

ĐỀ THI CHÍNH THỨC

- Họ và tên thí sinh: SBD:

Ghi chú:

- Đề thi có 10 trang. Thí sinh nộp lại **Đề thi** và **Phiếu trả lời** khi hết giờ làm bài thi.
- Thí sinh ghi câu trả lời của mình trên **Phiếu trả lời**.
- Thí sinh không được sử dụng tài liệu, kể cả từ điển.
- Mở đầu và kết thúc phần thi nghe có tín hiệu nhạc.
- Phần thi nghe kéo dài 35 phút, bao gồm 5 phần; mỗi phần được nghe 02 lần.
- Giám thị không giải thích gì thêm.

I. LISTENING (60 points)

Part 1: For questions 1-3, listen to part of a discussion between two friends. Choose the correct answer (A, B, C, D) for each question.

1. What are the people discussing?

A. Getting presents	B. Purchasing books
C. Attaching bar codes	D. Working in a library
2. What is the woman referring to when she states, "That sounds like fun"?

A. Unpacking books	B. Having a birthday
C. Logging in books	D. Unwrapping presents
3. Which duty does the man like the least?

A. Logging in books	B. Opening boxes of purchased books
C. Attaching the bar code	D. Entering the data into the computer

Part 2: For questions 4-6, listen to a conversation between two students. Choose the correct answer (A, B, C, D) for each question.

4. What are the people discussing?

A. A painting that thieves favor	B. A popular painting among the public
C. Security precautions at a museum	D. The most valuable painting in the museum
5. What does the woman mean by the phrase "Being out on unauthorized loan for three years"?

A. A painting can be on loan for fewer than three years.	B. The curator did not authorize the painting to be on loan.
C. The Rembrandt was stolen and recovered three years later.	D. It took three years to paint unauthorized copies of the stolen paintings.
6. What reason is given for the painting's popularity among thieves?

A. It's a Rembrandt.	B. It's relatively small.
C. It's worth \$5 million.	D. It's easily recognized.

Part 3: You will hear five different people talking about things they were relieved about. For questions 7-11, choose from the list (A-F) what each speaker says. Use the letters only once.

- | | |
|---------------|-------------------------|
| 7. Speaker 1 | A. avoiding injury |
| 8. Speaker 2 | B. winning a match |
| 9. Speaker 3 | C. passing an exam |
| 10. Speaker 4 | D. finding an object |
| 11. Speaker 5 | E. escaping punishment |
| | F. seeing someone again |

Part 4: For questions 12-20, write **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS OR A NUMBER** for each blank.

Complete the notes below.

JOB APPLICATION

Type of job: **12.** _____
 Student's name: **13.** _____
 Student's major: **14.** _____
 Contact number: **15.** _____
 Intended minimum pay: £10 per hour

Complete the table below.

Job	Cleaner	Councilor assistant	Cashier
Place	16. _____	Student union	18. _____
Problem	Too early	17. _____	Yoga class

Complete the notes below.

Job available: Teaching assistant
 Place: **19.** _____ Center
 Duties: To supervise student attendance
 To send out **20.** _____
 Date of interview: Wednesday 7th May

Part 5: For questions 21-24, choose the correct answer (A, B, C, D) for each question.

- 21.** What background information does Daisy give about rice?
 A. Wild rice is grown throughout Asia.
 B. All rice varieties have a lovely aroma.
 C. Some types of rice need less water than others.
- 22.** Erik says that a priority for rice farmers is to be able to _____.
 A. grow rice without fertilizers
 B. predict weather patterns
 C. manage water resources
- 23.** Where is the International Rice Research Institute?
 A. The Philippines B. China C. Japan
- 24.** Scientists in Bangladesh want to find a _____.
 A. more effective type of fertilizer
 B. strain of rice resistant to flooding
 C. way to reduce the effects of global warming

For questions 25-30, decide which country the statements apply to. Write A, B or C.

