Final

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| --- | --- |
| *(Đề thi gồm trang)* | **ĐỀ THI MÔN: TIẾNG ANH 11**  *Thời gian: 180 phút (Không kể thời gian phát đề)*  *Ngày thi:*  (***Thí sinh làm bài vào Phiếu trả lời***) |

**A. LISTENING (50 points)**

HƯỚNG DẪN PHẦN THI NGHE HIỂU

* *Bài nghe gồm 4 phần, mỗi phần được nghe 2 lần, mỗi lần cách nhau 15 giây, mở đầu và kết thúc mỗi phần nghe có tín hiệu.*
* *Mở đầu và kết thúc bài nghe có tín hiệu nhạc. Thí sinh có 3 phút để hoàn chỉnh bài trước tín hiệu nhạc kết thúc bài nghe.*
* *Mọi hướng dẫn cho thí sinh (bằng tiếng Anh) đã có trong bài nghe.*

***Part 1. For questions 1-5, part of a discussion in which a developer, Faye Mannia, and an environmentalist, Peter Green, talk about a new government-run trial.*** ***Choose the answer (A, B, C or D. which fits best according to what you hear and write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes on the answer sheet. (10 points)***

***Cambridge Proficiency Practice Tests 2***

1. At the beginning of the discussion, it can be inferred that Faye believes the listeners

A. are confident their government always acts wisely.

B. are unfamiliar with current property values. C may be biased against her point of view

D. have no knowledge of the trials whatsoever.

2. Peter says that the new government plan

A. will lead to a reduction in the diversity of wildlife.

B. has not been supported by a single scientist...

C. should be delayed by at least ten years.

D. may cause property prices to rise too quickly..

3. Faye mentions the iron ore mine in Brazil

A. to point out that development is occurring on a global scale.

B. to show the importance of increasing employment opportunities.

C. to highlight the dangers of allowing poverty to spread.

D. to illustrate the need to respond to changing priorities.

4. Peter fears that those involved in the new plan

A. will break the law and go unpunished.

B. cannot be trusted to pay for the habitats they destroy.

C. will use it to their advantage.

D. are unlikely to make any compromises during negotiations.

5. Faye accuses envỉonmentalists of

A. using the media to attack developers.

B. having a lack of foresight.

C. not appreciating historic buildings.

D. ignoring the wishes of the general public.

***Part 2. For questions 6-10, you will hear Bob Ballard, an oceanographer talking about why the ocean is salty. Listen and decide whether the following sentences are true (T) or false (F). Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes on the answer sheet. (10 points)***

[***https://learnenglishteens.britishcouncil.org/study-break/video-zone/why-ocean-salty***](https://learnenglishteens.britishcouncil.org/study-break/video-zone/why-ocean-salty)

6. \_\_\_\_ When children asked why the ocean was salty Bob told them the rivers were the culprits.

7. \_\_\_\_ A black smoker has black smoke coming out of it.

8. \_\_\_\_ The world's oceans go inside the Earth and out every 6 to 7 million years.

9. \_\_\_\_ Chemicals from the rivers are changed when they go inside the Earth.

10. \_\_\_\_ Water gets into the magma chambers and this is how we get the chemistry of the world's oceans.

***Part 3. For questions 11-20, you will listen to a recording of a presenter talking about air pollution. Complete the summary by writing NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS and/or A NUMBER in each gap. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes on the answer sheet. (20 points)***

[***https://www.npr.org/2023/06/16/1181299405/gas-stoves-pollute-homes-with-benzene-which-is-linked-to-cancer***](https://www.npr.org/2023/06/16/1181299405/gas-stoves-pollute-homes-with-benzene-which-is-linked-to-cancer)

**Staying safe in smoky air**

Wildfire smoke from Canadian wildfires is causing air pollution in various regions, including the Eastern U.S., the Midwest, Cleveland, Detroit, and notably, New York City. Besides health hazards of long-term smoking, (11) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to wildfire smoke also poses health risks, particularly for individuals with preexisting lung conditions such as asthma or COPD (12) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ pulmonary disease). Symptoms can range from itchy eyes, sore throats, headaches, and (13) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to more severe complications like hospitalization. Fine particles, measuring (14) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or less, are the most dangerous, as they can enter the lungs and trigger a (15) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in lung conditions. People who are also at increased risk are those with cardiovascular disease and (16) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ individuals, especially children with asthma. Studies show that exposure to particle pollution increases hospitalizations for (17) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ events. To minimize exposure, individuals are advised to check (18) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ratings, stay indoors with closed doors and windows. To filter the indoor air, use (19) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or create DIY versions with HEPA filters and box fans, avoid activities that worsen indoor air quality, stay hydrated, avoid outdoor exercise, and wear proper masks like N95 or (20) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to filter out smoke particles effectively.

