

SECTION A: LISTENING (50 points)

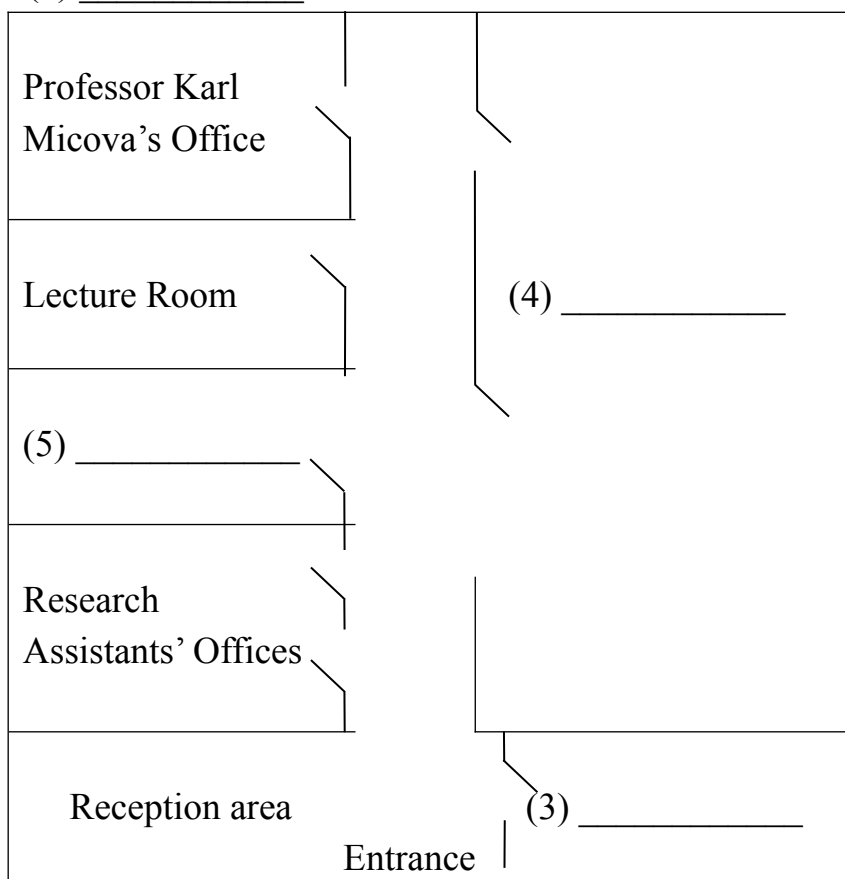
HƯỚNG DẪN PHẦN THI NGHE HIỂU

- Bài nghe gồm 4 phần; mỗi phần được nghe 2 lần, mỗi lần cách nhau 05 giây; mở đầu và kết thúc mỗi phần nghe có tín hiệu. Thí sinh có 20 giây để đọc câu hỏi ở mỗi phần và 30 giây để kiểm tra phần bài làm của mình sau mỗi phần nghe.
- Hết 4 phần nghe, thí sinh có 02 phút để xem và hoàn chỉnh bài trước khi có tín hiệu kết thúc bài nghe.
- Mọi hướng dẫn cho thí sinh (bằng tiếng Anh) đã có trong bài nghe.

Part 1. For questions 1-5, listen to the recording and complete the notes and diagram using *NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER* taken from the recording . Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided. (10 points)

Centre for Sustainable Energy

- part of the Department of (1) _____
- established in 1980
- about 30 staff and research students
- turnover of (2) _____



Your answers:

1.	2.
3.	4.
5.	

Part 2. For questions 6-10, listen to a piece of news about the universe. Decide whether the following statements are True (T) or False (F). Write the letter T or F in the corresponding numbered boxes provided. (10 points)

6. Scientists deliberately targeted a dark sky region to minimize interference from surrounding stellar light sources.
7. Holding a pen at arm's length approximates the angular size of the imaged region observed.
8. Because light speed is finite, observing distant galaxies allows scientists to look backward in time.
9. The Deep Field images confirm that all galaxies formed simultaneously shortly after the Big Bang event.
10. The universe appears heterogeneous since images from different sky regions display remarkably similar large-scale structures.

