

ĐỀ THI ĐỀ XUẤT

Thời gian: 180 phút
(Đề thi gồm 16 trang)

SECTION I. LISTENING (50 POINTS)

HƯỚNG DẪN PHẦN THI NGHE HIỂU

- Bài nghe gồm 4 phần; mỗi phần được nghe 2 lần, mỗi lần cách nhau 5 giây. Mở đầu và kết thúc mỗi phần nghe có tín hiệu. Thí sinh có 20 giây để đọc mỗi phần câu hỏi.
- Mọi hướng dẫn cho thí sinh (bằng tiếng Anh) đã có trong bài nghe.

Part 1: You will hear a woman giving a talk at a popular science convention. Complete the notes below. Write NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS for each answer.

Creating artificial gills

Background

- Taking in oxygen; mammals - lungs; fish - gills
- Long-held dreams - humans swimming underwater without oxygen tanks
- Oxygen tanks considered too 1 and large
- Attempts to extract oxygen directly from water
- 1960s - prediction that humans would have gills added by 2
- Ideas for artificial gills were inspired by research on
 - fish gills
 - fish swim bladders
 - animals without gills - especially bubbles used by 3

Building a simple artificial gill

- Make a watertight box of a material which lets 4 pass through
- Fill with air and submerge in water Important that the diver and the water keep 5
- The gill has to have a large 6
- Designers often use a network of small 7 on their gill

Main limitation - problems caused by increased 8 in deeper water

Other applications

- Supplying oxygen for use on 9
- Powering 10 cells for driving machinery underwater

Your answers:

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

9.	10.

Part 2: You will hear a woman giving a talk about the history of keeping time. For questions 11-15, write NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS AND/ OR A NUMBER to answer each question.

11. What are the earliest sundials?

.....

12. Besides candles, what other time devices burn down at predictable speeds?

.....

13. In the beginning of the 14th century, where was the hourglass particularly common?

.....

14. What is the current name for the system of global clocks?

.....

15. How many time zones are there on land?

.....

Your answers:

11.	12.
13.	14.
15.	

Part 3. Listen to a talk about social psychology. For questions 16-20, decide whether the following statements are True (T), False (F) or Not given (NG).

16. People often believe that famous celebrities are more likely to become great leaders.

17. Introverts only become leaders because something external makes them feel they should.

18. Thinking of good ideas is easier when you're not interacting with other people.

19. Creative subjects at school are best taught using group projects.

20. Introverts need to be more like extroverts if they want to get good grades.

Your answers:

16.	17.	18.	19.	20.
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Part 4: You will hear a radio interview with the gardening experts Jed and Helena Stone. For questions 21-25, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which fits best according to what you hear.

21. How does Helena feel about the use of Jed's name for their joint business?

A occasionally frustrated that her contribution goes unnoticed

B amused that they have a name people tend to remember

C appreciative of the respect that the name has brought her

D irritated by the fact that Jed is more of a celebrity than she is

22. What is Jed's attitude to his public profile?

A He likes the fact that complete strangers often want to talk to him

B He's unhappy that it prevents him doing everyday activities

- C He enjoys it more now than he did when he was younger
 D He's proud of the way it reflects his achievements
23. How did Helena feel about her work on The Travel Show?
 A She would have enjoyed it more in different circumstances
 B It was convenient for her to be away from the house then
 C It was a welcome alternative to manual work
 D She felt obliged to do it at that particular time
24. What gave Jed the incentive to make a jewel garden?
 A He wanted to realise a long-held ambition
 B He had led people to believe that it already existed
 C He wanted to show pictures of it at a gardening event
 D He was inspired by the illustrations at a talk he attended
25. What explanation does Helena give for the name of the garden?
 A It provided a useful framework for the project
 B It was a response to the bright colours they wanted there
 C It allowed them to experiment with a wide range of options
 D It was meant to inspire them to embrace unconventional ideas

Your answers:

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

Part 1: Choose the word or phrase that best fits the gap in each sentence.

