible expenses of our trip to Japan before we reach a final decision. **(took)**

I would **rather we took (0.1)// all the expenses of our trip to Japan into account/consideration before we reach a final decision (0.1).**

I would **rather we took (0.1)// into account/consideration all the expenses of our trip to Japan before we reach a final decision (0.1).**

I would **rather we took (0.1)// account of all the expenses of our trip to Japan before we reach a final decision (0.1).**

I would **prefer it if we took ...**

B. Paragraph writing (1.0 pt.)

In **100-120** words, express your opinion on this topic:

Some believe exams are one of the effective ways to evaluate students' performance.

To what extent do you agree or disagree?

MARKING CRITERIA

- Content: 0.5 pt
- Language (grammar, vocabulary, form, cohesion, coherence): 0.5 pt.

AUDIO SCRIPTS ĐÍNH KÈM HƯỚNG DẪN CHẤM

Part 1:

Int: Today we're going to discuss the topic of rudeness and if people today are ruder than they were, say, thirty years ago. My guests are Laura Barnes and Jeff Swain, who edit the society pages of their newspapers. So, Jeff, are we ruder these days?

- M: Well, we're all familiar with it, aren't we? Loud conversations on mobile phones on buses and trains and even theatres and cinemas; queue-barging, road rage – I could go on. And there are those dreadful people, internet trolls I think they're called, who send revolting messages, even death threats, to people whose opinion they disagree with. Another thing, the other day I was in a café, and there were three or four teenagers sitting at one of the tables and they didn't say a word to each other the whole time they were there – just playing with their mobile phones. Do they not know how to engage socially?
- Int: So, what are the reasons for this new rudeness, and is it mainly confined to young people?
- M: Young people are certainly much ruder than I would have dared to be when I was a teenager. I say 'dared' because there were rules, if you like, and you risked disapproval if you broke them. Perhaps that's the problem; people don't know what inappropriate behaviour is any more – or they don't care. Or the rules have changed. As to how it all happened, well, there are lots of things to factor in. But I believe it began about the 1950s and 60s with the death of deference. You know, automatic respect for our elders and betters. We began to question the wisdom of their decisions and their competence, and wonder how such fools got to the top of the pile in the first place. All this was for the better, I think, as it broke down barriers in society and was a move to greater equality. But I suppose once the floodgates are opened....
- F: You may be right about that, but I don't entirely agree with you about teenagers. I'm not saying they can't be taught manners and social skills, but they've always been rude, ruder than other age groups. Social ineptitude, lack of confidence, shyness, self-absorption – these are the afflictions of the young. They just don't have enough experience, awareness of others and knowledge to cope. And certainly, these traits are not helped by the wired-up society we live in.

M: Just a minute. Previous generations had no problems with manners and appropriate social behaviour. If teenagers have been rude throughout the ages, why are they worse now than ever before? I was brought up with the basic good manners of 'please' and 'thank you', and thank-you notes for gifts received, all that, so by the time I was a teenager it was as natural as breathing. I think parents and schools play a big part in all this.

F: Mm. I think a lot of parents would rather be their child's friend rather than parent, which sends out confusing messages and lessons in social behaviour go by the wayside. Good manners have to be taught, talked about and put into practice, and not a lot of that goes on these days.

Int: This being England, do you think there's a class aspect to this?

F: You mean, are some classes ruder than others? I think it's more of a pandemic, across all classes and types. In fact, if you ask around in other countries, you'll find that the whole world is getting ruder.

M: It reminds me of a saying I heard about how a gentleman is never rude by accident. We're not allowed to give offence any more. The English, or certain classes of the English, used to be very good at being rude, or hurtful, by being polite. It's an art form that still lives here and there, but seems not to be passed on to the younger generations any more. So often they miss the point – and irony is a no-go area.

F: But that's often for the best of reasons. They think irony is exclusive, and they don't want to hurt people's feelings. Which, despite all we've said, is good manners, if a little unexciting. But then, political correctness has done away with a lot of things, not least wit, nuance and irony in conversation, or the understanding of them.

Int: You mentioned social media earlier – how big a part does

this play in the new rudeness?

F: Quite big, I'd say. Some people believe it is entirely technology driven. There are two main strands to their argument: first, that it allows you to be anonymous, so you can insult or threaten anybody at any time without anyone knowing who you are; secondly, that people are so addicted to their electronic devices they are oblivious to the world around them. This, I think, makes them miss the opportunities to learn how to interact with others of all types and ages.

Int: It's all a bit worrying, isn't it? But I'm afraid that's all we've got time for today, so my thanks to Laura and Jeff, and don't forget to tune in on Friday.

Part 2:

Interviewer: I have with me in the studio the environmentalist Ewan Richardson, who believes we all use far too much paper in our everyday lives. So tell me, Ewan, how much of it per year do we in the UK actually get through?

Ewan: The figures are truly amazing. Last year the world total came to around 335 million tonnes, with those here accounting for 12.5 million tonnes of that. And whereas somebody in one of the poorer parts of the world might use about 20 kilos of paper annually, (1) in this country the equivalent figure is approximately 250 kilos per person. In other words, we use around 20 tonnes over our lifetime, and nearly all of that is simply thrown away. Apart, perhaps, from the books we keep.

Interviewer: And why is it so important that we use less? Surely most paper these days comes from new trees?

Ewan: That's what many people think, that they just replace the trees that are cut down with young, fast-growing ones in brand-new forests, probably in Scandinavia. But (2) in fact those that produce nearly all the paper we use are really old, in countries such as Canada and Russia where they may take centuries to grow. And the process of turning the trees into paper can be extremely harmful to the environment, too.

Interviewer: In what way?

Ewan: It involves the use of very powerful chemicals and these often end up in rivers and lakes, so (3) the resulting pollution has an awful effect on the wildlife there. And of course most of the paper eventually ends up as rubbish buried in the ground, which increases the amount of carbon dioxide released into the atmosphere. As does the deforestation. It's now a major cause of global warming.

Interviewer: It's that bad?

Ewan: Definitely. Although energy production and use is the biggest single cause, (4) the massive loss of forests is in second place, well ahead, for instance, of air travel, which we hear a lot more about in the media. And what for? Junk mail that advertisers keep sending us, even though they know that 99% of it will be thrown away, magazines we don't read, and so on.

Interviewer: So what can people do about it? Recycle more paper?

Ewan: Yes. (5) Special bins for this, rather like bottle banks, can certainly help. Nowadays you often see them in schools, and quite a lot of shops and offices are planning to install bins to recycle all the waste paper they create, instead of just throwing it all out. But of course the most important thing is not to use so much in the first place. For instance, when we're on the computer, we often get into the habit of printing pages, whether or not we actually need them for our work or studies. Clicking on 'save as' is much quicker, and better for the environment.