

<u>Điểm bài thi</u>	<u>Họ, tên và chữ ký 2 giám khảo</u>	<u>SỐ PHÁCH</u>
Bảng số:	Giám khảo 1:	
Bảng chữ:	Giám khảo 2:	

PART A. LISTENING (2.5 points)

Hướng dẫn phần thi nghe hiểu:

- Nội dung phần nghe gồm 04 phần, thí sinh được nghe 2 lần, đĩa CD tự chạy 2 lần.
- Mở đầu và kết thúc phần nghe có tín hiệu nhạc.
- Hướng dẫn làm bài chi tiết cho thí sinh (bằng Tiếng Anh) đã có trong bài nghe.

I. You will hear a conversation about a part-time society. Complete the notes below. Write ONE WORD AND/OR A NUMBER for each answer. (1.0p)

Notes on a Part-time Society

Example

Name of society: Leighton Society

Location: 1. _____ house

Want: 2. _____ actors and singers (no experience required)

Transportation: 3. _____ services (need someone who is able to drive)

Meeting time: 6:00-8:00pm every 4. _____

Close time: during 5. _____

Membership fee (including dinner)

- £40 for employed members (under 30 years of age)

- 6. £ _____ for employed members (30-60 years of age)

- £25 for 7. _____ or unemployed members (over 60 years of age)

Minimum joining age

- 8. _____

Most members are

- friendly.

- fond of culture and music.

- modern authors looking for new 9. _____ to write about in their books.

Charity

The children's 10. _____ will get the money raised by the annual dinner.

II. You will hear part of a radio about how to choose houseplants. Decide whether the following statements are True (T) or False (F). Write T or F in the corresponding numbered boxes. (0.5p)

Statements	True	False
1. You must make sure there is enough sunlight on the location where you put a plant.		
2. Plants which are in poor condition are not trustworthy.		
3. A well-established mature plant can adjust to a new environment as well as a young one.		
4. Do not buy plants that have just been put in pots.		
5. Just looking under the leaves and leaf joints can not detect insects and diseases.		

III. You will hear an interview about free-time activities. Circle the correct answer A, B or C. (0.5p)

- How much free time does the candidate have at the moment?
 A. quite a lot B. not very much C. almost none
- Where does the candidate do his hobby?
 A. on a beach B. on the sea C. on any type of flat land
- Why does the candidate think it's an exciting sport?
 A. It's very interesting preparing the equipment.
 B. The vehicles move very fast.
 C. It can be dangerous.
- When does the candidate do this sport?
 A. all year round B. about half the year C. only in the middle of summer
- Why does the candidate say he enjoys his free time more now than when he was a child?
 A. He didn't have any interesting hobbies when he was a child.
 B. He didn't have much free time when he was a child.
 C. He used to find his hobby frightening.

IV. You will hear part of a talk about the bus tours in Pacton-on-Sea. Answer the following questions. Write NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS for each answer. (0.5p)

- What do you need to buy a ticket for £10?

- How long does the bus tour last in total?

- What place can you enter with the bus ticket?

- What does the tourist office record for the bus tour?

- What must you bring when you book online?

PART B. GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY (2.5 points)

I. Circle the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the best answer to each of the following sentences. (1.0p)

- Mr. Batt, accompanied with his assistants, _____ the project ahead of schedule.
 A. was completed B. were completing
 C. has completed D. have completed
- I think you should book a jazz band for your birthday party, _____?
 A. do I B. don't I C. should you D. shouldn't you
- Eddie objected to Martin _____ credit for his project.
 A. taking B. to take C. to be taking D. to have taken

