

<b>ĐIỂM BÀI THI</b>	Bảng số:		<b>Số phách</b>
	Bảng chữ: ..... ...	Chữ ký giám khảo 1: .....  Chữ ký giám khảo 2: .....	

**LƯU Ý:**

- Thí sinh làm bài trực tiếp vào đề thi.
- Thí sinh không được sử dụng bất cứ tài liệu nào.

### I. LISTENING (5.0 points)

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

**Part 1: For questions 1-5, listen to a recording of the dark side of food industry and decide whether the following statements are True , False or Not Given according to what you hear. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided.**

1. The first speaker started eating potato fried when she was 13.
2. The the first speaker was criticized and treated unfairly because of her weight.
3. Carole changed her diet to cut down on her junk food she assumed.
4. Scientists from Western companies always make their efforts to combine the enticing ingredients and the healthy ones
5. The man work for a food giant reveals the methods adopted by big food companies because he knows every detail of the industry.

**Your answers:**

<u>1.</u>	<u>2.</u>	<u>3.</u>	<u>4.</u>	<u>5.</u>
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**PART 2: For questions 6-10, listen to a news reports about school board elections and answer the following questions. Write NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER taken from the recording for each answer.**

6. Which races have increasingly polarized recently ?

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7. Who gained victory in the elections to hold a majority of seats on Loudoun county's school board?

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8. Which isn't allowed in school board races by most states?

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9. Which part of parents' rights may not be as powerful as some people had expected?

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10. What name was given for the group that voters nationwide opposed?

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**Your answers:**

<u>6.</u>	<u>7.</u>	<u>8.</u>	<u>9.</u>	<u>10.</u>
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**PART 3: For question 11-15, you will hear two academics called John Farrendale and Lois Granger, taking part in a discussion on the subject of attitudes to work. Listen and choose the answer A, B, C or D which fits best according to what you hear.**

11. Lois agrees with John's point that

A most people dread the prospect of unemployment.

B the psychological effects of unemployment can be overstated.

C some people are better equipped to deal with unemployment than others.

D problems arise when unemployment coincides with other traumatic events.

12. Lois agrees with the listener who suggested that

A work is only one aspect of a fulfilling life.

B voluntary work may be more rewarding than paid work.

C not everybody can expect a high level of job satisfaction.

D people should prepare for redundancy as they would for retirement.

13. What is John's attitude towards people who see work as a 'means to an end'?

A He doubts their level of commitment to the job.

B He accepts that they have made a valid choice.

C He fears it will lead to difficulties for them later.

D He feels they may be missing out on something important.

14. When asked about so-called 'slackers' at work, John points out that

A they accept the notion that work is a necessary evil.

B people often jump to unfair conclusions about them.

C their views are unacceptable in a free labour market.

D such an attitude has become increasingly unacceptable.

15. Lois quotes the psychologist Freud in order to

A show how intellectual ideas have shifted over time.

B provide a contrast to the ideas of Bertrand Russell.

C question the idea that a desire to work is a natural thing.

D lend weight to John's ideas about increased social mobility.

**Your answers:**

<u>11</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>15</u>
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**PART 4: For questions 16-25, listen to part of news report on a supervolcano and complete the following questions. Write NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS taken from the recording in each blank .**

There are many types of volcanoes, among which are towering mountains and (16)\_\_\_\_\_. The first main type is at the dividing lines between tectonic plates, the pieces of the crust that covering our planet like a big(17) \_\_\_\_\_. There are seven major tectonic plates and many smaller ones, drifting against each other amounting to 15 cm each year. Although it is slow-moving, it is a titanic struggle over who gets on the top layer, on (18) \_\_\_\_\_. The plate coming to the top first (19) \_\_\_\_\_ into a new

mountain range while the one coming in second is (20) \_\_\_\_\_, into an ocean of hot rock at 1300oC – the asthenosphere. The temperature here is enough to convert rock into a liquid, but the extremely high pressures of all that mass keep it (21) \_\_\_\_\_. When Tectonic plates exposed to water for ages and absorbed some of it submerged into the hot underworld, this water causes chemical changes allowing (22) \_\_\_\_\_ to fuse to magma. It is less concentrated than rigid rock, so it rises to the surface in furious bubbles assembling in (23) \_\_\_\_\_ just lower than the crust. If magma accumulation is enough, it is mighty enough to (24) \_\_\_\_\_ through the crust- which people perceive as volcanoes. This occurs just below the winning plate, like (25) \_\_\_\_\_ by the loser before it vanishes for good.