Your answers:

6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
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Part 3. For questions 11-15, listen to part of a radio interview in which a writer called Peter Dell is talking about the Brooklyn Bridge in New York. Choose the answer A, B, C or D which fits best according to what you hear. Write the letter A, B, C, or D in the corresponding numbered boxes provided. (10 points)

11. What always happens to Peter each time he arrives at the bridge?
 - A. He perceives things more lucidly.
 - B. He experiences a sense of loss.
 - C. He is reassured by something he looks at.
 - D. He feels a keen sense of danger.
12. What surprised Peter about the construction of the Brooklyn Bridge?
 - A. It was once the longest in the world.
 - B. Workmen died while they were working on it.
 - C. It was built from an innovative kind of stone.
 - D. The weight of the building was supported by timber.
13. According to Peter, how do most pedestrians today react to the Brooklyn Bridge?
 - A. They think it compares favourably with the skyscrapers.
 - B. They believe it is one of the most beautiful locations in New York.

- C. They experience the excitement of seeing something unusual.
 D. They feel almost as if they are walking on air.
14. What does Peter say about the crimes committed involving the Brooklyn Bridge?
 A. Some murders have taken place there.
 B. The wires on the bridge were sabotaged.
 C. There has been one minor explosion.
 D. Some confidence tricks were successful.
15. According to Peter, what special quality does the bridge have today?
 A. It is sheltered from the worst of the winter weather.
 B. It is possible to experience brief moments of silence there.
 C. It makes you feel as though you are never alone.
 D. Its height above the river makes you feel superior.

Your answers:

11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
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Part 4. For questions 16-25, listen to a report about the most colorful gemstones on Earth and complete the notes below. Write NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS in the corresponding numbered boxes provided. (20 points)

In November 1986, five Australian miners unearthed a fist-sized, record-breaking opal – later named the (16) _____ – after digging far deeper than their rivals. While spectacular, its true significance lies in the uniqueness shared by all opals, unlike other (17) _____ that often appear identical. This distinctiveness arises from the (18) _____, a shimmering, dazzling, dancing display of light produced by a (19) _____ of chemistry, geology, and optics.

Opals originate from water seeping through rock, carrying a (20) _____ – silicon dioxide – into cavities. As evaporation occurs, silica forms a gel in which spheres develop layer by layer into (21) _____. Over time, this hardens into a glass-like material with (22) _____. Most formations are irregular, yielding common opals with unremarkable exteriors, but precious opals possess highly ordered arrays.

Their vivid colors stem from a principle of (23) _____: light waves reflecting between layers may constructively interfere when the (24) _____ align, amplifying brightness, while misalignment cancels them out. Thus, light appears at most angles suffused, yet shifts dramatically with perspective. Variations in sphere size determine color, and intricate internal arrangements create patterns, including broad flash, pin-fire and the (25) _____.

Formed under exceptional conditions, mainly in Australia, the opal exemplifies how rarity, structure, and physics combine to produce nature's most extraordinary optical phenomena.

Your answers:

16.	17.
18.	19.
20.	21.
22.	23.
24.	25.

SECTION B: LEXICO-GRAMMAR (40 points)

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

26. He couldn't believe his eyes; in fact, he had to _____ himself to make sure he wasn't dreaming.

- A. snip B. prod C. pinch D. nip

27. They had a terrible row, all because Mike had got hold of the wrong end of the _____ when Sonia was explaining what had happened at the beach.