4. After having used the new technique, the factory produced_____ cars in 2014 as the year before.
A. as twice many **B.** as many twice **C.** twice many as **D.** twice as many
5. The museum's exhibit was praised for its_____, with every artifact verified to reflect the region's true history.
A. authenticity **B.** honesty **C.** truthfulness **D.** validity
6. From the upset tone of his voice, I_____ that he was not pleased with the decision.
A. gathered **B.** collected **C.** justified **D.** analyzed
7. Some consequences of global warming are already apparent,_____ is extreme weather.
A. one which **B.** one of which **C.** which one **D.** which one of
8. My dad can't sing very well and_____.
A. nor me **B.** me too **C.** neither can't I **D.** neither can I
9. She was desirous_____ exploring new opportunities to advance her career.
A. of **B.** with **C.** about **D.** over
10. It suddenly_____ her mind that she had promised to go out with someone else.
A. dawned **B.** hit **C.** crossed **D.** touched
11. Having been served dinner,_____.
A. the problem was discussed by the members of the committee.
B. the committee members discussed the problem.
C. it was discussed by the committee members the problem.
D. a discussion of the problem was made by the members of the committee.
12. If I_____ the homework last night, I_____ bonus today.
A. had done/would get **B.** had done/will have got
C. done/would get **D.** does/will get
13. Paul is a very_____ character, he is never relaxed with strangers.
A. self-conscious **B.** self-satisfied **C.** self-directed **D.** self-confident
14. The new sports_____ includes a gym, swimming pool, and outdoor courts for tennis and basketball.
A. facility **B.** equipment **C.** commodity **D.** infrastructure
15. There was no one downstairs, so the woman turned off the lights and decided that she_____ things.
A. must have imagined **B.** can't have imagined
C. should have imagined **D.** needn't have imagined
16. Everyone can join our club,_____ age and sex.
A. in place of **B.** regardless of **C.** in case of **D.** instead of
17. Her note was so messy that the writing became completely_____.
A. illiterate **B.** illegal **C.** illegible **D.** illicit
18. Michael is a competent worker but he has a very short attention_____.
A. span **B.** limit **C.** time **D.** duration
19. _____ and finish the project, even if it's challenging.
A. Bite the bullet **B.** Kick the bucket **C.** Spill the beans **D.** Call the tune
20. Circle the letter **A, B, C** or **D** to indicate the best arrangement of utterances to make a meaningful exchange in the following question.
- a. Long: Really? What things did you do to improve your English outside class?
b. Long: How do you feel about your level of English now?
c. Long: Minh, would you mind sharing with us your experience of learning English?
d. Minh: I can speak English comfortably in almost any situation.
e. Minh: Not at all.
f. Minh: I often listened to CDs and imitated the pronunciation.
- A.** b-d-a-e-c-f **B.** b-d-a-f-c-e **C.** c-e-a-d-b-f **D.** c-e-b-d-a-f

II. Give the correct form of the words in the brackets. Write your answers in the blanks. (0.5p)

The Warrumbungle National Park

The Warrumbungle National Park is steadily increasing in popularity with visitors to Australia. Walking, camping and rock climbing are the favourite leisure-time occupations in this area, but the landscape and wildlife, which are **(1. ordinary)**_____ varied, also attract photographers and naturalists throughout the different seasons of the year. Visitors share the park with hundreds of native animals, such as kangaroos and koalas. The wonderful **(2. scene)**_____ in Warrumbungle National Park is the result of powerful volcanic activity over a massive area. This produced the many **(3. spectacle)**_____ rock formations and numerous lakes visible today. It also created the rich soil which enables the abundant vegetation to grow and flourish.

Walking tracks in the park are clearly marked, and visitors are encouraged to keep to these. Many of the walks can be done by children and some are suitable for pushchairs and wheelchairs. A relatively easy, but highly **(4. reward)**_____ walk is the 5-kilometre trek up to Beloungery Split Rock. Here, visitors may be lucky enough to see eagles flying **(5. head)**_____. More energetic walkers can try the more demanding 15-kilometre walk to Camp Pincham. The view there is unforgettable, but it will take even the fittest walker four or five hours to get there.

(Adapted from *FCE*)

III. Fill in each space provided in each sentence below with the correct form of one phrasal verb given. Each phrasal verb can be used ONCE only. There are TWO EXTRA phrasal verbs. Write your answers in the blanks. (0.5p)

work out take on turn into come up drop in bring out pick up

- The exact questions she had prepared perfect answers for _____ in the exam.
- At the event, her speech _____ the crowd's enthusiasm, as she passionately discussed the upcoming project.
- The doctor advised me not _____ so much work in the future.
- Her son often _____ to see her in the hospital at least once a day.
- Janet _____ some Spanish when she was living in Mexico.