***Part 4. For questions 21-25, you will hear a lecture about water. Listen and answer the questions. Write NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS taken from the recording for each answer in the corresponding numbered boxes on the answer sheet. (10 points)***

[***https://www.ieltsjacky.com/ielts-listening-test-sample.html***](https://www.ieltsjacky.com/ielts-listening-test-sample.html)

21. What time does the farm park open?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

22-23. Which TWO attractions are most popular with visitors?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

24-25. What are the TWO improvements that are planned for the venue next season?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**B. LEXICO – GRAMMAR (30 points)**

***Part 1. For questions 26-45, choose the best option A, B, C or D to complete the following sentences and write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes on the answer sheet. (20 points)***

26. The judge gave out what was widely considered to be a \_\_\_\_\_\_ sentence due to the convicted man's deep remorse at his crime.

A. dull B. brief C. fast D. lenient

27. The police caught him as he was running away from the blazing house and he was charged the following day with \_\_\_\_\_\_. His plan was to collect on his house insurance.

A. fraud B. forgery C. arson D. burglary

28. Because of the fierce storm, the rescue mission had to be \_\_\_\_\_\_ to avoid unnecessary loss of life.

A. aborted B. absconded C. banished D. ruptured

29. Factories are \_\_\_\_\_\_ to produce enough masks and protective clothing for health workers during the pandemic.

A. raising red flags B. firing on all cylinders

C. raking over the ashes D. packing heat

30. He had occasionally \_\_\_\_\_\_ the idea of starting his own business, but he had never actually done anything about it.

A. simmered down B. gobbled up C. dallied with D. lavished on

31. John keeps himself so closed off that I've never understood the \_\_\_\_\_\_of his thoughts.

A. rock bottom B. bare bones C. think tank D. uncharted waters

32. Although it takes quite a bit of time at the beginning, once you have acquired the basic

knowledge, a quick learner like you will surely \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. forge ahead B. plunge ahead C. plough ahead. D. press ahead

33. I have every right to \_\_\_\_\_\_ at unfair, and possibly illogical, situations-most because of the decisions of higher-ups.

A. rack and ruin B. hem and haw C. rant and rave D. wax and wane

34. Two months after the main parties in the coalition had fallen out, leading to the collapse of the government, the leaders met in an attempt to heal the \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. abyss B. trench C. dispute D. rift

35. She was a \_\_\_\_\_\_ Catholic and, so far as I am aware, morally unassailable

A. firm B. devout C. staunch D. strict

36. Given the appalling weather conditions on top of the mountain, I'd say the chances of their

finding any survivors are very \_\_\_\_\_\_ indeed.

A. narrow B. lean C. remote D. shallow

37. Her ambition and \_\_\_\_\_\_ determination ensured that she rose to the top of her profession.

A. hounded B. wormed C. ducked D. dogged

38. As I said before, the report will be released in the \_\_\_\_\_\_ of time. I can't estimate when that

will be.

A. rightness B. fullness C. greatness D. correctness

39. As soon as the authorities found out about the jail break, they put up \_\_\_\_\_\_ on all the main roads leading out of the area.

A. barricades B. road-blocks C. checkpoints D. customs

40. She is \_\_\_\_\_\_ again! Every time I open Facebook she has a new post telling us why her life is miserable, she is always looking for sympathy!

A. sadhunting B. sadfishing C. sadtrawling D. sadseeking

41. I don’t suppose the election results will reflect the true reaction of the public to the government in power, \_\_\_\_\_\_ ?

A. do I B. will they C. will it D. won’t they

42. The safest approach \_\_\_\_\_\_ your entire corporation against security threats from roaming users is \_\_\_\_\_\_a quarantineoriented technology.

A. of protecting / included B. protecting / including

C. for protecting / having included D. to protect / to include

43. Cat allergen is one of the main causes of childhood allergies, asthma and \_\_\_\_\_\_ respiratory diseases as bronchitis.