26. The _____ woman sitting next to me on the six-hour flight talked the entire time.
 A. irresolute B. loquacious C. ephemeral D. ambivalent
27. In a dramatic _____ from his recent run of large-scale action blockbusters, Tom Cruise has agreed to appear in the new film from Birdman director Alejandro González Iñárritu.
 A. transformation B. rupture C. seclusion D. departure
28. Newspapers _____ tributes to Professor Albus Dumbledore after his heroic sacrifice in the battle against the evils.
 A. hedged in B. bristled with C. plucked at D. talked into
29. David was deported on account of his expired visa. He _____ it renewed.
 A. must have had B. should have had
 C. needn't have had D. mightn't have had
30. How would you set _____ teaching a dog to perform tricks?
 A. about B. on C. for D. up
31. To make a profit, we'll have to add a few thousand new customers to our list, which is _____.
 A. a piece of cake B. out of order
 C. out of our depth D. a tall order
32. It's very important that the doctor on duty _____ as soon as there's any change in the patient's condition.
 A. is notified B. was notified C. being notified D. be notified
33. People are more _____ when they are young, so the environment in which children live will greatly influence their personality.
 A. malleable B. permeable C. ductile D. facile
34. He gave speeches all over the world to _____ support for his "Help the Homeless" Campaign.
 A. trot out B. turn to C. weigh up D. whip up
35. They disagreed at first, but after some discussion, they reached _____.
 A. a consensus B. a majority C. an acquiescence D. a persuasion

36. We giggled at the sight of Mrs. Brown _____ down the road in her six-inch stiletto heels.
 A. staggering B. tottering C. reeling D. stumbling
37. All workers are required to wear protective gear; those who refuse to toe the _____ will have to be sacked.
 A. line B. lane C. string D. queue
38. The scheme sounds excellent in theory, but it's totally _____ in a country like this.
 A. inaccessible B. impracticable C. insoluble D. impassable
39. Prince William's decision to _____ of a planned appearance this week, citing an undisclosed personal matter, fueled feverish speculation about his wife's health online.
 A. hash out B. step up C. bow out D. cast aside
40. I looked up from my newspaper and there he was, _____, Tim Trotter!
 A. as large as life B. as right as rain C. as fit as a fiddle D. as pale as a ghost

Your answers:

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

Part 2: The following passage contains 5 errors. Identify and correct them.

The big majority in students who make well in the Cambridge Proficiency Examination have learnt to use a good monolingual dictionary effectively. Such dictionaries provide information, not just about the meanings of words but about their pronunciation and grammar as well. A student who studies how to use a dictionary effectively will be possible to work independently for much of the time, and will gain considerable insight into the workings of the English language. He or she will be able to confirm the meanings of the words in a text which contextual clues are insufficient, pronounce words accurately by studying the phonetic transcriptions, and use words accurately both when speaking or writing. Make sure you make room for at least one good monolingual dictionary on your bookshelf- and then make sure you use it on a regular basis!

Your answers:

No	Line	Mistake	Correction
0	1	<i>in</i>	<i>of</i>
41.			
42.			
43.			
44.			
45.			

Part 3: For questions 46 - 55, use the correct form of each of the words given in parentheses to fill in the blank.

46. Although the technique seems simple compared to those of modern days, paper produced by Cai Lun was considered _____ at that time. (**GROUND**)
47. Their ten-point lead puts the team in an almost _____ position. (**ASSAIL**)
48. It was very disrespectful of you to speak _____ to your grandfather, even when he does know little about your problem. (**HAND**)
49. She stood there completely _____, I had no idea at all what she was thinking. (**EXPRESS**)
50. I do not understand why Adriana was so _____ at last night's party. She is usually clever and tactical when meeting people. (**ADROIT**)

51. Rural areas have been traditionally thought of as a _____ of old-fashioned attitudes. **(HOLD)**
 52. He was able to pass _____ through several military checkpoints. **(HINDER)**
 53. The machine cannot work properly as a direct result of _____. **(ALIGN)**
 54. Though she had spent hours fixing the computer, he _____ her efforts. **(LITTLE)**
 55. They were _____ determined to keep going and were briefly in the lead. **(GRIT)**

Your answers:

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

SECTION III. READING COMPREHENSION (60 POINTS)

Part 1. Read the following passage and choose the correct answer A, B, C or D to complete the blank.