IV. Each sentence below contains ONE mistake. Underline the mistakes and correct them in the provided box as the example. (0.5p)

Sentences	Corrections
0. It takes <u>she</u> a lot of time to finish her homework today	<i>her</i>
1. Only those creatures with high developed, multilensed eyes have good color vision.	
2. A planet Neptune has two known satellites: one about the size of Earth's Moon, the other much smaller.	
3. Of the two lectures, the first was by far the better, partly because the person who delivered it had so a dynamic style.	
4. Although mostly all insects have six legs, an immature insect may not have any.	
5. Diamond itself is the only material hard enough to cut and polishes diamonds.	

PART C. READING (2.5 points)

I. Read the text and circle A, B, C or D that best fits each space. (1.0p)

Up until recently the British were not exactly keen on cycling. In fact, only a quarter of the twenty million bicycles in the country were thought to be in (1)_____ use. Over the last year, (2)_____, the number of cyclists in urban areas, particularly in London, has grown by 83 per cent. This has turned the capital into a cleaner, less noisy city (3)_____ to many others in Europe. How was this possible? It is all thanks to the National Cycle Network project which, in the last few years has managed to encourage many people to use their bicycles either to travel to work or for fun. Part of the project involved the improvement of existing pathways, whereas by the end of 2006 the Network had (4)_____ to 11,300 miles. Moreover, the (5)_____ in the streets, at railway and underground stations, in schools and in the workplace has contributed significantly to the rise in the number of cyclists. It is (6)_____ that nearly 75 per cent of the population live within two miles of a route and more cycling (7)_____ are made than ever before. The project has been funded (8)_____ by the National Lottery and it is expected that even more cycling routes will be developed by 2012, when the Olympics will take (9)_____. The aim is to create routes that will surround the main sites for the 2012 Games in London, whereas a new bridge for pedestrians and cyclists will (10)_____ Southwark and Canary Wharf.

(Adapted from *FCE*)

- | | | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. A. right | B. normal | C. regular | D. proper |
| 2. A. though | B. but | C. while | D. despite |
| 3. A. contrasted | B. related | C. compared | D. associated |
| 4. A. magnified | B. lengthened | C. expanded | D. broadened |
| 5. A. provision of bicycle parking | B. provision of parking bicycle | C. parking bicycle provision | D. parking provision of bicycle |
| 6. A. figured | B. counted | C. estimated | D. measured |
| 7. A. tours | B. trips | C. journeys | D. travels |
| 8. A. importantly | B. principally | C. immediately | D. suddenly |
| 9. A. place | B. space | C. position | D. part |
| 10. A. attach | B. bond | C. relate | D. connect |

II. Fill in each blank with ONE suitable word. Write the words in the spaces provided. (0.5p)

TRAVEL INSURANCE

When going on holiday, it is always a good idea to take (0) *out* travel insurance. This is just in (1)_____ something goes along the way. You could lose your luggage, you could be robbed, or even become ill and need expensive medical treatment. Without travel insurance you will not only have to pay for anything that goes wrong, but you will also have to sort everything out (2)_____. For millions of holiday makers, travel insurance is just a precaution that will help them have an enjoyable and worry-free holiday. But for some, travel insurance is a way of earning money by submitting false requests against insurance companies. For example, some people pretend that they have had expensive equipment stolen which in fact never even existed, and then claim large sums (3)_____ compensation. Such claims cost insurance companies a total of £50 million per year. (4)_____ recently there was no way of checking whether a claim was false or not. But the cheats' luck has run out. Thanks to a new computer system, companies are able to tell at a glance if someone has made a claim within the last three years. Honest travellers no (5)_____ have to pay through the nose for other people's dishonesty. So think twice before you file a fake report this summer. It's likely that you'll get caught.

(Adapted from *FCE*)

III. Read the following passage and circle the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the best answer to each of the questions. (0.5p)

The piano has always had a **preeminent** place in music in the United States. Because one can play on it several notes at once, it can be used in substitution for a band. This quality has attracted composers; there has been far more music written for piano, or the keyboards in general, than for any other instrument. And because a piano can, in effect, accompany **itself**, for a century it has been the basic instrument for the playing of popular music.

