

MOCK TEST 02

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 conversation between Frank and Dr. Lindsey about returning to university, and decide whether the following are mentioned by only one of the speakers, or by both of them. In the corresponding numbered boxes provided,

write	M	for the Male speaker;
	F	for the Female speaker;
	B	for Both of the speakers.

- A personal shortcoming that can be addressed
- A job experience that gave confidence in discussing a topic
- A difference observed in students' behavior and attitude
- A motivation for changing career direction
- A difficulty in keeping up with current trends

Your answers

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
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Part 2. For questions 6 - 10, listen to a talk about Sydney Airport operations and match each number (6 - 10) in Column I with one letter (A - J) in Column II to make a correct statement according to what is stated or implied by the speaker. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided.

Column I	Column II
6. The speaker	A. employs almost half of its staff in safety-related duties
7. The dog Milton	B. detects narcotics based on its calm temperament and training
8. The cargo terminal	C. ships packages to fewer than 100 destinations worldwide
9. Security screening	D. allows you to pass with prohibited liquids after giving a penalty
10. Carry-on inspection	E. demands all passengers show both ticket and passport at entry
	F. ensures that local plants don't disrupt new ecosystems
	G. ships tens of thousands of parcels yearly with minimal loss
	H. allows passage only if you're not carrying dangerous goods
	I. is stricter with international passengers than domestic ones
	J. was initially chosen for his sharp nose and friendly attitude

Your answers

6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
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Part 3. For questions 11-15, listen to an interview with someone whose family spent a year living without television and choose the correct answer A, B, C, or D which fits best according to what you hear. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided.

- One reason why the family decided not to have a television was that
 - the reception from the communal aerial was often poor.
 - they did not think the satellite technician would do the job properly.
 - linking up with the communal aerial was complicated.
 - they preferred to enjoy the beauty of their new surroundings.

12. One thing that Miranda enjoyed about not having a television was
- telling other people about what they did instead.
 - returning to hobbies they had previously given up.
 - observing the reactions of others when they found out.
 - feeling more energetic during the evening.
13. Miranda says that one disadvantage of not having a television was
- the fact that they could not follow their favourite series.
 - a constant desire to be more up-to-date with the news.
 - being unable to discuss topics they had previously discussed.
 - feeling out of touch with what other people talked about.
14. What does Miranda say about getting connected again?
- She felt it would be of some benefit to the whole family.
 - She agreed because her attitude towards television has changed.
 - She initially disagreed with her husband about doing so .
 - She felt that they were doing so because they were lazy people.
15. Miranda says that since they got a television again, her children
- are more able to distinguish good programmes from rubbish.
 - sometimes refuse to watch it when she suggests they do so.
 - have decided not to return to the habit of watching it.
 - never watch it simply because they are feeling lazy.

Your answers

11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
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Part 4. For questions 16 — 25, listen to a speech on U.S.–Cuba relations and complete the following summary. Write NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS taken from the recording for each space. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided.

In what is described as the (16) _____ in U.S. policy in over five decades, the government decided to shift from an outdated stance and (17) _____ with Cuba. This aims to foster better (18) _____ for people from both countries and start a new phase in inter-American relations.

The historical tension between the two nations started after (19) _____ seized power and the failed Bay of Pigs invasion. Since then, the U.S. pursued a strategy driven by opposition to (20) _____, which led to deep ideological and economic divides. Despite this, the Cuban exile community made (21) _____ to many areas of American life.

Although the U.S. promoted democracy in Cuba, its method of (22) _____ the island, including bans on travel and commerce, proved ineffective and isolated them globally. Critics say the policy mostly gave the Cuban government an excuse to (23) _____.

Meanwhile, other communist countries like China and Vietnam have had normalized ties with the U.S. for decades. Upon taking office, the speaker vowed to review U.S. – Cuba relations. One of the initial actions was to lift travel and remittance restrictions for (24) _____, allowing family reunions and cultural exchange.

These interactions led to more (25) _____ among the younger Cuban American generation about the value of continuing with outdated policies.

Your answers:

16.	17.
18.	19.
20.	21.
22.	23.
24.	25.

II. READING (8.0 points)

II.1. LANGUAGE IN USE (3.0 points)

Part 1. Part 1. For questions 26–35, read the passage below and decide which answer (A, B, C, or D) best fits each space. Write the letter A, B, C, or D in the numbered boxes provided.

In recent years, artificial intelligence (AI) has made remarkable progress, gradually (26) _____ its way into everyday life. From voice assistants to predictive algorithms, AI is now an integral part of many digital systems. Proponents claim that these technologies will eventually (27) _____ humans from repetitive, labor-intensive tasks, allowing for increased productivity and innovation.