A. Japan B. China C. Thailand

- 25.** _____ They grow the most rice in the world.
26. _____ They export the most rice in the world.
27. _____ They aim to increase nutritional value of rice.
28. _____ Less rice is eaten than in the past.
29. _____ An annual rice festival takes place.
30. _____ A new type of rice is now popular locally.

II. USE OF ENGLISH (40 points)

Part 1: Read the following passage and decide which answer (A, B, C, D) best fits each gap. Write the answer (A, B, C, D) on your answer sheet.

Blue Zones

Although the aging process isn't fully (31) _____, scientists do know that health and longevity (32) _____ a complex interplay of genetics and environment. Researcher Dan Buettner has spent years visiting areas of the world where people tend to live longer, healthier lives in an attempt to (33) _____ what these environmental factors might be. He identified areas he calls 'Blue Zones', (34) _____ people live particularly long and happy lives. Sardinia, for example, has the highest (35) _____ of male centenarians in the world, Okinawa the longest disability-free life (36) _____ and Costa Rica's Nicoya Peninsula middle-aged residents who are four times more likely to (37) _____ their ninetieth birthday than their (38) _____ in the United States. As diverse as the people in the Blue Zones may be, they share a number of characteristics. Their homes (39) _____ physical activity, they avoid overeating, have purposeful lives and are surrounded by others who value and appreciate them. As Buettner observes, these patterns not only (40) _____ in lives that are longer but in lives well led.

- | | | | | |
|-----|-----------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|
| 31. | A. appreciated | B. understood | C. known | D. identified |
| 32. | A. involve | B. demand | C. beg | D. need |
| 33. | A. sort | B. conclude | C. settle | D. determine |
| 34. | A. which | B. that | C. when | D. where |
| 35. | A. amount | B. instance | C. concentration | D. figure |
| 36. | A. anticipation | B. hope | C. probability | D. expectancy |
| 37. | A. arrive | B. achieve | C. reach | D. complete |
| 38. | A. equals | B. peers | C. colleagues | D. partners |
| 39. | A. promote | B. drive | C. insist | D. push |
| 40. | A. result | B. produce | C. lead | D. make |

Part 2: Read the following passage and use only ONE word that best fits each gap. Write the answer on your answer sheet.

Passage A: Smiles of frustration

How can you tell if someone is feeling frustrated? Most people are convinced smiling is not a typical reaction to frustration but a new study has proved this to (41) _____ a misconception. What's (42) _____, it turns out that computers programmed with the latest information from this research (43) _____ a better job of differentiating smiles of delight and frustration than human observers.

(44) _____ part of the experiment, participants were asked to act out feelings of frustration. Many of them stamped their (45) _____ or frowned deeply but they didn't smile. But (46) _____ given a task that caused genuine frustration, ninety percent of participants reacted instinctively (47) _____ smiling. Interestingly, the recorded images showed very (48) _____ difference between these frustrated smiles and the smiles showing delight at the video of a cute baby. (49) _____ closer inspection, however, video analysis showed that the progression of both kinds of smile was quite noticeable: (50) _____ the happy smiles built up gradually, frustrated smiles appeared quickly but faded fast.

Passage B: Laughing is Good for You - Seriously

It is a sad fact (51) _____ adults laugh far less than children, sometimes by as much as a couple of hundred (52) _____ a day. Just take a (53) _____ at people's faces on the way to work or in the office: you'll be lucky to see a smile, let (54) _____ hear a laugh. This is a shame – especially in (55) _____ of the fact that scientists have proved that laughing is good for you. “When you (56) _____,” says psychologist David Cohen, “it produces the feel-good hormones, endorphins. It counters the effects of stress (57) _____ enhances the immune system.”

There are many (58) _____ why we might laugh less in adult life: perhaps we are too work-obsessed, or too embarrassed to (59) _____ our emotions show. Some psychologists simply believe that children have more naive responses, and as adults we naturally grow (60) _____ of spontaneous reactions.

Part 3: Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word in parentheses. Do not change the word given. Use between THREE AND FOUR words, including the word given in your answer. Use no contractions. Write the answer (three or four words) on your answer sheet.