This was especially so during the decades around the turn of the century. In the years before the first World War (1914-1918), most families in the United States felt it important to own a piano, no matter how poor they were. People who could play the piano were welcome visitors and were generally cajoled into playing the latest popular tunes.

[I] But it was not just in the home that the piano flourished. [II] The piano, thus, was central to the social lives of people in the United States. [III] In the period between the Civil War (1861-1865) and the first World War, there grew up a considerable industry devoted to it: the popular music business, a huge trade in instructional schools and mail order lessons, and, of course, the selling of pianos themselves. [IV]

Inevitably a large corps of virtuoso professional piano players developed. These “professors” or “ivory ticklers” were not necessarily trained in the classical European tradition. Most, although not all, either were self-taught or studied with older ticklers who themselves had little experience with the classical tradition. Despite the lack of European-style training, many of these players possessed astonishing techniques that, if not well-suited to classical piano compositions, were exactly right for producing the showy effects with which these professors impressed audiences and competing pianists. Fast arpeggios, octave runs, and other great splashes up and down the keyboard were practiced endlessly.

These ticklers were the people who developed and popularized ragtime; it is no accident that the most popular music of the period was a piano form. And of course, when jazz **came into fashion**, they were caught up in this new music.

(Adapted from *TOELF*)

1. What does the passage mainly discuss?
 - A. The parts of a piano
 - B. Kinds of pianos
 - C. Composers of piano music
 - D. The popularity of the piano
2. The word “**preeminent**” is OPPOSITE in meaning to _____.
 - A. ordinary
 - B. surprising
 - C. miserable
 - D. special
3. The word “**itself**” refers to _____.
 - A. effect
 - B. music
 - C. piano
 - D. instrument
4. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage about the piano industry between 1861 and 1914?
 - A. Fewer pianos were built.
 - B. Many people wanted to learn how to play the piano.
 - C. Other forms of keyboard instruments were invented.
 - D. Large bands began to replace pianos in clubs and restaurants.
5. Where in paragraph 3 does the following sentence best fit?

It was the basic entertainment tool in cabarets, clubs, and restaurants, just as it is today.

 - A. [I]
 - B. [II]
 - C. [III]
 - D. [IV]
6. According to the passage, why were audiences amazed by the piano-playing of the ticklers mentioned in paragraph 4?

- A. They played without looking at music.
 - B. Their performances were very exciting.
 - C. They were younger than most pianists.
 - D. They were accompanied by a variety of other instruments.
7. Regarding “ivory ticklers”, which of the following is NOT mentioned in paragraph 4?
- A. They were trained in Europe.
 - B. Their piano performances appealed to audiences.
 - C. They usually received little formal training.
 - D. Their techniques were perfectly suited for producing showy effects.
8. The phrase “**came into fashion**” is CLOSEST in meaning to _____.
- A. gained popularity
 - B. lost interest
 - C. got stuck
 - D. remained unchanged
9. Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?
- A. Ticklers who were self-taught pianists with amazing techniques made ragtime popular.
 - B. There has been as much music written for piano as for other instruments.
 - C. Even as jazz became widespread, ticklers continued to regard the piano as the most important instrument in music.
 - D. Before the first World War, owning a piano was not considered essential by wealthy families in the United States.
10. In which paragraph does the writer mention the significant industry that developed around the piano in the United States?
- A. Paragraph 1
 - B. Paragraph 2
 - C. Paragraph 3
 - D. Paragraph 4

IV. Read the following passage and do the tasks that follow. (0.5p)

CLOSING THE GENDER GAP

Section A

The benefits of educating girls are enormous. By empowering women within their families and communities, education enables women to contribute more fully to the social and economic development of their societies. A girl’s education is also an investment in future generations; the more educated a mother is, the more likely are her children to be educated.

Section B

The educational level achieved by women has the most powerful influence on family size. The impact of education on family size is strongest and most consistent for women who have completed some secondary education. Educating girls is three times more likely than educating boys to lower family size. Education appears to affect family size in many ways. More educated women not only want fewer children than less educated ones, they are also more likely to marry and have children later, contributing to smaller family size.