Greenhouse gases are being released into the atmosphere 30 times faster than the time when the Earth experienced a **(56)** _____ episode of global warming. A study comparing the rate at which carbon dioxide and methane are being **(57)** _____ now, compared to 55 million years ago when global warming also occurred, has found dramatic differences in the speed of release. James Zachos, professor of earth sciences at the University of California, Santa Cruz, said the speed of the present build-up of greenhouse gases is far greater than during the global warming after the **(58)** _____ of the dinosaurs. "The emissions that caused this past episode of global warming probably lasted 10,000 years," Professor Zachos told the American Association for the Advancement of Science at a meeting in St. Louis. "By burning fossil fuels, we are likely to emit the same amount over the next three centuries." He warned that studies of global warming events in the geological past **(59)** _____ the Earth's climate passes a **(60)** _____ beyond which climate change accelerates with the help of positive feedbacks - vicious circles of warming. Professor Zachos is a leading **(61)** _____ on the episode of global warming known as the palaeocene-eocene thermal maximum, when average global temperatures increased by up to 5°C due to a massive release of carbon dioxide and methane.

His research into the deep ocean **(62)** _____ suggests at this time that about 4.5 billion tons of carbon entered the atmosphere over 10,000 years. "This will be the same amount of carbon released into the atmosphere from cars and industrial emissions over the next 300 years if present **(63)** _____ continue", he said. Although carbon can be released suddenly and naturally into the atmosphere from volcanic activity, it takes many thousands of years for it to be removed **(64)** _____ by natural processes. The ocean is capable of removing carbon, and quickly, but this natural capacity can be easily **(65)** _____ which is probably what happened 55 million years ago. "It will take tens of thousands of years before atmospheric carbon dioxide comes down to preindustrial levels," the professor said. "Even after humans stop burning fossil fuels, the effects will be long-lasting."

- | | | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| 56. A. prearranged | B. premier | C. previous | D. fundamental |
| 57. A. emitted | B. exhaled | C. incorporated | D. digested |
| 58. A. dementia | B. mark | C. detachment | D. demise |
| 59. A. comment | B. demolish | C. compliment | D. indicate |
| 60. A. barricade | B. abhorrence | C. threshold | D. perimeter |
| 61. A. autocrat | B. authority | C. administrator | D. proprietor |
| 62. A. dusts | B. sediments | C. dirt | D. powder |
| 63. A. trends | B. gadgets | C. fads | D. crazes |
| 64. A. permanently | B. competently | C. temporarily | D. bulkily |
| 65. A. overcharged | B. overstated | C. overshadowed | D. overwhelmed |

Your answers:

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

Part 2: Read the text below and fill each blank of the numbered blanks in the passage with ONE suitable word.

Early civilisations, as (66) _____ to merely primitive early societies, seem to have a common positive characteristic in that they change human (67) _____ of things. They bring together the cooperative efforts of large number of people, usually bringing them together physically in large agglomerations.

Civilisation is usually marked by urbanisation. It would be a bold individual that was willing to draw a precise (68) _____ at the moment when the balance tipped (69) _____ a dense pattern of agricultural villages clustered (70) _____ a religious centre or a market to reveal the first true city. However, it is perfectly reasonable to say that more than any (71) _____ institution has provided the critical mass which produces civilisation.

Inside the city, the surpluses of wealth produced by agriculture made possible other things (72) _____ of civilised life. They provided for the upkeep of a priestly (73) _____ which elaborated a complex religious structure, leading to the construction of great buildings (74) _____ more than merely economic functions, and in due (75) _____ to the writing down of literature.

Your answers:

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

Part 3: Read the passage and choose the best answer A, B, C or D to each question.