Example: Susan went to the gym frequently so that she would be healthier. (**order**)
→ Susan often went to the gym _____ healthier.

Answer: → Susan often went to the gym in order to be healthier.

61. The lesson was cancelled as only three students came. (**turned**)
→ Only three students _____ the lesson, so it was cancelled.
62. It was wrong of us to give him so much money so young. (**had**)
→ He should _____ so much money at such a young age.
63. I didn't see anyone wearing yellow at the dinner. (**nobody**)
→ There _____ at the dinner.
64. Once you give me a description of the hotel, I can decide whether or not to go there. (**describe**)
→ I can decide to go to the hotel after you _____ me.
65. Do you regret leaving your job now? (**you**)
→ Do you wish _____ your job now?
66. It doesn't matter which chemical you put into the mixture first. The results will be the same. (**difference**)
→ It _____ chemical you put into the mixture first.
67. The amount of money spent on the project made it very important. (**of**)
→ This project _____ owing to the money spent on it.
68. I forbid you to go to stay out so late. (**question**)
→ It's _____ for you to stay out so late.
69. This revolutionary new engine won't work unless it's carefully planned. (**crucial**)
→ Careful planning is _____ of this revolutionary new engine.
70. Our class has won the History Quiz for the third year running. (**succession**)
→ For the _____, our class has won the History Quiz.

III. READING (40 points)

Part 1: Six sentences have been removed from the article. Choose from the sentences A-G the one which fits each gap. There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use. Write the answer (A-G) on your answer sheet.

- A. Although it may seem unnecessary to do these, Liz views them as essential.
- B. It also has a less obvious but possibly even more profound impact.
- C. Liz knows that she must nevertheless do her best to avoid it.
- D. Quite the opposite, actually, as research into its effects progresses.
- E. In fact, Liz's behaviour is not at all like that of other college students her age.
- F. But that's exactly what many researchers say it is.
- G. Research suggests that the most critical period of sleep for this to happen in is the one on the same day.

College students need their sleep!

Research into the connection between sleep and learning suggests that sleep is even more important than previously thought.

Only a month and a half into her first semester at college, Liz, a student at Harvard University, already wishes she had more time for sleep. Several mornings each week, Liz rises before six to join her teammates for rowing practice. On days like these she seldom sleeps more than seven hours per night, but it's not as if she doesn't try.

(71)_____ She often misses opportunities to socialize in order to get her coursework done and still get to bed at a reasonable time. Even without knowing just how important sleep is to learning, she tries to make time for it.

This is not always easy, however. The many demands on her time include her chosen sport, as well as activities like studying optional extra subjects. (72)_____ She and other students who think the same way as her sacrifice sleep to fit everything in. It isn't surprising to learn, therefore, that students represent one of the most sleep-deprived segments of the population. Coursework, sports and new-found independence all contribute to the problem.

Studies have found that only eleven percent of college students sleep well consistently, while seventy-three percent experience at least occasional sleep issues, as Liz does. Forty percent of students felt well-rested no more than two days per week. Poor sleep is no longer considered a harmless aspect of college. (73)_____ The results of this show that it has significant impact on memory and learning. Inadequate sleep negatively affects our learning processes. It is simply more difficult to concentrate when we are sleep deprived; this affects our ability to focus on and gather information presented to us, and our ability to remember even those things we know we have learned in the past. (74)_____ That is, the effect that many sleep researchers think it has on memory consolidation, the process by which connections in the brain strengthen and form into something more permanent.

A number of studies have shown that poor quality sleep can negatively impact on a person's ability to turn factual information or processes they've just learned into long-term memories. (75)_____ And if this opportunity is missed – such as when a student stays awake all night – it generally can't be made up. Even if sleep is 'recovered' on subsequent nights, the brain will be less able to retain and make use of information gathered on the day before. These findings shed new light on the importance of making time for sleep, not only for college students like Liz, but for anyone who wants to continue to learn.