**Your answers:**

<b><u>16</u></b>	<b><u>17</u></b>	<b><u>18</u></b>	<b><u>19</u></b>	<b><u>20</u></b>
<b><u>21</u></b>	<b><u>22</u></b>	<b><u>23</u></b>	<b><u>24</u></b>	<b><u>25</u></b>

**II. LEXICO-GRAMMAR (2.0 POINTS)**

**Part 1. For questions 26-40. (1.5 points - 0.1/each)**

**Choose the best answer (A, B, C, D) to each of the following questions and write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided.**

26. There were a few \_\_\_\_\_ of disappointment when the fun came to an end..  
A. plea                      B. groans                      C. wince                      D. snort
27. I know we're told to shuck our routines and live spontaneously, but I'm \_\_\_\_\_ - it's just easier when you know exactly how each day will pan out.  
A. a nasty piece of work                      B. a creature of habit  
C. a soft touch                      D. clock-watcher
28. Finding out which file you want can be like looking for a needle in a \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. seabed                      B. sieve                      C. chaos                      D. haystack
29. The retail group \_\_\_\_\_ all three competitors for space in the shopping centre.  
A. outnumber                      B. outrun                      C. outbid                      D. outbound
30. There are, however, those organizations who are rightfully fearful of \_\_\_\_\_ the truth about their attitudes and actions.  
A. owning up to                      B. sticking up for                      C. standing up for                      D. running up against
31. Black people continue to \_\_\_\_\_ most racial violence.  
A. bear the brunt of                      B. bite the dust of  
C. burn their boats about                      D. jump the gun to
32. Just like most tired \_\_\_\_\_, it makes a great sound bite but it lacks any substance once you scratch below the surface..  
A. détente                      B. coupé                      C. attaché                      D. clichés
33. People in this village have got an \_\_\_\_\_ appetite for the news.  
A. insatiable                      B. inevitable                      C. inedible                      D. inexorable
34. The little girl is carrying a \_\_\_\_\_ bag on her arm.  
A. canvas heavy striped shopping                      B. heavy striped canvas shopping  
C. striped shopping heavy canvas                      D. striped heavy canvas shopping
35. I'm hoping that this work experience will stand me in \_\_\_\_\_ in my future career.  
A. a good grounding                      B. good stead                      C. fine precedent                      D. stable footing
36. Questions have been raised about whether the meat industry has been given too much \_\_\_\_\_ to police itself.  
A. capital                      B. scale                      C. leeway                      D. vision
37. A U.N report claims that humans are inflicting damage to the environment that could pass the

\_\_\_\_\_ of no return.

A. peak

B. apex

C. point

D. tip

38. Privileges and \_\_\_\_\_ are revoked; the iron hand of supervisory control is brought to bear.

A. preposterous

B. prerequisite

C. preponderances

D. prerogatives

39. Fred got the job because he seemed to have more \_\_\_\_\_ than the other applicants.

A. touch-and-go

B. make-or-break

C. get-up-and-go

D. up-and-coming

40. The children in the picture look delicate and \_\_\_\_\_, as though they had never run or played.

A. otherworldly

B. world-beating

C. worldly-wise

D. word-perfect

**Your answers:**

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

**Part 2. For questions 41 - 45, word-form sentence. Write the correct form of each bracketed word in the numbered space provided in the column on the right.**

41. What is interesting is that the \_\_\_\_\_ did not weaken her resolve or deflect her from her mission. (**brush**)

42. The tendency since the early 1970s has been to \_\_\_\_\_ a number of actions formerly indictable under the penal code. (**crime**)

43. Some of the \_\_\_\_\_ so integral to his stage productions can be seen in the choreography for his own company. (**theatre**)

44. They don't believe that they'll be treated fairly and \_\_\_\_\_ by the judicial system. (**hand**)

45. In the US, a school \_\_\_\_\_ is in charge of the schools in a particular area. (**intend**)

**Your answers:**

<u>41.</u>	<u>42.</u>	<u>43.</u>	<u>44.</u>	<u>45.</u>

**III. READING (5.0 pts)**

**Part 1. For questions 46-55, fill each of the following numbered blanks with ONE suitable word and write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided.**

In 1998, a Valencian professor made an amazing claim. Professor Antonio Cervilla discovered how to use water as a (46) \_\_\_\_\_ for petrol. The scientist said that you could drive from Bilbao to Valencia (47) \_\_\_\_\_ just half a litre of water. His invention uses a molybdenum (48) \_\_\_\_\_ to break down water into hydrogen and oxygen. Unlike other methods, no electricity is required and the (49) \_\_\_\_\_ happens at atmospheric temperature. This impressive technology is based on the way plant (50) \_\_\_\_\_ break down water. The use of molybdenum is the perfect choice because, (51) \_\_\_\_\_ rare, it is cheap and found all around the planet.

Since the claim was made, (52) \_\_\_\_\_ more has been heard about this fabulous technology. There is no explanation for the disappearance anywhere on the Internet, apart from a list of similar inventions which have also (53) \_\_\_\_\_. An inventor from the Philippines called Daniel Dingel developed a water-fuelled car but was arrested and (54) \_\_\_\_\_ to 20 years in prison. If this technology were to become widely available, it would prove disastrous for petrol station owners and would also save the planet from the impending environmental catastrophes (55) \_\_\_\_\_ caused by pollution.

