

I. LISTENING (50 POINTS)

Part 1: You will hear a lecture about the history of salt. For questions 1-10, listen and complete the notes below. Write NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER for each answer. (20 points)

The Early History of Salt

Salt use

- Salt is salt is one of the oldest and most 1. _____.
- Salt is essential for human health, for example it regulates the body's 2. _____.
- In ancient civilizations, salt was highly valued and used as a method of 3. _____.
- The word 4. _____ comes from the Latin word's solarium argetum, which was used to describe the payment to Roman soldiers.
- We know today a high salt environment is not conducive to microbial reproduction and 5. _____ of salt can even kill microorganisms.

Ancient Sweden

- In Ancient Sweden, animals were kept in the 6. _____ at the right time of year so fresh meat was only available in October.
- A way of preserving food was invented: salting.
- Annual 7. _____ increased rapidly because the food was much too salty.

Salt source

- it has long been found that salt can be extracted from seawater, mineral deposits, 8. _____, brines, springs, etc.
- People mainly extract salt from oceans and deserts in the basins.
- Salt from spring water is 9. _____ and purer compared to that from sea water.

Salt distribution

- In ancient Sweden, locals needed to protect the 10. _____ by which they imported salt.
- In other ancient countries, people carrying salt around were seen as a natural means of transport.

Your answers:

1.	6.
2.	7.

3.	8.
4.	9.
5.	10.

Part 2: Listen to a piece of news report on plastic waste. From questions 11-15, answer the questions with no more than 5 words. Write your answer in the given space. (10 points)

11. According to estimations, what do two billion of people worldwide have no access to?

.....

12. What are fishing gear types that are often lost or dumped at sea?

.....

13. What catastrophe does abandon fishing gear cause to marine life?

.....

14. The size of the microplastic is no bigger than that of what?

.....

15. What are washed down the drain that contain microbeads?

.....

Part 3: You will hear part of an interview with Mark Latell, a scientist who works on volcanoes, talking about his job. For questions 16-20, decide whether the following statements are True (T) or False (F). (10 points)

16. According to Mark, predictions about volcanic eruptions can be inaccurate because of the lack of constant observation.

17. When Mark's team successfully predicted an eruption on an island, he felt embarrassed by the thanks he received.

18. Mark's team role is to deal with eruptions at the scale of national emergency.

19. Mark thought that the comparison of them with the "cowboys" is true to some extent.

20. When escaping the eruption of Mount St Helens, everyone in Mark's team were thrilled by being so close to such a big eruption.

Your answers:

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

Part 4: You will hear part of a radio interview in which a sports journalist is talking about footballers' pay. For questions 21-25, choose the answer A, B, or C which fits best according to what you hear. (10 points)

21. According to Micheal, the amount of money in football is causing a problem because

A. too many poor quality matches are televised.

B. the game has switched from its working man's roots.

- C. it has weakened international competition in the game.
- D. the high gate and kit charges have reduced the fan base.
22. Micheal claims that the high levels of pay for footballers have come about because of
- A. companies wanting players to market their brand.
- B. the demand for the televising of matches.
- C. clubs fairly rewarding the talent of their players.
- D. a desire to prevent top players going to other clubs.
23. Micheal says that a valid argument against paying footballers so much is that
- A. they are inadequate role models for young people.
- B. their salaries are disproportionate to the task.
- C. the rich clubs fail to support the poorer clubs.
- D. their jobs are less important than those of other workers.
24. Micheal suggests that the solution to the problem of pay is to
- A. pay players according to how well they perform.
- B. base pay on the percentage of fans the club attracts.
- C. create a pay scale with a reasonable top limit.
- D. share income from broadcasting across all the clubs.
25. Micheal thinks that the profits from football should be used for
- A. new sports facilities across the country.
- B. involving and teaching children in sports.
- C. funding sports scholarships in poorer countries.
- D. subsidizing an international pay scale for players.