Early in her first semester at Harvard, Liz feels like she is maintaining a healthy balance, but only just. Trying hard to get the most out of her time in college, she admits it's sometimes

hard to see sleep as an important part of her athletic and scholastic objectives. (76) _____ Rather than thinking of sleep as wasted time or even time off, we should, they say, instead view it as the time when our brain is doing some of its most important work.

Part 2: Read the following passage and choose the correct answer to each of the questions. Write the answer (A, B, C, D) on your answer sheet.

The ability of falling cats to right themselves in midair and land on their feet has been a source of wonder for ages. In the speed of its execution, the righting of a tumbling cat resembles a magician's trick. The turnings of the cat in midair are too fast for the human eye to follow, so the **process** is unclear. Either the eye must be speeded up, or the cat's fall slowed down for the phenomenon to be observed. A century ago the former was accomplished by means of high-speed photography using equipment now available in any pharmacy. But in the nineteenth century the capture on film of a falling cat constituted a scientific experiment.

The **experiment** was described in a paper presented to the Paris Academy in 1894. Two sequences of twenty photographs each, one from the side and one from behind, show a white cat in the act of righting itself. Grainy and quaint though they are, the photos show that the cat was dropped upside down, with no initial spin, and still landed on its feet. Careful analysis of the photos reveals the secret: As the cat **rotates** the front of its body clockwise, the rear and tail twist counterclockwise so that the total spin remains zero, in perfect accord with Newton's laws. Halfway down, the cat pulls in its legs before reversing its twist and then extends them again, with the desired end result. The explanation was that while nobody can acquire spin without a twisting force, a flexible one can readily change its orientation, or phase. Cats know this instinctively, but scientists could not be sure how it happened until **they increased the speed of their perceptions a thousand-fold**.

77. What does the passage mainly discuss?
A. Miracles in modern science
B. Procedures in scientific investigation
C. The explanation of an interesting phenomenon
D. The differences between biology and physics
78. The word "**process**" in paragraph 1 refers to _____.
A. the righting of a tumbling cat B. the cat's fall slowing down
C. high-speed photography D. a scientific experiment
79. All of the following are mentioned in the careful analysis of the photos EXCEPT the _____.
A. cat's tail B. cat's body C. cat's eyes D. cat's legs
80. Why are the photographs referred to as an "**experiment**"?
A. The photographs were not very clear.
B. The photographer thought the cat might have been injured.
C. The photographer used inferior equipment.
D. The use of the photographs was to explain the process.
81. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage about high-speed photography in the late 1800's?
A. It was a relatively new technology.
B. The necessary equipment was easy to obtain.
C. The resulting photographs are difficult to interpret.
D. It was not fast enough to provide new information.

82. The word “rotates” in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to _____.
- A. drops B. turns C. controls D. touches
83. According to the passage, a cat is able to right itself in midair because it is _____.
- A. frightened B. small C. intelligent D. flexible
84. What happened last in the experiment?
- A. The cat rotated the front of its body clockwise.
 B. The cat landed on its feet.
 C. The cat was dropped upside down.
 D. The cat pulled in its legs before reversing its twist and then extended them again.
85. According to the passage, how did scientists increase the speed of their perceptions a thousand-fold?
- A. By analyzing photographs
 B. By observing a white cat in a dark room
 C. By dropping a cat from a greater height
 D. By studying Newton’s laws of motion

Part 3: You are going to read an article about fashion shows. For questions 86-100, choose from the sections of the article (A-F). The sections may be chosen more than once. Write the answer (A-F) on your answer sheet.

In which section of the article are the following mentioned?

