

ĐỀ CHÍNH THỨC

(Thí sinh làm bài trực tiếp vào đề thi theo hướng dẫn dưới mỗi câu)

Điểm		Giám khảo số 1 (họ tên, chữ ký)	Giám khảo số 2 (họ tên, chữ ký)	Số phách (do chủ tịch HĐ ghi)
Bảng số	Bảng chữ			

Bài thi này gồm có 6 trang được đánh số từ 1 - 6. Thí sinh kiểm tra số trang bài thi trước khi làm bài.

SECTION A. PHONETICS

Choose the word which has the underlined part pronounced differently from that of the others.

Example: 00. A. man B. bad C. many D. manage
Answer: 00. C

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| 01. A. cough <u>s</u> | B. hope <u>s</u> | C. thought <u>s</u> | D. plough <u>s</u> |
| 02. A. head <u>a</u> che | B. fl <u>a</u> me | C. sh <u>a</u> me | D. sh <u>a</u> dow |
| 03. A. rem <u>o</u> te | B. purp <u>o</u> se | C. contr <u>o</u> l | D. sol <u>a</u> r |
| 04. A. weath <u>e</u> r | B. breath <u>e</u> | C. health <u>y</u> | D. alth <u>o</u> ugh |
| 05. A. pl <u>o</u> w | B. kn <u>o</u> w | C. fl <u>o</u> w | D. wind <u>o</u> w |

01.	02.	03.	04.	05.
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SECTION B. GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY

I. Choose the correct answer A, B, C or D.

06. I don't see any in arriving early at the theatre.
A. cause B. point C. reason D. aim
07. The stolen jewels were a lot of money.
A. valued B. cost C. priced D. worth
08. At four o'clock Mr. Hutchinson still had some to do in the garden.
A. work B. job C. effort D. task
09. He possesses all makes life agreeable.
A. which B. that C. what D. whom
10. When can the students for next year's evening classes?
A. assist B. enroll C. join D. inscribe
11. My little brother enjoys museums and art galleries.
A. visiting B. seeking C. traveling D. collecting
12. Everybody was surprised because he went to the party without
A. inviting B. invited C. being invited D. to invite
13. In order to keep our school clean, littering is strictly
A. restricted B. promoted C. prohibited D. encouraged
14. - "Could you do me a favor, please?"
- "....."
A. Let me help you. B. Yes, go ahead!
C. No, Thanks. I'm fine. D. Sure. What can I do for you?
15. - "..... stay with Vietnamese friends in the college dormitory?"
- "Sorry, but I disagree with you, Ben. There's no chance to practice speaking English then."

- A. I think B. How can we C. What about D. Why don't we
16. Although he shouted, his words were in the wind.
A. killed B. lost C. stopped D. drowned
17. The flight from Jakarta to New Delhi has been cancelledthe heavy fog.
A. as a result B. despite C. on behalf of D. on account of
18. What you are telling us be true. It sounds too improbable.
A. can't B. mustn't C. must not D. ought

06.	07.	08.	09.	10.
11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
16.	17.	18.		

II. Use the word given in CAPITALS at the end of each line to form a word that fits the space in the same line. There is an example for you (0).

Recently I (0) **DECIDED** to go to evening classes twice a week. During the day I work in a(19).... agency as a telephonist. It is not a very interesting ...(20).... and I get bored. I also got tired of coming home every evening, putting a ...(21)... meal in the oven and then watching TV. So I decided to take up ...(22)... as a hobby. Perhaps I should give you an ...(23)... for my choice. Learning a skill is a good...(24)... to the problem of boring work. Also, I felt I was a ...(25)... because any time I tried to put up a shelf, for example, it always fell down! Now I am quite a ...(26)... wood-worker! I am working on the ...(27)... of some furniture at the moment. And although there are only two other girls in the class, I don't feel any ...(28)... I've just turned out to be the best student in the class.

- 0. DECIDED**
19. SECRETARY
20. OCCUPY
21. FREEZE
22. CARPENTER
23. EXPLAIN
24. SOLVE
25. FAIL
26. SUCCESS
27. CONSTRUCT
28. EMBARRASS

19.	20.	21.
22.	23.	24.
25.	26.	27.
28.		