Your answers:

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

PART II. LEXICO - GRAMMAR (30 points)

Part 1: Choose the best answer to each of the following questions. (15 pts)

1. There is little doubt that your daughter has a real _____ with animals.
- A. affinity B. intuition C. aptitude D. flair
2. Despite a string of _____ performance, he retained his place in the side.
- A. promising B. reasonable C. satisfactory D. moderate

3. For years now, it seems he has been _____ by bad luck.
A. bugged B. doomed C. dogged D. haunted
4. The movie takes considerable _____ with the novel that it is based on.
A. liberties B. privileges C. enlightenments D. deliverances
5. _____ IT skills today should not be required for women?
A. Who was that said B. Who was it that said
C. Who that it said D. Who was said that
6. From the top of the hill, the village looks quite close, but distances are _____.
A. deceptive B. surprising C. false D. illusory
7. This room could really do with another _____ of paint.
A. coat B. jacket C. skin D. sliver
8. Her dishonesty served as a _____ to the speedy termination of her employment.
A. catastrophe B. catharsis C. catalepsy D. catalyst
9. In his speech he made a flattering _____ to your work.
A. allusion B. appetite C. application D. applause
10. If we _____ over the details, we'll never finish filming this episode by today.
A. niggle B. discuss C. huddle D. mob
11. The camel has adapted to survive in an _____ environment like the desert for many days without water.
A. acidic B. alkaline C. arid D. avid
12. My manager is a typical working mother who has to deal with _____ activities every day.
A. miscellaneous B. multifarious C. many D. manifold
13. He'll have to buckle _____ to his work soon if he wants to pass his finals.
A. up B. in C. down D. for
14. He spoke well though it was his _____ speech.
A. first-hand B. maiden C. slurred D. prime
15. In his _____ days he was quite dandy.
A. salad B. green C. fruit D. vegetable

Your answers

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
11.	12.	13.	14.	15.

Part 2: The text below contains 5 mistakes. Underline the mistakes and write the correct words in the space provided. (5 pts)

1	With Europe facing the <u>more</u> serious flu epidemic in years, the World Health
2	Organization is warning the public, especially the sick and elderly, to do an
3	inoculation now. Health experts warn that this winter's outbreak could be as severe
4	as the 1989 epidemic, which killed 25,000 people in Britain only.
5	WHO has stressed the importance in vaccination, and several countries are already
6	taking precautions to ensure that those of high-risk categories such as diabetics and
7	those with heart, or lung complaints, are vaccinated. Nearly all previous strains of
8	flu are known to originate in China and Far East, and whereas in the past infection
9	spread slowly across the world, these days global infection is a threat.

Your answers

	Line	Mistake	Correction
<i>eg</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>more</i>	<i>most</i>
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			

Part 3: Write the correct form of each bracketed word in the following sentences. (10 pts)

- Students carried out a at the governor's office to protest higher tuition costs. (**SIT**)
- It was a very idea completely impractical and unworkable. (**FAR**)
- Sometimes the way we view life seems to be determined not by what really happens to us, so much as by our perception of what happens, which is sometimes called thinking. (**FACT**)
- Bill Gate is a totally millionaire..... he started his own business with no financial help at all. (**SELF**)
- we often forget we are inextricably linked to nature, and by doing so,.....contribute to its slow destruction. (**ADVERT**)
- The drinking water had a oily taste. (**AGREE**)

7. The students ranged from people who already had some expertise in the kitchen, to totally (3) people like myself. (**SKILL**)
8. It was going to take some deft political..... to save the situation. (**WORK**)
9. What a terrible film! It's really..... in my views. (**RATE**)
10. The reason for Bruce Lee's death was sleeping pill..... (**DOSAGE**)

Your answers

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

PART III. READING (60 points)

Part 1: Choose the words that best complete the sentences in the text. (10 pts)

INDUSTRY 4.0

Digitally connected manufacturing, often (1)___ “Industry 4.0”, (2)___ a wide variety of technologies, ranging from 3D printing to robotics, new materials and production systems.

A move towards Industry 4.0 would benefit the private sector. Large, integrated manufacturers would find in it a way to (3)___ and shorten their supply chain, for example via flexible factories. A more digitalized manufacturing would also open new market (4)___ for SMEs providing such specialized technologies as sensors, robotics, 3D printing or machine-to-machine communications.

For developed nations, Industry 4.0-a term initially (5)___ in Germany-could be a way to regain manufacturing competitiveness. This is particularly relevant in the case of Western Europe, which, unlike the US, does not currently enjoy reduced energy costs.