However, concerns have emerged regarding the potential for AI to (28) _____ human jobs. Industries such as manufacturing and logistics have already witnessed a dramatic (29) _____ in the need for manual labor due to automation. Furthermore, ethical questions have been raised about AI systems making (30) _____ in sensitive domains like criminal justice or healthcare.

Another issue is the so-called "black box problem", which refers to the difficulty in understanding how complex algorithms (31) _____ their decisions. This lack of transparency can lead to a (32) _____ of trust, especially when outcomes appear biased or inexplicable.

Governments and researchers are now under pressure to develop frameworks that can ensure AI is used safely and responsibly. Many have called for international collaboration to (33) _____ standards and enforce accountability. Despite these challenges, few experts believe that halting AI development is either feasible or desirable. Instead, they argue for a balanced approach that (34) _____ innovation while safeguarding human values.

Ultimately, the future of AI will depend on our collective ability to harness its potential for the public good without (35) _____ its dangers.

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|----------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 26. A. forging | B. carving | C. inserting | D. slipping |
| 27. A. dismiss | B. relieve | C. exempt | D. rescue |
| 28. A. outsmart | B. surpass | C. displace | D. uproot |
| 29. A. downfall | B. redundancy | C. decline | D. recession |
| 30. A. assumptions | B. decisions | C. alterations | D. responses |
| 31. A. bring about | B. arrive at | C. pass over | D. think over |
| 32. A. breach | B. void | C. deficit | D. lack |
| 33. A. formulate | B. specify | C. assign | D. confirm |
| 34. A. restrains | B. fosters | C. exaggerates | D. neutralizes |
| 35. A. undervaluing | B. intensifying | C. neglecting | D. overlooking |

Part 2. For questions 36 — 40, read the passage, then fill in each of the numbered spaces with the correct form of the words given in the box.

Write your answers in the numbered boxes provided.

*There are **FIVE** words that you do not need to use.*

The first one, (0), has been done as an example.

CELEBRATE	PROVOKE	RESIST	FLEXIBLE	CREATE
EXPAND	SYMBOL	REACT	PERSIST	COLLECT

Throughout history, fashion has served as a (0) symbolic form of expression, shaping identities and social roles. While often seen as superficial, clothing choices can carry deep political or cultural meanings.

In many eras, fashion has been used to (36) _____ dominant norms, allowing individuals to challenge traditional structures. From the punk rebellion of the 1970s to contemporary gender-fluid designs, designers have used garments to question the status quo.

However, not all societies are (37) _____ to these changes. Some push back against fashion revolutions, preferring to preserve cultural heritage. Still, innovation in fashion persists. Creativity and technological integration have led to the (38) _____ of smart fabrics and sustainable production methods. Trends often emerge quickly, but others endure due to the (39) _____ efforts of designers committed to long-term vision rather than seasonal hype.

Ultimately, fashion remains a powerful and ever-evolving form of (40) _____ expression, reflecting both individual identity and collective transformation.

Your answers

0. <i>symbolic</i>	36.	37.
38.	39.	40.

Part 3. *The passage below contains FIVE grammatical mistakes. For questions 41 — 45, UNDERLINE the mistakes and WRITE THEIR CORRECT FORMS in the numbered boxes provided. The first one has been done as an example.*

Every student and teacher deserve a classroom environment that promotes respect, curiosity, and growth. However, in many schools, it is not easy to foster this atmosphere because of the lack of resource and support. A major challenge is ensuring that each student feels that their contributions are valued. Teachers must balance the needs of individuals with that of the group, which sometimes make planning difficult.

Another issue is the use of much digital tools without enough training. This leads to inefficient teaching methods and confusion among learners.

Moreover, schools often focus heavily on standardized testing rather than meaning learning experiences that promote long-term understanding.

To address these problems, administrators need to be more proactive in hiring qualified staff and providing opportunities to developing professional skills.

E.g. <i>deserves</i>	41.	42.
43.	44.	45.

II.2 READING COMPREHENSION (50 points)

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.*

A language is a system of communication used within a particular social group. Inevitably, the emotions created by group loyalty get in the (46)_____ of objective judgements. When we think we are making such a judgement, we are often merely making a statement about our prejudices. It is highly instructive to examine these occasionally. I myself have very powerful prejudices about what I call Americanisms. I see (47)_____ whenever I read a certain popular woman columnist in a certain popular daily paper. I wait with a (48)_____ of fascinated horror for her to use the locution "I guess", as in "I guess he really loves you after all" or "I guess you'd better get yourself a new boyfriend". I see in this form the essence of Americanism, a (49)_____ to the British Way of Life. But this is obviously nonsense, and I know it. I know, that "I guess" is at least as old as Chauser, (50)_____ British English, something sent over in the "Mayflower". But, like most of us, I do not really like submitting to reason; I much prefer (51)_____ prejudice. And so I stoutly condemn "I guess" as an American importation and its use by a British writer as a betrayal of the traditions of my national group.