- A. line B. stick C. rope D. ruler

28. The _____ instructions confused even experienced employees, leading to significant delays in project completion.

- A. convoluted B. perverted C. contorted D. corrupted

29. From now on, I plan to _____ the line and do exactly what Gram tells me, to avoid getting in any more trouble.

- A. hand B. shoulder C. toe D. foot

30. The company doesn't have a graphics section and _____ out all its design work.

- A. farms B. sends C. tenders D. offers

31. He's a tough politician – he knows how to _____ the storm.

- A. ride out B. run down C. keep up D. push back

32. There is a great deal of pressure in the newspaper industry; editors might work a 12-hour day with no _____.

- A. come-down B. let-down C. let-up D. crack-down

33. The difference between your estimate and mine is just too small to mention. It makes no sense to _____ about it.

- A. chew the fat B. split hairs C. talk shop D. brave the elements

34. It was predicted that business would be destroyed and the town's economy would be in _____.

- A. fragments B. scraps C. segments D. tatters

35. I'm sorry to _____, but did you happen to mention the name "Fiona"?

- A. butt in B. clock up C. draw in D. carve up

36. The weekend is over, so tomorrow morning it's back to the _____.
 A. toil B. labor C. drudgery D. grind
37. A lot of people try to make use of _____ in the law to pay less tax.
 A. shortages B. clauses C. gaps D. loopholes
38. I didn't have time to organize my thoughts, so I just spoke _____.
 A. beyond the pale B. in deep water C. off the cuff D. on the hop
39. Although she had been told quite sternly to _____ herself together, she simply couldn't stop the tears from flowing.
 A. pull B. rein C. bring D. force
40. Many supporters of the actor did not _____ in belief despite criticism from the media and opponents.
 A. derided B. taunted C. faltered D. reneged
41. _____ with about fifteen times its weight in air does gasoline allow the carburettor to run smoothly.
 A. It is mixed B. Only when mixed
 C. Once mixed D. Hardly it mixes
42. _____ to be an announcement about the proposed building next month.
 A. It is expected B. The expectation is
 C. People expect D. There is expected
43. "We'll have to work round the clock to finish this report." – "Fine, but, _____, I refuse to work on it over the weekend."
 A. whatever it may be B. then so be it
 C. come what may D. if need be
44. You _____ a taxi from the station. It'll be quicker than me coming in to get you.
 A. should be to get B. would be getting
 C. can get as well D. might as well get
45. _____ Keith made in his attempt to catch the dog that he strained his back.
 A. Such a great effort B. Such was the effort
 C. So was the effort that D. So great effort

Your answers:

26.	27.	28.	29.	30.	31.	32.	33.	34.	35.
36.	37.	38.	39.	40.	41.	42.	43.	44.	45.

Part 2. For questions 46-55, write the correct form of each bracketed word in each sentence. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided. (10 points)

46. His outstanding performance in the role earned him (DESERVE) _____ positive reviews from both critics and audiences.

47. The storm raged (FEROCITY) _____, tearing roofs apart and flooding streets across the coastal village overnight.
48. In a rapidly evolving digital economy, (TECHNOLOGY) _____ is sometimes portrayed as the most competent form of leadership.
49. The intense volcanic heat (LIQUID) _____ the surrounding rocks, reshaping the entire landscape within hours dramatically.
50. The foundation is renowned for its (BENEVOLENCE) _____ initiatives, providing essential resources to disadvantaged communities across multiple regions.
51. Society sometimes labels unconventional individuals as social (FIT) _____, even when their differences are harmless.
52. Without reliable data, the researchers had to rely on (GUESS) _____ when estimating the population size.
53. Prosecutors argued that the (ACCOMPANY) _____ knowingly facilitated the crime, making her equally responsible under the law.
54. He stood (FAZE) _____ in the face of adversity, as though challenges only strengthened his resolve.
55. Having (CLIMATE) _____ to remote work, employees now value flexibility and improved work-life balance significantly.

Your answers:

46.	47.
48.	49.
50.	51.
52.	53.
54.	55.