86. _____ negative comments about clothes shown at a show
87. _____ information about the show that Burberry is unwilling to give
88. _____ how quickly reactions to the show appear
89. _____ the effect of a single show on certain people’s futures
90. _____ what the audience does as soon as the show finishes
91. _____ the building where sales of the clothes from the show are made to shops
92. _____ the need to be different from other clothes companies
93. _____ people who decide not to attend a show
94. _____ a comparison between how long it takes to plan the show and how long the show lasts
95. _____ when Burberry makes its clothes in large quantities
96. _____ what people attending the show bring with them
97. _____ where various categories of people watch the show from
98. _____ a false impression that people may have of fashion events like this one
99. _____ where Burberry sells its products to the public
100. _____ people wanting to speak to someone involved in the show

How fashion shows work

“Sales can depend on just 18 minutes under the spotlight”, James Hall reports.

- A) It is Burberry’s catwalk show during Milan Fashion Week. The tent, pitched in a courtyard in an exquisite building on Milan’s Corso Venezia, gradually fills with 1000 fashion editors and representatives from the world’s smartest department stores, all clutching invites as thick as slices of bread. At the end of the catwalk, hundreds of photographers jostle for the best position. The room is packed. The lights dim and the show gets under way. The models strut their stuff to pastoral music. The theme is gardening. The show, which has taken more

than six months to plan at the cost of tens of thousands of pounds, is over in 18 minutes. The lights rise and the crowd dashes to the next event.

- B)** Welcome to the sausage factory of high fashion. Burberry's show is one of about 100 that take place during Milan Fashion Week. To the outside world, fashion weeks like Milan's appear to be little more than a love-in for the luxury goods sector. However, beneath the glitzy exterior, there is serious business going on. Fashion editors can make or break a brand with a favourable or cruel review. Designers' entire careers can hang on one collection. But, most crucially, retail executives will place orders worth hundreds of millions of pounds based on what they see.
- C)** So how does the business of Fashion Week work? What are the mechanics of the event? And how immediate are the benefits if the show is deemed a hit? For Burberry, Milan Fashion Week is the zenith of the year. Although Burberry is known in the UK as a retailer, over 40 per cent of its annual sales come from selling its clothes through other people's shops around the world. Its four annual shows at Milan are its main chance to show retailers what it has to offer. Creating a buzz in the fashion press is equally important as these same collections will be on sale at Burberry's own shops. Burberry has just minutes to do this in each show.
- D)** Christopher Bailey, Burberry's creative director, starts picking out fabrics for the clothes months before the show. The ranges are only mass-produced once the orders come in after Fashion Week, so getting the looks right for the catwalk is absolutely key. Mr Bailey explains that Milan is his chance to set out Burberry's stall for the rest of the year. Standing out from the crowd is the name of the game. "When you are up against some of the biggest names in fashion on the same night, you have to make an impression," he says.
- E)** Burberry starts to fit out the venue about two weeks before the show. Lighting, seating, sound system, decor, backstage area, they are all planned in minute detail and designed by Mr Bailey to echo the show's theme. Store windows around the world are also co-ordinated to mirror the themes. The company does not disclose the event's budget, but it is clearly huge. The seating arrangement has a strict hierarchy. There are blocks of seats for different groups; a block for the most important fashion editors (around and opposite the company's management), a block for retail buyers from Europe, a block for emerging markets and so on. An early indicator of a show's success is who turns up – or pointedly fails to.
- F)** Fortunately, Burberry's show is exceptionally well-attended. Although the 18 minutes of the show are crucial, the 24 hours following the event are arguably more important. This is when the hard sell occurs and the money is effectively banked. As soon as Mr Bailey takes his bow at the end of the show, dozens of fashion journalists and TV crews rush backstage to grab a word with him. Clips, quotes and reviews are online and on newswires within minutes. At 9 a.m. the morning after the show, Burberry opens its showroom above its store in Milan. This is the most important part of the entire process as it is when department store buyers place their orders. The clothes from the night before are on rails and film and music from the show plays on a loop. A trickle of buyers soon becomes a torrent. Just five hours later, Mr Bailey returns to London to start the entire process again.

Part 4: You are going to read an article about the relationship between money and happiness. For questions 101-110, choose from the sections of the article (A-E). The sections may be chosen more than once. Write the answer (A-E) on your answer sheet.