The Creators of Grammar

No student of a foreign language needs to be told that grammar is complex. By changing word sequences and by adding a range of auxiliary verbs and suffixes, we are able to communicate tiny variations in meaning. We can turn a statement into a question, state whether an action has taken place or is soon to take place, and perform many other word tricks to convey subtle differences in meaning. Nor is this complexity inherent to the English language. All languages, even those of so-called 'primitive' tribes have clever grammatical components. The Cherokee pronoun system, for example, can distinguish between 'you and I', 'several other people and I' and 'you, another person and I'.

In English, all these meanings are summed up in the one, crude pronoun 'we'. Grammar is universal and plays a part in every language, no matter how widespread it is. So the question which has baffled many linguists is - who created grammar?

At first, it would appear that this question is impossible to answer. To find out how grammar is created, someone needs to be present at the time of a language's creation, documenting its emergence. Many historical linguists are able to trace modern complex languages back to earlier languages, but in order to answer the question of how complex languages are actually *formed*, the researcher needs to observe how languages are started **from scratch**. Amazingly, however, this is possible.

Some of the most recent languages evolved due to the Atlantic slave trade. At that time, slaves from a number of different ethnicities were forced to work together under colonizer's rule. Since they had no opportunity to learn each other's languages, they developed a **make-shift** language called a *pidgin*. Pidgins are strings of words copied from the language of the landowner. They have little in the way of grammar, and in many cases it is difficult for a listener to deduce when an event happened, and who did what to whom. [A] Speakers need to use circumlocution in order to

make their meaning understood. [B] Interestingly, however, all it takes for a pidgin to become a complex language is for a group of children to be exposed to it at the time when they learn their mother tongue. [C] Slave children did not simply copy the strings of words uttered by their elders, they adapted their words to create a new, expressive language. [D] Complex grammar systems which emerge from pidgins are termed creoles, and they are invented by children.

Further evidence of this can be seen in studying sign languages for the deaf. Sign languages are not simply a series of gestures; they utilise the same grammatical machinery that is found in spoken languages. Moreover, there are many different languages used worldwide. The creation of one such language was documented quite recently in Nicaragua. Previously, all deaf people were isolated from each other, but in 1979 a new government introduced schools for the deaf. Although children were taught speech and lip reading in the classroom, in the playgrounds they began to invent their own sign system, using the gestures that they used at home. It was basically a pidgin. Each child used the signs differently, and there was no **consistent** grammar. However, children who joined the school later, when this inventive sign system was already around, developed a quite different sign language. Although it was based on the signs of the older children, the younger children's language was more fluid and compact, and it utilised a large range of grammatical devices to clarify meaning. What is more, all the children used the signs in the same way. A new creole was born.

Some linguists believe that many of the world's most established languages were creoles at first. The English past tense –ed ending may have evolved from the verb 'do'. 'It ended' may once have been 'It end-did'. Therefore it would appear that even the most widespread languages were partly created by children. Children appear to have innate grammatical machinery in their brains, which springs to life when they are first trying to make sense of the world around them. Their minds can serve to create logical, complex structures, even when there is no grammar present for them to copy.

76. In paragraph 1, why does the writer include information about the Cherokee language?

- A. To show how simple, traditional cultures can have complicated grammar structures
- B. To show how English grammar differs from Cherokee grammar
- C. To prove that complex grammar structures were invented by the Cherokees.
- D. To demonstrate how difficult it is to learn the Cherokee language

77. What can be inferred about the slaves' pidgin language?

- A. It contained complex grammar.
- B. It was based on many different languages.
- C. It was difficult to understand, even among slaves.
- D. It was created by the land-owners.

78. All the following sentences about Nicaraguan sign language are true EXCEPT:

- A. The language has been created since 1979.
- B. The language is based on speech and lip reading.
- C. The language incorporates signs which children used at home.
- D. The language was perfected by younger children.

79. In paragraph 3, where can the following sentence be placed?

It included standardised word orders and grammatical markers that existed in neither the pidgin language, nor the language of the colonizers.

- A. [A]
- B. [B]
- C. [C]
- D. [D]

80. 'From scratch' in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to:

- A. from the very beginning
- B. in simple cultures
- C. by copying something else

D. by using written information

81. 'Make-shift' in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to:

- A. complicated and expressive
- B. simple and temporary
- C. extensive and diverse
- D. private and personal

82. Which sentence is closest in meaning to the highlighted sentence?

Grammar is universal and plays a part in every language, no matter how widespread it is.