A. some B. such other C. the like D. also

44. The students were still able to cheat without being caught by the camera, \_\_\_\_\_\_ high-tech

supervision.

A. so much for B. very much of C. thus be it D. so it be

45. "Do you want any of these company lottery tickets, Barry?" "Oh, yes. Put me \_\_\_\_\_\_

for three. I will get a couple for my wife too."

A. up B. in C. out D. down

***Part 2. For questions 46-55, give the correct form of each given word to complete the following sentences and write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes on the answer sheet. (10 points)***

46. We agreed that the problem was rather \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. TICKLE

47. My friend has a job in the city selling stocks and shares but I don't envy his fast car or his \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (POWER)

48. I'm sorry to have to tell you this but your blouse is completely \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ when you stand next to the window! (SEE)

49. I think he is wasting time on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. IRRELEVANT

50. These new claims were a shock throughout \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . CHRISTEN

51. Steinbeck’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of life in a small town in America is very realistic. PORTRAY

52. When I was a student I didn't have much money to spend on clothes and I didn't mind wearing other people's \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (CAST)

53. The soldiers still suffered from a number of traumatic \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ even though the war had ended many years ago.

(FLASH)

54. The cricket match was a complete \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ because of the unexpected rain and it has now been postponed until another day.

(WASH)

55. The changes to the government will have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ implications for ordinary people. (RANGE)

**C. READING (60 points)**

***Part 1. For questions 56-65, fill each of the following numbered blanks with ONE suitable word and write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes on the answer sheet. (15 points)***

Men and women are often considered to be completely at odds with each other, in terms of their attitudes and behaviour. Not so when they are in love, new research has discovered. As far as their hormone levels are (56) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, when men and women are in love, they are more similar to each other (57) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at any other time.

It has (58) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ been known that love can (59) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ havoc with hormone levels. For example the hormone cortisol, which is known for its calming effect on the body, dips dramatically when one person is attracted to (60) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, putting the love-struck on a par with sufferers of obsessive compulsive disorder.

But a new study has found that the hormone testosterone, commonly associated with male aggression, also falls when he is in love. In women, it's quite the (61) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Testosterone levels, which tend to be lower among females, rise towards (62) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the male.

Donatella Marazziti of the University of Pisa, Italy, (63) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ this down to nature attempting to eliminate the differences between the sexes. (64) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ doing so, they can concentrate fully on reproduction.

This suggestion seems to be supported by the fact that (65) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ couples in a long-term relationship, nor participants in the study who were single at the time of the experiment, exhibited such changes.

***Part 2. For questions 66-75, read the passage below 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 on the answer sheet. (10 points)***

***Practical Faster Reading***

**Etiquette**

In sixteenth-century Italy and eighteenth-century France, **waning** prosperity and increasing social unrest led the ruling families to try to preserve their superiority by withdrawing from the lower and middle classes behind barriers of etiquette. In a prosperous community; on the other hand, polite society soon absorbs the newly rich, and in England there has never been any shortage of books on etiquette for teaching them the manners appropriate to their new way of life. Every code of etiquette has contained three elements: basic moral duties; practical rules which promote efficiency; and artificial, optional graces such as formal compliments to, say, women on their beauty or superiors on their generosity and importance.

In the first category are consideration for the weak and respect for age. Among the ancient Egyptians the young always stood in the presence of older people. Among the Mponguwe of Tanzania, the young men bow as 4 they pass the huts of the elders. In England, until about a century ago, young children did not sit in their parents' presence without asking per- mission.

Practical rules are helpful in such ordinary occurrences of social life as making proper introductions at parties or other functions so that people can be brought to know each other. Before the invention of the fork, etiquette directed that the fingers should be kept as clean as possible; before the handkerchief came into common use, etiquette suggested that, after spitting, a person should rub the spit inconspicuously underfoot.

Extremely refined behaviour, however, cultivated as an art of gracious living, has been characteristic only of societies with wealth and leisure, which admitted women as the social equals of men. After the fall of Rome, the first European society to regulate behaviour in private life in accordance with a complicated code of etiquette was twelfth century Provence, in France.

