

ĐIỂM BÀI THI	Bảng số:		Số phách
	Bảng chữ:	Chữ ký giám khảo 1:	
	...	Chữ ký giám khảo 2:	

LƯU Ý: - *Thí sinh làm bài trực tiếp vào đề thi.*
- *Thí sinh không được sử dụng bất cứ tài liệu nào.*

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*

SECTION I. LISTENING (5.0 points)

HƯỚNG DẪN PHẦN THI NGHE HIỂU:

- *Bài thi gồm 4 phần, mỗi phần được nghe 2 lần, mỗi lần cách nhau 5 giây, mở đầu và kết thúc bài nghe có tín hiệu.*

- *Sau khi nghe hết 4 phần của bài nghe, thí sinh có thời gian để viết đáp án vào các ô cho sẵn trong đề thi.*

Part 1: For questions 1-5, listen to a piece of news and decide whether these statements are True (T), False (F), or Not given (NG).

1. Hunting a wild animal such as a bear is a way of showing the most powerful of the king.
2. The first modern zoo was established in the capital city of England in 1828.
3. People thought that animals were specimen responding in a reflexive manner with the feelings as human being.
4. The school children coming to the wildlife park to study about the habits of sending message of animals.
5. Zoos furnish human beings with educational information.

Part 2: Part 2: For questions 6-10, listen to a recording and answer the questions. Write **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS taken from recording for each answer.**

1. In addition to some virtuous European people, who are aghast at the way people in South European neighbours and Iran spend their money?

2. What has been preserved by the Hanseatic League ?

3. To What does Austro-hungarian Empire still become an effective instruction beside architecture ?

4. How did Austria use to be in the past to its next-door ?

5. What does Sweden make its other neighbour feel?

Part 3: Listen to a recording and choose the best answer(A, B, C or D) which fits best according to what you hear.

1. The bill that was recently passed by the Scottish Parliament
 - A. states that Gaelic is the official language of Scotland.
 - B. enables Gaelic to be taught in Scottish schools.
 - C. has benefited teaching in Scottish schools.
 - D. represents a victory for Philip McNair's action group.
2. One of the action group's aims to
 - A. encourage family members to speak Gaelic at home.
 - B. provide teachers with the incentive and the means to teach in Gaelic.
 - C. recruit and train more language teachers in secondary schools.
 - D. provide Scottish school with equipment for language learning.
3. McNair attributes the revival of interest in Gaelic to
 - A. the success of a similar language revival campaign in Wales.
 - B. fears that Scottish Gaelic would suffer the same fate as Manx.
 - C. the fact that the Isle of Man now has several hundred Gaelic speakers.
 - D. the fact that Gaelic had been officially declared a dead language.
4. According to McNair, an important factor in achieving the group's goal is
 - A. the view that Gaelic is part of Scotland's cultural heritage.
 - B. the political autonomy that Scotland has finally won for itself.
 - C. the necessary backing to put ideas into practice.
 - D. the pride people take in having a strong cultural identity.
5. How does he regard the latest developments?
 - A. optimistically
 - B. stoically
 - C. impassively
 - D. fanatically

Part 4: N For questions 16-25, listen to a recording and fill in the missing information with NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER for each answer

William B. Coley had witnessed a vast number of patients suffering from the death even the doctors removed (1) _____ and a tumour. Human beings still had little knowledge about the procedures behinds (2) _____, where cells (3) _____ in blood or other fluid. A cancerous tumor in a patient's neck seemed to disappear when an infection connected with skin called (4) _____ was flourished. (5) _____ was made by a patient dying of bone cancer who later was injected Streptococcal bacteria. After the first success in his research, Cole continued to come out the next findings. Having (6) _____ his next few patients died from bacteria infection. After that, with his strenuous effort, he used a mixture of (7) _____ to alleviate the danger of his method. The inconsistency of Cole's tests induce much (8) _____ from other doctors. When(9) _____ happened again around 1990s, Coley's Toxin all but vanished. Not until the 1980s was The idea of (10) _____ looked into for the first time by researchers.

