

SECTION I. LISTENING (50 points)

Part 1. You will hear a conversation. For questions 1-7, complete the notes below with NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS OR A NUMBER for each answer. (14pts)

Health club customer research

Name: Selina Thompson
Occupation: (1) _____
Age group: (2) _____
Type of membership: (3) _____
Length of membership: (4) _____ years
Why joined: Recommended by a (5) _____
Visits to club per month: Eight (on an average)
Facilities used most: (6) _____
Facilities not used (If any): Tennis courts
(because reluctant to (7) _____)

Your answers:

| | | | |
|----|----|----|----|
| 1. | 2. | 3. | 4. |
| 5. | 6. | 7. | |

Part 2. For questions 8-15, You will hear a museum director called Carl Halford talking about the museum where he works. Write NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER for each answer. (16pts)

Museum director

8. Carl says that the museum was last renovated in the year _____.
9. Carl says that improvements in the _____ in museums often goes unnoticed.
10. There are now a total of _____ exhibits which visitors can see in the museum.
11. The exhibits are now arranged according to their _____.
12. One of Carl's favorite pieces is a 4,500-year-old cup with a design of a _____ on the bottom.
13. Carl describes a strange farm model in the museum that features _____ and a farmer.
14. Some visitors to the museum are frightened by the _____ of one large statue.
15. Carl also describes a vase which shows a man fighting with a _____.

Your answers:

| | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 8. | 9. | 10. | 11. |
| 12. | 13. | 14. | 15. |

Part 3. You will hear a teacher giving a lesson on the effects of tourism. For questions 16-20, decide whether the following sentences are true (T) or false (F). (10pts)

16. According to the teacher, tourism damages the things that tourists come to see.
17. Most people who visited Goa before 1986 were poor.
18. From 1986, there was an increase in package holidays to Goa.
19. Local people benefit from all-inclusive holiday packages.

20. The removal of mangrove swamps increases the risk of coastal flooding.

Your answers:

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

Part 4. You will hear a radio interview in which two ecologists, called Jack Benson and Trisha Roberts, are talking about sand. For questions 21-25, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which fits best according to what you hear. (10pts)

21. Jack thinks the main reason people are attracted to beaches is because

- A. we enjoy a feeling of timelessness there.
- B. we find breathing the fresh salty air invigorating.
- C. the sound of the waves is hypnotic.
- D. the quality of the light is special.

22. What was Trisha's reaction when she read an article about 'pop-up' beaches?

- A. She was surprised the topic hadn't been explored before.
- B. She wanted to research the phenomenon more.
- C. She was ashamed at having visited one.
- D. She questioned the advice in the article.

23. Jack and Trisha agree that the practice of adding fresh sand to beaches.

- A. is less effective against coastal erosion than building a seawall.
- B. can only be a short-term solution to coastal erosion.
- C. interferes with the normal movement of the sea.
- D. must be harmful to the wildlife there.

24. Why does Jack mention the fact that more people live in cities nowadays?

- A. to criticise people's lack of awareness of environmental issues
- B. to illustrate that natural resources are becoming scarce
- C. to suggest society's major concern is making money
- D. to explain why the demand for sand is so high

25. Trisha is particularly concerned that removing sand from beaches may result in

- A. a change in the lifestyle of coastal communities.
- B. the creation of new micro climates.
- C. fewer visitors going to those areas.
- D. the need for considerable financial investment.

Your answers:

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

SECTION II. GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY (30 points)

Part 1. Choose the best answer A, B, C or D to complete each sentence.

26. An artist _____ will do his best to express innocence and inexperience in the child's face.

- A. who portray a child
- B. he portrays a child
- C. portraying a child
- D. portrayed a child

27. The new initiative established by the authorities will _____ the risk of injury in the workplace.

- A. minimize
- B. shrink
- C. refrain
- D. desist

28. It's high time the mayor _____ to help local businesses.

- A. intervened
- B. had intervened
- C. intervene
- D. will intervene

29. Improvements in low emission fuels have led to _____ reductions in air pollution.

- A. modern
- B. medium
- C. moderating
- D. moderate

30. Past experience in differing social situations _____ the strength of your interpersonal skills.

- A. estimates
- B. determines
- C. deciphers
- D. regulates

31. Joe made a big life change when he moved to India to do voluntary work, but he found it to be a _____ experience.

- A. prevailing
- B. resounding
- C. rewarding
- D. contributing

32. When the detectives finally trapped him, he had _____ to lying.

- A. resort
- B. retort
- C. resource
- D. recourse

33. When you are an old age pensioner, you have to learn to _____ a very small income.

- Your answers:**

Part 2. Use the most suitable form of the words in brackets.