- A. All languages, whether they are spoken by a few people or a lot of people, contain grammar.
- B. Some languages include a lot of grammar, whereas other languages contain a little.
- C. Languages which contain a lot of grammar are more common than languages that contain a little.
- D. The grammar of all languages is the same, no matter where the languages evolved.

83. All of the following are features of the new Nicaraguan sign language EXCEPT:

- A. All children used the same gestures to show meaning.
- B. The meaning was clearer than the previous sign language.
- C. The hand movements were smoother and smaller.
- D. New gestures were created for everyday objects and activities.

84. Which idea is presented in the final paragraph?

- A. English was probably once a creole.
- B. The English past tense system is inaccurate.
- C. Linguists have proven that English was created by children.
- D. Children say English past tenses differently from adults.

85. Look at the word 'consistent' in paragraph 4. This word could best be replaced by which of the following?

- A. natural
- B. predictable
- C. imaginable
- D. uniform

Your answers:

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

Part 4: Read the following passage then do the tasks below.

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN SPORT

A. The first sports game was televised in the USA more than fifty years ago. Over the following decades, television provided sports coaches with a wealth of information to analyse. By viewing recordings, they could study the number of passes received, tackles avoided, distances covered, speeds achieved and a host of other factors relating to the performance of their teams or athletes. Most of this data, though, consisted of bare statistics without any meaningful context. However, the use of artificial intelligence (AI) is now enabling an alternative approach to coaching. AI means the development of computer systems that can perform tasks usually associated with human intelligence, such as decision-making. Increasingly, computers are being trained to understand the rules and objectives of sports so they can coach more directly. AI can analyse not only a player's actions, but also relate those actions to the wider context, including the directives of the coach and the actions of other players. Sports scientists believe that AI is revolutionising sports coaching by analysing patterns of behaviour in ways simply not possible before.

B. There may be limitless ways in which AI technology can be developed, but certain practical applications are already apparent. Recently, a research experiment was conducted into the Spanish football league using an AI algorithm to analyse the passing strategies of 20 teams. The research revealed that two teams, Barcelona and Real Madrid, had more than 150 recurring passing patterns. However, the algorithm detected just 31 passing patterns used by Atletico Madrid. All of Atletico's other plays were one-offs that were never repeated, and the team won the league that season. One conclusion seems to be that teams with a less predictable style of play win more games. What's more, according to Dr Johann Muller, a sports scientist who has studied the Spanish research findings, the number of injuries a team suffers increases when they play in a style that prioritises offense.

C. Since then, there has been a great deal of interest in the potential of AI. Professor of sports education Rebecca Graves believes that AI can provide coaches with invaluable insights. 'Tactics were once closely guarded secrets,' says Professor Graves, 'but now a coach with access to AI can identify how a rival team is likely to play a match based on historic form. Once this was largely guesswork but now it can be achieved with some confidence! The expense of AI technology means it will probably remain beyond the reach of all but elite teams, but among this group the implications are enormous. Professor Graves argues that AI allows preparations for a match to be tailored to individual players with much greater precision. She identifies fitness work, skills development, diet and numerous other factors that can be minutely customised, based on an individual's particular strengths and weaknesses.

D. Part of the appeal of AI lies in its versatility. Ice hockey coaches in Finland are using AI to analyse the success of different plays. An Indian company has employed wearable technology developed in other fields to analyse stride patterns. This analysis has allowed its technicians to develop sneakers in various styles aimed at both long- and short-distance runners. Coaching practices in professional basketball, American football and tennis are also being transformed by AI. In addition, the technology has applications in highly technical sports such as car racing. Coaches involved in the National Association for Stock Car Auto Racing (NASCAR) believe that AI algorithms not only help drivers go faster but also enhance the safety of the sport because of their ability to monitor and predict potential problems.