Such condemnation can seem virtuous, because patriotism - which means loyalty to the national group - is a noble (52)_____. While virtue burns in the mind, adrenaline courses round the body and makes us feel good. Reason never has this exhilarating (53)_____ effect. And so patriotic euphoria justifies our contempt of foreign languages and makes us unwilling to learn them properly. Chinese is still regarded in the West as a huge joke - despite what T.S. Eliot calls its "greatly intellectual dignity" - and radio comedians can even raise a snigger by speaking mock-Chinese. Russian is, of course, nothing more than a deep vodka-rich rumble bristling (54)_____ "vich" and "ski". As for German - that is an ugly language, aggressively guttural. We rarely admit that it seems ugly because of the painful wars, that it is all a (55)_____ of association.

Your answers

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

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

FUN FOR THE MASSES

A. Are you better off than you used to be? Even after six years of sustained economic growth, Americans worry about that question. Economists who plumb government income statistics agree that Americans' incomes, as measured in inflation-adjusted dollars, have risen more slowly in the past two decades than in earlier times, and that some workers' real incomes have actually fallen. They also agree that by almost any measure, income is distributed less equally than it used to be. Neither of those claims, however, sheds much light on whether living standards are rising or falling. This is because 'living standard' is a highly amorphous concept. Measuring how much people earn is relatively easy, at least compared with measuring how well they live.

B. A recent paper by Dora Costa, an economist at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, looks at the living-standards debate from an unusual direction. Rather than worrying about cash incomes, Ms Costa investigates Americans' recreational habits over the past century. She finds that people of all income levels have steadily increased the amount of time and money they devote to having fun. The distribution of dollar incomes may have become more skewed in recent years, but leisure is more evenly spread than ever.

C. Ms Costa bases her research on consumption surveys dating back as far as 1888. The industrial workers surveyed in that year spent, on average, three-quarters of their incomes on food, shelter and clothing. Less than 2% of the average family's income was spent on leisure but that average hid large disparities. The share of a family's budget that was spent on having fun rose sharply with its income: the lowest-income families in this working-class sample spent barely 1% of their budgets on recreation, while higher earners spent more than 3%. Only the latter group could afford such extravagances as theatre and concert performances, which were relatively much more expensive than they are today.

D. Since those days, leisure has steadily become less of a luxury. By 1991, the average household needed to devote only 38% of its income to the basic necessities, and was able to spend 6% on recreation. Moreover, Ms Costa finds that the share of the family budget spent on leisure now rises much less sharply with income than it used to. At the beginning of this century a family's recreational spending tended to rise by 20% for every 10% rise in income. By 1972-73, a 10% income gain led to roughly a 15% rise in recreational spending, and the increase fell to only 13% in 1991. What this implies is that Americans of all income levels are now able to spend much more of their money on having fun.

E. One obvious cause is that real income overall has risen. If Americans in general are richer, their consumption of entertainment goods is less likely to be affected by changes in their income. But Ms Costa reckons that rising incomes are responsible for, at most, half of the changing structure of leisure spending. Much of the rest may be due to the fact that poorer Americans have more time off than they used to. In earlier years, low-wage workers faced extremely long hours and enjoyed few days off. But since the 1940s, the less skilled (and lower paid) have worked ever-fewer hours, giving them more time to enjoy leisure pursuits.

F. Conveniently, Americans have had an increasing number of recreational possibilities to choose from. Public investment in sports complexes, parks and golf courses has made leisure cheaper and more accessible. So too has technological innovation. Where listening to music used to imply paying for concert tickets or owning a piano, the invention of the radio made music accessible to everyone and virtually free. Compact discs, videos and other paraphernalia have widened the choice even further.

G. At a time when many economists are pointing accusing fingers at technology for causing a widening inequality in the wages of skilled and unskilled workers, Ms Costa's research gives it a much more egalitarian face. High earners have always been able to afford amusement. By lowering the price of entertainment, technology has improved the standard of living of those in the lower end of the income distribution. The implication of her results is that once recreation is taken into account, the differences in Americans' living standards may not have widened so much after all.