III. Complete each of the following sentences with one of the phrasal verbs given below. Make any necessary changes.

- let down run down put forward look up
give away put on bear out cross out

29. I'm depending on you to pay me back the money on Monday. Please don'tme
30. If you think I'm wrong, check in the encyclopedia. I'm sure it will..... me....
31. They are very two-faced. They are very nice to her when she's there, but they..... her..... behind her back.
32. I'd like to a proposal. I suggest we start production in May.
33. They eat like a horse but they never weight.
34. The author refused to any secrets about the ending of his book.
35. When I was in New York, I was able to several old friends I hadn't seen for years.
36. If you make a mistake, just it

29.	30.	31.
32.	33.	34.
35.	36.	

SECTION C. READING

I. Read the passage and decided which answer (A, B, C, or D) best fits each blank.

THE WOLFMAN

Most people would be(37)..... with fear if they saw a wolf. But not Shaun Ellis. Shaun, also known as the Wolfman, has been studying wolves for over 20 years.

In order to gain(38).....into the behaviour of these animals, Shaun spent seven years in the USA studying wolves, and even living among them. Then in 2005, he spent 18 months living with three young wolves at a wildlife park in the UK. Having been born in ...(39)....., none of the wolves had ever had a chance to ...(40).....with other wolves. But Shaun knew a lot about wolves so he ...(41)..... up with an unusual idea: he would move in with the animals and teach them how to behave like wolves in their(42)... habitat. Not(43)...., no one expected him to carry ...(44)... this experiment successfully. However, after living with the wolves for 18 months, Shaun....(45)..... his goal. The animals even accepted him as their leader.

Shaun's time with the wolves and the knowledge he acquired about them has paid ...(46)... in another way. Shaun has been able to give ...(47)... to farmers on how to protect their animals from wolves that live in the ...(48)... of their farms.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 37. A. still | B. terrified | C. anxious | D. paralysed |
| 38. A. instinct | B. insight | C. experience | D. view |
| 39. A. welfare | B. refuge | C. care | D. captivity |
| 40. A. raise | B. interact | C. benefit | D. react |
| 41. A. thought | B. brought | C. came | D. found |
| 42. A. natural | B. typical | C. wild | D. endangered |
| 43. A. particularly | B. indifferently | C. exceptionally | D. surprisingly |
| 44. A. out | B. off | C. for | D. though |
| 45. A. dedicated | B. developed | C. achieved | D. succeeded |
| 46. A. off | B. up | C. in | D. out |
| 47. A. solution | B. assistance | C. service | D. charity |
| 48. A. visibility | B. location | C. district | D. vicinity |

37.	38.	39.	40.
41.	42.	43.	44.
45.	46.	47.	48.

II. Fill in each numbered blank ONE suitable word.

STRESS AND ATHLETIC SUCCESS

Success, in any field, is often a matter of how well a person is(49)... to control the amount of stress they experience. As stress increases, their performance often ...(50)... , but there is a certain point beyond which their performance begins to decline sharply. Sports psychologists now help Olympic athletes, ...(51)... others, balance the good and bad effects of stress.

Before an athletic event, a high ...(52)... of excitement can actually have a positive effect on the athlete. This excitement becomes harmful, ...(53)... if negative thoughts take over. Thoughts such as "What if I fail?" or "I know the others are better than me" should definitely be avoided. Psychologists help athletes manage to replace negative thoughts with positive ...(54).....

Another useful technique before competing(55)... to recognize your level of excitement and adjust it if necessary. Music may be helpful ...(56)... these cases. If you are over-excited, listening to soft music can help to calm you down. If you are not excited(57)....., you may want to listen to fast, powerful music to raise your spirits.

The key to success, in other words, is a person's knowledge of their ideal level of excitement. An imbalance either way could mean the difference ...(58)... success and failure.

49.	50.	51.
52.	53.	54.
55.	56.	57.
58.		

III. Read the text below and look carefully at each line. Some of the lines are correct, and some have a word which should not be there. If a line is correct, put a tick (✓) at the end of the line. If a line has a word that should not be there, write the word at the end of the line.