E. AI doesn't get tired, has extraordinary powers of vision, particularly for objects moving at speed, and is capable of making complex calculations very quickly. For all these reasons AI is increasingly being used in the high-pressure world of judging gymnastics performances. Research has shown that, particularly over a whole day's worth of events, computers are just as reliable as human judges when it comes to giving gymnasts a score. However, computer scientist Henri Simeonson has been quick to warn about some potential difficulties. In particular, Simeonson is concerned that AI is vulnerable to hackers, who might be able to influence the outcome of a tournament.

F. It should not be forgotten, either, that many sports stars and sports teams are commercially dependent on their fans. If sufficient supporters do not buy tickets to games or pay to view a recording, the teams might struggle to survive. But now teams and stars are making increasing use of chatbots and other 'virtual assistants' to provide fans with statistics, news and background information about their favourite players. Another innovation is seen in Minor League Baseball in the USA, which is promoting the sport and seeking new fans with the use of AI-enhanced journalism. In this way baseball is keeping supporters informed with all the up-to-the-minute developments in ways not possible with more traditional approaches. Analysts believe these sorts of initiatives are crucial to increasing a player or team's revenue stream. It's just one more way that sports stand to benefit from AI technologies, on and off the field.

Questions 86-90: The Reading Passage has six paragraphs, A-F. Choose the correct heading for each paragraph A-E from the list of headings below. There are three headings you do not need.

List of headings

- i AI can improve the profitability of sporting businesses

- ii Responses to criticisms of AI in sports coaching
- iii A contrast between coaching today and in the past
- iv An academic outlines some of the advantages of AI in sport
- v The businesses responsible for creating AI software
- vi The use of AI to decide the results of a competition
- vii An academic study into a team sport in one country
- viii The uses of AI in coaching a range of different sports

86. Paragraph A

87. Paragraph B

88. Paragraph C

89. Paragraph D

90. Paragraph E

Questions 91-95: Complete the sentences below. Choose ONE WORD ONLY from the passage for each answer.

91. Analysis of AI data by Dr Johann Muller suggests that teams which play defensively have fewer

92. An Indian company has designed new using AI technology.

93. The use of AI in NASCAR is believed to improve as well as driver performance.

94. Henri Simeonson says that might be able to disrupt AI and make competitions unfair.

95. In Minor League Baseball, a type of powered by AI is giving the sport greater publicity.

Your answers:

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

Part 5: You are going to read about four independent jewellery designers. Choose from the sections of the article (A-D). The sections may be chosen more than once.

Which designer ...

- 96. is concerned about the sourcing of her materials?
- 97. is claimed to have the wrong attitude to business?
- 98. uses the same combination of metals and precious stones in each piece of jewellery?
- 99. creates designs that feature different versions of the same symbol?
- 100. intends her jewellery to stand the test of time?
- 101. designs pieces to reflect her beliefs that everything is linked by patterns?
- 102. uses inspirations from experiences when she was young?
- 103. makes jewellery that is easily attributable to her?
- 104. does not work exclusively on making jewellery?
- 105. was originally inspired by a social connection?

Shining lights

A. Emma Franklin

‘It has always been about animals,’ Emma Franklin says. ‘My friend’s grandmother had an amazing stag brooch with huge antlers and that’s where it started. Everyone has a relationship with an animal in my collection.’ Franklin has focused on jewellery design since her teens and graduated from Central Saint Martins in 2005, setting up her own

business immediately. Based in east London, Franklin, twenty-nine, hand-makes each necklace, bangle, ring, cuff link and pin, featuring any of fourteen animal heads, from a pig to a triceratops, as well as a shotgun. All her pieces are made in solid silver, plated in twenty-two-carat yellow gold or black rhodium, with black diamonds and freshwater pearls. Bespoke commissions, predominantly engagement rings, not all animal-related, are becoming more frequent. Franklin’s robust designs are instantly recognisable, as she has discovered. ‘Recently in a pub this girl was wearing one of my rings at the bar, so I introduced myself. She was completely star-struck and fetched over her dad, who had bought it for her. I had to explain that it was really me who was excited.’