H. These findings are not water-tight. Ms Costa's results depend heavily upon what exactly is classed as a recreational expenditure. Reading is an example. This was the most popular leisure activity for working men in 1888, accounting for one-quarter of all recreational spending. In 1991, reading took only 16% of the entertainment dollar. But the American Department of Labour's expenditure surveys do not distinguish between the purchase of a mathematics tome and that of a best-selling novel. Both are classified as recreational expenses. If more money is being spent on textbooks and professional books now than in earlier years, this could make 'recreational' spending appear stronger than it really is.

I. Although Ms Costa tries to address this problem by showing that her results still hold even when tricky categories, such as books, are removed from the sample, the difficulty is not entirely eliminated. Nonetheless, her broad conclusion seems fair. Recreation is more available to all and less dependent on income. On this measure at least, inequality of living standards has fallen.

For questions 56–61, decide whether each of the following statements is True (T), False (F), or Not Given (NG).

Write T, F, or NG in the corresponding numbered boxes provided.

56. Economists all agree that real incomes have increased consistently over the last two decades.
 57. Dora Costa's research concludes that people today spend less of their income on recreation than in the past.
 58. In 1888, theatre and concerts were considered too costly for most working-class families.
 59. According to Costa, working hours have become longer for most low-income groups since the 1940s.
 60. Technology has made entertainment more accessible to low-income groups.
 61. Dora Costa believes the gap in access to healthcare services between the rich and the poor has significantly decreased.

Your answers

56.	57.	58.	59.
60.	61.		

For questions 62–69, read the summary below and fill in each space with NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS taken from the passage.

Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided.

Despite stagnant or even falling real incomes, economist Dora Costa explores the (62)_____ of Americans rather than their income levels. Her research suggests that not only has recreational spending increased for all income groups, but also that (63)_____ has become less significant in determining how much people spend on leisure.

One factor contributing to this trend is the reduction in (64)_____ for low-wage workers since the 1940s, giving them more time to enjoy leisure. Furthermore, (65)_____ in entertainment infrastructure and technological advances have both enhanced access and (66)_____ of leisure.

Examples include radios and CDs, which allowed cheaper and broader access to music. In contrast to claims that technology increases income disparity, Costa argues it has (67)_____ living standards for poorer people. While there are (68)_____ with categorizing recreational spending, her findings suggest that leisure has become more equitably distributed.

Your answers

62.	63.	64.
65.	66.	67.
68.	69.	

Part 3. In the passage below, seven paragraphs have been removed. For questions 69-75, read the passage and choose from the 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 box provided.

Born to be together

"It was just so unfair. Being criticised for being the same, when we shared the same genetic make-up and the same upbringing." You can still hear the bitterness in the voice of Amrit Kaur Singh, an artist, many years after she was ridiculed at university for producing work that was virtually indistinguishable from that of her identical twin, Rabindra.

70.	
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Nowadays, at the age of 35, the Singh twins make a point of being the same. They dress alike, often work together on the same paintings, and collect joint awards for their internationally acclaimed work. They are inseparable, living together in an extended Indian family near Liverpool, professional twins par excellence. Their art creates a delightful dual world that straddles two cultures.

71.	
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This is the challenge facing every twin, and every parent of twins: how to find a natural identity and independence in a society that is both fascinated and repelled by the idea of replica human beings. Should individuals with a common gene pool be steered along divergent paths, or should they be encouraged to accept, even celebrate, their sameness?

72.	
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Liz has fought to treat her boys as individuals, fighting off attempts by others to lump them together as "the twins". They dress differently and sleep in different rooms. On their birthday, they will have two cakes and separate parties with different guests. When young, they attended playgroup on separate days. At school, Liz requested different classes.

73.	
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Her philosophy is not shared by Gina Prince. Her six-year-old twins, Amy and Karina, have spent their childhood in matching outfits. They ride around on identical bikes. Presents must always be the same. They sleep in bunks, top to toe in the same one. When school decided to separate them, the twins were unhappy and so was their mother.

74.	
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But treating the girls alike has brought problems as well as benefits. "I do enjoy the attention when I take them out dressed the same. I also prevent jealousy by always being fair. However, I worry that they won't grow up to lead their own lives. I want them to be more independent, but often they still want to be the same. It's very difficult. They are twins after all. Who am I to force them apart?"

75.	
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But according to Gina Siddons, mother of 16-year-old twins and manager of the Twins and Multiple Birth Association, problems often crop up when parents treat twins as a "unit". "The answer is to separate them early," she says. "Send them to playgroup on different days, put them in different classes at school. If you dress them the same, it gives other people the message that they are a unit. And there is nothing more disappointing for a child than opening exactly the same present as his or her twin."