As for (6)___ markets, Industry 4.0 could provide the much-needed route to moving up the value chain, something that has become increasingly important to achieve in the (7)___ of rising labor costs. For example, China’s new ten-year plan, issued last May and (8)___ named “Made in China 2025”, targets key sectors such as robotics, information technology and energy (9)___ turning the country from a “manufacturing giant” into a “world manufacturing power.

As promising as it is, much more work remains to be done to make Industry 4.0 a large scale reality. On the regulatory side, for instance, policy makers will have to ensure that data-the (10)___ of Industry 4.0- can move freely and securely throughout the supply chain, including across borders. This is an effort that is likely to take some time.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. deferred to as | B. referred to as | C. deferred to | D. referred to |
| 2. A. involves | B. supports | C. encompasses | D. necessitates |
| 3. A. optimize | B. maximize | C. customize | D. legitimize |
| 4 .A. chances | B. possibilities | C. opportunities | D. places |

5. A. yielded B. pieced C. lauded D. coined
 6. A. novel B. emerging C. premature D. immature
 7. A. loop B. teeth C. feat D. wake
 8. A. aptly B. particularly C. unwittingly D. distinctively
 9. A. in the interests of B. in lieu of C. in awe of D. in the hope of
 10. A. pins and needles B. nuts and bolts C. root and branch D. part and parcel

Your answers

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

Part 2. Read the text below and think of the word which best fits each space. Use only one word in each space. (10pts)

EDUCATING TOMORROW'S LEADERS

When it comes to educating tomorrow's leaders, it would be wrong to assume that there is a formula that can be applied to (1) ____ people into great leaders. But it is possible to prepare youngsters for leadership by teaching them some essential skills. We all have the potential to lead, and, (2) ____ importantly, the ability to improve our skills. The first step is to let young people look at the great leaders (3) ____ know about. They will soon realize that leaders have their own, personal ways of leading. But faced with the prospect of comparing themselves (4) ____ famous leaders, youngsters may well feel discouraged. We need to give them examples of leadership (5) ____ can be found all around us.

There are countless opportunities to pick up leadership skills at school, in the sport field, and even at home. We should encourage youngsters to take (6) ____ projects which involve leadership. It is also advisable for them to keep a journal (7) ____ they can record their experiences as leaders, even if they seem small and unimportant. They can put (8) ____ what they did well and also where they have done (9) ____ This is not a waste of time because (10) ____ a journal will be a valuable reference for years.

Your answers

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

Part 3: Read the following passage and choose the best answer to each question. (10 points)

HISTORY OF THE CHICKENPOX VACCINE

Chickenpox is a highly contagious infectious disease caused by the *Varicella zoster* virus; sufferers develop a fleeting itchy rash that can spread throughout the body. The disease can last for up to 14 days

and can occur in both children and adults, though the young are particularly vulnerable. Individuals infected with chickenpox can expect to experience a high but **tolerable** level of discomfort and a fever as the disease works its way through the system. **The ailment was once considered to be a “rite of passage” by parents in the U.S. and thought to provide children with greater and improved immunity to other forms of sickness later in life.** This view, however, was altered after additional research by scientists demonstrated unexpected dangers associated with the virus. Over time, the fruits of this research have transformed attitudes toward the disease and the utility of seeking preemptive measures against it.

A vaccine against chickenpox was originally invented by Michiaki Takahashi, a Japanese doctor and research scientist, in the mid-1960s. Dr. Takahashi began his work to isolate and grow the virus in 1965 and in 1972 began clinical trials with a live but weakened form of the virus that caused the human body to create antibodies. Japan and several other countries began widespread chickenpox vaccination programs in 1974. However, it took over 20 years for the chickenpox vaccine to be approved by the U.S. Food & Drug Administration (FDA), finally earning the U.S. government’s seal of approval for widespread use in 1995. Yet even though the chickenpox vaccine was available and recommended by the FDA, parents did not immediately choose to vaccinate their children against this disease. Mothers and fathers typically cited the **notion** that chickenpox did not constitute a serious enough disease against which a person needed to be vaccinated.