Provence had become wealthy. The lords had returned to their castles from the crusades, and there the ideals of chivalry grew up, which emphasized the virtue and gentleness of women and demanded that a knight should profess a pure and dedicated love to a lady who would be his inspiration, and to whom he would dedicate his valiant deeds, though he would never come physically close to her. This was the introduction of the concept of romantic love, which was to influence literature for many hundreds of years and which still lives on in a **debased** form in simple popular songs and cheap novels today.

In Renaissance Italy too, in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, a wealthy and leisured society developed an extremely complex code of manners, but the rules of behaviour of fashionable society had little influence on the daily life of the lower classes. Indeed many of the rules, such as how to enter a banquet room, or how to use a sword or handkerchief for ceremonial purposes, were irrelevant to the way of life of the average working man, who spent most of his life outdoors or in his own poor hut and most probably did not have a handkerchief, certainly not a sword, to his name.

Yet the essential basis of all good manners does not vary. Consideration for the old and weak and the avoidance of harming or giving unnecessary offence to others is a feature of all societies everywhere and at all levels from the highest to the lowest. You can easily think of dozens of examples of customs and habits in your own daily life which come under this heading.

66. In sixteenth-century Italy and eighteenth-century France, the ruling families \_\_\_\_\_\_

A. tried to destroy the lower and middle classes using etiquette.

B. discriminated against the lower classes using etiquette.

C. tried to teach etiquette to the lower and middle classes.

D. put the middle and working classes into fenced enclosures.

67. The word **waning** is CLOSEST in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_\_

A. increasing B. steady C. declining D. winning

68. Every code of etiquette has contained three elements including \_\_\_\_\_\_

A. practical rules, optional moral duties and formal compliments.

B. formal compliments, basic moral duties and practical rules.

C. optional moral duties, optional practical rules and artificial graces.

D. rules, regulations and requirements.

69. The custom of young men bowing to show respect when passing the dwellings of their elders was cited as a characteristic of \_\_\_\_\_\_

A. the ancient Egyptians.

B. parts of Tanzania.

C. England, about a century ago.

D. all societies.

70. The practical rules of etiquette, for example those governing table manners \_\_\_\_\_\_

A. are the same all over the world.

B. sometimes vary according to time and circumstance.

C. became unnecessary with the invention of the knife and fork.

D. are not liable to change.

71. Etiquette cultivated as an art of gracious living \_\_\_\_\_\_

A. has been typical of rich and leisured societies.

B. advocates that women are the same as men.

C. began in nineteenth-century Provence.

D. looks down on extremely refined behaviour.

72. The ideals of chivalry demanded that \_\_\_\_\_\_

A. a knight should never have physical relationships with women.

B. a knight should inspire his lady to valiant deeds.

C. a knight should dedicate his valiant deeds to a woman.

D. romantic people should influence literature.

73. The rules of etiquette in Renaissance Italy \_\_\_\_\_\_

A. were chiefly concerned with the correct use of one's sword or handkerchief.

B. were practised by the majority of society.

C. did not apply to a large section of society.

D. were fairly simple to follow.

74. The word **debased** is CLOSEST in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_\_

A. inferior B. developed C. insecure D. lacking foundation

75. Consideration for the old and weak and the avoidance of giving unnecessary offence to others are \_\_\_\_\_\_

A. the essential basis of all systems of good manners.

B. not a universal feature of etiquette.

C. taught to the lower classes by the upper classes.

D. often neglected by polite society.

***Part 3. For questions 76-88, read the following passage and do the tasks that follow. (13 points)***

***IELTS Practice Test Plus 3***

**Background**

The Isle of Eigg is situated off the West Coast of Scotland, and is reached by ferry from the mainland. For the island community of about a hundred residents, it has always been expensive to import products, materials and skilled labour from the mainland, and this has encouraged a culture of self-sufficiency and careful use of resources. Today, although the island now has most modern conveniences, CO2 emissions per household are 20 percent lower than the UK average, and electricity use is 50 percent lower.

When Eigg designed its electricity grid, which was switched on in February 2008, it quickly became apparent that in order to keep the capital building costs down, it would be necessary to manage demand. This would also allow the island to generate most of its electricity from renewable sources, mainly water, wind and solar power. This goal was overseen by the Eigg Heritage Trust (EHT).