As for Amrit and Rabindra, Gina says: "It is very common for twins to follow the same career path, even when they are comfortable with their own individuality. The Singh twins' experience just shows how we have failed to

educate the public on the subject of twins. People think they are copying each other when they are just the same by nature. They end up being forced to make a statement about it. It's sad."

It is difficult, however, to feel sad about the Singh twins. The world of their paintings is bright, humorous, intelligent and warm. They are successful. They seem happy. They are doing what they want to do. If the fact that they are doing it together is a problem, then it is our problem, and not theirs

The missing paragraphs:

A. "People are not sure how to deal with twins. There is a weirdness about the idea that makes people treat them like freaks," says Liz Traynor, mother of identical seven-year-old twins, John and Angus. "I didn't want any of that for my two. I hated it. I wanted them to be like any other child."

B. "You must treat your twins as individuals and make special time for each twin separately. Be relaxed about about their shared interests, but don't let them gang up on you. If you have problems, join a twin club for information and support, " she says, "But what I really cannot approve of is giving joint birthday cakes or presents."

C. "They were quite upset. They are very close. I wanted them to have their own beds, but they always end up in the same one. My mum bought them different coats, but Amy just wanted Karina's. I buy them the same all the time just to save arguments," she says..

D. The twins themselves appear frequently in their own work, always dressed the same, often in mirrored poses, occasionally with one twin standing apart, perhaps with a camcorder to emphasise her detachment. The same but different, together but apart. It is a fascinating theme, one that has brought them professional recognition and an annoying, but commercially useful, media obsession with their twin status. It is, as they both admit, "a double-edged sword".

E. "I admit I was paranoid about it when they were little," Liz confesses. "They are extremely alike, even losing teeth at the same times, and many people can't tell them apart, but because of our efforts, they have emerged as individuals, with different personalities, different interests and different friends.

F. They exchange glances, two tiny and beautiful mirror images, dressed in traditional Sikh costumes that are duplicated down to the last elaborate detail. They both remember the sneering words of the examiners: "Haven't you ever tried to be different?" "As if," Amrit says contemptuously, "we had ever actually tried to be the same."

G. Barney Allcock, father of two-year-old twins Alec and Max, agrees. His wife Jane founded their local twin club. "You've got to treat twins exactly the same, otherwise they fight," says Barney. "We dress ours differently because I for one can't tell them apart, but everything else they get is the same. They are rarely split up; they get on well, so what's the point? The more obstacles you put in their way, the more they will break them down. They were born together, and you can't take that closeness away from them."

Your answers

69.	70.	71.	72.	73.	74.	75.
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Part 4. For questions 76-85, read an extract from an article and choose the answer A, B, C or D that fits best according to the text. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided.

It is often helpful when thinking about biological processes to consider some apparently similar yet better understood non-biological process. In the case of visual perception an obvious choice would be colour photography. Since in many respects eyes resemble cameras, and percepts photographs, is it not reasonable to

assume that perception is a sort of photographic process whereby samples of the external world become spontaneously and accurately reproduced somewhere inside our heads? Unfortunately, the answer must be no. The best that can be said of the photographic analogy is that it points up what perception is not. Beyond this it is superficial and misleading. Four simple experiments should make the matter plain.

In the first a person is asked to match a pair of black and white discs, which are rotating at such a speed as to make them appear uniformly grey. One disc is standing in shadow, the other in bright illumination. By adjusting the ratio of black to white in one of the discs the subject tries to make it look the same as the other. The results show him to be remarkably accurate, for it seems he has made the proportion of black to white in the brightly illuminated disc almost identical with that in the disc which stood in shadow. But there is nothing photographic about his perception, for when the matched discs, still spinning, are photographed, the resulting print shows them to be quite dissimilar in appearance. The disc in shadow is obviously very much darker than the other one. What has happened? Both the camera and the person were accurate, but their criteria differed. One might say that the camera recorded things as they look, and the person things as they are. But the situation is manifestly more complex than this, for the person also recorded things as they look. He did better than the camera because he made them look as they really are. He was not misled by the differences in illumination. He showed perceptual constancy. By reason of an extremely rapid, wholly unconscious piece of computation he received a more accurate record of the external world than could the camera.

In the second experiment a person is asked to match with a colour card the colours of two pictures in dim illumination. One is of a leaf, the other of a donkey. Both are coloured an equal shade of green. In making his match he chooses a much stronger green for the leaf than for the donkey. The leaf evidently looks greener than the donkey. The percipient makes a perceptual world compatible with his own experience. It hardly needs saying that cameras lack this versatility.