COMMUNICATION

0	Managers spend most of their time communicating-reading, and writing	0and.....
00	talking and listening- yet the evidence is that they do not always do this	00✓.....
59	as successfully. One reason that has been suggested for this is that, in the	59.....
60	past, communication was regarded as a natural process, not been taught	60.....
61	in any formal sense. This theory has been changing, and with the concept	61.....
62	of communication as an "art" now appears regularly in the management	62.....
63	courses and seminars. Communication is probably only one of the least	63.....
64	appreciated aspects of management, and more and more organizations are	64.....
65	realizing that effective communication involves telling staff why all things	65.....
66	are happening. This not only helps day-to-day working but allows changes	66.....
67	to be introduced more smoothly, and sometimes leads to improvements for	67.....
68	being mentioned by staff. Both the morale and efficiency of an organization	68.....
69	are depend to a great extent on the abilities of its staff to communicate	69.....
70	effectively. Communication is not something that should be undertaken	70.....
71	only when trouble occurs. It should be a daily habit if the organization is	71.....
72	to run smoothly and avoid difficulties and, of course, it should be both a	72.....
73	two-way process, involving listening to as well as talking. Regular	73.....
	exchanges of ideas between managers and staff will help to create good	
	teamwork.	

IV. Underline one mistake in each line in the passage below and then correct it. Write your correction on the spaces provided on the right. Number (0) has been done as an example.

0	The world's oceans are so vast that they can cope with the present <u>levels</u>	0level.....
74	of pollution. However, few is known about the long-term effects of	74
75	such slow poisoning. The more serious problem of modern times is that	75.....
76	man is destroyed the earth's natural resources and transforming huge area	76.....
77	into wasteland. As the result, it is becoming extremely difficult to grow	77.....
78	enough to feed the world's rapid increased population. A way of protecting	78.....
79	all the wildlife in the earth must also be found as many species are in	79.....

80	extreme danger of disappearance complete from the face of the earth . The	80.....
81	dangers, however, are not confine solely the land and the sea. The smoke in	81.....
82	the atmosphere, for example, is increasing so many that the amount of	82.....
83	sunlight has been educed in many cities. Man's whole environment is being	83.....
	changed in a serious way.	

V. Read the following passage and choose the correct answer to each question.

HOW CAN YOU TELL WHEN SOMEBODY IS LYING?

Psychologist Paul Ekman has made a lifetime study of how people act when they lie. Usually they not only want the hearer to believe the words they are saying; they also want to cover up some strong emotion that they are feeling such as guilt, shame, fear, anger, pain, or even pleasure. By noticing the contradictions between their words and their behaviour, Ekman found that he could catch them in the act of lying.

Ekman concludes that there are four kinds of behaviour that can give a lie away: the liar's words, voice, body and face. He says that liars try hardest to control their words and face, since they assume that that's what listener will be paying attention to. Consequently "lie catchers" should also pay close attention to the speaker's voice and body signals, which he may forget to control.

Obviously most lies are untruthful words, and it's these words that we focus on. A common problem for liars is keeping their story straight. As we all know, one lie leads to another, and before the liar knows it, someone will comment, "But that's not what you said a few minutes ago.". A less common but more fatal giveaway is what's called a "slip of the tongue," in which the liar accidentally tells the truth instead of the lie she intended to tell. Additionally, frequent pauses may indicate that she is making up the story as she goes along.

The liar's voice can also give her away, and the voice is much harder to control than the word.. When telling a lie, she may speak unusually loudly or softly, may speed up or slow down her speed for no apparent reason. This can be because of the emotion she's hiding. The voice-clue that seems to be the most reliable is that when people are upset, their voices tend to become higher. But Ekman points out that vocal changes such as these are not always signs of lying; they simply indicate strong emotion which the person may be trying to conceal.

Some body behaviors can be controlled, but others can't. When telling a lie, a person may swallow frequently, sweat, or breathe faster. Gestures can give her away: nervous gestures, such as swinging the foot, scratching or rubbing parts of the body, or twisting the hair often increase when a person is self-conscious or under stress. The normal gestures that usually accompany speech are often used less when someone is lying. Or the liar may accidentally use a gesture that contradicts her words, such as nodding "yes" while saying "no."

84. According to paragraph 1 Ekman could catch people lying seeing that..... .
 A. they were showing intense emotions B. they were hiding their real feelings
 C. what they said and did disagreed D. their behavior was unusual
85. Which of the following is **NOT** mentioned in the passage?
 A. A liar tries to keep you from seeing his true emotions.
 B. Liars make much effort to control their facial expression.
 C. The listener should concentrate on what the speaker says.
 D. You can catch a person lying if you know what to look at.
86. Which of the following is **TRUE** according to the passage?
 A. Liars do their best to select the right words.
 B. Liars are good at making their stories sound logical.
 C. Liars take great pains to avoid a "slip of the tongue".
 D. Liars pause frequently to remember the details of the past events.
87. According to paragraph 4 when lying people try to..... .
 A. sound nice and kind B. hide their frustration
 C. speak faster than usual D. look reliable to the speaker
88. Body behaviors

- A. are more obvious when people are nervous
- B. depend on a person's temperament
- C. give away people's intentions
- D. can hardly be checked

84.	85.	86.	87.	88.
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SECTION D. WRITING

I. Finish the second sentence in such a way that it has the same meaning as the one printed before it.

89. Thanks to her mother's encouragement, she entered the beauty contest.

Had it.....