- 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 for each blank.

The ability to weep is a uniquely human form of emotional response. Some scientists have suggested that human tears are (56) _____ of an aquatic past- but this does not seem very likely. We cry from the moment we enter this world for a number of reasons. Helpless babies cry to persuade their parents that they are ill, hungry or uncomfortable. As they (57) _____, they will also cry just to attract parental attention and will often stop when they get it.

The idea that having a good cry can do you (58) _____ is a very old one and now it has scientific validity since recent research into tears has shown that they (59) _____ a natural painkiller called enkephalin. By fighting sorrow and pain, this chemical helps you to feel better. Weeping can increase the quantities of enkephalin you (60) _____.

Unfortunately, in our society we impose restrictions upon this naturally (61) _____ activity. Because some people still regard it as a (62) _____ of weakness in men, boys in particular are admonished when they cry. This kind of repression can only increase stress, both emotionally and physically.

Tears of emotion also help the body (63) _____ itself of toxic chemical waste, for there is more protein in them than in tears resulting from cold winds or other irritants. Crying comforts, calms people and can be very enjoyable - (64) _____ the popularity of the highly emotional films which are commonly (65) _____ "weepies". It seems that people enjoy crying together almost as much as laughing together.

- | | | | |
|------------------|-------------|----------------|--------------|
| 56. A. witness | B. evidence | C. result | D. display |
| 57. A. evolve | B. change | C. develop | D. alter |
| 58. A. better | B. fine | C. good | D. well |
| 59. A. contain | B. retain | C. hold | D. keep |
| 60. A. construct | B. achieve | C. provide | D. produce |
| 61. A. curing | B. treating | C. healing | D. improving |
| 62. A. hint | B. symbol | C. feature | D. sign |
| 63. A. release | B. rid | C. loosen | D. expel |
| 64. A. consider | B. remark | C. distinguish | D. regard |
| 65. A. named | B. entitled | C. subtitled | D. called |

Your answers:

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

Part 2. Read the text below and think of the word which best fits each space. Use only ONE word in each space.

Japan's most powerful earthquake since records began has struck the north-east coast triggering a massive tsunami. Cars, ships and buildings were (66) _____ away by a wall of water after the 8.9 - magnitude tremor, which struck about 400 kms (250 miles) north-east of Tokyo. A state of emergency has been declared at a nuclear power plant, (67) _____ pressure has exceeded normal levels.

Officials say more than 10,000 people are dead and about 7,000 (68) _____ but it is feared the final death toll will be (69) _____ higher. In one ward alone in Sendai, a port city in Miyagi prefecture, 200 to 300 bodies were found.

"The quake has been the fifth-largest in the world (70) _____ 1900 and nearly 8,000 (71) _____ stronger than the one which devastated Christchurch, New Zealand, last month", said scientists.

Thousands of people (72) _____ near the Fukushima nuclear power plant have been ordered to evacuate. Japanese nuclear officials said that pressure inside a boiling water reactor at the plant was running much higher than normal after the cooling system failed.

Officials said they might need to deliberately (73) _____ some radioactive steam to relieve pressure, but that there would be no health risk.

US Secretary of State Hillary Clinton had earlier said the US Air Force had flown emergency coolant to the site. But US officials later said (74) _____ coolant had been handed over because the Japanese had decided to handle the situation (75) _____.

The UN's nuclear agency said four nuclear power plants had been shut down safely.

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.**Bringing up children**

Where one stage of child development has been left out, or not sufficiently experienced, the child may have to go back and capture the experience of it. A good home makes this possible - for example, by providing the opportunity for the child to play with a clock work car or toy railway train up to any age if he still needs to do so. This principle, in fact, underlies all psychological treatment of children in difficulties with their development, and is the basic of work in child clinics.