In the third experiment hungry, thirsty and satiated people are asked to equalize the brightness of pictures depicting food, water and other objects unrelated to hunger or thirst. When the intensities at which they set the pictures are measured it is found that hungry people see pictures relating to food as brighter than the rest (i.e. to equalize the pictures they make the food ones less intense), and thirsty people do likewise with “drink” pictures. For the satiated group no differences are obtained between the different objects. In other words, perception serves to satisfy needs, not to enrich subjective experience. Unlike a photograph the percept is determined by more than just the stimulus.

The fourth experiment is of a rather different kind. With ears plugged, their eyes beneath translucent goggles and their bodies either encased in cotton wool, or floating naked in water at body temperature, people are deprived for considerable periods of external stimulation. Contrary to what one might expect, however, such circumstances result not in a lack of perceptual experience but rather a surprising change in what is perceived. The subjects in such an experiment begin to see, feel and hear things which bear no more relationship to the immediate external world than does a dream in someone who is asleep. These people are not asleep yet their hallucinations, or so-called “autistic” perceptions, may be as vivid, if not more so, than any normal percept.

76. In the first paragraph, the author suggests that

- A. colour photography is a biological process.
- B. vision is rather like colour photography.
- C. vision is a sort of photographic process.
- D. vision and colour photography are very different.

77. What does the word “it”, underlined in the first paragraph, refer to? .

- A. perception
- B. the photographic process
- C. the comparison with photography
- D. the answer

78. In the first experiment, it is proved that a person
- makes mistakes of perception and is less accurate than a camera.
 - can see more clearly than a camera.
 - is more sensitive to changes in light than a camera.
 - sees colours as they are in spite of changes in the light.
79. What does the word “that”, underlined in the second paragraph, refer to?
- the proportion of black to white
 - the brightly illuminated disc
 - the other disc
 - the grey colour
80. The second experiment shows that
- people see colours according to their ideas of how things should look.
 - colours look different in a dim light.
 - cameras work less efficiently in a dim light.
 - colours are less intense in larger objects.
81. What does the word “Satiated”, underlined in the fourth paragraph, means?
- tired
 - bored
 - not hungry or thirsty
 - nervous
82. What does “to equalize the brightness”, underlined in the fourth paragraph, mean?
- to arrange the pictures so that the equally bright ones are together
 - to change the lighting so that the pictures look equally bright
 - to describe the brightness
 - to move the pictures nearer or further away
83. The third experiment proves that
- we see things differently according to our interest in them.
 - pictures of food and drink are especially interesting to everybody.
 - cameras are not good at equalising brightness.
 - satiated people see less clearly than hungry or thirsty people.
84. The expression “contrary to what one might expect” occurs in the fifth paragraph. What might one expect?
- that the subjects would go to sleep.
 - that they would feel uncomfortable and disturbed.
 - that they would see, hear and feel nothing.
 - that they would see, hear and feel strange things.
85. The fourth experiment proves
- that people deprived of sense stimulation go mad.
 - that people deprived of sense stimulation dream.
 - that people deprived of sense stimulation experience unreal things.
 - that people deprived of sense stimulation lack perceptual experience.

Your answers

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

Part 5. For questions 86-95, read a text about technology and travel and choose from the sections (A-E). Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided.

Has technology robbed travel of its riches?

A Jan Morris

I began travelling professionally just after the end of the Second World War, and I travelled mostly in Europe, where famous old cities lay ravaged. Travelling in this disordered region was not easy. Currencies were hard to come by, visas were necessary almost everywhere, food was often scarce, trains were grimy and unreliable and air travel was reserved largely for privileged officialdom. I'm sorry to have to say it, because those times were cruel indeed for many Europeans, but I greatly enjoyed my travelling then. The comfort and safety of modern transport means that while travel is a lot less fraught than it used to be, it has lost some of its allure for me. Partly, I am almost ashamed to admit, this is because now everybody else does it too! Travelling abroad is nothing unusual, and even if we haven't actually been to the forests of Borneo or the Amazon jungles, have certainly experienced them via television or the internet.

B Pico Iyer

The world is just as interesting – as unexpected, as unvisited, as diverse – as it ever was, even though the nature of its sights and our experience of them have sometimes changed. I once spent two weeks living in and around Los Angeles airport – that hub of modern travel and, although it wasn't a peaceful holiday, it offered as curious and rich a glimpse into a new century of crossing cultures as I could imagine. Places are like people for me and, as with people, the wise, rich, deeply rooted places never seem to change too much, even though they might lose some hair or develop wrinkles... Though the tides of history keep washing against a Havana or a Beirut, for instance, their natural spiritedness or resilience or sense of style never seems greatly diminished. My motto as a traveller has always been that old chestnut from the writings of Marcel Proust: "The real voyage of discovery consists not in seeking new sights, but in seeing with new eyes".