90. She was just as good as they had thought.

She quite definitely came

91. Mary was the only student absent from class.

Apart.....

92. The police didn't at all suspect that the judge was the murder.

Little.....

93. Could you guard against my handbag while I go to the toilet?

Could you keep an.....

94. Now that his mother was being there, they said nothing about it.

On

II. Complete the second sentence in a way that it means the same as the previous one, using the word given. Do not change the word given. Do not use more than FIVE words.

95. According to the report, the driver of the car was a policeman. (BEING)

According to the report, the.....by a policeman.

96. Today's meeting is postponed and it will be held next week. (PUT)

Today's meeting hasuntil next week.

97. There's no chance of Jenny getting here on time. (POSSIBLE)

It won't be.....here on time.

98. In my opinion, these two kinds of music are completely different from each other.(COMPARISION)

In my opinion, there is these two kinds of music.

99. We discussed the problem but nobody had a solution. (CAME)

We discussed the problem but with a solution.

100. I arrived late because I missed the 10.30 train.(TURNED)

If I had caught the 10.30 train, Itime.

The end

Total mark: 100: 10 = 10

ĐÁP ÁN ĐỀ CHÍNH THỨC

Mỗi câu đúng được 1/100 điểm

Điểm		Giám khảo số 1 (họ tên, chữ ký)	Giám khảo số 2 (họ tên, chữ ký)	Số phách (do chủ tịch HĐ ghi)
Bằng số	Bằng chữ			

Bài thi này gồm có 6 trang được đánh số từ 1 - 6. Thí sinh kiểm tra số trang bài thi trước khi làm bài.

SECTION A. PHONETICS

Choose the word which has the underlined part pronounced differently from that of the others.

Example: 00. A. man B. bad C. many D. manage

Answer: 00. C

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| 01. A. cough <u>s</u> | B. hope <u>s</u> | C. thought <u>s</u> | D. plough <u>s</u> |
| 02. A. head <u>a</u> che | B. fl <u>a</u> me | C. sh <u>a</u> me | D. sh <u>a</u> dow |
| 03. A. rem <u>o</u> te | B. purp <u>o</u> se | C. contr <u>o</u> l | D. sol <u>a</u> r |
| 04. A. weath <u>e</u> r | B. breath <u>e</u> | C. health <u>y</u> | D. alth <u>o</u> ugh |
| 05. A. pl <u>o</u> w | B. kn <u>o</u> w | C. fl <u>o</u> w | D. wind <u>o</u> w |

01. D	02. D	03. B	04. C	05. A
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SECTION B. GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY

I. Choose the correct answer A, B, C or D.

06. I don't see any in arriving early at the theatre.
A. cause B. point C. reason D. aim
07. The stolen jewels were a lot of money.
A. valued B. cost C. priced D. worth
08. At four o'clock Mr. Hutchinson still had some to do in the garden.
A. work B. job C. effort D. task
09. He possesses all makes life agreeable.
A. which B. that C. what D. whom
10. When can the students for next year's evening classes?
A. assist B. enroll C. join D. inscribe
11. My little brother enjoys museums and art galleries.
A. visiting B. seeking C. traveling D. collecting
12. Everybody was surprised because he went to the party without
A. inviting B. invited C. being invited D. to invite
13. In order to keep our school clean, littering is strictly
A. restricted B. promoted C. prohibited D. encouraged
14. - "Could you do me a favor, please?"
- "....."
A. Let me help you. B. Yes, go ahead!
C. No, Thanks. I'm fine. D. Sure. What can I do for you?
15. - "..... stay with Vietnamese friends in the college dormitory?"