B. Alexandra Jefford

‘My design style constantly evolves,’ Alexandra Jefford says. ‘But even though I try new things, I can’t kick my art background. I’m really inspired by art, architecture, design, furniture design.’ Jefford, forty-two, graduated in 1992 with a degree in fine art, began designing jewellery in 2003 and sold her first piece, a gold ring, on its first outing, at dinner with a friend. Her designs, produced on a project-by-project basis rather than as collections, include her signature *Alphabet* series for which she designed a slim font. Her recent *O* project interprets that letter in various typefaces. She combines jewellery design with other artistic pursuits such as sculptural welding and life drawing. Fans range from her daughter’s friends to her mother’s friends, although she doesn’t always want to sell. ‘I become emotionally involved with all my pieces, so I find it really hard to let go. There are still some pieces that I hide “for the family museum”. My husband says that I work as a shopper rather than a seller.’

C. Hattie Rickards

Hattie Rickards’ first collection of twelve rings, entitled *Revealed*, was launched last November and was an instant success. Her second, *Geo*, came out last month to even greater acclaim. ‘The ethos behind *Geo* is connection and relationships, bringing tessellating or geometrical shapes together making one, for example, the Kindredring, where two puzzle pieces fit neatly together.’ Hampshire-born Rickards, set up on her own last year. ‘I wanted to create a high-end, luxury jewellery brand with an ethical backbone, which coincided with a gap in the market.’ All Hattie Rickards’ jewellery is made using Fairtrade precious stones from Thailand and India and eighteen-carat, Fairtrade, fair-mined gold from Colombia. HRJ is one of the first twenty companies to become a certified user of this type of gold, many of its pieces having the premium ‘ecological’ label. There are no plans for e-commerce, as Rickards believes this detracts from the meaning behind the piece. ‘I am passionate that people understand the symbolism behind my work. I don’t want it to just be a ring on a website. The story is so important.’

D Mawi Keivom

Mawi Keivom, thirty-nine, is known for her architectural statement jewellery: chunky box chains with coloured pearls, spiked gold rings and brightly-coloured gems. Born in the north-east of India, forty miles from the Burmese border, into the Mahr tribe, Keivom draws her influences from a peripatetic childhood with her diplomat parents that took them to Africa, the Middle East, south-east Asia and Europe. Keivom studied fashion design in New Zealand, then, after a stint in New York, moved to London in 1993, where she met her husband, Tim Awan, and together they set up Mawi in 2001 – she as the jewellery designer, he as the business brain. ‘My style of jewellery is very individual and not for the faint-hearted. I have a very strong vision that translates into an industrial, graphic aesthetic offset with crystals and pearls that are a little bit feminine. I don’t try to do something that is for the moment. My pieces are classics in their own right, not trend-specific.’

Your answers:

96.	97.	98.	99.	100.
101.	102.	103.	104.	105.

IV. WRITING (60 POINTS)

Part 1: Read the following extract and use your own words to summarize it. Your summary should be between 100 and 120 words.

Promoting active lifestyles can help address some of the important challenges facing the UK today. Increasing physical activity has the potential to improve the physical and mental health of the nation, reduce all-cause mortality, and improve life expectancy. It can also save money by significantly easing the burden of chronic disease on health and social care services. Increasing cycling and walking will reduce transport costs, save money, and help the environment. Fewer car journeys can reduce traffic, congestion, and pollution, improving the health of communities.

Other potential benefits linked to physical activity in children and young people include the acquisition of social skills through active play (leadership, teamwork, and cooperation), better concentration in school, and displacement of anti-social and criminal behavior. The importance of physical activity for health was identified over 50 years ago. During the 1950s, comparisons of bus drivers with more physically active bus conductors and office-based telephonists with more physically active postmen demonstrated lower rates of coronary heart disease and smaller uniform sizes in the more physically active occupations.

This research led the way for further investigation, and evidence now clearly shows the importance of physical activity in preventing ill health. It is important for us to be active throughout our lives. Physical activity is central to a baby's normal growth and development. This continues through school, and into adulthood and older years. Being physically active can bring substantial benefits, and there is consistent evidence of a dose-response relationship, i.e., the greater the volume of physical activity undertaken, the greater the health benefits that are obtained.