The beginnings of discipline are in the nursery. Even the youngest baby is taught by gradual stages to wait for food, to sleep and wake at regular intervals and so on. If the child feels the world around him is a warm and friendly one, he slowly accepts its rhythm and accustoms himself to conforming to its demands. Learning to wait for things, particularly for food, is a very important element in upbringing, and is achieved successfully only if too great demands are not made before the child can understand them. Every parent watches eagerly the child's acquisition of each new skill: the first spoken words, the first independent steps, or the beginning of reading and writing. It is often tempting to hurry the child beyond his natural learning rate, but this can set up dangerous feelings of failure and states of anxiety in the child. This might happen at any stage. A baby might be forced to use a toilet too early, a young child might be encouraged to learn to read before he knows the meaning of the words he reads. On the other hand, though, if a child is left alone too much, or without any learning opportunities, he loses his natural zest for life and his desire to find out new things for himself.

Learning together is a fruitful source of relationship between children and parents. By playing together, parents learn more about their children and children learn more from their parents. Toys and games which both parents and children can share are an important means of achieving this co-operation. Building-block toys, jigsaw puzzles and crosswords are good examples.

Parents vary greatly in their degree of strictness or indulgence towards their children. Some may be especially strict in money matters; others are severe over times of coming home at night, punctuality for meals or personal cleanliness. In general, the controls imposed represent the needs of the parents and the values of the community as much as the child's own happiness and well-being.

With regard to the development of moral standards in the growing child, consistency is very important in parental teaching. To forbid a thing one day and excuse it the next is no foundation for morality. Also, parents should realize that *"example is better than precept"*. If they are hypocritical and do not practise what they preach, their children may grow confused and emotionally insecure when they grow old enough to think for themselves, and realize they have been, to some extent, deceived. A sudden awareness of a marked difference between their parents' ethics and their morals can be a dangerous disillusion.

76. The principle underlying all treatment of developmental difficulties in children _____.

- A.** is in the provision of clockwork toys and trains
- B.** is to send them to clinics
- C.** is to capture them before they are sufficiently experienced
- D.** offers recapture of earlier experiences

77. Learning to wait for things is successfully taught _____.

- A.** in spite of excessive demands being made
- B.** only if excessive demands are avoided
- C.** because excessive demands are not advisable
- D.** is achieved successfully by all children

78. The encouragement of children to achieve new skills _____.

- A.** should be focused on only at school
- B.** can never be taken too far
- C.** will always assist their development
- D.** should be balanced and moderate

79. Parental controls and discipline _____.

- A.** serve a dual purpose

- B. are designed to promote the child's happiness
 C. reflect only the values of the community
 D. should be avoided as far as possible
80. The practice of the rule "*Example is better than precept*" _____.
 A. only works when the children grow old enough to think for themselves
 B. would help avoid the necessity for ethics and morals
 C. will free a child from disillusion when he grows up
 D. is too difficult for all parents to exercise
81. In the first paragraph, the author lays some emphasis on the role of the _____ in helping the child in trouble.
 A. psychiatrists B. community C. family D. nursery
82. The phrase "**conforming to**" in the second paragraph means _____.
 A. adapting to B. accepting C. agreeing with D. following
83. The word "**zest**" in the second paragraph can be best replaced by _____.
 A. appetite B. excitement C. enthusiasm D. enjoyment
84. The word "**imposed**" in the fourth paragraph is closest in meaning to _____.
 A. excepted B. introduced C. made D. constrained
85. Hypocrisy on the part of the parents may _____.
 A. result in their children's wrong behaviour B. make their children lose faith in them
 C. disqualify their teachings altogether D. impair their children's mind

Your answers:

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

Part 4. Read the following passage then do the tasks that follow.

Attitudes towards Artificial Intelligence

A.

Artificial intelligence (AI) can already predict the future. Police forces are using it to map when and where crime is likely to occur. Doctors can use it to predict when a patient is most likely to have a heart attack or stroke. Researchers are even trying to give AI imagination so it can plan for unexpected consequences.

Many decisions in our lives require a good forecast, and AI is almost always better at forecasting than we are. Yet for all these technological advances, we still seem to deeply lack confidence in AI predictions. Recent cases show that people don't like relying on AI and prefer to trust human experts, even if these experts are wrong.

If we want AI to really benefit people, we need to find a way to get people to trust it. To do that, we need to understand why people are so reluctant to trust AI in the first place.

B.