Strong belief in that view eroded when scientists discovered the link between *Varicella Zoster*, the virus that causes chickenpox, and shingles, a far more serious, harmful, and longer-lasting disease in older adults that impacts the nervous system. They reached the conclusion that *Varicella Zoster* remains dormant inside the body, making it significantly more likely for someone to develop shingles. As a result, the medical community in the U.S. encouraged the development, adoption, and use of a vaccine against chickenpox to the public. Although the appearance of chickenpox and shingles within one person can be many years apart - generally many decades - the increased risk in developing shingles as a younger adult (30-40 years old rather than 60-70 years old) proved to be enough to convince the medical community that immunization should be preferred to the traditional alternative.

Another reason that the chickenpox vaccine was not immediately accepted and used by parents in the U.S. centered on observations made by scientists that the vaccine simply did not last long enough and did not confer a lifetime of immunity. In other words, scientists considered the benefits of the vaccine to be temporary when given to young children. They also feared that it increased the odds that a person could become infected with chickenpox later as a young adult, when the rash is more painful and prevalent and can last up to three or four weeks. Hence, allowing young children to develop chickenpox rather than take a vaccine against it was believed to be the “lesser of two evils.” This idea

changed over time as **booster shots** of the vaccine elongated immunity and countered the perceived limits on the strength of the vaccine itself.

Today, use of the chickenpox vaccine is common throughout the world. Pediatricians suggest an initial vaccination shot after a child turns one year old, with booster shots recommended after the child turns eight. The vaccine is estimated to be up to 90% effective and has reduced worldwide cases of chickenpox infection to 400,000 cases per year from over 4,000,000 cases before vaccination became widespread. ■ **(A)** In light of such statistics, most doctors insist that the potential risks of developing shingles outweigh the benefits of avoiding rare complications associated with inoculations. ■ **(B)** Of course, many parents continue to think of the disease as an innocuous ailment, refusing to take preemptive steps against it. ■ **(C)** As increasing numbers of students are vaccinated and the virus becomes increasingly rarer, however, even this trend among parents has failed to halt the decline of chickenpox among the most vulnerable populations. ■ **(D)**

1. The word “**tolerable**” in the 1st passage is closest in meaning to
A. sudden. B. bearable C. infrequent. D. unexpected.
2. According to paragraph 1, which of the following is true of the chicken pox virus?
A. It leads to a potentially deadly disease in adults.
B. It is associated with a possibly permanent rash.
C. It is easily transmittable by an infected individual.
D. it has been virtually eradicated in the modern world.
3. Which of the following best expresses the essential information in the highlighted sentence “**The ailment was once considered to be a “rite of passage” by parents in the U.S. and thought to provide children with greater and improved immunity to other forms of sickness later in life**” ?
A. U.S. parents believed that having chickenpox benefited their children.
B. U.S. parents believed that chickenpox led to immunity against most sickness.
C. U.S. parents wanted to make sure that their children developed chickenpox.
D. U.S. parents did not think that other vaccinations were needed after chickenpox.
4. Which of the following can be inferred from paragraph 2 about the clinical trials for the chickenpox vaccine?
A. They took longer than expected. B. They cost a lot of money to complete.
C. They took a long time to finish. D. They were ultimately successful.
5. The word “**notion**” in the 2nd passage is closest in meaning to
A. history B. findings C. fact D. belief
6. According to paragraph 3, which of the following is true of *Varicella Zoster*?
A. It typically attacks adults who are over 60 years old.

- B. It is linked to a serious disease that occurs more commonly in adults.
- C. It likely is not a serious enough threat to human health to require a vaccine.
- D. It is completely eradicated from the body after chickenpox occurs.
7. According to paragraph 3, all of the following is true about the chickenpox virus EXCEPT:
- A. It causes two distinct yet related ailments.
- B. People did not view it as a serious public health threat.
- C. It tended to quickly become dormant and remain inoperative over time.
- D. Vaccination against it would help prevent the onset of shingles.
8. The author uses “**booster shots**” as an example of
- A. a way to increase the effectiveness of the chickenpox vaccine.
- B. a preferred method of chickenpox rash and fever treatment.
- C. a scientifically approved medicine to eliminate chickenpox.
- D. a strategy for parents to avoid vaccinating their child altogether.
9. According to paragraph 4, many parents did not choose the chickenpox vaccine because
- A. they believed that the virus was weak and not especially harmful.
- B. they thought that scientists did not have enough data to reach a conclusion,
- C. they were unsure about the utility of the vaccine given its expected duration.
- D. they were convinced it was potentially very toxic, particularly for older children.
10. Look at the four squares [■] that indicate where the following sentence could be added to the passage.