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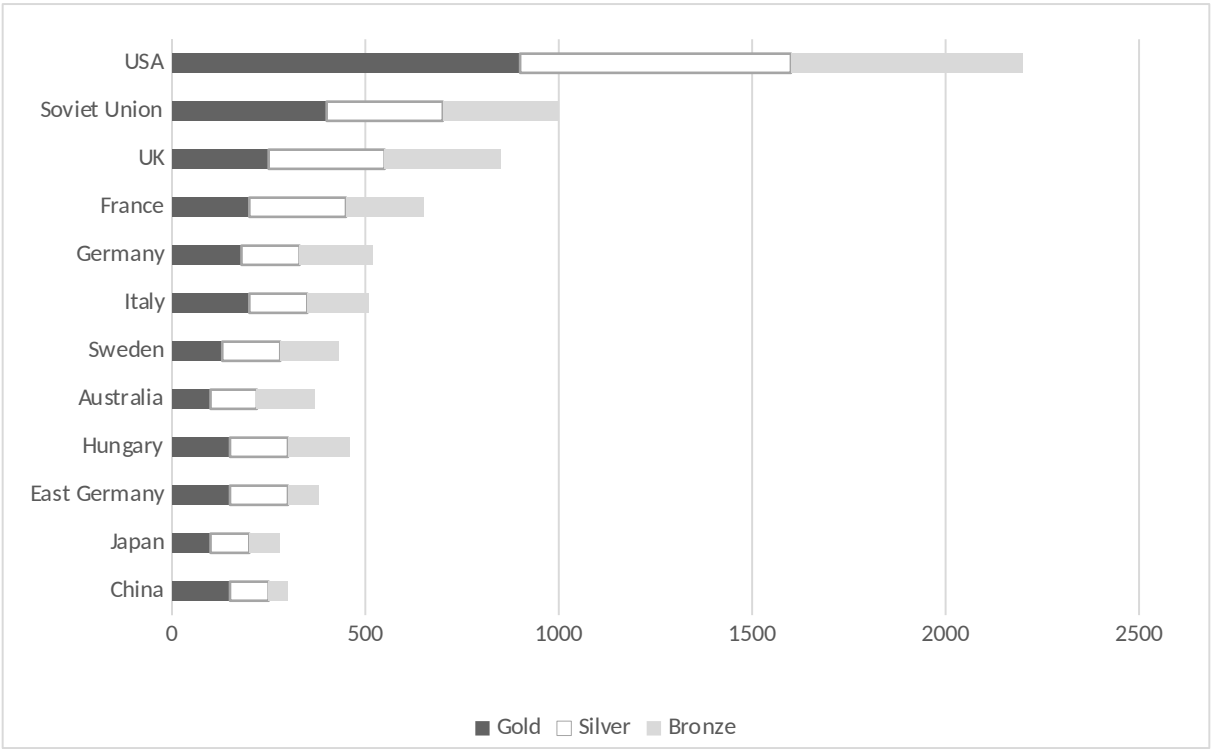
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Part 2: The chart below shows the total number of Olympic medals won by twelve different countries.
Summarize the information by selecting and reporting the main features and make comparisons where relevant.
Write at least 150 words.



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Part 3: Essay writing:

Write an essay of at least 350 words on the following topic:

Museums and art galleries should concentrate on local works rather than showing the cultures or artworks from other countries. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

This image shows a full page of white paper with horizontal dashed lines, typical of primary school writing paper. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

This image shows a full page of primary-ruled paper. It features approximately 30 horizontal dashed lines spaced evenly down the page, providing a guide for handwriting practice. The background is white, and there are no margins or additional markings present.

This image shows a full page of white paper with horizontal dashed lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page, providing a guide for handwriting practice. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the page.

(Thí sinh không được sử dụng tài liệu. Cán bộ coi thi không giải thích gì thêm.)

Họ và tên thí sinh:.....Số báo danh:

Người ra đề

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Tài liệu được chia sẻ bởi Website VnTeach.Com

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