C Benedict Allen

Now, the world is open to us all. Grab your camera or pen and hike! So these couldn't be better times for the average person – we may all share in the privilege. Is it exploration? Well, if it's not advancing knowledge, no. Those who today flog to the Poles are not explorers, they are simply athletes. Yet, exploration isn't entirely about assembling proven fact. Dr David Livingstone made many discoveries in Africa but his biggest role was actually as communicator, giving the nineteenth-century Europeans a picture of the continent. Take Ed Stafford's recent walk along the length of the Amazon. Not a greatly significant journey in itself, with 2,000 miles of it along what is essentially a shipping lane. Yet the journey was saved from irrelevance and self-indulgence because along the way he documented the Amazon for his time, which is our time.

D Vicky Baker

Personally, I relish the fact that we can now forge new contacts all around the world at the click of a button and a quick email can result in the type of welcome usually reserved for a long lost friend. I also relish the fact that we are less likely to lose touch with those whose paths we cross on the road that we get to explore places we wouldn't have stumbled across had we left it all to chance. Does all this detract from the experience? I hardly think so. There is nothing to stop you following a random tip you saw on an obscure blog and ending up who knows where. Sure, it's a far cry from what came before, but one day these will be a generation's "good old days" too. And if you have the time and the money to go off into the back of beyond without so much as a guidebook let alone a smartphone, if haphazard wandering is your thing, those days aren't over either.

E Rolf Potts

Many of the older travellers I met when I first started vanga bonding fifteen years ago – some of them veterans of the 1970s hippy trail across Asia – argued that my travel experiences were tainted by luxuries such as email and credit cards. These days I am myself tempted to look at younger travellers and suggest that smartphones and micro-blogging are compromising their road experiences. Any technology that makes travel easier is going to connect aspects of the travel experience to the comforts and habits one might seek back home – and can make travel feel less like travel. There are times when a far-flung post office encounter or directions scribbled onto a scrap of paper can lead a person into the kind of experiences that make travel so surprising and worthwhile. That means 21st-century travellers must be aware of when their gadgets are enhancing new experiences, and when those gadgets are getting in the way

Which writer	<i>Your answers:</i>	
suggests that places retain their essential identity despite the passage of time?	86.	

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V. SPEAKING (20 POINTS)

Nowadays some people are giving more importance to luxury goods in their lives. What are the causes of this trend and do the advantages outweigh the disadvantages?

You have 5 minutes to sketch out what you are going to say. Your talking time should not exceed 5 minutes.

MOCK TEST 2 – ANSWER KEY

I. LISTENING (50 POINTS)

Part 1.

- 1. B
- 2. F
- 3. M
- 4. M
- 5. M

Part 2.

- 6. A
- 7. B
- 8. G
- 9. I
- 10. F

Part 3.

- 11. A
- 12. C
- 13. D
- 14. A
- 15. B

Listening Test 2 – Part 3 - Proficiency testbuilder 4th

Part 4.

- 16. most significant changes
- 17. normalize relations

18. opportunities
19. Fidel Castro
20. communism
21. enormous contributions
22. isolating
23. restrict its people
24. Cuban Americans
25. questioning

Source: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HYAQUQJCnw8>

II. READING (8.0 points)

II.1. LANGUAGE IN USE (3.0 points)

Part 1.

26.B	27.B	28.C	29.C	30.B	31.B	32.D
33.A	34.B	35.D				

Part 2.

36. provoke	37. resistant	38. creation
39. persistent	40. creative	

Part 3.

41. resource → resources	42. their → his/her	42. much → many
44. meaning → meaningful	45. to developing → to develop	

III. READING (50 POINTS)

Part 1.

46. way	47. red	48. kind	49. threat	50. pure
51. blind	52. word	53. chemical	54. with	55. matter

Part 2.

56. F

57. F

58. T

59. F

60. T

61. NG

62. recreational habits

63. income level

64. working hours

65. public investment

66. reduced cost

- 67. improved
- 68. classification issues

Part 3.

- 70. F
- 71. D
- 72. A
- 73. E
- 74. C
- 75. G

Part 4.

- 76. D
- 77. C
- 78. D
- 79. A
- 80. A
- 81. C
- 82. B
- 83. A
- 84. C
- 85. C

Part 5.