**Your answers**

<u>46.</u>	<u>47.</u>	<u>48.</u>	<u>49.</u>	<u>50.</u>
<u>51.</u>	<u>52.</u>	<u>53.</u>	<u>54.</u>	<u>55.</u>

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

### **Influenza**

[1] It is a pestilence that has harried civilizations since at least the time of Homer. What's more, it has done so with such routine periodicity that, in our modern age of annual inoculations, the enduring danger of this disease has grown all too easy to take for granted.

[2] Influenza owes its name to physicians of the Italian renaissance, who believed it was caused by inauspicious astrological "influences." Today, of course, we know it to be the result of infection by one of several closely related strains of virus. However, unlike other viruses for which vaccines are available—several of which, through tenacious public health efforts, have been eradicated worldwide—influenza remains a perennial menace, and due to the unique nature of its genome, is unlikely to ever be completely conquered.

[3] Traditionally, outbreaks of influenza are classified as either "epidemic," in which the incidence of the disease increases significantly within a given community, or "pandemic," in which the incidence increases over a much larger region, such as a continent. While superficially the distinction may seem arbitrary, in fact it reflects two well-delineated facets of the influenza virus replication process. In the Northern hemisphere, "flu season" spans from November to April, and represents an annual recurrence of influenza epidemics among communities situated in this part of the world. Pandemic outbreaks, though not nearly as common, also seem to follow an approximate epidemiological pattern, typically occurring about three times per century. In the 20th century, these outbreaks included Spanish Flu in 1918, Asian Flu in 1957, and Hong Kong Flu in 1968. Of the three, Spanish Flu was by far the most devastating. With an estimated mortality as high as 100 million, its deadliness was on par with that of the infamous Black Plague, which ravaged Eurasia in the Middle Ages.

[4] "Antigenic drift" and "antigenic shift" are the two chief processes through which influenza circumvents our adaptive immunity, and are thought to be the causes of epidemic and pandemic influenza, respectively. To understand these two processes, it is necessary to have a working knowledge of the virus itself. There are three known species of influenza virus—influenza A, B, and C—each of which consists of eight segments of RNA contained within a protein capsid, which in turn is surrounded by a lipid envelope. Collectively, these RNA segments code for eleven proteins; two of which, upon synthesis, are expressed on the envelope's exterior. These two proteins are known as hemagglutinin (HA), and neuraminidase (NA). In terms of the viral life cycle, HA is responsible for attaching to sugar residues that coat the cells of our respiratory tracts. Once the virus has infected a cell and replicated within its nucleus, NA cleaves these residues, allowing the virus to spread further throughout the body.

[5] Because HA and NA are the outermost viral proteins, it is specifically against these two "antigens" that our white blood cells create antibodies. Furthermore, among the diverse strains of influenza, genetically encoded differences exist in the types of HA or NA expressed. This allows scientists to sub-classify strains based on the specific antibodies produced against them. For instance, the H1N1 strain was responsible for both Spanish Flu, as well as the Swine Flu pandemic of 2009, while H5N1 caused the Avian Flu epidemic of 2004.

[6] Random point mutation to the genes encoding HA and NA is one way in which these subtypes evolve, and can, moreover, interfere with the efficacy of our antibodies. The aggregation of many point mutations over time is referred to as antigenic drift, and eventually results in renewed vulnerability to viral strains against which an individual was previously immune. Notably, influenza A lacks the ability to proofread and correct its genetic material during replication, and as a result, is prone to a much higher rate of mutation than other species of influenza. For this reason in particular, influenza A is responsible for the vast majority of annual epidemics.

[7] To date, 16 HA and 9 NA subtypes have been identified, only a fraction of which are currently infectious to humans. However, because the influenza genome is split into segments, when an animal—a bird, for instance—is co-infected with a strain specific to its species, as well as one capable of infecting humans, the segments may become intermixed during replication in a process called "viral reassortment." When the genes implicated in reassortment include either HA or NA, antigenic shift occurs, and the resulting viral particles will express novel proteins to which the entire human race is vulnerable.

**For questions 56-60, decide whether the following statements are True (T), False (F), or Not Given (NG). Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes.**

56. Its recurring patterns have deemed influenza an insignificant concern for humans nowadays.

57. In the first place, influenza was believed to result from signs foreboding astrological events.

58. The eradication of influenza has been an ongoing process.

59. The frequency of influenza outbreaks on a grand scale has varied across centuries.

60. The strain of virus leading to Spanish Flu was the strongest one in the twentieth century.

**Your answers:**

56.	57.	58.	59.	60.
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**For questions 61-64, answer the following questions with NO MORE THAN FOUR WORDS taken from the passage. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes.**

61. What, even invested into eliminating influenza, may not produce expected results?

62. For humans to contract influenza, what does the disease need to overcome?

63. What can be affected as genes encoding HA and NA mutate?

64. What characteristic of HA and NA do scientists base on to categorize strains of influenza?

**For questions 65-68, complete each sentence with the correct ending below. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes.**