**The technology**

Eigg manages electricity demand mainly by capping the instantaneous power that can be used to five kilowatts (kW) for a household and ten kW for a business. If usage goes over the limit, the electricity supply is cut off and the maintenance team must be called to come and switch it back on again. All households and businesses have energy monitors, which display current and cumulative electricity usage, and sound an alarm when consumption reaches a user-defined level, usually set a few hundred watts below the actual limit. The result is that Eigg residents have a keen sense of how much power different electrical appliances use, and are careful to minimise energy consumption.

Demand is also managed by warning the entire island when renewable energy generation is lower than demand, and diesel generators are operating to back it up - a so-called ‘red light day’, as opposed to ‘green light days’ when there is sufficient renewable energy. Residents then take steps to temporarily reduce electricity demand further still, or postpone demand until renewable energy generation has increased.

Energy use on the island has also been reduced through improved wall and loft insulation in homes, new boilers, solar water heating, car­sharing and various small, energy-saving measures in households. New energy supplies are being developed, including sustainably harvested forests to supply wood for heating.

Eigg Heritage Trust has installed insulation in all of its own properties at no cost to the tenants, while private properties have paid for their own insulation to be installed. The same applies for installations of solar water heating, although not all Trust properties have received this as yet. The Trust also operates a Green Grants scheme, where residents can claim 50 percent of the cost of equipment to reduce carbon emissions, up to a limit of £300. Purchases included bikes, solar water heating, secondary glazing, thicker curtains, and greenhouses to grow food locally, rather than importing it.

**Environmental benefits**

Prior to the installation of the new electricity grid and renewable energy generation, most households on Eigg used-diesel generators to supply electricity, resulting in significant carbon emissions. Homes were also poorly insulated and had old, inefficient oil-burning boilers, or used coal for heating.

The work by the Eigg Heritage Trust to reduce energy use has resulted in significant reductions in carbon emissions from the island’s households and businesses. The average annual electricity use per household is just 2,160 kilowatt hours (kWh), compared to a UK average in 2008 of 4,198 kWh. Domestic carbon emissions have fallen by 47 percent, from 8.4 to 4.45 tones per year. This compares to average UK household emissions of 5.5 to 6 tonnes per year. The emissions should fall even further over the next few years as the supply of wood for heating increases.

**Social benefits**

The completion of Eigg’s electricity grid has made a significant difference to the island’s residents, freeing them from dependence on diesel generators and providing them with a stable and affordable power supply. A reliable electricity supply has brought improvements in other areas, for example, better treatment of drinking water in some houses, and the elimination of the constant noise of diesel generators. Improved home insulation and heating has also yielded benefits, making it more affordable to keep homes at a comfortable temperature. One of the incentives for capping electricity use, rather than charging different amounts according to usage, was to make access to energy equitable. Every household has the same five kW cap, irrespective of income, so distributing the available resources equally across the island’s population.

**Economic and employment benefits**

Eigg’s electricity grid supports four part-time maintenance jobs on the island, and residents have also been employed for building work to improve Trust-owned houses and other buildings. Likewise, the start of organised harvesting of wood for heating has created several forestry jobs for residents. A part-time ‘green project manager’ post has also been created. A wider economic impact has come from having a reliable and affordable electricity supply, which has enabled several new businesses to start up, including restaurants, shops, guest houses and self-catering accommodation. As Eigg has become known for cutting carbon emissions and protecting the environment, an increasing number of visitors have come to the island to learn about its work, bringing a further economic benefit to the residents.

**Questions 76-82.** Answer the questions below.

Choose NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER from the passage for each answer.

76. Approximately how many people live on Eigg?

77. What proportion of a UK household’s electricity consumption does an Eigg household consume?

78. Apart from wind and sun, where does most of Eigg’s electricity come from?

79. What device measures the amount of electricity Eigg’s households are using?

80. When renewable energy supplies are insufficient, what backs them up?

81. What has EHT provided free of charge in all the houses it owns?

82. Which gardening aid did some Eigg inhabitants claim grants for?

Questions 83-88

Do the following statements agree with the information given in Reading Passage? Write

TRUE if the statement agrees with the information

FALSE if the statement contradicts the information

NOT GIVEN if there is no information on this

83. Electricity was available for the first time on Eigg when a new grid was switched on.

84. Eigg’s carbon emissions are now much lower than before.

85. Wood will soon be the main source of heating on Eigg.

86. Eigg is quieter as a result of having a new electricity supply.

87. Well-off households pay higher prices for the use of extra electricity.

88. The new electricity grid has created additional employment opportunities on Eigg.

***Part 4: In the passage below, seven paragraphs have been removed. Read the passage and choose from paragraphs A-H the one which fits each gap. There is ONE extra paragraph which you do not need to use. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided on the answer sheet. (7 points)***