Meanwhile, some continue to remain unconvinced, citing a supposed potential of the vaccine to do harm.

Where would the sentence fit best?

- A. A B. B C. C D. D

Your answers

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

Part 4. The reading passage has five paragraphs A-E.

For questions 1-5, choose the correct heading for paragraphs A, B, C, D, and E from the list of the headings below. Write your answers in answer box below. (10pts)

List of Headings

- i Complaints about the impact of a certain approach
- ii Fundamental beliefs that are in fact incorrect

- iii Early recommendations concerning business activities
- iv Organizations that put a new approach into practice
- v Companies that have suffered from changing their approach
- vi What people are increasingly expected to do
- vii How to achieve outcomes that are currently impossible
- viii Neither approach guarantee continuous improvement
- ix Evidence that a certain approach can have more disadvantages than advantages

1. Paragraph A _____

2. Paragraph B _____

3. Paragraph C _____

4. Paragraph D _____

5. Paragraph E _____

WHY COMPANIES SHOULD WELCOME DISORDER

A. Organizations is big business. Whether it is of our lives – all those inboxes and calendars or how companies are structured, a multi-billion dollar industry helps to meet this need. We have more strategies for time management, project management and self-organization than at any other time in human history. We are told that we ought to organize our company, our home life, our week, our day and even our sleep, all as a means to becoming more productive. Every week, countless seminars and workshops take place around the world to tell a paying public that they ought to structure their lives in order to achieve this. This rhetoric has also crept into the thinking of business leaders and entrepreneurs, much to the delight of self-proclaimed perfectionists with the need to get everything right. The number of business schools and graduates has massively increased over the past 50 years, essentially teaching people how to organize well.

B. Ironically, however, the number of business that fail has also steadily increased. Work-related stress has increased. A large proportion of workers from all demographics claim to be dissatisfied with the way their work is structures and the way they are managed. This begs the question: what has gone wrong? Why is it that on paper the drive for organization seems a sure shot for increasing productivity, but in reality falls well short of what is expected?

C. This has been a problem for a while now. Frederick Taylor was one of the forefathers of scientific management. Writing in the first half of the 20th century, he designed a number of principles to improve the efficiency of the work process, which have since become widespread in modern companies. So the approach has been around for a while.

D. New research suggests that this obsession with efficiency is misguided. The problem is not necessarily the management theories or strategies we use to organize our work; it's the basic

assumptions we hold in approaching how we work. Here it's the assumption that order is a necessary condition for productivity. This assumption has also fostered the idea that disorder must be detrimental to organizational productivity. The result is that businesses and people spend time and money organizing themselves for the sake of organizing, rather than actually looking at the end goal and usefulness of such an effort.

E. What's more, recent studies show that order actually has diminishing returns. Order does increase productivity to a certain extent, but eventually the usefulness of the process of order reduces productivity. Some argue that in a business, if the cost of formally structuring something outweighs the benefits of doing it, then that thing ought not to be formally structured. Instead, the resources involved can be better used elsewhere.

For questions 6 - 10, choose NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS to complete the sentences below. (10pts)

6. Numerous training sessions are aimed at people who feel they are not _____ enough.
7. Being organized appeal to people who regard themselves as _____.
8. Many people feel _____ with aspects of their work.
9. Both businesses and people aim at order without considering its ultimate _____.
10. Recent studies show that one shortcoming of order is that it may bring some _____ to productivity.

Your answers

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

Part 5. For question 1-10, answer by choosing from the four naturalists (A-D). Some of the choices may be required more than once. (10pts)

Which naturalist

1. says that the book contained a wider range of material than other books he/she owned?
2. says that the human race is often blamed for its destructive relationship with the wildlife?
3. says that the book can make the organization of a particular animal group clear to an observer?
4. raises the author's desire to make the work accessible to the non- specialist?
5. explains what motivated him/her to start drawing?
6. describes experiencing a change of mood when reading the book?
7. raises the book for both its use of language and depth of feeling?
8. describes the sensory experiences evoked by the book?
9. attributes the skill of the illustrator to extensive observation?

10. says that no other book has proved to be as good as the one nominated?

NATURAL BOOKS

We invited four leading naturalists to tell us about the wildlife classic that has influenced them most.