65. Hemagglutinin 66. Neuraminidase 67. Antigenic drift 68. Antigenic shift	A. pierces through the protective layer of cells B. paves way for more extensive perpetuation C. guards and fights off antibodies produced by blood cells D. involves interspecies genome exchange E. entails genetic reduplication F. prompts vulnerability to viruses encountered in the past G. reduces the quantity of antibodies produced H. affixes to parts of the exterior of cells
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**Your answers:**

65.	66.	67.	68.
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**Part 3. In the passage below, seven paragraphs have been removed. For questions 69-75, read the passage and choose from paragraphs A-H the one which fits each gap. There is ONE extra paragraph which you do not need to use. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided.**

### **Days of The Jackal: how Andrew Wylie turned serious literature into big business**

Andrew Wylie, the world's most renowned – and for a long time its most reviled – literary agent, is 76 years old. Over the past four decades, he has reshaped the business of publishing in profound and, some say, insalubrious ways. He has been a champion of highbrow books and unabashed commerce, making many

great writers famous and many famous writers rich. In the process, he has helped to define the global literary canon. His critics argue that he has also hastened the demise of the literary culture he claims to defend. Wylie is largely untroubled by such criticisms. What preoccupies him, instead, are the deals to be made in China.

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Literary agents are the matchmakers and middlemen of the book industry, pairing writers with publishers and negotiating the contracts for books, from which they take an industry-standard 15%. In this capacity, Wylie and his firm, The Wylie Agency, operate on behalf of an astonishing number of the world's most revered writers, as well as the estates of many late authors who, like Borges, Chinua Achebe and Italo Calvino, have become required reading almost everywhere. The agency's list of more than 1,300 clients includes Saul Bellow, Joseph Brodsky, Albert Camus, Bob Dylan, Louise Glück, Yasunari Kawabata, Czesław Miłosz, VS Naipaul, Kenzaburō Ōe, Orhan Pamuk, José Saramago and Mo Yan – and those are just the ones who have won the Nobel prize. It also includes the Royal Shakespeare Company and contemporary luminaries such as Chimamanda Ngozi Adichie, Karl Ove Knausgård, Rachel Cusk, Deborah Levy and Sally Rooney. “When we walk into the room, Borges walks in, and Calvino walks in, and Shakespeare walks in, and it's intimidating,” Wylie told me.

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Who better to help him take over China, Wylie thought, than Henry Kissinger? In the 1970s, as US national security adviser and secretary of state under President Nixon, Kissinger had presided over a historic rapprochement between the US and China. Since then, he had been an important interlocutor between China and the west. Kissinger was not a Wylie client, but that was an easy problem to solve. When Wylie Googled Kissinger's name in 2008, he was confronted with books attacking his humanitarian record. “Kissinger was depicted as a war criminal who enjoyed killing babies – basically a monster,” Wylie said. “So I went to him and said: ‘Henry, this is not good legacy management.’” Wylie told Kissinger to fire his agent. Then, he added, “You need to get all three volumes of your memoirs back in print, and write a new book, a strong book.” Kissinger quickly became a client of The Wylie Agency.

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The Kissinger operation was vintage Wylie: tempting an author away from a competitor and then leveraging that client's reputation to mutually beneficial ends. “He's playing a multiyear game in which he is constantly trying to consolidate the board,” Scott Moyers, the publisher of Penguin Press and a former director of the Wylie Agency, told me. In the 1980s and 90s, so the legend goes, Wylie used his commercial cunning to disrupt the chummy norms that reigned in the publishing industry, replacing them with what one tabloid newspaper referred to as a “greed storm”. When he met Wylie in the late 1980s, the author Hanif Kureishi later wrote, he was reminded of “the bullying, loud-mouthed suburban wide-boys I'd grown up with, selling socks and watches from suitcases on a pub floor”. Since the mid-90s, Wylie has been known as The Jackal, and many other agents and small publishers still see him as a predator who seizes literary talents nurtured by others. His agency's approach is “very adversarial”, Valerie Merians, the cofounder of the independent publisher Melville House, told me. The head of rights at a London literary agency put it more bluntly: “He uses Colonel Kurtz methods.”

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Wylie's literary tastes and international reach helped to create what was for several decades the dominant vision of literary celebrity. In the era in which writers such as Roth and Martin Amis had an almost equal place in the tabloids and in the New York Review of Books, when they were famous in Milan as well as Manhattan, and might plausibly afford to keep apartments in both, when they were public intellectuals living semi-public lives, Wylie was the most audacious broker of literary talent in the world, a man who seemed equally intimate with high culture and high finance.

Wylie thinks that's bunk. Even if the era of high literary fame is dead, he believes great literature continues to represent the best long-term investment. "Shakespeare is more interesting and more valuable than Microsoft and Walt Disney combined," he told me, repeating an argument he has been making in the media for more than 20 years. All the Bard of Avon lacked was a good trademark lawyer, a long-term estate management plan and, of course, the right agent.