SECTION II. LEXICO-GRAMMAR (2.0 POINTS)

Part 1. For questions 26-40. (1.5 points - 0.1/each)

Choose the best answer (A, B, C, D) to each of the following questions and write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided.

26. We _____ the treaty in 1951 but under our constitution this gives no right of action in our domestic courts.
 - A. ratified
 - B. authenticated
 - C. affirmed
 - D. succumbed
27. Pavlov ensured such indifference in advance by _____ dismissal of any other approach.
 - A. phony
 - B. haughty
 - C. snotty
 - D. homey

28. Some _____ have deals with individual taxi or mini-cab drivers who are able to jump the rank outside.
 A. concealers B. confectioners C. congeries D. concierges
29. Her eyes were tired from gazing at the _____ screen of her computer all day.
 A. flickering B. twinkling C. glimmering D. sparkling
30. His three years at university were the _____ to a brilliant career.
 A. launching-pad B. stepping-stone C. diving-board D. starting-line
31. Maria and Jean had a _____ romance, they met and married within two months.
 A. hurricane B. cyclone C. whirlwind D. typhoon
32. I'm hoping that this work experience will stand me in _____ in my future career.
 A. good grounding B. good stead C. fine precedent D. stable footing
33. She has collected her used clothes and brought them to a(n) _____ shop for charitable funds.
 A. luxury B. boutique C. apothecary D. opportunity
34. The consultant called in by the firm brought a _____ of experience to bear on the problem.
 A. wealth B. realm C. bank D. hoard
35. We don't want him to suspect we're giving him a surprise party. Make sure you don't _____.
 A. break the ice B. kick the bucket C. spill the beans D. sweep the board
36. He is a little diffident, shy yet unafraid of standing up for what he says - with scattergun, low-voiced certainty and _____ - is his, earned by right.
 A. introversion B. solicitude C. nonchalance D. vehemence
37. As a public figure, whose life and behavior are the focus of intense public interest, I have gradually become _____ to criticism and scrutiny.
 A impermeable B impertinent C impervious D imperious
38. There is no need to get so _____ about being turned down. There are other advertising agencies out there, you know.
 A. destitute B. descendant C. despondent D. despicable
39. The local authority expressed regret as US drone strike has _____ killed innocent hostages.
 A. incongruously B. vehemently C. inadvertently D. graciously
40. It is one thing to simply tell a white lie, James, but you have been downright _____; I will never be able to trust you again.
 A. prudent B. reclusive C. precipitous D. mendacious

Part 2. For questions 41 - 45, word-form sentence. Write the correct form of each bracketed word in the numbered space provided in the column on the right.

- | | |
|---|-----------|
| 41. Both the <u>actors</u> and the <u>audience</u> <u>basked</u> in a <u>nice</u> , <u>warm glow</u> of <u>moral</u> (right) _____ . | 41. _____ |
| 42. School (segregate) _____ is viewed by all races as a positive step toward racial harmony. | 42. _____ |
| 43. The reality is exploitative (scare) _____ that makes a mockery of the entire fertility industry. | 43. _____ |
| 44. It's better to be a(n) (vore) _____ and eat a variety of plants and animals in case there is a shortage of one particular kind of food. | 44. _____ |
| 45. The ending was rather _____ considering the fact that the film had been so intense throughout. (climax) | 45. _____ |

III. READING SECTION (5.0 MARKS)

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.

One of the strongest influences on teenagers today is (47) _____ of their peers. What their friends think, how they dress and how they act in class and out of it affect the behaviour of nearly every teenager. In their (47) _____ not to be different, some children go so (48) _____ as to hide their intelligence and ability in case they are made fun of. Generally, teenagers do not want to stand out from the crowd. They want to (49) _____ in, to be accepted. In psychological terms, the importance of peer pressure cannot be overemphasized. There is a lot of evidence that it has great bearing on all (50) _____ of their lives, from the clothes they wear, the music they listen to and their (51) _____ to studies, to their ambitions in life, their relationships and their (52) _____ of self-worth. However, as adolescents grow up into young adults, (53) _____ becomes more acceptable and in their search for their personal style, the teenager and young adult will begin to experiment and be more willing to (54) _____ the risk of rejection by the group. Concern about intellectual ability and achieving good exam results can dominate as the atmosphere of competition develops and worries about the future (55) _____ any fears of appearing too brainy.

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.

THE BIRTH OF SUBURBIA

A. There is no single pivotal moment that could be separated out from any other as the conception of the suburban lifestyle; from the early 1800s, various types of suburban development have sprung up and evolved in their own localised ways, from the streetcar suburbs of New York to the dormitory towns outside of London. It is William Levitt, however, who is generally regarded as the father of modern suburbia. During World War II, Levitt served in the United States Navy where he developed expertise in the mass construction of military housing, a process that he streamlined using uniform and interchangeable parts. In 1947, the budding developer used this utilitarian knowledge to begin work with his father and architect brother constructing a planned community on Long Island, New York. With an emphasis on speed, efficiency, and cost-effective production, the Levitts were soon able to produce over 30 units a day.

B. William Levitt correctly predicted the demand for affordable, private, quiet, and comfortable homes from returning GIs after World War II and with the baby boom starting to kick in. All the original lots sold out in a matter of days, and by 1951, nearly 18,000 homes in the area had been constructed by the Levitt & Sons Company. Levittown quickly became the prototype of mass-produced housing, spurring the construction of similar projects in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and even Puerto Rico, followed by a new industry, and soon a new way of life and a new ideal for the American family.

C. One of the major criticisms of suburbia is that it can lead to isolation and social dislocation. With properties spread out over great swathes of land, sealed off from one another by bushes, fences and trees, the emphasis of suburban life is placed squarely on privacy rather than community. In the densely populated urban settlements that predated suburbs (and that are still the foremost way of life for some people), activities such as childcare and household chores as well as sources of emotional and moral support were widely socialised. This insured that any one family would be able to draw on a pool of social resources from their neighbours, building cohabitants and family on nearby streets. Suburbia breaks these networks down into individual and nuclear family units resulting in an increase in antisocial behaviour even amongst the wealthy. Teens from wealthy suburban families, for example, are more likely to smoke, drink alcohol, and use drugs than their poorer urban peers, and are also more likely to experience depression and anxiety.

D. Another major problem with the suburban lifestyle is its damaging ecological impact. The comparison of leafy, quiet, and low-density suburbs with life in the concrete towers of sooty, congested urban conurbations is actually quite misleading; as it turns out, if you want to be kind to the natural environment, the key is to stay away from it. Suburbia fails the environmental friendliness test on a number of counts. Firstly, due to their low population density, suburbs consume natural land at a much higher rate than high-density row housing or apartment buildings. Secondly, they encourage the use of personal motor vehicles, often at a rate of one per family member, at the expense of public transport. It

is also much less efficient to provide electricity and water to individual suburban houses instead of individual units in an apartment building. In his comparison of urban and suburban pollution, Edward L. Glaeser concluded that we need to —build more sky towers – especially in California. Virtually everywhere, he found cities to be cleaner than suburbs. And the difference in carbon dioxide emissions between high-density cities and their suburbs (for example, in New York) was the highest. Urban residents of New York can claim on average to produce nearly 15,000 pounds of carbon dioxide less than their suburban peers.

E. Another negative aspect of suburban life is its stifling conformity and monotony of social experience. It was not just the nuts and bolts and the concrete foundations of suburban houses that got replicated street upon street, block upon block, and suburb upon suburb; it was everything from the shops and cultural life to people’s hopes, dreams, and aspirations. Suburbia gave birth to the —strip mall, a retail establishment that is typically composed of a collection of national or global chain stores, all stocked with a centrally dictated, homogenous array of products. The isolation and lack of interaction in suburbs has also encouraged the popularity of television, a passively receptive medium for the viewer that, in the early days at least, offered an extremely limited scope of cultural exposure compared with the wealth of experiences available in the inner city. Meanwhile, much of the inner-city —public sphere has been lost with suburban flight. The public sphere is the area of social life in which people come together to freely discuss and identify social problems. In the city, this has traditionally occurred around newsstands, in coffee houses, salons, theatres, meeting halls, and so on. Suburbia has not found a way to replace this special type of social experience, however. Social meeting points in the suburbs tend to be based exclusively around specific interests such as sports or cultural clubs, with no broad forms of daily social interaction.

F. These points do not suggest the idea of suburbia itself is flawed, but that it has not been executed in a way that takes into account the full spectrum of human needs and desires. This likely reflects the hasty, thrown-together nature of early suburban development. With the baby boom rippling across Western countries and demand for family-friendly housing skyrocketing, developers and city planners were unable to develop sophisticated models. Now, however, we should take time to consider what has gone wrong and how we can reconfigure the suburb. How can we imbue suburban life with the lost sphere of public discussion and debate? How can people maintain their sought-after privacy without sacrificing a sense of community? How can we use new technologies to make suburbs environmentally friendly? These are questions for which the developers of tomorrow will have to find answers in case the dream of suburbia becomes the nightmare of *disturbia*.

Questions 56-60: There are six paragraphs marked A-F in the passage. In which paragraph is the following mentioned? Write your answers in the corresponding numbered box provided.

- 56. A motive in constructing taller buildings
- 57. Where people might discuss issues of societal concern in urban locations
- 58. The founder of what is broadly understood as contemporary suburbs
- 59. Examples of problems suffered by the youth that suburban lifestyle can make worse
- 60. A model for suburban development in the latter half of the 20th century

Your answers

56.	57.	58.	59.	60.
------------	------------	------------	------------	------------

Questions 61-66: Do the following statements reflect the claims of the writer? Write your answers in the corresponding numbered box provided.

Write

YES if the statement reflects the claims of the writer

NO if the statement reflects the claims of the writer

NOT GIVEN if it is impossible to say what the writer thinks about this

Your answers

61.	62.	63.	64.	65.	66.
------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------

- 61. A good principle for ecological preservation is to avoid human interference.
- 62. In some countries, suburbs are more environmentally friendly than in the USA.
- 63. Suburban development fosters the use of both public and private forms of transport.
- 64. People cannot relate to each other in suburbs because their lives are too different.
- 65. There is not much variety amongst the goods at a strip mall.

66. Television has not tended to offer the same diversity as urban cultural outlets.

Questions 67-68: Which TWO of the following does the author conclude? Choose TWO letters A-E. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered box provided.

- A. The very concept of a healthy suburban lifestyle is problematic.
- B. The speed of suburban growth has contributed to its imperfections.
- C. By thinking about human and ecological needs, suburbs can become better places to live.
- D. Developers will have to think about ways of living that do not require suburbs.
- E. Suburbs have their downsides, but they are the best way for parents to raise children.

Your answers

67.	68.
-----	-----

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 boxes provided.

Spitalfields

In London's Spitalfields district, a gas lamp above a black door on Folgate Street beats against the red neon glare of a hotel across the street. This area in the East End has gained traction in recent years as a landing spot for baristas, beards, and boutiques built in shipping containers.

69. _____

Though the pulse of time moves Spitalfields ever forward, one address, 18 Folgate, plays in the theater of the past. Visitors enter each room, from the basement to the attic, without a guide to interpret the surroundings. A few notes encourage visitors to linger and observe, taking in each carefully selected detail in this home of a prosperous 18th century silk weaver. Except, of course, this is nothing of the sort.

70. _____

18 Folgate Street isn't a museum. This house is a fantasy: a bold act of historical reinvention, a challenge to the bleached neatness of formal house tours, and an exercise of imagination for both the creator and the visitor. This is the home of an American, Dennis Severs, a Southern California transplant who arrived in London in the late 1960s but didn't find what he came here to experience. And so he created it.

71. _____

The cloth cover over a vest button. The romantic glow of beeswax candles. It was nothing like his high school or the landscape in Escondido, where his parents owned a gas station. Severs graduated high school and moved to London in 1967. But the view he found there wasn't the one he expected.

72. _____

From his lurching seat, Severs had a view of mod London: ugly high-rises, polyester office costumes, too-bright lights, and last night's smudged eyeliner. He didn't want a bubble of history to carry him into contemporary society; he needed a space where he could block out the present completely.

18 Folgate, the story goes, had been one of the few homes in Spitalfields continuously occupied for 300 years. When Severs bought it, a sick old man lived on the second floor; within weeks of the sale, the old man died, his family collected the body, and Severs moved in. Severs' vision for his new house wasn't a traditional renovation project. Rather, he de-renovated it.

73. _____

He lit the rooms with candles, and when he didn't have a candle available, he quit the night's activities and went to bed. And in perhaps his greatest act of invention, he concocted people to live with him: the Jarvis family, Huguenot silk-weavers who were typical of the people who lived in Spitalfields in the 18th century. Severs offered tours of the house, but grew increasingly frustrated with guests who didn't take his efforts seriously. He threw out one woman who claimed she was a descendent of the Jarvis family. When a professor arrived at the house with a bunch of tittering American students, he threw out the lot of them.

74. _____

To judge this house against a standard of historical accuracy misses the point. Dennis Severs wasn't interested in exactly re-creating an 18th century interior - plenty of museums do that already. He wanted to create a piece of theater, where visitors engaged their imaginations to fill in the blanks and take the set of characters he had created and make them living, breathing people with eccentricities, desires, dreams, and failings.

75. _____

The house blocks out the present day nearly completely. Heavy drapes cover the windows, and the only light comes from candles. The quality of light changes from floor to floor as the material changes from luxury beeswax to machine-made candles, and the Jervis family experiences the advance of time and a fall into poverty.

The Paragraphs

- A. However, the threads of history link it to a darker past - they were slums so notorious they merited dire Hogarth engravings and finger-wagging moral novels. It's where Jack the Ripper carried out his murders.
- B. According to Severs' story, the Jervis family lived in his house from 1725 to 1919. Each room moves through their history, from the first French Protestant immigrant who showcased his wealth with a gilt baroque interior to a set of lodgers who lived in the unheated attic space, their windows and beds covered in tattered gray fabric.
- C. An architect interviewed for a BBC documentary about the house derides it as 'a costume drama experience. It's no more accurate than a Bronte film or a Jane Austen television series where everybody looks clean and happy and vital, and they're never ill or suffering in any way.'
- D. To erect skyscrapers, historic houses were demolished, while the counterculture preached the importance of the natural and the pastoral. His idea of London wasn't cherished and it was literally disappearing around him. To create the city he wanted to live in, first Severs bought an 1840 landau carriage and hired a footman to drive him around. Both men wore period outfits. But the carriage wasn't enough.
- E. A certain type of person isn't born at home, and must create one. So must it be for the small-town goth or the theatre geek in dusty West Texas. And so it was for Dennis Severs, raised in Escondido, California, a suburb of San Diego. Severs rushed home at the end of the school day to flick on the TV and watch English costume dramas, his favourite shows - concoctions where the details seemed deliciously exact.
- F. As a not-quite museum, 18 Folgate doesn't offer clear rules of engagement other than asking guests to remain silent during their visit. Some visitors find themselves disappointed that no one interprets the rooms while others assume it's more of an interactive space than the curators would want.
- G. Arriving only with a candle, a chamber pot, and a bedroll, Severs first ripped out the plumbing and electrical wiring. He decorated the house with period fabrics and furniture if he could find them, and with look-alikes when he couldn't. To create a detail of hanging fruit set into the hallway, he bought plastic fruit from a Tesco supermarket, covered the faux fruit in plaster, and glued it to the ceiling.
- H. We enter the candlelit kitchen, where a fire crackles in the hearth and an egg yolk slumps in a well of flour. The acid of a rotting lemon bites through the wooden mantle. This room, and all of the others, looks as if its occupants have just departed.

Your answer:

69.	70.	71.	72.	73.	74.	75.
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Part 4. For questions 76-85, read an extract from an article on anthropology 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.

1) Anthropology distinguishes itself from the other social sciences by its greater emphasis on fieldwork as the source of new knowledge. The aim of such studies is to develop as intimate an understanding as possible of the phenomena investigated. Although the length of field studies varies from a few weeks to years, it is generally agreed that anthropologists should stay in the field long enough for their presence to be considered 'natural' by the permanent residents.

2) Realistically, however, anthropologists may never reach this status. Their foreign mannerisms make them appear clownish, and so they are treated with curiosity and amusement. If they speak the local language at all, they do so with a strange accent and flawed grammar. They ask tactless questions and inadvertently break rules regarding how things are usually done. Arguably this could be an interesting starting point for research, though it is rarely exploited. Otherwise, anthropologists take on the role of the 'superior expert', in which case they are treated with deference and respect, only coming into contact with the most high-ranking members of the society. Anthropologists with this role may never witness the **gamut** of practices which take place in all levels of the society.

3) No matter which role one takes on, anthropologists generally find fieldwork extremely demanding.

Anthropological texts may read like an exciting journey of exploration, but rarely is this so. Long periods of time spent in the field are generally characterised by boredom, illness and frustration. Anthropologists in the field encounter unfamiliar climates, strange food and low standards of hygiene. It is often particularly trying for researchers with middle-class, European backgrounds to adapt to societies where being alone is considered pitiful. It takes a dedicated individual to conduct research which is not in some way influenced by these personal discomforts.

4) Nonetheless, fieldwork requires the researcher to spend as much time as possible in local life. A range of research methodologies can be utilised to extract information. **(1)** These can be classified as emic or etic. **(2)** While emic descriptions are considered more desirable nowadays, they are difficult to attain, even if the researcher does his utmost to reproduce the facts from the natives' point of view. **(3)** More often than not, aspects of the researcher's own culture, perspective and literary style seep into the narrative. Moreover, research generally involves translations from one language to another and from speech into writing. In doing this, the meaning of utterances is changed. **(4)** The only truly emic descriptions can be those given by the natives themselves in their own vernacular.

5) The least invasive type of research methodology is observation. Here, the researcher studies the group and records findings without intruding too much on their privacy. This is not to say, however, that the presence of the researcher will have minimal impact on the findings. An example was Richard Borshay Lee, who, in studying local groups in the Kalahari refused to provide the people with food so as not to taint his research, leading to an inevitable hostility towards the researcher which would not otherwise have been present.

6) A variant on the observation technique, participant observation requires that the anthropologist not only observes the culture, but participates in it too. It allows for deeper immersion into the culture studied, hence a deeper understanding of it. By developing a deeper rapport with the people of the culture, it is hoped they will open up and divulge more about their culture and way of life than can simply be observed. Participant observation is still an imperfect methodology, however, since populations may adjust their behavior around the researcher, knowing that they are the subject of research.

7) The participatory approach was conceived in an attempt to produce as emic a perspective as possible. The process involves not just the gathering of information from local people, but involves them in the interpretation of the findings. That is, rather than the researcher getting actively involved in the processes within the local community, the process is turned on its head. The local community is actively involved in the research process.

76. The main premise of the text is :.....

- A. the steps to be followed when undertaking anthropological fieldwork.
- B. a history of anthropological fieldwork methodology.
- C. the effects that an anthropological fieldwork has on local communities.
- D. the problems with conducting anthropological fieldwork.

77. The main reason for anthropological researchers remaining in a community for an extended period of time is that:.....

- A. they can gather as much information as possible.
- B. they can try out a range of different research methodologies.
- C. they want local people to behave naturally around them.
- D. they need time to become accustomed to the conditions.

78. What does the passage say about researchers who are considered a 'clown' by locals?

- A. They do culturally unacceptable things without realising it.
- B. They do not gain respect among high-ranking members of the community.
- C. They cannot conduct any research of value.
- D. They do not study the language and culture of the region before their arrival.

79. What does 'gamut' mean?

- A. idea or impression
- B. prohibition or taboo
- C. range or extent
- D. secret or mystery

80. The writer believes that the most difficult aspect of fieldwork for educated westerners is

- A. the lack of companionship.

- B. poor sanitary conditions.
- C. failure to meet expectations.
- D. never being left alone.

81. In paragraph 3, it is implied that:

- A. the fieldworker's emotions and mood prejudice the research.
- B. the longer a researcher spends in the field, the more depressed he gets.
- C. middle-class Europeans find field research more difficult than researchers from other backgrounds.
- D. anthropological texts tend to exaggerate the difficult conditions that researchers experience.

82. Where in paragraph 4 does this sentence belong?

A native's point of view of his own lifestyle is emic, while the analytical perspective of the outsider is etic.

- A. (1)
- B. (2)
- C. (3)
- D. (4)

83. Why is the example of Richard Borshay Lee given in paragraph 5?

- A. to demonstrate that observation is an ineffective method of gathering data.
- B. to highlight why it is important that researchers minimize their impact on a community.
- C. to show the dangers of researchers trying to lessen their impact on a community
- D. to show how a researcher's choice of methodology can influence the validity of his findings.

84. How does participant observation differ vary from straightforward observation?

- A. It requires the researcher to become actively involved in the daily lives of those being studied.
- B. It allows the subjects of the research a greater degree of privacy.
- C. It eradicates the problem of research subjects altering their behaviour towards researchers.
- D. It takes longer to perform this type of research effectively.

85. Which of the following is **NOT** true of the participatory approach?

- A. It attempts to reduce etic accounts of a culture to a minimum.
- B. It does not require a researcher to be present.
- C. It aims to involve the subjects in both information gathering and analysis.
- D. It is the reverse of the participant observation technique.

Your answers

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

Part 5. The passage below consists of five sections marked A, B, C, D and E. For questions 86-95, read the passage and do the task that follows. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided.

Fahrenheit 9/11

(A) CNN

Filmmaker Michael Moore tends to make his points with a sledgehammer, and his anti-Bush administration documentary *Fahrenheit 9/11* is no exception. But this time around he uses more delicate instruments as well, and what emerges is a powerful film. Documentarians always have their own points of view, but Moore takes his positions and then guards them with pitbull-like intensity. *Fahrenheit 9/11* takes his burning passion to new heights; the heat is downright tangible. But the question isn't whether *Fahrenheit 9/11* is a fair and balanced look at its subject matter. Of course, it isn't. Rather, is it good filmmaking? The answer is yes. Moore states his premise and then proceeds to build his case quite effectively. The title is a play on *Fahrenheit 451*, the temperature at which paper burns, and a Ray Bradbury novel about a future totalitarian state in which reading and independent thought are banned. Moore's contention is that the present administration in Washington is jamming its policies down the throats of Americans, and the world, with little to no regard for the truth; or, at the very least, no room for an open discussion as to the validity of those policies. Whether *Fahrenheit 9/11* will have an impact beyond its cinematic achievement, only time will tell. But that doesn't diminish the film. It's an accomplished documentary with an extremely powerful message.

(B) Roger Ebert

Michael Moore's *Fahrenheit 9/11* is less an expose of George W. Bush than a dramatization of what Moore sees as a failed and dangerous presidency. The charges in the film will not come as news to those who pay attention to politics, but Moore illustrates them with dramatic images and a relentless commentary track that

essentially concludes Bush is incompetent, dishonest, failing in the war on terrorism, and has bad taste in friends. Although Moore's narration ranges from outrage to sarcasm, the most devastating passage in the film speaks for itself. That's when Bush, who was reading *My Pet Goat* to a classroom of Florida children, is notified of the second attack on the World Trade Center, and yet lingers with the kids for almost seven minutes before finally leaving the room. His inexplicable paralysis wasn't underlined in news reports at the time, and only Moore thought to contact the teacher in that schoolroom, who, as it turned out, had made her own video of the visit. The expression on Bush's face as he sits there is odd indeed. Bush, here and elsewhere in the film, is characterized as a man who owes a lot to his friends, including those who helped bail him out of business ventures. Moore places particular emphasis on what he sees as a long-term friendship between the Bush family and powerful Saudi Arabians. More than \$1.4 billion in Saudi money has flowed into the coffers of Bush family enterprises. *Fahrenheit 9/11* is a compelling, persuasive film, at odds with the White House's effort to present Bush as a strong leader. He comes across as a shallow, inarticulate man, simplistic in speech and inauthentic in manner.

(C) The Guardian

The backlash to Michael Moore's thoroughly entertaining new film has had one of the longest and most elaborate gestation periods that I can remember. Even before it hit the screens, his new polemic *Fahrenheit 9/11* has had pundits queuing up to offer knowing and avuncular put-downs. However, it is incendiary, excitable, often mawkishly emotional but simply gripping: a cheerfully partisan assault on the Bush administration. Moore argues that, embarrassed by its failure to bring Osama bin Laden to justice and at its own family links with the extremely wealthy Saudi Bin Ladens, the Bush administration launched a diversionary war on Saddam. This film astonished everyone, including me, by winning the Golden Palm at Cannes, and Michael Moore's dizzying, counter-jumping success has made populist dissent the stuff not merely of websites or print journalism but big Hollywood box office. It is an exhilarating and even refreshing spectacle at a time when our pro-war liberals are evidently too worldly or sophisticated or amnesiac to be angry about the grotesque falsehood of WMD. Undoubtedly, *Fahrenheit 9/11* has evasions and omissions that are exasperating. But Moore's style does not seem to me to be more tendentious than any other sort of campaigning journalism. On so much else, though, Moore incontestably scores points. Michael Moore's inflammatory polemic is very different. It's certainly emotional and manipulative, brilliant and brazen, and it lands a kidney punch on the complacency of the political classes.

(D) Washington Post

FAHRENHEIT 9/11 is a guided missile aimed directly at the presidency of George W. Bush, just four months ahead of the national election. Its political purpose is unequivocal. But here's the part that matters: Its trajectory is guided with pinpoint accuracy. With an ironic narrative that takes us from the Florida debacle that decided the 2000 presidential election to the political nettling aftermath of war in Iraq, *Fahrenheit 9/11* sagely uses the public record, the facts and the president's goofiest statements and on-camera performances to score its points. Documentaries aren't news articles; they're subjective points of view, which is why Moore has almost endless fun at the president's expense. *Fahrenheit 9/11* obviously skews facts to its own advantage, but that's what the game is all about. What counts is the emotional power of Moore's persuasion. With a combination of events and facts that we have already learned, and some that we haven't, Moore puts it all together. You can understand the thread of his argument, even if you disagree. If there was any movie to affect the political middle, those rare Americans who come to each presidential election without a pre-existing opinion, this may be it.

Which reviewer makes the following points?

86. The film should serve to convince those who are undecided among the electorate.
87. The film focuses its attack on the personal qualities of the president in contrast to the line taken by the establishment.
88. That the director has adopted a more subtle approach in the production of his latest film.
89. That an elected official in an attempt to cover up their own personal failing engaged an armed conflict.
90. This film is an opinion piece as opposed to journalistic reporting.
91. The film maker strenuously resists the urge to alter his beliefs.
92. The film represents a very surgical attempt to affect the outcome of an upcoming vote.
93. Subtly suggests that there may have been ethical wrongdoing arising from a conflict of interest.
94. The accusation as to the lack of an even-handed approach is not what is being questioned.
95. That the nomination for an award is something that has the majority of people taken aback.

Your answers

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