A. Geoffrey Lean

At least it wasn't hard to choose the author. As an environmental journalist, one advantage of longevity is that I have had the chance to meet some of the giants who pioneered thinking in the field. Of these, none stood, in deed, still stands, taller than a small, frail woman, Barbara Ward. I can't think of anyone else more at heart of environmental issues in post-war Europe. She has synthesized her experience of various environmental movements into her own compelling philosophy. Unwilling 'volunteered' to cover the field, I found, as a young journalist, that she, more than anyone, made it all make sense.

Picking the book was much harder. It could have been *Only One Earth* or *Progress for a Small Planet*. But despite its title (which sounded old-fashioned), even in 1976), *The Home of Man* is, to me, Barbara's most important book. Its focus is on the explosive growth of the world's cities, but its canvas is the great themes to which she devoted her life. It is as eloquent and as impassioned a plea as exists for what we would now call 'sustainable human development'. In the hundreds of books I have read since, I have yet to meet its equal.

B. Linda Bennett

When I open the passages of *Signals for Survival* by Niko Tinbergen, I can hear the long calls for herring gulls, recall the smell of the guano in the hot sun and visualize the general hullabaloo of the colony. This book explains superbly, through words and pictures, the fascinating world of animal communication.

Read *Signals for Survival* and then watch any gull colony, and the frenzy of activity changes from apparent chaos to a highly efficient social structure. You can see which birds are partners, where the boundaries are and, later on in the season, whole families can be recognized.

A distinguished behaviourist, Niko Tinbergen came from that rare breed of academics who wish to explain their findings to the layperson. His collaboration in this book with one of this century's most talented wildlife artists, Eric Ennion, was inspirational and has produced a book of interest to anyone with a love of wildlife. His spontaneous style of painting came from years of watching and understanding birds. With just a minimal amount of line and colour, he brings to life how one gull is an aggressor, how another shows appeasement. This is the art of a true field naturalist.

C. Lee Durrell

Most definitely, my *Family and Other Animals* by Gerald Durrell is the book that has had the greatest influence on my life. Beyond the obvious reason that it ultimately led me to a wonderful husband, and an exciting career in conversation, this extraordinary book once and for all defined my devotion to the natural world.

I was doing research work into animal vocalizations in Madagascar when I first read the book. I had been there two years and was discouraged by the number of setbacks I was encountering but when, at the end of the day, I opened *My Family and Other Animals* to where I had left off the night before, the world became a brighter place. Animals, people, joy and beauty inextricably woven together – a microcosm of a world worth saving.

Many people say that our species is the worst because of the terrible things we have done to the others. But I like to think back to Gerald as a boy in *My Family and Other Animals*, looking at the world's inhabitants as a whole, a family whose members, be they good, bad or indifferent, are nevertheless so intertwined as to be inseparable. And that is a concept we all need to grasp.

D. Bruce Pearson

A copy of *The Shell Bird Book*, by James Fisher, found its way into my school library shortly after it was first published in 1966. I was drawn to it at once, especially to the 48 colour plates of birds by Eric Ennion, painted, as the jacket puts it,... with particular skill and charm. It was those Ennion images which captured my attention.

I already had copies of other bird books and had spent several holidays learning to identify birds. They encouraged me to begin sketching what I saw as an aid to identification. But in *The Shell Bird Book* there was so much more to feast on. As well as the glorious Ennion paintings, there were chapters on migrants and migration, a review of the history of birds in Britain, and, best of all, a chapter on birds in music, literature and art.

It was the broad span of ornithological information and the exciting images that steered me towards being more of a generalist in my appreciation of birds and the natural world. The book made it clear that my emotional and creative response to nature was as valid and as possible as a rational and scientific one. And, as art was a stronger subject for me than maths or physics, I began to see a door opening for me.

Your answers

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

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. (15 points)

The spiritual practice of Reiki was first introduced in early 20th century in Japan and continues to be used by its followers today with the intention of treating physical, emotional and mental imbalances and consequent ill-health. The principles of Reiki involve techniques employed by practitioners they say will channel healing energy through the subject's body, and advocates hold that these techniques can also be used for self-healing. The name of the practice itself stems from two Japanese characters, pronounced 'rei' which translates to 'unseen' or 'spiritual' and 'ki' meaning 'life force' or 'energy'.