Wylie's success is founded, in part, on his gift for proximity to the great and the good. As a young man, he once spent a week in the Pocono mountains interviewing Muhammad Ali for a magazine, and singing him Homeric verses in the original Greek. He visited Ezra Pound in Venice and sang him Homer, too. In New York, he spent a lot of time at Studio 54 and the Factory studying the way Andy Warhol fashioned his public persona. He says Lou Reed introduced him to amphetamines in the 1970s and that he gave the band Television its name. The photographer and film-maker Larry Clark was best man at his second wedding. At the height of the fatwa against Rushdie, when Wylie wasn't meeting with David Rockefeller to strategise a lobbying campaign to lift the supreme leader's death warrant, or trying to self-publish a paperback edition of *The Satanic Verses*, he was sitting on the floor of a New York hotel room with mattresses covering the windows for security, meditating with Rushdie and Allen Ginsberg. At Wylie's homes in New York and the Hamptons in the 90s, party guests might include Rushdie, Amis, Ian McEwan, Christopher Hitchens and Susan Sontag, or Rushdie, Sontag, Norman Mailer, Paul Auster, Siri Hustvedt, Peter Carey, Annie Leibovitz and Don DeLillo. (There was once a minor crisis when Wylie forgot to invite Edward Said.) Wylie was one of the first people to whom Al Gore showed the powerpoint presentation that later became *An Inconvenient Truth*.

The centre of the Wylie myth, however, has long been his ferocious pursuit of business. The author Charles Duhigg, a Wylie client, has proudly said that, in negotiations with publishers, his agent is "a man that can squeeze blood from a rock". Wylie takes pleasure in conflict, and can be joyfully bellicose. Of a former client turned adversary, of which there have been a few, he will merrily remark, "I will refrain from saying 'Fuck you' to Tibor, because he's already fucked." He is as bald, cigar-puffing and self-assured as a Churchill. At The Wylie Agency, which he launched in 1980, "the keynote is aggression", one of his former employees told me. That is not just the view of his detractors; Rushdie has described Wylie with affection as an "aggressive, bullet-headed American".

### ***Missing paragraphs:***

- A. When the Borges auction took off in 2008, Wylie began plotting. "How do we establish authority in China?" he asked himself. Authority is one of Wylie's watchwords; it signifies the degree to which his agency can set the terms of book deals for the maximum benefit of its clients. To establish such authority, it is critical, in Wylie's view, to represent authors who command a position of cultural eminence in any given market – Camus in France, Saramago in Portugal and Brazil, Roberto Bolaño in Latin America. "I always look for a calling card," Wylie told me. "If you want to deal in Russia, for example, you want – dot dot dot – Nabokov."

- B. If Wylie is the world's most mythologised literary agent, it is partly because the caricature of him as a plunderer of literary talent and pillager of other agencies has been so irresistible to the media, and at times to Wylie himself. "I think Andrew quite likes the whole Jackal thing, because it makes him seem like a kind of hard man," Salman Rushdie, one of Wylie's longest-standing clients and closest friends, told me. Wylie is an ardent burnisher of his own legend, which is not to say that he traffics in falsehoods. He has led a remarkable life, and even when recounting facts that are grubby or mundane, he instinctively elevates them into something more fabulous. A dealmaker, after all, trades primarily in reputation.

- C. Wylie's fervour for China began in 2008, when a bidding war broke out among Chinese publishers for the collected works of Jorge Luis Borges. Wylie, who represents the Argentine master's estate,



received a telephone call from a colleague informing him that the price had climbed above \$100,000, a hitherto inconceivable sum for a foreign literary work in China. Not content to just sit back and watch the price tick up, Wylie decided he would try to dictate the value of other foreign works in the Chinese market. “I thought, ‘We need to roll out the tanks,’” Wylie gleefully recounted in his New York offices earlier this year. “We need a Tiananmen Square!”

The Wylie Agency hunts for undervalued literary talent the way a private equity firm might trawl for underperforming companies that it can turn into major profit centres after firing the current management. When he started out in the early 80s, Wylie saw more clearly than anyone else that literary reputations are commercial assets, and that if you control those assets, you ought to wring as much value from them as possible. Never mind if you have to use tactics that others consider unethical or underhanded. Scott Moyers summed it up this way: “When he came into publishing he said, ‘Fuck this. Who gains by this? What am I legally allowed to do? Let’s start with that as a basis, and then I’m gonna get to work.’”

- D. The new book would be called *On China*. Wylie’s plan was to sell it to the Chinese market first, an unprecedented tactic for a book by a famous American author. In 2009, a Chinese publisher bought the rights to it for more than \$1m, Wylie claimed (although he later said he was not able to confirm this figure). Authority duly established, his agency has gone on to achieve seven-figure deals in China for the works of authors as various as Milan Kundera and Philip K Dick. “That is how you take Tiananmen Square,” Wylie crowed, recalling his success. “You put Henry in the first tank, and you fill it with gas!”