In which section (A-E) of the article does the writer

101. _____ describe a study in which subjects were given a strict time limit?
102. _____ praise the researchers for something they did?
103. _____ describe precisely how the researchers chose the subjects of one of their studies?
104. _____ give details about the way the subjects were divided into groups?
105. _____ regret a missed opportunity in the research?
106. _____ state what Dunn, Aknin and Norton originally wanted to establish?
107. _____ report results of a study of people from the same social group?
108. _____ describe a study where subjects received money from people other than the researchers?
109. _____ point out the negative consequences of spending patterns for spenders and for others?
110. _____ state that more should be done to help people learn to use their money wisely?

A - When does money buy happiness?

Can money buy happiness? Yes, but only to a very limited extent unless you learn how to put it to good use. A large body of research shows that if your income meets your basic needs, this will make you relatively happy. Curiously, though, if you have more than you need to make ends meet, you won't necessarily be any happier, even if you have a lot more than is necessary.

One of the most intriguing explanations for this paradox is that people often squander their wealth on the very things that are least likely to make them feel good, namely, consumer goods. Furthermore, the more they indulge in consumer goods, the more likely they are to obsess about money and the less inclined they will be to use that money to help others. And it is doing just that – using money to help others – that three Canadian researchers, Elizabeth Dunn, Lara Aknin and Michael Norton set out to prove was the key to happiness.

B - Personal versus social spending

The researchers started out by randomly selecting a group of just over 600 people from the local telephone directory. They asked them four questions: *How much do you earn? How happy are you? How much of your income is devoted to personal spending on bills and expenses or gifts for yourself? And how much goes on 'social spending', that is, gifts for others and donations to charity?* They then looked at the relationship between income, happiness and the two types of spending. Unfortunately, the researchers couldn't claim that it was the type of spending that made people happy or not, though their study did show that spending seems to have more to do with happiness than income alone.

C - The effects of bonuses and spending

But Dunn, Aknin and Norton needed to come up with another kind of test which would show a change in happiness levels over time. To do this, they chose sixteen people and asked them how happy they were before and after receiving a bonus at work. The bonuses varied in amount and, once again, after some time had passed, the researchers asked their informants how

they had spent the money. Thanks to the care the researchers took, this time the relationship between social spending and happiness was much more clear-cut, so much so, in fact, that they could state definitively that the way people spent the bonus played more of a role in their happiness than the size of the bonus itself. But there was still work to be done.

D - A novel experiment that ties it all together

Once the research group had both the results of a large survey and a study of how levels of happiness changed, they went on to design a novel experiment. This time they chose forty-six people whom they asked to rate their happiness first thing in the morning. Each of them was then given either \$5 or \$20 and told they had to spend it by five in the afternoon of the same day. Half the people were told to spend the money on themselves and the other half were told they should buy a gift for someone else or donate the money to a charity. The participants were called after 5 p.m. that day and asked to rate their happiness again. This time around, the statistics proved Dunn, Aknin and Norton's hypothesis even more clearly. It didn't matter how much the participants had been given; if they had spent it on someone else, they tended to feel happier.

E - A role for education

Even though it is so easy to observe the positive effects of social spending, most people just don't know they are there. The researchers asked over 100 university students which of the four conditions from the final experiment would make them happiest. Most were wrong on two counts. They believed they would be happiest with \$20 and happiest spending it on themselves. There is clearly a call for teaching people the facts of money and happiness. Dunn, Aknin and Norton's research would make an excellent starting point.

IV. WRITING (60 points)

Part 1:

Your name is Charlie. Louis, a friend of yours, has written to you to ask for some advice. He wants to visit Binh Duong for two weeks this summer and would like to know about accommodation, specialties and places of interest. Write to him (100-150 words) to give him as many suggestions as you can and also mention any customs that may seem strange to him. Begin your letter with "Dear Louis".

Part 2:

"Advances in technology have improved our lifestyle."

To what extent do you agree or disagree with the statement above? Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience. You should write an essay of between 200-300 words.

THIS IS THE END OF THE TEST.