- "Sorry, but I disagree with you, Ben. There's no chance to practice speaking English then."
- A. I think B. How can we C. What about D. Why don't we
16. Although he shouted, his words were in the wind.
A. killed B. lost C. stopped D. drowned
17. The flight from Jakarta to New Delhi has been cancelledthe heavy fog.
A. as a result B. despite C. on behalf of D. on account of
18. What you are telling us ___ be true. It sounds too improbable.
A. can't B. mustn't C. must not D. ought

06. B	07. D	08. A	09. B	10. B
11. A	12. C	13. C	14. D	15. D
16. D	17. D	18. A		

II. Use the word given in CAPITALS at the end of each line to form a word that fits the space in the same line. There is an example for you (0).

Recently I (0) **DECIDED** to go to evening classes twice a week. During the day I work in a(19).... agency as a telephonist. It is not a very interesting ...(20).... and I get bored. I also got tired of coming home every evening, putting a ...(21)... meal in the oven and then watching TV. So I decided to take up ...(22)... as a hobby. Perhaps I should give you an ...(23)... for my choice. Learning a skill is a good...(24)... to the problem of boring work. Also, I felt I was a ...(25)... because any time I tried to put up a shelf, for example, it always fell down! Now I am quite a ...(26)... wood-worker! I am working on the ...(27)... of some furniture at the moment. And although there are only two other girls in the class, I don't feel any ...(28)... I've just turned out to be the best student in the class.

0. **DECIDED**
19. **SECRETARY**
20. **OCCUPY**
21. **FREEZE**
22. **CARPENTER**
23. **EXPLAIN**
24. **SOLVE**
25. **FAIL**
26. **SUCCESS**
27. **CONSTRUCT**
28. **EMBARRASS**

19. SECRETARIAL	20. OCCUPATION	21. FROZEN
22. CARPENTRY	23. EXPLANATION	24. SOLUTION
25. FAILURE	26. SUCCESSFUL	27. CONSTRUCTION
28. EMBARRASSMENT		

III. Complete each of the following sentences with one of the phrasal verbs given below. Make any necessary changes.

let down run down put forward look up
give away put on bear out cross out

29. I'm depending on you to pay me back the money on Monday. Please don'tme
30. If you think I'm wrong, check in the encyclopedia. I'm sure it will..... me....
31. They are very two-faced. They are very nice to her when she's there, but they..... her..... behind her back.
32. I'd like to a proposal. I suggest we start production in May.
33. They eat like a horse but they never weight.
34. The author refused to any secrets about the ending of his book.
35. When I was in New York, I was able to several old friends I hadn't seen for years.
36. If you make a mistake, just it

29. let down	30. bear out	31. run down
32. put forward	33. put on	34. give away
35. look up	36. cross out	

SECTION C. READING

I. Read the passage and decided which answer (A, B, C, or D) best fits each blank.

THE WOLFMAN

Most people would be(37)..... with fear if they saw a wolf. But not Shaun Ellis. Shaun, also known as the Wolfman, has been studying wolves for over 20 years.

In order to gain(38).....into the behaviour of these animals, Shaun spent seven years in the USA studying wolves, and even living among them. Then in 2005, he spent 18 months living with three young wolves at a wildlife park in the UK. Having been born in ...(39)....., none of the wolves had ever had a chance to ...(40).....with other wolves. But Shaun knew a lot about wolves so he ...(41).... up with an unusual idea: he would move in with the animals and teach them how to behave like wolves in their(42)... habitat. Not(43)...., no one expected him to carry ...(44)... this experiment successfully. However, after living with the wolves for 18 months, Shaun....(45)..... his goal. The animals even accepted him as their leader.

Shaun's time with the wolves and the knowledge he acquired about them has paid ...(46)... in another way. Shaun has been able to give ...(47)... to farmers on how to protect their animals from wolves that live in the ...(48)... of their farms.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 37. A. still | B. terrified | C. anxious | D. paralysed |
| 38. A. instinct | B. insight | C. experience | D. view |
| 39. A. welfare | B. refuge | C. care | D. captivity |
| 40. A. raise | B. interact | C. benefit | D. react |
| 41. A. thought | B. brought | C. came | D. found |
| 42. A. natural | B. typical | C. wild | D. endangered |
| 43. A. particularly | B. indifferently | C. exceptionally | D. surprisingly |
| 44. A. out | B. off | C. for | D. though |
| 45. A. dedicated | B. developed | C. achieved | D. succeeded |
| 46. A. off | B. up | C. in | D. out |
| 47. A. solution | B. assistance | C. service | D. charity |
| 48. A. visibility | B. location | C. district | D. vicinity |

37. D	38. B	39. D	40. B
41. C	42. A	43. D	44. A
45. C	46. A	47. B	48. D

II. Fill in each numbered blank ONE suitable word.

STRESS AND ATHLETIC SUCCESS

Success, in any field, is often a matter of how well a person is(49)... to control the amount of stress they experience. As stress increases, their performance often ...(50)... , but there is a certain point beyond which their performance begins to decline sharply. Sports psychologists now help Olympic athletes, ...(51)... others, balance the good and bad effects of stress.