Section C

Unfortunately, in many low-income countries, investment in education has not kept up with the rapidly increasing school-age population. Many developing countries cut social spending during the 1980s, putting more responsibility on families for financing education. Direct costs such as school fees, transportation, uniforms and books make it more difficult for poor families to educate all their children and parents in many countries give priority to sons.

Section D

Parents may see limited economic benefits in educating daughters. In many countries, girls are more likely than their brothers to be kept home to perform household chores, including caring for

younger children. For these and other reasons, including early marriage and pregnancy, dropout rates for girls also tend to be higher than those for boys. In some cultures, parents are reluctant to allow their daughters to travel long distances to school, to be taught by male teachers and to enroll in schools without separate activities for girls.

Section E

Efforts to increase female enrolment levels must recognize the complex factors limiting educational opportunities for girls, as well as their continued enrolment once within the school system. Building more schools is often important to expand educational opportunities for girls. But especially in poor countries, more efficient use of existing resources for education could make possible the enrolment of more girls.

Section F

Hiring more female teachers and providing separate facilities for girls can help to overcome cultural barriers. In some countries, financial assistance such as scholarships for girls has also proved successful in encouraging parents to keep their daughters in school. Flexible school schedules can help to accommodate girls who have to work at home.

Section G

Providing access to good quality family planning services remains the most effective way to lower population growth rates in developing countries. Average family size and child death rates are lowest, however, in countries that combine strong family planning and health programmes with high levels of education for women.

(Adapted from *IELTS*)

The reading passage *Closing the Gender Gap* has 7 sections A-G. Choose the most suitable heading for each section from the list of headings. On your answer sheet, write the appropriate numbers (I-VIII).

- I. How to get more girls into school
- II. Responsibility for educating parents
- III. Educational problems of girls
- IV. Now parents must pay
- V. Solving some other problems
- VI. Family planning plus schooling
- VII. Importance of female education
- VIII. Educating girls means smaller families

0. Example Paragraph A VII

- 1. Paragraph B _____
- 2. Paragraph C _____
- 3. Paragraph D _____
- 4. Paragraph E _____
- 5. Paragraph F _____

Read the passage *Closing the Gender Gap* and look at the following statements. 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.

- 6. The children of a more educated mother are likely to be more educated.
- 7. To control family size, it is as effective to educate boys as to educate girls.
- 8. More educated women tend to have just two children.

9. In many developing countries, families are made financially responsible for educating their children.
10. Parents may not think that it is economically beneficial to educate girls.

PART D. WRITING (2.5 points)

I. Rewrite each of the following sentences in such a way that it has the same meaning as the first sentence, using the cues at the beginning of each sentence. (0.5p)

0. Our summer holiday lasts three months.

→ We have **a three-month summer holiday**.

1. “You have done very well to pass your driving test so quickly, John” said Jane.

→ Jane congratulated _____.

2. The crowd became increasingly angry at the long delay.

→ The longer _____.

3. Our flight is likely to arrive in Paris on time.

→ The chances are that _____.

4. My parents think that I should go to university rather than find a job immediately.

→ My parents would prefer _____.

5. The young beautiful girl was arrested as soon as she committed a motoring offence.

→ No sooner _____.

II. Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given. You must use NO MORE THAN FIVE WORDS, including the word given. (0.5p)

0. I would rather not go out this afternoon. (**GOING**)

→ I don't feel **like going** out this afternoon.

1. You don't have to come and see the new house if you don't wish. (**OBLIGATION**)

→ You are _____ and see the new house if you don't wish.

2. When it comes to his political view, his comments are sometimes inappropriate. (**PALE**)

→ When it comes to his political view, his comments are sometimes _____.

3. Julia soon calmed down and explained her problem to her parents. (**PULLED**)

→ Julia soon _____ and explained her problem to her parents.

4. The boy was about to cry when he was scolded by his mother. (**POINT**)

→ The boy was _____ when he was scolded by his mother.

5. He didn't think much of the musical show yesterday. (**OPINION**)

→ He had _____ the musical show yesterday.

III. Write an essay on the following topic (1.5p)

It is claimed that students should not be given homework during holidays.

To what extent do you agree or disagree with this statement?

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience.

Your writing must be about 250 words.

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