According to Reiki philosophy, only by undergoing an attunement process performed by a Reiki Master is an individual able to access, then channel this positive energy within, this ability once established is considered to be enduring. Once attuned, it is said that an individual has the ability to allow energy to flow to weak or diseased areas of the body, so activating a natural healing process. Reiki energy is considered to be 'intelligent energy' in that it automatically flows to such areas; for this reason, practitioners believe that diagnosis of a specific problem is unnecessary beforehand and that the practice can be used as preventative medicine and encourage healing prior to the onset of tangible symptoms. Since healing initiated by Reiki treatment is entirely natural, many practitioners are confident that it can be used alongside any other type of treatment without adverse effect;

A 'whole body' Reiki treatment session typically lasts between to 90 minutes. The subject is required to lie down – often on a treatment table – clothed in comfortable and loose-fitting attire. Treatment may involve the practitioner placing their hands on the recipient in a variety of positions; however, some therapists take a non-touching approach, holding their hands a few centimeters away from the body. Those who have undergone a Reiki treatment session often state that they experienced a pleasant warmth in the area of focus and a feeling of contentment and relaxation throughout the session.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

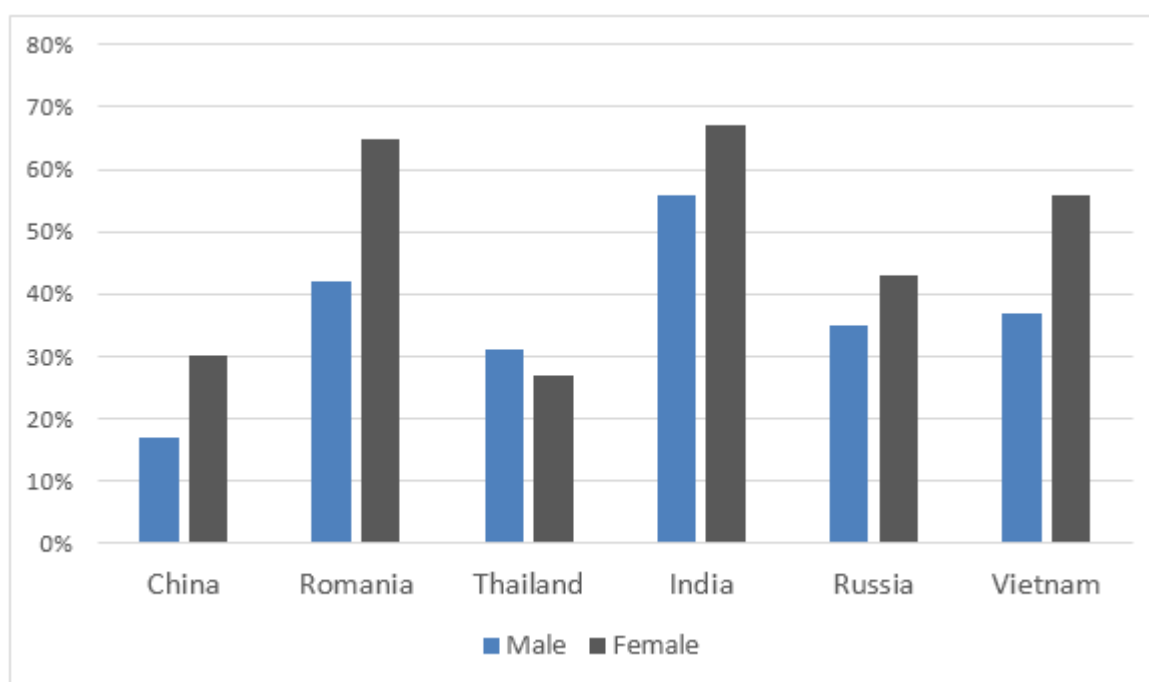
.....

.....

.....

Part 2. The chart below provides information about percentages of students who are proficient in a foreign language in different countries.

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



.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Part 3. Essay writing (30 points)

Write an essay of about 350 words on the following topic.

Parents should not be friends with their child, but rather should focus on respect and discipline. To what extent do you agree with this statement?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

[illegible]

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

----- The end -----

Người ra đề
Nguyễn Thu Hà

SĐT: 0988838638