Before an athletic event, a high ...(52)... of excitement can actually have a positive effect on the athlete. This excitement becomes harmful, ...(53)... if negative thoughts take over. Thoughts such as "What if I fail?" or "I know the others are better than me" should definitely be avoided. Psychologists help athletes manage to replace negative thoughts with positive ...(54).....

Another useful technique before competing(55)... to recognize your level of excitement and adjust it if necessary. Music may be helpful ...(56)... these cases. If you are over-excited, listening to soft music can help to calm you down. If you are not excited(57)....., you may want to listen to fast, powerful music to raise your spirits.

The key to success, in other words, is a person's knowledge of their ideal level of excitement. An imbalance either way could mean the difference ...(58)... success and failure.

49. able	50. improves	51. among
52. level	53. though	54. ones/ thoughts
55. is	56. in	57. enough
58. between		

III. Read the text below and look carefully at each line. Some of the lines are correct, and some have a word which should not be there. If a line is correct, put a tick (✓) at the end of the line. If a line has a word that should not be there, write the word at the end of the line.

COMMUNICATION

0	Managers spend most of their time communicating-reading, and writing	0and.....
00	talking and listening-yet the evidence is that they do not always do this	00✓.....
59	as successfully. One reason that has been suggested for this is that, in the	59.....as.....
60	past, communication was regarded as a natural process, not been taught	60.....been.....
61	in any formal sense. This theory has been changing, and with the concept	61.....with.....
62	of communication as an "art" now appears regularly in the management	62.....the.....
63	courses and seminars. Communication is probably only one of the least	63.....only.....
64	appreciated aspects of management, and more and more organizations are	64..... ✓.....
65	realizing that effective communication involves telling staff why all things	65.....all.....
66	are happening. This not only helps day-to-day working but allows changes	66..... ✓.....
67	to be introduced more smoothly, and sometimes leads to improvements for	67.....for.....
68	being mentioned by staff. Both the morale and efficiency of an organization	68..... ✓.....
69	are depend to a great extent on the abilities of its staff to communicate	69.....are.....
70	effectively. Communication is not something that should be undertaken	70..... ✓.....
71	only when trouble occurs. It should be a daily habit if the organization is	71..... ✓.....
72	to run smoothly and avoid difficulties and, of course, it should be both a	72.....both.....
73	two-way process, involving listening to as well as talking. Regular	73.....to.....
	exchanges of ideas between managers and staff will help to create good	
	teamwork.	

IV. Underline one mistake in each line in the passage below and then correct it. Write your correction on the spaces provided on the right. Number (0) has been done as an example.

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74	of pollution. However, <u>few</u> is known about the long-term effects of	74little.....
75	such slow poisoning. The <u>more</u> serious problem of modern times is that	75...most.....
76	man is <u>destroyed</u> the earth's natural resources and transforming huge area	76...destroying..
77	into wasteland. As <u>the</u> result, it is becoming extremely difficult to grow	77.....a.....
78	enough to feed the world's <u>rapid</u> increased population. A way of protecting	78.....rapidly.....
79	all the wildlife <u>in</u> the earth must also be found as many species are in	79.....on.....
80	extreme danger of disappearance <u>complete</u> from the face of the earth . The	80. completely...
81	dangers, however, are not <u>confine</u> solely the land and the sea. The smoke in	81...confined.....
82	the atmosphere, for example, is increasing so <u>many</u> that the amount of	82....much.....
83	sunlight has been <u>educed</u> in many cities. Man's whole environment is being	83....reduced.....
	changed in a serious way.	

V. Read the following passage and choose the correct answer to each question.

HOW CAN YOU TELL WHEN SOMEBODY IS LYING?

Psychologist Paul Ekman has made a lifetime study of how people act when they lie. Usually they not only want the hearer to believe the words they are saying; they also want to cover up some strong emotion that they are feeling such as guilt, shame, fear, anger, pain, or even pleasure. By noticing the contradictions between their words and their behaviour, Ekman found that he could catch them in the act of lying.