Today, that era of priapic literary celebrity has faded, and some believe that Wylie’s stock has gone down with it. “I think the Wylie moment has passed,” Andrew Franklin, the former managing director and co-founder of Profile Books, told me. “When he dies, his agency will fall apart.” A crop of younger agents and large talent agencies have attempted to adapt many of Wylie’s business strategies to a new reality, in which literary culture is highly fragmented and clients are less likely to be novelists or historians than “multichannel artists” with books, podcasts and Netflix deals.

- F. But there is more to Wylie’s success and his character than mere rapacity. Better than anyone else, Wylie and his agency have figured out how to globalise and monetise literary prestige. “I took him on after my six previous agents did not provide, out of idleness, what I required,” Borges’s widow, María Kodama, once said of Wylie. The works of Borges and other classics can be found throughout Latin America and Spain, in part because Wylie makes sure that publishers “commit to keeping them alive everywhere,” Cristóbal Pera, a veteran Spanish-language publisher and a former director at The Wylie Agency, told me. At the same time, Wylie’s international representation of authors like Philip Roth and John Updike has succeeded in “establishing American literature as world literature”, the Temple University scholar Laura McGrath has written.

In his younger days, Wylie cultivated his reputation through decadence and outrageousness. At a publishing party in the 80s, Tatler reported that he invited a young novelist to “piss with me on New York”, and then proceeded to urinate out the window on to commuters at Grand Central station. (When asked to confirm or deny this, he said, “pass”.) During a hard-drinking evening with Kureishi

- H. around the same time, he spat on a copy of Saul Bellow’s *More Die of Heartbreak*, called it “utter drivel”, then stubbed his filterless cigarette out on it. (Wylie denies this happened, but Kureishi wrote about it in his diary at the time and later confirmed the story to his biographer Ruvani Ranasinha.) Bellow became a Wylie client in 1996, Kureishi in 2016.

**Your answers:**

69.	70.	71.	72.	73.	74.	75.
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**Part 4. For questions 31-40, read an extract from an article on language and choose the answer A, B, C or D which fits best according to the text.** Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided.

Line	She'd met lots of crazy musicians, but no one like Clayton. He was as obsessed as the others, but he had a quirky sense of humor, a slow ironic counterpoint to his own beliefs. And he didn't look quite like anyone else. He wore his hair parted dangerously near the middle and combed it in little ripples like Cab Calloway, though sometimes he let it fly up a bit at the ends in deference to the campus pressure for Afros. His caramel-colored skin darkened to toffee under <u>fluorescent light</u> but sometimes took on a golden sheen, especially in the vertical shafts of <u>sunlight</u> that poured into his favorite practice room where she'd often peek in on him-an uncanny complexion, as if the shades swirled just under the surface.
5	Virginia's friends gave her advice on how to get him. "You two can play hot duets together," they giggled. As it turned out, she didn't have to plan a thing. She was reading one afternoon outside the Fine Arts Building when the day suddenly turned cold. If she went back to the dorm for a sweater, she'd be late for orchestra rehearsal. So she stuck it out until a few minutes before rehearsal at four. By that time, her fingers were so stiff she had to run them under hot water to loosen them up. Then she hurried to the cello room, where all the instruments were lined up like novitiates; she felt a strange reverence every time she stepped across the threshold into its cool serenity. There they stood, obedient yet voluptuous in their molded cases. In the dim light their plump forms looked sadly human, as if they were waiting for something better to come along but knew it wouldn't.
10	Virginia grabbed her cello and was halfway down the hall when she realized she'd forgotten to leave her books behind. She decided against turning back and continued to the basement, where the five-till-four pandemonium was breaking loose. Clayton was stuffing his books into his locker.
15	"Hey, Clayton, how's it going?"
20	As if it were routine, he took her books and wedged them in next to his. They started toward the orchestra hall. Virginia cast a surreptitious glance upward; five minutes to four or not, Clayton was not rushing. His long, gangling frame seemed to be held together by molasses; he moved deliberately, negotiating the <u>crush</u> while humming a tricky passage from, Schumann, sailing above the mob.
25	After rehearsal she reminded him that her books were in his locker.
30	<b>"I think I'll go practice," he said. "Would you like to listen?"</b>
35	"I'll miss dinner," she replied, and was about to curse herself for her honesty when he said, "I have cheese and soup back at the fraternity house, if you don't mind the walk." The walk was twenty minutes of <u>agonizing bliss</u> , with the wind off the lake whipping her blue, and Clayton too involved with analyzing the orchestra's horn section to notice. When they reached the house, a brick building with a crumbling porch and weeds cracking the front path, she was nearly frozen through. He heated up a can of soup, and plunked the cheese down in the center of the dinette table.
40	"It's not much," he apologized, but she was thinking a loaf of bread, a jug of wine, and felt stated before lifting the -first spoonful. The house was rented to Alpha Phi Alpha, one of three Black fraternities on campus. It had a musty tennis-shoes-and-ripe-laundry smell. Books and jackets were strewn everywhere, dishes piled in the sink.
45	"When did you begin playing?" she asked. "I began late, I'm afraid," Clayton replied. "Ninth grade. But I felt at home immediately. With the music, I mean. The instrument took a little longer. Everyone said I was too tall to be a cellist." He grimaced.
	Virginia watched him as he talked. He was the same golden brown as the instrument, and his mustache followed the lines of the cello's scroll.
	"So what did you do?" she asked.
	"Whenever my height came up, I would say, 'Remember the bumblebee.' "
	"What do bumblebees have to do with cellos?"
	"The bumblebee, aerodynamically speaking, is too large for flight. But the bee has never heard of aerodynamics, so it flies in spite of the laws of gravity. I merely wrapped my legs and arms around the cello and kept playing."
	Music was the only landscape in which he seemed at ease. In that raunchy kitchen, elbows propped on either side of the cooling soup, he was fidgety, even a little awkward. But when he sat up behind his instrument, he had the irresistible beauty of someone who had found his place.