Just at that turning between Market Road and the lane leading to the chemist's shop he had his 'establishment'. At eight in the evening you would not see him, and again at ten you would see nothing, but between those times he arrived, sold his goods and departed. Those who saw him remarked thus, 'Lucky fellow! He has hardly an hour's work a day and he pockets ten rupees - even graduates are unable to earn that! Three hundred rupees a month!' He felt irritated when he heard such glib remarks and said, 'What these folks do not see is that I sit before the oven practically all day frying all this ...'

89

At about 8.15 in the evening he arrived with a load of stuff. He looked as if he had four arms, so many things he carried about him. His equipment was the big tray balanced on his head with its assortment of edibles, a stool stuck in the crook of his arm, a lamp in another hand and a couple of portable legs for mounting his tray. He lit the lamp, a lantern which consumed six pies' worth of kerosene every day, and kept it near at hand, since he had to guard a lot of loose cash and a variety of miscellaneous articles.

90

He always arrived in time to catch the cinema crowd coming out after the evening show. A pretender to the throne, a young scraggy fellow, sat on his spot until he arrived and did business, but he did not let that bother him unduly. In fact, he felt generous enough to say, 'Let the poor rat do his business when I am not there.' This sentiment was amply respected, and the pretender moved off a minute before the arrival of the prince among caterers.

91

Though so much probing was going on, he knew exactly who was taking what. He knew by an extraordinary sense which of the jukta drivers was picking up chappatis at a given moment - he could even mention the license number. He knew that the stained hand nervously coming up was that of a youngster who polished the shoes of passers-by. And he knew exactly at what hour he would see the wrestler's arm searching for the perfect duck's egg. His custom was drawn from the population swarming the pavement: the boot polish boys, for instance, who wandered to and fro with brush and polish in a bag, endlessly soliciting 'Polish, sir, polish!' Rama had a soft spot for them.

92

It rent his heart to see their hungry hollow eyes. It pained him to see the rags they wore. And it made him very unhappy to see the tremendous eagerness with which they came to him. But what could he do? He could not run a charity show, that was impossible. He measured out their half-glass of coffee correct to a fraction of an inch, but they could cling to the glass for as long as they liked.

93

He lived in the second lane behind the market. His wife opened the door, throwing into the night air the scent of burnt oil which perpetually hung about their home. She snatched from his hand all the encumbrances and counted the cash immediately.

94

After dinner, he tucked a betel leaf and tobacco in his cheek and slept. He had dreams of traffic constables bullying him to move on and health inspectors saying he was spreading all kinds of disease and depopulating the city. But fortunately in actual life no one bothered him very seriously. The health officer no doubt came and said, 'You must put all this under a glass lid, otherwise I shall destroy it some day... Take care!'

95

Rama no doubt violated all the well-accepted canons of cleanliness and sanitation, but still his customers not only survived his fare but seemed actually to flourish on it, having consumed it for years without showing signs of being any the worse for it.

**Paragraphs**

A. Rama prepared a limited quantity of snacks for sale, but even then he had to carry back remnants. He consumed some of it himself, and the rest he warmed up and brought out for sale the next day.

B. All the coppers that men and women of this part of the universe earned through their miscellaneous jobs ultimately came to him at the end of the day. He put all his money into a little cloth bag dangling from his neck under his shirt, and carried it home, soon after the night show had started at the theatre.

C. No one could walk past his display without throwing a look at it. A heap of bondas, which seemed puffed and big but melted in one's mouth; dosais, white, round, and limp, looking like layers of muslin; chappatis so thin you could lift fifty of them on a little finger; duck's eggs, hard-boiled, resembling a heap of ivory balls; and perpetually boiling coffee on a stove. He had a separate aluminum pot in which he kept chutney, which went gratis with almost every item.

D. His customers liked him. They said in admiration, 'Is there another place where you can get six pies and four chappatis for one anna?' They sat around his tray, taking what they wanted. A dozen hands hovered about it every minute, because his customers were entitled to pick up, examine, and accept their stuff after proper scrutiny.