Take the case of Watson for Oncology, one of the technology giant IBM's supercomputer programs. Their attempt to promote this program to cancer doctors was a PR disaster. The AI promised to deliver top-quality recommendations on the treatment of 12 cancers that accounted for 80% of the world's cases. But when doctors first interacted with Watson, they found themselves in a rather difficult situation. On the one hand, if Watson provided guidance about a treatment that coincided with their own opinions, physicians did not see much point in Watson's recommendations. The supercomputer was simply telling them what they already knew, and these recommendations did not change the actual treatment.

On the other hand, if Watson generated a recommendation that contradicted the experts' opinion, doctors would typically conclude that Watson wasn't competent. And the machine wouldn't be able to explain why its treatment was plausible because its machine-learning algorithms were simply too complex to be fully understood by humans. Consequently, this has caused even more suspicion and disbelief, leading many doctors to ignore the seemingly outlandish AI recommendations and stick to their own expertise.

C.

This is just one example of people's lack of confidence in AI and their reluctance to accept what AI has to offer. Trust in other people is often based on our understanding of how others think and

having experience of their reliability. This helps create a psychological feeling of safety. AI, on the other hand, is still fairly new and unfamiliar to most people. Even if it can be technically explained (and that's not always the case), AI's decision-making process is usually too difficult for most people to comprehend. And interacting with something we don't understand can cause anxiety and give us a sense that we're losing control.

Many people are also simply not familiar with many instances of AI actually working, because it often happens in the background. Instead, they are acutely aware of instances where AI goes wrong. Embarrassing AI failures receive a disproportionate amount of media attention, emphasising the message that we cannot rely on technology. Machine learning is not foolproof, in part because the humans who design it aren't.

D.

Feelings about AI run deep. In a recent experiment, people from a range of backgrounds were given various sci-fi films about AI to watch and then asked questions about automation in everyday life. It was found that, regardless of whether the film they watched depicted AI in a positive or negative light, simply watching a cinematic vision of our technological future polarised the participants' attitudes. Optimists became more extreme in their enthusiasm for AI and sceptics became even more guarded.

This suggests people use relevant evidence about AI in a biased manner to support their existing attitudes, a deep-rooted human tendency known as "confirmation bias". As AI is represented more and more in media and entertainment, it could lead to a society split between those who benefit from AI and those who reject it. More pertinently, refusing to accept the advantages offered by AI could place a large group of people at a serious disadvantage.

E.

Fortunately, we already have some ideas about how to improve trust in AI. Simply having previous experience with AI can significantly improve people's opinions about the technology, as was found in the study mentioned above. Evidence also suggests the more you use other technologies such as the internet, the more you trust them.

Another solution may be to reveal more about the algorithms which AI uses and the purposes they serve. Several high-profile social media companies and online marketplaces already release transparency reports about government requests and surveillance disclosures. A similar practice for AI could help people have a better understanding of the way algorithmic decisions are made.

Questions 86-90

The passage has five paragraphs, A-E. Choose the correct heading for each paragraph from the list of headings below. There are three headings you do not need.

List of headings

- i.** An increasing divergence of attitudes towards AI
- ii.** Reasons why we have more faith in human judgement than in AI
- iii.** The superiority of AI projections over those made by humans
- iv.** The process by which AI can help us make good decision
- v.** The advantages of involving users in AI processes
- vi.** Widespread distrust of an AI innovation
- vii.** Encouraging openness about how AI functions
- viii.** A surprisingly successful AI application

- 86.** Paragraph A _____
- 87.** Paragraph B _____
- 88.** Paragraph C _____
- 89.** Paragraph D _____
- 90.** Paragraph E _____

Questions 91-95

Do the following statements agree with the information given in the reading passage? Write

TRUE if the statement agrees with the information

FALSE if the statement contradicts the information

NOT GIVEN if there is no information on this

- 91.** Subjective depictions of AI in sci-fi films make people change their opinions about automation.
- 92.** Portrayals of AI in media and entertainment are likely to become more positive.

93. Rejection of the possibilities of AI may have a negative effect on many people's lives.
 94. Familiarity with AI has very little impact on people's attitudes to the technology.
 95. AI applications which users are able to modify are more likely to gain consumer approval.

Your answers:

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

Part 5. You are going to read four different opinions from leading scientists about the future of fuel. For questions 1-10, choose from the writers A-D. The writers may be chosen more than once.