76. The passage is best described as .....

- A. a social commentary on classical musician in the early 1970's
- B. a nostalgic depiction of students in college orchestras.

- C. an introduction to a character through the perspective of another character  
 D. an illustration of a strained but enduring relationship.
77. The references to “**fluorescent light**” (line 5) and “**sunlight**” (line 6) suggest the .....
- A. way that Clayton’s demeanor brightened when Virginia was nearby.  
 B. attentiveness with which Virginia regarded Clayton.  
 C. contrast between Clayton’s restraint and Virginia’s passion.  
 D. superficiality of Clayton’s beauty under different situations.
78. As contrasted with the language in the opening paragraph, the advice offered by Virginia’s friends (line 8) functions primarily to?
- A. break the mood of abstracted musing.  
 B. introduce an element of foreboding.  
 C. poke fun at the pretensions of romantic music.  
 D. contradict Virginia’s opinion of Clayton.
79. In line 25, the reference to Clayton’s humming creates an impression that he is?
- A. amused by the plight of the other musicians.  
 B. compelled to show off his talent.  
 C. unaware of his effect on other people.  
 D. immersed in his private world.
80. In line 24, the word ‘**crush**’ mostly means?
- A. pressure                      B. crowd                      C. power                      D. infatuation
81. In the context of the passage, Clayton’s statement in line 26 : “**I think I’ll go practice,” he said. “Would you like to listen?”** emphasizes his.....
- A. need to make a dramatic first impression  
 B. consuming interest in music  
 C. willingness to disrupt a fixed routine  
 D. insecurity around other musicians
82. In lines 28-29, the phrase “**agonising bliss**” suggests that Virginia’s pleasure is tempered by?
- A. Clayton’s cold manner.  
 B. Clayton’s visible uneasiness.  
 C. her physical discomfort.  
 D. her overriding self-consciousness.
83. In lines 33-35, Virginia’s reaction to the meal most directly suggests that she ?
- A. was contented enough without the food.  
 B. was amused by Clayton’s attempts at hospitality.  
 C. was suddenly aware of the chaos in the fraternity kitchen.  
 D. felt guilty about making Clayton uneasy.
84. The description in lines 40-42 emphasizes how .....
- A. strikingly Clayton resembles famous musicians.  
 B. closely Virginia associates Clayton with his cello.  
 C. profoundly Clayton is affected by music.  
 D. awkwardly Clayton behaves in social situations.
85. In the passage, the descriptions of Clayton in the kitchen and Clayton behind his instrument present a contrast between his.....
- A. chaos and organization  
 B. mediocrity and excellence  
 C. clumsiness and gracefulness  
 D. pretension and genuineness

**Your answers:**

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

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

**A.** There is growing concern about the way we view food, which goes beyond the 'do we live to eat or eat to live?' debate. More and more children are leading inactive lifestyles and are suffering from obesity. In the 1990s and early years of this century, tobacco-related diseases were the main problem, but aggressive anti-smoking campaigns caused the focus of concern to shift. In this decade, obesity appears to be the major health concern with far-reaching repercussions. Obese children suffer taunts and bullying from their peers and this, instead of causing them to rethink their eating habits, may perpetuate the vicious circle; in other words, these children turn to 'comfort thinking' which adds to their weight problem.

Researchers have noted that some children are doing less than one or two minutes of 'moderate activity' in an hour, which is an alarming reduction on the results of previous studies. The problem seems to be worse in teenage girls than in their male counterparts, with older children getting much less exercise than younger ones.

**B.** Many parents realise that their children are overweight, but do not know enough about nutrition to give their offspring the support they need in order to help them change their lifestyles. Given time pressures from work and family, a growing number of people rely on pre-cooked convenience foods or quick fry-ups, thus exacerbating the problem. In general there is some recognition of the situation. For example, at 'Weight Loss Camps', obese children, along with their slightly less overweight peers, learn to read food labels and understand the nutritional content of food, or lack of it, eat healthily and exercise. This experience can also increase their confidence in themselves, as they are surrounded by youngsters who are in the same boat. But, by and large, not enough is being done.