E. They gloated over it. 'Five rupees invested in the morning has produced another five...' They ruminated on the exquisite mystery of this multiplication. Then it was put back for further investment on the morrow and the gains carefully separated and put away in a little wooden box.

F. But he was a kindly man in private. 'How the customers survive the food, I can't understand. I suppose people build up a sort of immunity to such poisons, with all that dust blowing on it and the gutter behind.'

G. He got up when the cock in the next house crowed. Sometimes it had a habit of waking up at three in the morning and letting out a shriek. 'Why has the cock lost his normal sleep?' Rama wondered as he awoke, but it was a signal he could not miss. Whether it was three o'clock or four, it was all the same to him. He had to get up and start his day.

H. When he saw some customer haggling, he felt like shouting, 'Give the poor fellow a little more. Don't begrudge it. If you pay an anna more he can have a dosai and a chappati.'

***Part 5: For questions 96-105, you are going to read some extracts from a health advice magazine. Answer the questions by choosing from the sections of the article (A - F). The sections may be chosen more than once.******Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided on the answer sheet. (15 points)***

**A**

There are now five times as many cases of food poisoning as there were 20 years ago. It’s partly

down to the fact that we eat out more often. Consider that one in three men and one in five women admit that they don’t wash their hands after going to the toilet or before preparing food; it’s enough to put you off popping out for a quick bite on a Friday night. And before you reach for one of those mints sitting on the counter by the till, think how many non-hand-washers have dipped their fingers into that bowl. But the problem isn’t restricted to grubby eateries. More than half of food poisoning infections are contracted in the home. This may be because people are eating more pre-prepared food and shopping less often, so food is stored for longer. But most food poisoning is preventable if you know what you’re doing.

B

Next time you have a headache, don’t automatically reach for the painkillers. Using them too often could be more dangerous than you think. For a vulnerable minority, the route to addiction can be alarmingly fast. It’s thought that overusing painkillers leads to changes in the way the brain handles pain signals, so it becomes oversensitive to stimuli that wouldn’t normally cause pain. As the pain threshold lowers, people seek out stronger medication and increase the dosage and soon they are hooked. Somewhere along the line we have become blase about the dangers of these medicines which are available in petrol stations, newsagents and supermarkets. People must not assume that over the counter drugs are safe because clearly this is the case.

C

The basic premise of detox is that we need to clear the toxic waste from our bodies every so often in order to stay healthy. It sounds a reasonable idea, but nutrition experts are quick to point out that there’s no evidence to support it. Detoxing is a concept that underestimates the abilities of our liver and kidneys. Any toxins that do get absorbed are very efficiently dealt with and secreted by our bodies. The concept of detox diets is irrational and unscientific. Those promoting detox diets often claim that in order to detoxify, we should avoid foods such as wheat and dairy products. The reality is that these foods provide us with important nutrients, and it is unnecessary and potentially harmful to exclude them from the diet.

D

There is a lot of publicity about the dangers of having “high cholesterol” at the moment – mainly

coming from companies that make special foods that claim to lower it for you. It is a widespread problem though: according to the British Heart Foundation around two thirds of British people have a blood cholesterol level above the suggested healthy target figure. And as there are no symptoms until it causes disease, many people with high cholesterol may not be aware that they have it. However, we need some cholesterol because the body wouldn’t function without it! It is a key part of cell membranes and it is also found in bile, which is important for digestion and absorption of fat.

E

Just like a real-time personal trainer (PT), an online coach discusses personal goals, tailors exercise schedules and offers advice to clients of all abilities. Instead of face-to-face guidance, however, the virtual trainer gives feedback via emails and texts – perfect for the self-conscious exerciser! While critics say that it is impossible to effectively train clients without meeting them, online coaches offer a valuable compromise when it comes to training. First they are a cost-effective alternative. Second, they represent a more flexible option, especially if your work takes up much of your time or makes it difficult for you to commit to regular sessions. And just because your coach is in cyberspace, it doesn’t mean he won’t be keeping tabs on you. The mere thought of the next email should have you racing to put on your sports kit.