A. Howard Bloom, Author:

Even though most people are convinced that peak oil has already passed, to me, peak oil is just a hypothesis. There is a theory that carbon molecules can be found in interstellar gas clouds, comets and in space ice, and if this is the case, our planet could ooze oil for ever. And even if we stay earthbound, those who say we have raped the planet of all its resources are wrong. There's a huge stock of raw materials we haven't yet learned to use. There are bacteria two miles beneath our feet which can turn solid granite into food. If bacteria can do it, surely we creatures with brains can do it better. As far as the near future of energy is concerned, I believe the most promising alternative fuels are biofuels, such as ethanol. It's an alcohol made from waste products such as the bark of trees, woodchips, and other 'waste materials'. And that's not the only waste that can create energy. My friend in the biomass industry is perfecting an energy-generation plant which can run on human waste. We produce that in vast quantities, and it's already gathered in centralised locations.

B. Michael Lardelli, Lecturer in Genetics at The University of Adelaide:

Nothing exists on this planet without energy. It enables flowers and people to grow and we need it to mine minerals, extract oil or cut wood and then to process these into finished goods. So the most fundamental definition of money is as a mechanism to allow the exchange and allocation of different forms of energy. Recently, people have been using more energy than ever before. Until 2005 it was possible to expand our energy use to meet this demand. However, since 2005 oil supply has been in decline, and at the same time, and as a direct result of this, the world's economy has been unable to expand, leading to global recession. With the world's energy and the profitability of energy production in decline at the same time, the net energy available to support activities other than energy procurement will decrease. We could increase energy production by diverting a large proportion of our remaining oil energy into building nuclear power stations and investing in renewable forms of energy. However, this is very unlikely to happen in democratic nations, because it would require huge, voluntary reductions in living standards. Consequently, the world economy will continue to contract as oil production declines. With energy in decline, it will be impossible for everyone in the world to become wealthier. One person's increased wealth can only come at the expense of another person's worsened poverty.

C. Jeroen van der Veer, chief executive of Royal Dutch Shell:

People are understandably worried about a future of growing energy shortages, rising prices and international conflict for supplies. These fears are not without foundation. With continued economic growth, the world's energy needs could increase by 50% in the next 25 years. However, I do not believe that the world is running out of energy. Fossil fuels will be able to meet growing demand for a long time in the future. Taking unconventional resources into account, we are not even close to peak oil. The priority for oil companies is to improve efficiency, by increasing the amount of oil recovered from reservoirs. At present, just over a third is recovered. We can also improve the technology to control reservoir processes and improve oil flow. However, these projects are costly, complex and technically demanding, and they depend on experienced people, so it is essential to encourage young people to take up a technical career in the energy industry. Meanwhile, alternative forms of energy need to be made economically viable. International energy companies have the capability, the experience and the commercial drive to work towards solving the energy problem so they will play a key role. But it is not as simple as merely making scientific advances and developing new tools; the challenge is to deliver

the technology to people worldwide. Companies will need to share knowledge and use their ideas effectively.

D. Craig Severance, blogger:

What will it take to end our oil addiction? It's time we moved on to something else. Not only are world oil supplies running out, but what oil is still left is proving very dirty to obtain. The Deepwater Horizon oil spill occurred precisely because the easy-to-obtain oil is already tapped. If we don't kick oil now, we will see more disasters as oil companies move to the Arctic offshore and clear more forests. The cheap petroleum is gone; from now on, we will pay steadily more and more for our oil — not just in dollars, but in the biological systems that sustain life on this planet. The only solution is to get on with what we will have to do anyway - end our dependence on it! There are many instances in which oil need not be used at all. Heat and electricity can be produced in a multitude of other ways, such as solar power or natural gas. The biggest challenge is the oil that is used in transportation. That doesn't mean the transportation of goods worldwide, it's the day-to-day moving around of people. It means we have to change what we drive. The good news is that it's possible. There are a wide range of fuel-efficient cars on offer, and the number of all-electric plug-in cars is set to increase. For long distance travel and freight, the solution to this is to look to rail. An electrified railway would not be reliant upon oil, but could be powered by solar, geothermal, hydro, and wind sources. There is a long way to go, but actions we take now to kick our oil addiction can help us adapt to a world of shrinking oil supplies.