**C.** Schools are partly to blame, as they have marginalised physical education due to time limitations. Also, in many cases, they have bowed to financial pressure and sold off playing fields, often in order to buy more up-to-date computers, which in turn encourage sedentary lifestyles. The food industry must also shoulder some of the responsibility, as their advertising campaigns promote foodstuffs which are high in fat and sugar. Advertisements frequently feature such products as fizzy drinks, king-size chocolate bars and ever larger packets of crisps. These are attractive to families on low incomes because you now get more for the same price as the original, smaller portions. However, children who have large bags of crisps or bars of chocolate in their school lunch-boxes don't save half for the next day; they eat the whole thing. It would appear that fast-food marketing people have seized upon children as being brand-loyal from cradle to grave. They therefore target small children with free toys, a worrying trend which, some believe, warrants government action.

**D.** Some campaigners want governments to treat the fast-food industry as they do the tobacco industry, insisting that foods with a high fat or sugar content should carry an official health warning. They would also like a ban on vending machines in schools, as it is estimated that one fifth of children get more than 20 percent of their energy from sugar, with 5 percent of that coming from the consumption of fizzy drinks. Of course, children are not the only ones to suffer from obesity. In one survey, only 40 per cent of adults claim to regularly sit down for a meal, which means that the majority are eating on the hoof. Only around 30 per cent say that they cook all their own meals. It becomes reasonably obvious that this is so when you look around you in the street or in an underground station. Walking and talking are interspersed with eating and drinking; people carry a can to swig from, and clutch food to scoff.

**E.** We live in a culture which actively promotes fast food while simultaneously showing images of the ultimate in 'beauty'. The majority of us could never achieve this perfect look, given our lifestyle and diet. This fact, in turn, gives rise to both overeating and its extreme opposite, anorexia. It is obviously time for us to take a close look at our relationship to food. The recommended daily diet, at least according to some experts, consists of at least five portions of fruit and vegetables, some protein (but not too much) and only a few carbohydrates. No one would deny, however, that the occasional lapse would be acceptable. Remember the old adage: a little of what you fancy does you good!

**In which section is each of these views expressed?**

86. In the past, other public health issues were seen as more significant than obesity.

87. Mistreatment of youngsters who are overweight can often result in the problem becoming worse.

88. Children may have access to fewer areas where they can play sports than they did in the past.

89. More action from the authorities is being demanded to tackle the problem of obesity.
90. Hasty eating routines while being on the move are common among adults.
91. The world is flourishing two poplars of physical care that should not coexist.
92. Irregular self-indulgence should not be dissuaded when it comes to diet.
93. Marketing strategies of some companies are wreaking havoc on children's development to the extent that official intervention is proposed.
94. A lack of information limits the assistance that some people can give to others.
95. The connection of those who have the same health issues has the potential to relieve their inferiority complex.

Your answers:

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

#### IV. WRITING (6.0 pts)

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

Decades of psychological research has already disproved the idea that money can buy long-term happiness, with one study even suggesting that lottery winners ended up no more satisfied with their lives after a big win. And The New York Times reported in February about a boom in bespoke therapy for billionaires suffering personal struggles. "As people get wealthier, they are more satisfied to start, but at some stage there is no additional increase in satisfaction," explains Jolanda Jetten, a professor in social psychology at the University of Queensland in Australia. She says plenty of high earners can't get off the treadmill, even if they're aware that their happiness or quality of life has flatlined. This, she explains, is because rich people, just as the less well-off, make upwards comparisons, rating their income, home, investments or possessions against those of even richer rather than the rest of the population.

Jetten's research suggests people living in poverty are already accustomed to finding ways to boost their life satisfaction and well-being that transcend what can be obtained through having large quantities of money and material possessions. "In developing nations, while much smaller amounts of money can make a huge difference to a person's lifestyle – helping them move beyond very basic needs – those who don't have much are a lot less frightened of what they've got to lose," she explains. Carol Graham, professor at the University of Maryland, has described the paradox as the "happy peasant and miserable millionaire problem". She wrote in a 2010 paper, with her research suggesting people in Afghanistan enjoy a level of happiness on a par with Latin Americans.

As research into income and wellbeing becomes increasingly nuanced – due to the quantity and type of data that can be analysed – it is speculated that traditional symbols of wealth – such as owning a car or a house – are set to shift, as millennials in many countries become the first generation to earn relatively less than their parents and struggle to buy homes in tough property markets. There are even signs that even high-earning young professionals who could choose to invest in stocks or property are instead becoming increasingly focused on making memories instead of money. In the US, since 1987, the share of consumer spending on live experiences and events relative to total consumer expenditure has risen by 70%, according to the US Department of Commerce.

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**Part 2. Write an essay of about 350 words on this following topic.**

**Films and computer games which contain violence are very popular. Some people believe they have a negative effect on society and so should be banned. Other people, however, say they are just harmless and help people to relax.**

**Discuss both these points of view and give your own opinion.**

[illegible]

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This image shows a full page of white paper with horizontal dotted 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.