Ekman concludes that there are four kinds of behaviour that can give a lie away: the liar's words, voice, body and face. He says that liars try hardest to control their words and face, since they assume that that's what listener will be paying attention to. Consequently "lie catchers" should also pay close attention to the speaker's voice and body signals, which he may forget to control.

Obviously most lies are untruthful words, and it's these words that we focus on. A common problem for liars is keeping their story straight. As we all know, one lie leads to another, and before the liar knows it, someone will comment, "But that's not what you said a few minutes ago.". A less common but more fatal giveaway is what's called a "slip of the tongue," in which the liar accidentally tells the truth instead of the lie she intended to tell. Additionally, frequent pauses may indicate that she is making up the story as she goes along.

The liar's voice can also give her away, and the voice is much harder to control than the word.. When telling a lie, she may speak unusually loudly or softly, may speed up or slow down her speed for no apparent reason. This can be because of the emotion she's hiding. The voice-clue that seems to be the most reliable is that when people are upset, their voices tend to become higher. But Ekman points out that vocal changes such as these are not always signs of lying; they simply indicate strong emotion which the person may be trying to conceal.

Some body behaviors can be controlled, but others can't. When telling a lie, a person may swallow frequently, sweat, or breathe faster. Gestures can give her away: nervous gestures, such as swinging the foot, scratching or rubbing parts of the body, or twisting the hair often increase when a person is self-conscious or under stress. The normal gestures that usually accompany speech are often used less when someone is lying. Or the liar may accidentally use a gesture that contradicts her words, such as nodding "yes" while saying "no."

84. According to paragraph 1 Ekman could catch people lying seeing that.....

- A. they were showing intense emotions
- B. they were hiding their real feelings
- C. what they said and did disagreed
- D. their behavior was unusual

85. Which of the following is **NOT** mentioned in the passage?

- A. A liar tries to keep you from seeing his true emotions.
- B. Liars make much effort to control their facial expression.
- C. The listener should concentrate on what the speaker says.
- D. You can catch a person lying if you know what to look at.

86. Which of the following is **TRUE** according to the passage?

- A. Liars do their best to select the right words.
- B. Liars are good at making their stories sound logical.
- C. Liars take great pains to avoid a "slip of the tongue".
- D. Liars pause frequently to remember the details of the past events.

87. According to paragraph 4 when lying people try to.....

- A. sound nice and kind
- B. hide their frustration
- C. speak faster than usual
- D. look reliable to the speaker

88. Body behaviors

- A. are more obvious when people are nervous
- B. depend on a person's temperament
- C. give away people's intentions
- D. can hardly be checked

84. C	85. C	86. A	87. C	88. D
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SECTION D. WRITING

I. Finish the second sentence in such a way that it has the same meaning as the one printed before it.

89. Thanks to her mother's encouragement, she entered the beauty contest.

Had it **not been for her mother's encouragement**, she **wouldn't have entered the beauty contest**.

90. She was just as good as they had thought.

She quite definitely came **up to their expectation**.

91. Mary was the only student absent from class.

Apart from **Mary every students was present in class**.

92. The police didn't at all suspect that the judge was the murder.

Little **did the police suspect that the judge was the murder**.

93. Could you guard against my handbag while I go to the toilet?

Could you keep an **eye on my handbag while I go to the toilet?**

94. Now that his mother was being there, they said nothing about it.

On **account of his mother was being there**, they **said nothing about it**.

II. Complete the second sentence in a way that it means the same as the previous one, using the word given. Do not change the word given. Do not use more than FIVE words.

95. According to the report, the driver of the car was a policeman. (BEING)

According to the report, the **car was being driven** by a policeman.

96. Today's meeting is postponed and it will be held next week. (PUT)

Today's meeting has **been put off** until next week.

97. There's no chance of Jenny getting here on time. (POSSIBLE)

It won't be **possible for Jenny to get** here on time.

98. In my opinion, these two kinds of music are completely different from each other. (COMPARISON)

In my opinion, there is **no comparison between** these two kinds of music.

99. We discussed the problem but nobody had a solution. (CAME)

We discussed the problem but **nobody came up** with a solution.

100. I arrived late because I missed the 10.30 train. (TURNED)

If I had caught the 10.30 train, I **would have turned up** on time.

The end

Total mark: 100: 10 = 10