Which writer:

- 96. believes oil will be available for many more years _____
- 97. believes that from now on, less oil is available _____
- 98. believes there are ways to obtain energy that we have not yet discovered _____
- 99. sees a great potential in natural fuels _____
- 100. believes the fuel crisis will cause the poor to become poorer _____
- 101. sees energy and the economy as intrinsically linked _____
- 102. believes we should reduce our dependance on oil immediately _____
- 103. believes that people need to be attracted to working in the energy industry _____
- 104. believes that it is unlikely that governments will invest a lot of money into alternative energy _____
- 105. believes that future oil recovery will lead to more environmental disasters _____

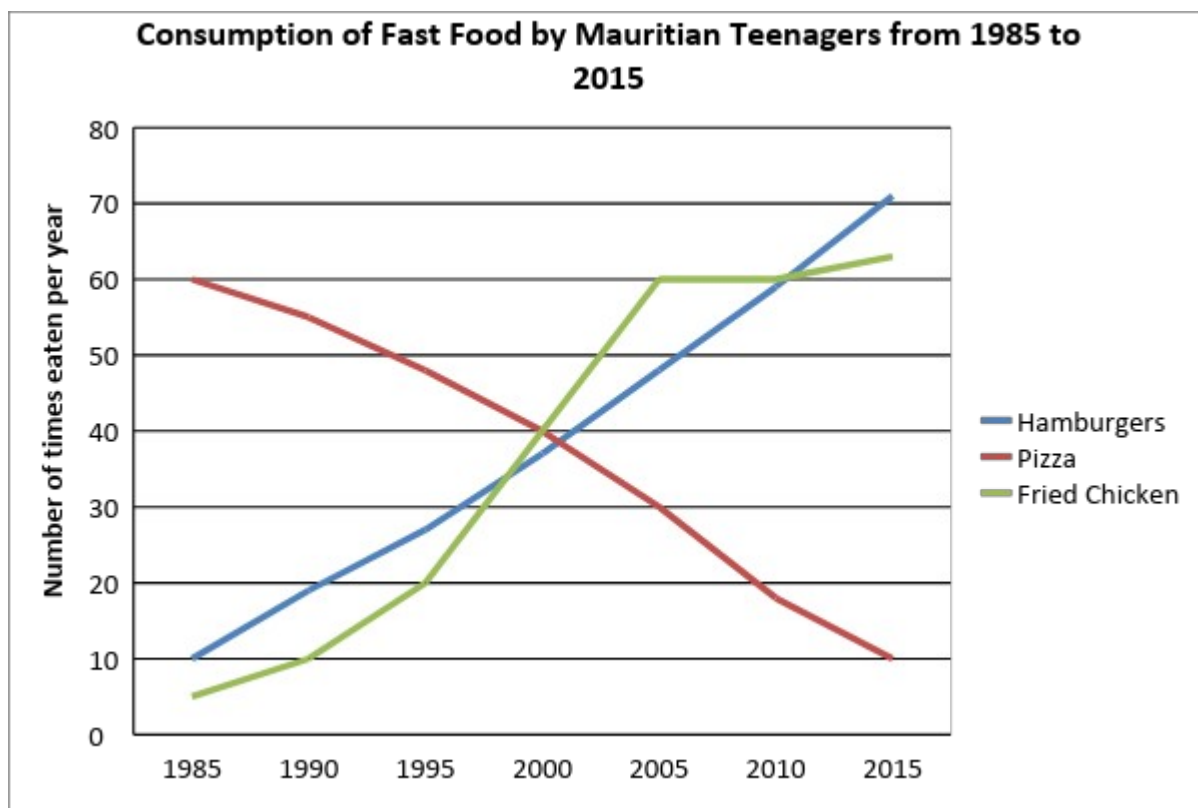
Your answers:

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

SECTION IV. WRITING (60 points)

Part 1. *The chart illustrates consumption of three kinds of fast food by teenagers in Mauritius from 1985 to 2015.*

Summarize the information by selecting and reporting the main features and make comparisons where relevant. Write at least 150 words.



Part 2. Write an essay of about 250 words on the following topic:

Nowadays both men and women spend a lot of money on beauty care. This was not so in the past. What may be the root cause of this behavior?

Discuss the reasons and possible results.

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