F

Most of us are unclear as to where social drinking stops and alcohol dependency starts. A heavy- drinking student is fairly normal but a 40-year-old party animal? A zozzled 60 year-old? At what point do the questions demand a serious answer? Recommendations from the government are that men should consume no more than three to four units of alcohol per a day and women only two to three units. Of course, committed social drinkers of all ages often ignore units, taking comfort from the fact that they are not reaching for the bottle before lunchtime, and their friends are drinking as much as they are so it must be alright. But you cban even test yourself online by looking at Alcohol Concern’s website to determine if alarm bells should be ringing. Most people can reduce their alcohol consumption without professional help but it’s not just about cutting down, it’s about editing your life to remove the reasons you are drinking too much.

In which extract is the following mentioned?

96. People may be unaware of something that is causing disease in their body.

97. Cutting back too much can be harmful.

98. If you feel self-conscious, this could be for you.

99. A shocking hygiene confession is made.

100. This could be a flexible way to monitor your activity and performance levels.

101. A change in body reaction could be dangerous.

102. Drastic measures may not achieve the expected results.

103. You should reassess your lifestyle to see if it is causing a bad habit.

104. People need to be aware of the dangers of something that seems safe.

105. A high-profile health problem boosts manufacturers’ turnover.

**D. WRITING (60 points)**

***Part 1. Read the following extract and use your own words to summarize it. Your summary should be about 140 words. You MUST NOT copy the original.******(15 pts)***

Different cultural frameworks also define and organize space in unique ways. Perhaps even more than gestures, cultural patterns are internalized in individuals at a subconscious level. This internalization can lead to serious failures of communication. The proxemics of an encounter—how close to each other the participants stand-depend on a culturally determined sense of personal space, a sort of "comfort bubble" around one's body. People in the United States tend to assume a social distance of roughly four to seven feet when engaged in conversation. Closer feels awkwardly intimate; farther feels coldly distant. In many parts of Europe and southwestern Asia, the expected social distance is roughly half of what Americans are used to. Americans traveling in these areas may feel an urgent need to back away from a conversation partner who seems to be getting too close.

Paralanguage also includes auditory elements such as tone of voice, speaking tempo, and patterns of stress. The way something is said can change its meaning, regardless of the words used.

In English, for example, vocal tone may be used to express sarcasm. The comment "nice shirt, Bill," can mean two completely different things depending on the paralanguage. The speaker may actually mean that Bill's shirt is attractive. He may also mean the exact opposite. In this case, the clue to the meaning lies in the tone of the speaker's voice

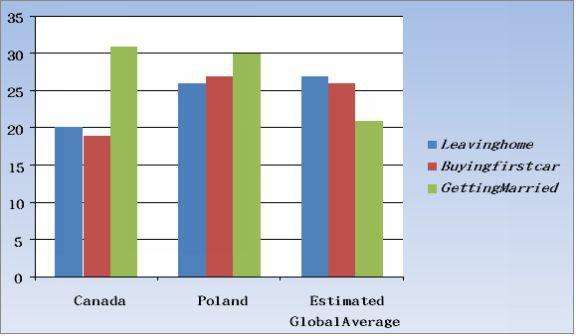
Some cultural anthropologists even consider what one wears a form of paralanguage People may use clothing, jewelry, ceremonial hats, and other forms of body Ornamentation: to communicate status, personal interests, cultural identity, and other characteristics. Take the case of a police officer who wears her uniform in public to mark her role in society. That is what any uniform, whether a waiter's or a priest's or a Boy Scout's, is meant to do. Furthermore, the vocabulary of her uniform—badges, patches, and so on—will indicate her rank and signal whether she is a traffic cop, on the SWAT team, or in some other line of service. In short, human communication is complex, with a large portion of the information being conveyed without words. In both everyday and cross-cultural communication, it is these facets of paralanguage that, if overlooked, can lead to considerable misunderstanding.

***Part 2. Charts 1 and 2 below show the proportion of income spent on different areas by young people in Canada and Poland. Chart 3 shows the average age of certain life events for these countries, and an estimated global average age***.

**Summarize the information by selecting and reporting the main features and make comparisons where relevant. (15 points)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |

Chart 3: Average age of events in life before age 35



***Part 3.* Essay writing (30 points)**

**Some employers believe that job applicants' social skills are more important than their academic qualifications. To what extent do you agree or disagree?**

Give reasons and relevant examples to support your answer. You should write at least 350 words.

**-------------- HẾT --------------**

*(Thí sinh không được sử dụng tài liệu. Cán bộ coi thi không giải thích gì thêm)*

Họ và tên thí sinh: Số báo danh: