

Môn thi: **TIẾNG ANH**

Thời gian thi: **180 phút** (không kể thời gian giao đề)

Ngày thi: **..../..../2025**

Đề thi có **20** trang

I. LISTENING

HƯỚNG DẪN PHẦN THI NGHE HIỂU

- Bài nghe gồm 4 phần, mỗi phần được nghe 2 lần, mỗi lần cách nhau 05 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 02 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: You will hear three different extracts. For questions 1 – 6, choose the answer (A, B or C) which fits best according to what you hear. There are two questions for each extract.

Extract 1

You hear a man talking about a new project being launched in a group of small Atlantic islands.

1. What is the main objective of the project?
 - A. to raise environmental awareness
 - B. to encourage tourism in the islands
 - C. to follow the movements of tides
2. What is the speaker's opinion of the new project?
 - A. The idea is over-ambitious.
 - B. The approach is innovative.
 - C. The experiment is unscientific.

Extract 2

You hear part of an interview with an art critic, in which an exhibition featuring the latest work of photographer Tim Fitzgerald is discussed.

3. What is the art critic's opinion of Fitzgerald's latest work?
 - A. It demonstrates his lack of artistic range.
 - B. It compares favourably with his previous work.
 - C. It shows his poor understanding of relationships.
4. The art critic says that Fitzgerald's pictures in the current show
 - A. are unsuitable for rounding off the exhibition.
 - B. do not manage to engage the visitor's interest.

C. lack artistic originality.

Extract 3

You hear a woman talking on the radio about her favourite piece of music.

5. How does the speaker say she feels when listening to her favourite piece of music?
- A. engrossed
 - B. nostalgic
 - C. inspired
6. The speaker believes that critics of her favourite music are wrong to
- A. doubt the level of its popularity.
 - B. disregard the composer's skills.
 - C. underrate it for its wide appeal.

1	2	3	4	5	6
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Part 2: You will hear a nutritionist talking about the production and uses of mastic, a spice that is found in the Mediterranean area. For questions 7 – 15, complete the sentences with a word or short phrase.

- Mastic is collected from a tree which looks like a smaller form of the (7) _____ tree.
- Mastic resin will (8) _____ only in the region around the Mediterranean.
- Basic tools like (9) _____ are employed to remove impurities from the mastic.
- Crystals of mastic have been referred to as (10) _____ in literature.
- The sale of mastic crystals is handled by a (11) _____ to ensure that the growers get a fair deal.
- It is thought that mastic was first used as (12) _____ by ancient peoples.
- When mastic is added to (13) _____ it slows down the melting process.
- Flavoured drinks are made in (14) _____ which have had mastic burned under them.
- Some people believe that mastic can help in the treatment of health problems, especially some (15) _____ conditions.

Part 3: You will hear a discussion in which two marine biologists, Gina Kelso and Thomas Lundman, talk about an award-winning television film they made about wildlife in Antarctica. For questions 16 – 20, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which fits best according to what you hear.

- 16** Gina's interest in marine biology dates from
- A** her earliest recollections of life in Africa.
 - B** one memorable experience in childhood.
 - C** the years she spent studying in England.
 - D** a postgraduate research project she led.
- 17** The first wildlife TV series they both worked on
- A** made use of a previously untried format.
 - B** was not filmed in a natural environment.
 - C** was not intended to be taken too seriously.
 - D** required them to do background research.
- 18** How did Thomas feel when he was asked to produce the programmes about Antarctica?
- A** disappointed not to be presenting the series
 - B** surprised that people thought he was suitable
 - C** uncertain how well he would get on with the team
 - D** worried about having to spend the winter there
- 19** When they were in Antarctica, they would have appreciated
- A** a less demanding work schedule.
 - B** more time to study certain animals.
 - C** a close friend to share their feelings with.
 - D** a chance to share their work with colleagues.
- 20** What was most impressive about the whales they filmed?
- A** the unusual sounds the whales made
 - B** the number of whales feeding in a small bay
 - C** how long the whales stayed feeding in one area
 - D** how well the whales co-operated with each other

16	17	18	19	20
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Part 4: You will hear five short extracts in which different people are talking about taking a gap year – the time which some young people take off from their studies to gain other experience.

You will hear the recording twice. While you listen, you MUST complete both tasks

TASK ONE

For questions **21 – 25**, choose from the list (**A – H**) what each speaker did during their gap year.

A taught a language

B travelled widely

C worked in an office

D did voluntary work

E taught a sport

F worked in a hotel

G worked as a tour guide

H went on an organised expedition

Speaker 1

☐

Speaker 2

☐

Speaker 3

☐

Speaker 4

☐

Speaker 5

☐

TASK TWO

For questions **26 – 30**, choose from the list (**A – H**) which benefit of having a gap year each speaker mentions.

A making long-lasting friendships

B overcoming financial problems

C increased independence

D improved linguistic skills

E dealing with disappointment

F a renewed sense of adventure

G a more mature approach to studying

H a chance to consider future plans

Speaker 1

☐

Speaker 2

☐

Speaker 3

☐

Speaker 4

☐

Speaker 5

☐

II. LEXICO - GRAMMAR

Part 1: For questions 26-39, choose the correct answer A, B, C, or D to each of the following questions. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided.

26. The silver medalist was later _____ for running outside her lane.
A. banned B. disqualified C. disallowed D. outlawed
27. Far be it from me to. _____ down the law, but I think we need to pull our socks up.
A. put B. lay C. write D. set
28. All commercial kitchens must satisfy the _____ requirements of the health authorities.
A. stringent B. rigid C. severe D. serious
29. I'm afraid you may find the truth somewhat _____.
A. inedible B. unmanageable C. indigestible D. unpalatable
30. The _____ feeling at the meeting was that we should go ahead.
A. predicted B. pre-eminent C. predominant D. prefabricated
31. The estate agent assured us that we could _____ the house at any time.
A. look over B. overlook C. oversee D. see through
32. There is little doubt that your daughter has a real _____ with animals.
A. affinity B. intuition C. aptitude D. flair
33. You should be _____ ashamed of yourself for what you've done.
A. thoroughly B. hopelessly C. entirely D. earnestly
34. For years now it seems he has been _____ by bad luck.
A. bugged B. doomed C. dogged D. haunted
35. The _____ are against her winning a fourth consecutive gold medal.
A. chances B. bets C. prospects D. odds
36. At last, I _____ on him to help us out of our dilemma.
A. persuaded B. prevailed C. laboured D. convinced
37. Even the best medicines are not _____.
A. infallible B. unfailing C. fail-proof D. falsified
38. He has been _____ for gross misconduct.
A. impressed B. impounded C. impeached D. impelled
39. He wore his _____ best for his daughter's wedding.
A. Friday B. Saturday C. Sunday D. Thursday

YOUR ANSWERS

26.	27.	28.	29.	30.	31.	32.
33.	34.	35.	36.	37.	38.	39.

Part 2: For questions 40-45, write the correct form of each bracketed word in the numbered space provided in the column on the right.

The Apprentice, the UK's Toughest Reality Show	YOUR ANSWERS
In the reality TV show The Apprentice, 15 candidates compete against each other to work with Multi-millionaire Alan sugar. Being on The Apprentice is like being on a 12-week job interview. The candidates are split into two teams and each week they are given a difficult business task to complete. The task are both varied and challenging. In one episode, they had to sell pizzas at an Italian-themed stall at a London Festival. That went (40) _____ (DISASTER) wrong when they bought too many ingredients and made too few pizzas. In another episode, they had to buy British produce to sell at a French farmers' Market. The plan was to buy some cheap cheese from a British supermarket and sell it off to (41) _____ (SUSPECT) French customers. It didn't work too well. In another episode, the participants had to design greeting cards with an environmental theme. One of the salespeople became (42) _____ (ENTHUSIASM) and told some potential buyers that if they didn't buy the cards, they'd be damaging the environment. At the end of each task, both teams are called into the boardroom to discuss things with Alan sugar. Their performance is evaluated and the winning team is rewarded for their hard work. However, the losing team must explain what went wrong. Finally, Alan Sugar fires the candidate he believes is most responsible for the loss. The process continues over the weeks until Alan sugar has only one candidate left, who will become his apprentice. In the boardroom, the candidates are often involved in (43) _____ (HOT) arguments, especially when they have to defend themselves. One candidate Michael Sophocles, became (44) _____ (FAME) for his backstabbing antics in Series 4. He (45) _____ (CONTINUE) blamed his colleagues for the team's losses. He was eventually fired after unsuccessfully trying to rent out an expensive Ferrari at Portobello Road Market, the place where Londoners traditionally go for a bargain, not to spend large amounts of money.	40. _____ 41. _____ 42. _____ 43. _____ 44. _____ 45. _____

III. READING

Part 1: For questions 46-50, read the text below and decide which answer A, B, C, or D best fits each gap. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided.

A report on the notorious Fiveways School, visited recently by government inspectors, was published yesterday. The report highlights in inadequate strategic planning, poor standards of teaching, and semi-derelict building conditions as being largely to blame for the problems at Fiveways, the school branded "the worst in Europe". Our reporters entered the school by (46) _____ arrangement, and witnessed at (47) _____ hand the chaos that has heaped infamy on the school. On the day of their visit, our reporters learned that one disruptive pupil had been given a three-week (48) _____ for punching a teacher in the face. Our

reporters saw pupils virtually (49) _____ riot, throwing stones at passers-by and verbally (50) _____ a teacher.

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| 46. A. previous | B. preceding | C. former | D. prior |
| 47. A. original | B. first | C. direct | D. immediate |
| 48. A. expulsion | B. ban | C. suspension | D. exclusion |
| 49. A. running | B. going | C. making | D. taking |
| 50. A. harming | B. damaging | C. abusing | D. oppressing |

YOUR ANSWERS

46.	47.	48.	49.	50.
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Part 2: For questions 51-60, fill each of the following numbered blanks with ONE suitable word. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided.

HOT COFFEE

It was probably the most expensive cup of coffee in history. In 1992, Stella Liebeck was awarded more than 2 million dollars in damages after injuring (51) _____ with a cup of coffee. The big questions: How? And Why?

In 1992, Stella Liebeck was in the passenger seat of her car. She had just ordered a takeaway coffee from a McDonald's drive-through restaurant. Her grandson, Chris, parked the car so that she could add cream and sugar (52) _____ the drink. But as she placed the coffee cup between her knees, she split the entire cup of burning hot coffee on her lap. Ouch!

Initially, Liebeck wanted to settle out of court. She demanded \$20,000 to (53) _____ her medical costs. However, the company offered just \$800 and refused to raise its offer. So Liebeck contracted a lawyer, Morgan. Morgan filed suit in a New Mexico District Court accusing the company of "gross-negligence" (54) _____ selling coffee that was "unreasonably dangerous". Morgan raised the amount to \$90,000 but the restaurant refused once again. Eventually, the case (55) _____ to trial.

During the case, Liebeck's lawyers (56) _____ some interesting discoveries. They found out that franchisees of the restaurant chain were being told to serve coffee at 82°C to 88°C. At that temperature, coffee causes a third-degree burn in 2 to 7 seconds. However, Liebeck's lawyer argued that coffee should (57) _____ be served hotter than 60°C. After days of deliberation, the jury returned its verdict: guilty! They found that McDonald's was 80% responsible for the incidents and Liebeck was 20% at (58) _____. Although there was a warning on the coffee cup, the jury decided that the warning was neither large enough nor sufficient. They awarded Liebeck US\$200,000 compensatory damages, which was then reduced to \$160,000. In addition, they awarded her \$2.7 million in punitive damages. (59) _____, the judge reduced the punitive damages to \$480,000. The decision was appealed by both McDonald's and Liebeck in December 1994, but the parties eventually settled out of court for approximately \$600,000. Liebeck died on 4th August, 2004, at the age of 91 (60) _____ enjoyed the most expensive a cup of coffee in the world.

YOUR ANSWERS

51.	52.	53.	54.	55.
56.	57.	58.	59.	60.

Part 3. For question 61-73, read the following passage and do the tasks that follow.

The Rise of Antibiotic-Resistant Infections

A

When penicillin became widely available during the Second World War, it was a medical miracle, rapidly vanquishing the biggest wartime killer - infected wounds. Discovered initially by a French medical student, Ernest Duchesne, in 1896, and then rediscovered by Scottish physician Alexander Fleming in 1928, Penicillium crippled many types of disease-causing bacteria. But just four years after drug companies began mass-producing penicillin in 1943, microbes began appearing that could resist it.

B

"There was complacency in the 1980s. The perception was that we had licked the bacterial infection problem. Drug companies weren't working on new agents. They were concentrating on other areas, such as viral infections," says Michael Blum, M.D., medical officer in the Food and Drug Administration's division of anti-infective drug products. "In the meantime, resistance increased to a number of commonly used antibiotics, possibly related to overuse. In the 1990s, we've come to a point for certain infections that we don't have agents available."

C

The increased prevalence of antibiotic resistance is an outcome of evolution. Any population of organisms, bacteria included, naturally includes variants with unusual traits - in this case, the ability to withstand an antibiotic's attack on a microbe. When a person takes an antibiotic, the drug kills the defenceless bacteria, leaving behind - or "selecting," in biological terms - those that can resist it. These renegade bacteria then multiply, increasing their numbers a million fold in a day, becoming the predominant microorganism. "Whenever antibiotics are used, there is selective pressure for resistance to occur. More and more organisms develop resistance to more and more drugs," says Joe Cranston, Ph.D., director of the department of drug policy and standards at the American Medical Association in Chicago.

D

Disease-causing microbes thwart antibiotics by interfering with their mechanism of action. For example, penicillin kills bacteria by attaching to their cell walls, then destroying a key part of the wall. The wall falls apart, and the bacterium dies. Resistant microbes, however, either alter their cell walls so penicillin can't bind or produce enzymes that dismantle the antibiotic.

Antibiotic resistance results from gene action. Bacteria acquire genes conferring resistance in different ways. Bacterial DNA may mutate spontaneously. Drug-resistant tuberculosis arises this way. Another way is called transformation where one bacterium may take up DNA from another bacterium. Most frightening, however, is resistance acquired from a small circle of DNA called a plasmid, which can flit from one type of bacterium to another. A single plasmid can provide a slew of different resistances.

E

Many of us have come to take antibiotics for granted. A child develops a sore throat or an ear infection, and soon a bottle of pink medicine makes everything better. Linda McCaig, a scientist at the CDC, comments that "many consumers have an expectation that when they're ill, antibiotics are the answer. Most of the time the illness is viral, and antibiotics are not the answer. This large burden of antibiotics is certainly selecting resistant bacteria." McCaig and Peter Killeen, a fellow scientist at the CDC, tracked antibiotic use in treating common

illnesses. The report cites nearly 6 million antibiotic prescriptions for sinusitis alone in 1985, and nearly 13 million in 1992. Ironically, advances in modern medicine have made more people predisposed to infection. McCaig notes that “there are a number of immunocompromised patients who wouldn’t have survived in earlier times. Radical procedures produce patients who are in difficult shape in the hospital, and there is routine use of antibiotics to prevent infection in these patients.”

F

There are measures we can take to slow the inevitable resistance. Barbara Murray, M.D., of the University of Texas Medical School at Houston writes that “simple improvements in public health measures can go a long way towards preventing infection”. Such approaches include more frequent hand washing by health-care workers, quick identification and isolation of patients with drug-resistant infections, and improving sewage systems and water purity.

Drug manufacturers are also once again becoming interested in developing new antibiotics. The FDA is doing all it can to speed development and availability of new antibiotic drugs. “We can’t identify new agents - that’s the job of the pharmaceutical industry. But once they have identified a promising new drug, what we can do is to meet with the company very early and help design the development plan and clinical trials,” says Blum. In addition, drugs in development can be used for patients with multi-drug-resistant infections on an emergency compassionate use basis for people with AIDS or cancer, for example.” Blum adds.

Appropriate prescribing is important. This means that physicians use a narrow spectrum antibiotics - those that target only a few bacterial types - whenever possible, so that resistances can be restricted. “There has been a shift to using costlier, broader spectrum agents. This prescribing trend heightens the resistance problem because more diverse bacteria are being exposed to antibiotics,” writes Killeen. So, while awaiting the next wonder drug, we must appreciate, and use correctly, the ones that we already have.

Another problem with antibiotic use is that patients often stop taking the drug too soon, because symptoms improve. However, this merely encourages resistant microbes to proliferate. The infection returns a few weeks later, and this time a different drug must be used to treat it. The conclusion: resistance can be slowed if patients take medications correctly

Questions 61 - 67

Match the views (**61 – 67**) with the people listed below.

Write the appropriate letters in boxes **61 - 67** on your answer sheet.

PK Peter Killeen

JC Joe Cranston

LM Linda

MB Michael Blum

BM Barbara Murray

61. Antibiotics are sometimes used to only prevent infections.

62. Choosing the correct antibiotic for particular infections is important.

63. Today there are some bacterial infections for which we have no effective antibiotic.

64. Untested drugs can be used on terminal patients as a last resort.

65. Resistance develops every time an antibiotic is used.
66. Merely washing hands can have a positive effect.
67. Antibiotics are often impotently used against viruses.

Questions 68 - 73

Reading Passage has 6 paragraphs (A - F). Which paragraphs concentrate on the following information? Write the appropriate letters (A - F) in boxes 68 - 73 on your answer sheet.

68. How antibiotic resistance happens.
69. The survival of the fittest bacteria.
70. Factors to consider in solving the antibiotic-resistant bacteria problem.
71. The impact of the discovery of the first antibiotic.
72. The misuse and overuse of antibiotics.
73. The cessation of research into combating bacterial infections

Your answers

61.	62.	63.	64.	65.	66.	67.
68.	69.	70.	71.	72.	73.	

Part 4. For question 74-85, read the passage and answer the questions that follow.

Hydroelectric Power

Hydroelectric power is America's leading renewable energy resource. Of all the renewable power sources, it's the most reliable, efficient, and economical. Water is needed to run a hydroelectric generating unit. It's held in a reservoir or lake behind a dam, and the force of the water being released from the reservoir through the dam spins the blades of a turbine. The turbine is connected to the generator that produces electricity. After passing through the turbine, the water re-enters the river on the downstream side of the dam.

Hydroelectric plants convert the kinetic energy within falling water into electricity. The energy in moving water is produced in the sun, and consequently is continually being renewed. The energy in sunlight evaporates water from the seas and deposits it on land as rain. Land elevation differences result in rainfall runoff, and permit some of the original solar energy to be harnessed as hydroelectric power. Hydroelectric power is at present the earth's chief renewable electricity source, generating 6% of global energy and about 15% of worldwide electricity. Hydroelectric power in Canada is plentiful and provides 60% of their electrical requirements. Usually regarded as an inexpensive and clean source of electricity, most big hydroelectric projects being planned today are facing a great deal of hostility from environmental groups and local people.

The earliest recorded use of water power was a clock, constructed around 250 BC. Since then, people have used falling water to supply power for grain and saw mills, as well as a host of other uses. The earliest use of flowing water to generate electricity was a waterwheel on the Fox River in Wisconsin in 1882.

The first hydroelectric power plants were much more dependable and efficient than the plants of the day that were fired by fossil fuels. This led to a rise in number of small to medium sized hydroelectric

generating plants located wherever there was an adequate supply of falling water and a need for electricity. As demand for electricity soared in the middle years of the 20th century, and the effectiveness of coal and oil power plants improved, small hydro plants became less popular. The majority of new hydroelectric developments were focused on giant mega-projects.

Hydroelectric plants harness energy by passing flowing water through a turbine. The water turbine rotation is delivered to a generator, which generates electricity. The quantity of electricity that can be produced at a hydroelectric plant relies upon two variables. These variables are (1) the vertical distance that the water falls, called the “head”, and (2) the flow rate, calculated as volume over time. The amount of electricity that is produced is thus proportional to the head product and the flow rate.

So, hydroelectric power stations can normally be separated into two kinds. The most widespread are “high head” plants and usually employ a dam to stock up water at an increased height. They also store water at times of rain and discharge it during dry times. This results in reliable and consistent electricity generation, capable of meeting demand since flow can be rapidly altered. At times of excess electrical system capacity, usually available at night, these plants can also pump water from one reservoir to another at a greater height. When there is peak electrical demand, the higher reservoir releases water through the turbines to the lower reservoir.

“Low head” hydroelectric plants usually exploit heads of just a few meters or less. These types of power station use a weir or low dam to channel water, or no dam at all and merely use the river flow. Unfortunately their electricity production capacity fluctuates with seasonal water flow in a river.

Until only recently people believed almost universally that hydroelectric power was an environmentally safe and clean means of generating electricity. Hydroelectric stations do not release any of the usual atmospheric pollutants emitted by power plants fuelled by fossil fuels so they do not add to global warming or acid rain. Nevertheless, recent studies of the larger reservoirs formed behind dams have implied that decomposing, flooded vegetation could give off greenhouse gases equal to those from other electricity sources.

The clearest result of hydroelectric dams is the flooding of huge areas of land. The reservoirs built can be exceptionally big and they have often flooded the lands of indigenous peoples and destroyed their way of life. Numerous rare ecosystems are also endangered by hydroelectric power plant development.

Damming rivers may also change the quantity and quality of water in the rivers below the dams, as well as stopping fish migrating upstream to spawn. In addition, silt, usually taken downstream to the lower parts of a river, is caught by a dam and so the river downstream loses the silt that should fertilize the river's flood plains during high water periods.

Theoretical global hydroelectric power is approximately four times larger than the amount that has been taken advantage of today. Most of the residual hydro potential left in the world can be found in African and Asian developing countries. Exploiting this resource would involve an investment of billions of dollars, since hydroelectric plants normally have very high building costs. Low head hydro capacity facilities on small scales will probably increase in the future as low head turbine research, and the standardization of turbine production, reduce the costs of low head hydro-electric power production. New systems of control and improvements in turbines could lead in the future to more electricity created from present facilities. In addition, in the 1950's and 60's when oil and coal prices were very low, lots of smaller hydroelectric plants were closed down. Future increases in the prices of fuel could lead to these places being renovated.

Questions 74 - 78

Read the passage about Hydroelectric Power again and look at the statements below.

In boxes **74 - 78** on your answer sheet write:

TRUE if the statement is true

FALSE if the statement is false

NOT GIVEN if the information is not given in the passage

74. Canada uses the most hydroelectric power in the world today.

75. An early use of hydroelectric power was in the timber industry.

76. The first hydroelectric power stations were more effective than those using competing energy sources.

77. People have been drowned by the flooding of their traditional territory when reservoirs are created.

78. Nowadays, agriculture below hydroelectric dams is not affected by the change in water flow.

Questions 79 - 82

Complete each of the following statements (**Questions 79 - 82**) with words taken from Reading Passage

Write **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** for each answer.

Write your answers in boxes **79 - 82** on your answer sheet.

79. The origin of hydroelectric power is the _____ produced when water obeys the laws of gravity.

80. How far water drops to the turbines in a power station is known as _____.

81. A drawback to low head hydroelectric power stations is that they depend on _____.

82. Derelict hydroelectric power stations could be _____ in the future.

Questions 83 - 85

Using **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** from Reading Passage, answer the following questions.

Write your answers in boxes **83 - 85** on your answer sheet.

83. What proportion of the world's electricity supply is provided by hydroelectric power?

84. How is the flow rate of a hydroelectric power station quantified?

85. When do high head power plants use surplus electricity to transfer water to a second reservoir?

Your answers

74.	75.	76.	77.	78.	79.	80.
81.	82.	83.	84.	85.		

Part 5. For question 86-95, read the passage and answer the questions that follow.

Because writing has become so important in our culture, we sometimes think of it as more real than speech. A little thought, however, will show why speech is primary and writing is secondary to language. Human beings have been writing(as far as we can tell from surviving evidence) for at least 5000 years; but they have been talking for much longer, **doubtless** ever since there have been human beings.

When writing did develop, it was derived from and represented speech, although imperfectly. Even today, there are spoken languages that have no written form. Furthermore, we all learn to talk well before we learn to write; any human child who is not severely handicapped physically or mentally will learn to talk: a normal human being cannot be prevented from doing so. On the other hand, it takes a special effort to learn to write; in the past many intelligent and useful members of society did not **acquire** the skill, and even today many who speak languages with writing systems never learn to read or write, while some who learn the rudiments of those skills do so only imperfectly.

To affirm the primacy of speech over writing is not, however, to **disparage** the latter. One advantage writing has over speech is that it is more permanent and makes possible the records that any civilization must have. Thus, if speaking makes us human, writing makes us civilizes.

86. The word **doubtless** in the passage mostly means _____.

- A. almost uncertainly
- B. almost certainly
- C. almost impossibly
- D. almost doubtfully

87. In order show that learning to write requires effort, the author gives the example of _____.

- A. intelligent people who could not write
- B. people who learn the rudiments of speech
- C. severely handicapped children
- D. people who speak many languages

88. The following statements are true EXCEPT _____.

- A. writing was derived from speech
- B. every spoken language has written form
- C. we can talk before we can write
- D. men have been writing for at least 5000 years

89. The author of the passage argues that _____.

- A. all languages should have a written form
- B. everyone who learns to speak must learn to write
- C. speech is more basic to language than writing
- D. writing has become too important in today's society

90. The word **disparage** in the passage mostly means_____ ?
- A. think that something is more important
 - B. make something seem more important
 - C. think about something carefully
 - D. suggest that something is not important or valuable
91. According to the passage, writing _____.
- A. is represented perfectly by speech
 - B. represents speech, but not perfectly
 - C. developed from imperfect speech
 - D. is imperfect, but less so than speech
92. The word **acquire** in the passage mostly means _____.
- A. help somebody learn something by giving information about it
 - B. gain something by our own efforts or ability
 - C. become aware of something by hearing about it
 - D. develop a natural ability or quality so that it improves
93. In the passage, the author judges that _____?
- A. speech conveys ideas less accurately than writing does
 - B. writing has more advantages than speech
 - C. writing is more real speech.
 - D. speech is essential but writing has important benefits
94. According to the author, one mark of civilized society is that it _____.
- A. teaches its children to speak perfectly
 - B. keeps written records
 - C. affirms the primacy of writing over speech
 - D. affirms the primacy of speech over writing
95. According to the passage, speech began to exist in our life _____.
- A. just when human beings appeared
 - B. when writing became important in our culture
 - C. when human beings were able to communicate in writing
 - D. at least 5000 years ago

Your answers

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

IV. WRITING

Part 1. Based on the passage given, write a summary on :

- **the agriculture and manufacturing stages of the food industry**
- **marketing and distribution stages**

Your summary must:

- **be in continuous writing (not in note form)**
- **not be longer than 130 words, including the 10 words given below**

Begin your summary as follow:

The food industry, one of the largest manufacturing industries, involves ...

The food industry is one of the largest manufacturing industries in the world. As the demand for economical, safe and convenient food and beverage increases, it continues to expand. The food industry involves the four stages of agriculture, manufacturing, marketing and distribution.

Agriculture refers to the production of agricultural goods through the growing of plants and the raising of domesticated animals. It encompasses a wide variety of specialties. In modern agriculture, plant breeding, pesticides, fertilizers and technological improvements have sharply increased yields from cultivation. Selective breeding and modern practices in animal husbandry such as intensive poultry farming have similarly increased the output of meat.

The major agricultural products can be broadly grouped into food, fibers, fuel and raw materials. Specific foods include cereals, vegetables, fruits and meat. Fibers include cotton, wool, hemp, silk and flax. Raw materials include lumber and bamboo.

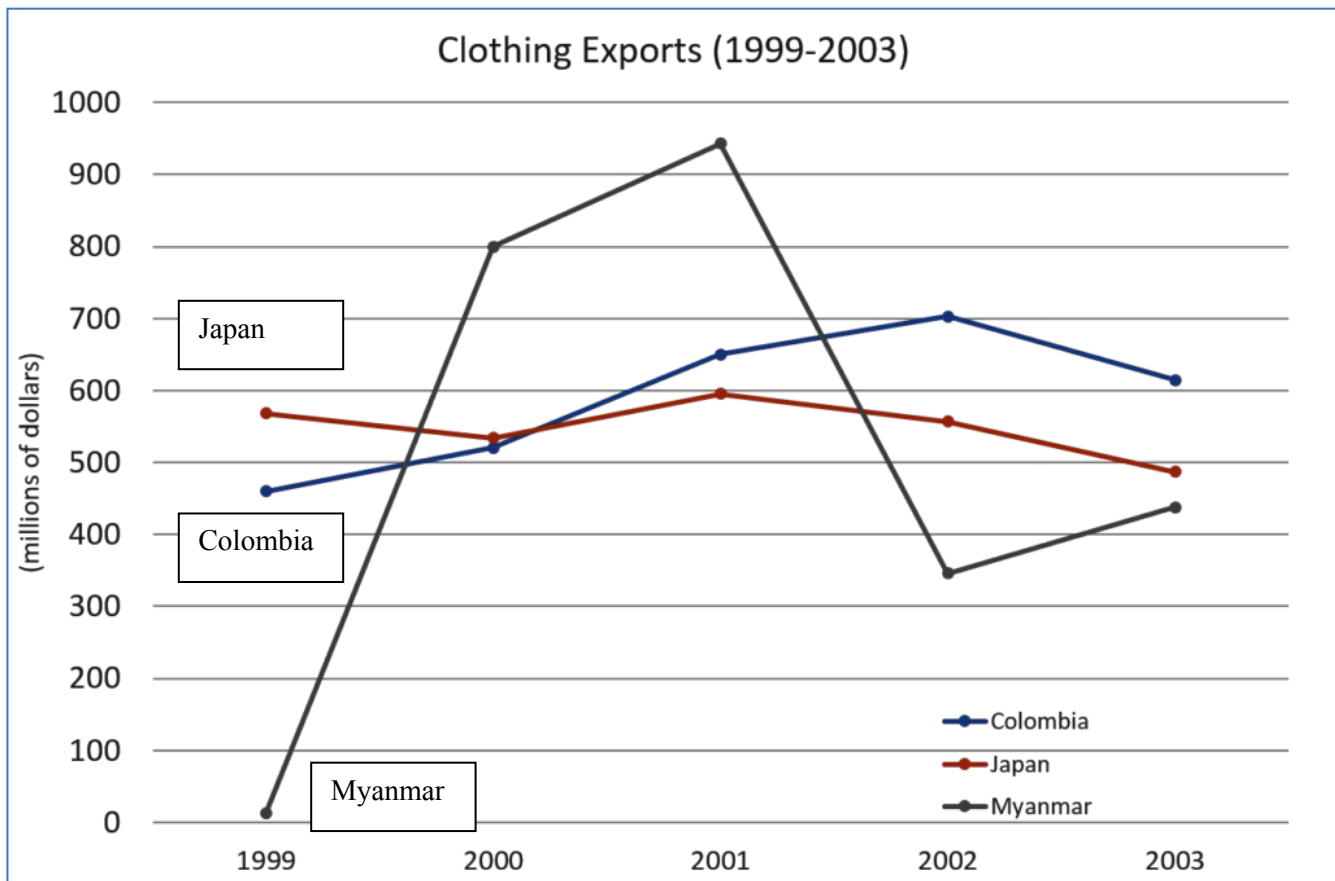
The second stage, manufacturing, is the use of tools and labor to make things for use or sale. Modern manufacturing includes all intermediate food processes required for the production and integration of a product's components. Food processing is the set of methods and techniques used to transform raw ingredients into food or to transform food into other forms for consumption by humans or animals either in the home or by the food processing industry. Food processing typically takes clean, harvested crops or slaughtered and butchered animal products and uses these to produce attractive, marketable and often long-life food products.

The third stage, marketing, is an ongoing process of planning and executing the marketing mix for products, services or ideas to create exchange between individuals and organizations. It tends to be seen as a creative industry, which includes advertising, distribution and selling. It is also concerned with anticipating the customers' future needs and wants, which are often discovered through market research. Essentially, marketing is the process of creating or directing an organization to be successful in selling a product or service that people are willing to buy. Good marketing must be able to create a "proposition" or set of benefits for the end customer that delivers value through products or services.

Lastly, food distribution, a method of distributing or transporting food from one place to another, is a very important factor in public nutrition. There are three main components of food distribution. They involve transport infrastructure such as roads, vehicles, rail transport, airports and ports, food handling technology and regulation, storage, warehousing and adequate source and supply logistics, based on demand and need. Through distribution, food gets to the big and small outlets such as supermarkets and shops for retail.

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Part 2: The graph below gives information on the differences in clothing exports from three different countries. Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant. Write at least 150 words.



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Part 3. Write an essay about the following topic:

“Privacy is not the most important right.” To what extent do you agree with this view?

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience.
Write at least 250 words.

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[illegible]

This image shows a full page of a handwriting practice worksheet. It consists of multiple sets of three horizontal dashed lines, providing a guide for letter height and placement. The lines are evenly spaced across the entire page, leaving ample room for writing practice. There is no text or other markings on the page.