- 86. B
- 87. E
- 88. A
- 89. D
- 90. C
- 91. C
- 92. A
- 93. E
- 94. B
- 95. D

IV. WRITING (5.0 points)

Part 1. (2.0 points)

Contents (1.5 points):

- The summary MUST NOT contain personal opinions.

Language use (0.5 points)

The summary:

- + should show attempts to convey the main ideas of the original text by means of paraphrasing (structural and lexical use),
- + should demonstrate correct use of grammatical structures, vocabulary, and mechanics (spelling, punctuations,...),
- + should maintain coherence, cohesion, and unity throughout (by means of linkers and transitional devices).

Penalties:

- + A penalty of 1 point to 2 points will be given to personal opinions found in the summary.
- + A penalty of 1 point to 2 points will be given to any summary with more than 20% of words copied from the original.
- + A penalty of 1 point to 2 points will be given to any summary longer than 130 words or shorter than 90 words.

Sample:

The extract describes some plants and animals which manage to survive in the deserts despite dry conditions. One of them is the specialist annual plants. Their short life cycles allow them to germinate, grow and produce seeds during short rainy seasons. These seeds are drought-resistant and are able to wait for the next rainy season before starting their life cycles again. The Cacti adapts to the dry weather by having swollen stems for water storage and pine-like leaves to minimize water loss through respiration. Skinks generate water from stored fats in their tails and antelopes, which requires very little water, survives in deserts by extracting water from food they eat. Finally, sandgrouses with no adaptive features turn to waterholes constantly for help.

Part 3. (3.0 points)

The mark given to part 3 is based on the following criteria:

1. Task achievement: (1.0 points)

- a. ALL requirements of the task are sufficiently addressed.
- b. Ideas are adequately supported and elaborated with relevant and reliable explanations, examples, evidence, personal experience, etc.

2. Organization: (1.0 points)

- a. Ideas are well organized and presented with coherence, cohesion, and unity.
- b. The essay is well-structured:
 - *Introduction* is presented with clear thesis statement.
 - *Body paragraphs* are written with unity, coherence, and cohesion. Each body paragraph must have a topic sentence and supporting details and examples when necessary.
 - *Conclusion* summarises the main points and offers personal opinions (prediction, recommendation, consideration,...) on the issue.

3. Language use: (1.0 points)

- a. Demonstration of a variety of topic-related vocabulary
- b. Excellent use and control of grammatical structures
- c. Correct punctuation and no spelling mistakes
- d. Legible handwriting

Sample:

The world is increasingly defined by and dependent on technology and is adopting more cutting-edge technologies at a breathtaking pace, notwithstanding the reality that technology can have both desirable and unpredictable environmental consequences. In an attempt to curb the ecological issues, some propose a simple lifestyle as effective nature protection while others maintain that the negative impact

can be reversed by the technology itself. A thorough examination of both arguments should be conducted in order that the optimal solution is produced.

According to the former side, it is an undeniable truth that the world of nature is better preserved with an uncomplicated living standard, which is substantiated by the virtually pristine condition of wildlife habitat before the era of technology. Another aspect is also illustrated in the area of transport in that the exhaust fumes emitted by modern vehicles have damaging effect on the atmosphere, namely air pollution. Furthermore, there are several newly-invented products, though convenient in use, detrimental to the survival of the ecosystem. To be more specific, plastic bags have claimed thousands of marine lives since their very arrival. Given the proof related to transport, natural habitat and technological products, there is sufficient justification for the promotion of simple ways of life.

Their counterparts, however, express a firm belief in the practical applications of technological advances to resolve the environmental problem, namely air quality improvement and solid waste management. As a result of the breakneck progress in the field of technology, ultra-efficient electric cars with networks of battery-charging stations have been introduced as environmentally-friendly mode of transport without gas emissions, therefore reducing the level of air pollution. In addition, other atmosphere purifying devices are also in use in many megacities with promising results. As for solid waste treatment, the technology has revolutionized the established recycling system by a wide range of novel techniques such as anaerobic digestion, biodrying, gasification to name but a few.

Nonetheless, from my standpoint, despite the mixed environmental impact of technology, it is not a feasibility but a reality that the technological area is a great contributor to tackling ecological issues. Additionally, the society is so heavily dependent on technology that there seems little likelihood of abandoning highly-sophisticated devices for the sake of nature in this technology-dominated age. Therefore, it would be advisable for humans to exploit the tools of technology to combat the environmental fight. In other words, the management of environmental problems is a long-term battle in which advances in technology field could play a pivotal part if utilized wisely.

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