Part 3. The passage below contains 05 grammatical mistakes. For questions 56-60, UNDELINE the mistakes and WRITE THEIR CORRECT FORMS in the numbered boxes provided. (10 points)

Nature's Clocks

Our biological clocks govern almost every aspect of our lives. Our sensitivity to stimuli varies over the course of the day, and our ability to perform certain functions is subject to fluctuations. Consequently, there is an optimum time for tasks such as making decisions: around the middle of the day. Anything that demands physical co-ordination, on the other hand, is best attempted in the early evening. What is more, there is a dramatic drop in performing if these activities are carried out at other times. The risk of accident in a factory, for example, is 20% higher during the night shift.

Primitive humans lived their life in tune with the daily cycle of light and dark. Today we firmly convince that we can impose schedules on our lives at will. Sooner or later, however,

we pay a price for ignoring our natural rhythms. A good example is jet lag, caused when we confuse our body's biological clocks by across several time zones. People suffering from jet lag can take several days to adjust to new time zones, and have a reduced ability to make decisions, are a worrying thought, as serious errors of judgement can be made. And this may be just the tip of the iceberg. An increasing number of people suffer from seasonal affective disorder (SAD), a form of depression that can be triggered by living in artificial conditions. SAD can be serious, and sufferers, may even need to take antidepressant drugs.

Your answers:

	Mistake	Correction
56.		
57.		
58.		
59.		
60.		

SECTION C: READING (60 points)

Part 1. *For questions 61-70, read the following passage and decide which option (A, B, C, or D) best fits each gap. Write your answers in corresponding numbered boxes provided. (10 points)*

Piracy

Piracy was not invented by men like Blackbeard and ‘Black Bart’ Roberts. It has been (61) _____ since man first took to the sea, a maritime (62) _____ that appeared in historical records since before the building of the Egyptian pyramids. The Mediterranean, otherwise known as the “(63) _____ of civilization”, was also a pirate hot spot, which we know because the Ancient Egyptians (64) _____ the time to describe the attacks and their (65) _____. As in any period, piracy in the ancient world flourished when there was a lack of central control, and in areas beyond the (66) _____ of major powers such as the Egyptians, the Assyrians, or the Mycenaean Greeks. The first known pirate group was the Lukkans, a group of sea raiders based on the south-eastern coast of Asia Minor. They first appeared in the 14th century BC, when Egyptian (67) _____ recorded that they raided Cyprus, although there are suggestions that their piratical activities started earlier. By the 13th century BC, they had become a major thorn in the (68) _____ of Egyptians, and had allied themselves to the Hittite Empire, which offered protection in exchange for naval power. A century later the Lukkans (69) _____ from the historic records, a disappearance that was probably linked to the emergence of a new maritime threat. It is highly likely that the pirates were simply (70) _____ into a collection of maritime nomads and raiders known as the ‘sea people’.

61. A. around B. there C. about D. so

62. A. scourer B. scout C. scouser D. scourge
 63. A. cradle B. cot C. crib D. hamper
 64. A. passed B. made C. took D. set
 65. A. interloper B. perpetrators C. imposters D. hypocrite
 66. A. limits B. reach C. approach D. frontier
 67. A. scribes B. scripters C. reporters D. playwrights
 68. A. neck B. back C. head D. side
 69. A. dumped B. ceased C. impeded D. dropped
 70. A. accommodated B. conformed C. assimilated D. adapted

Your answers:

61.	62.	63.	64.	65.	66.	67.	68.	69.	70.
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Part 2. For questions 71-80, read the passage and fill in each of the blanks with ONE suitable word. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided. (10 points)

Throughout history people of all cultures have (71) _____ to their dreams as a means of finding solutions to problems or answers to specific questions. Nowadays, it may seem to be a forgotten art, but controlled dreaming is increasingly being advocated as a means of tapping (72) _____ the causes of deep-rooted problems. The procedure, known as “incubating a dream”, is not difficult and almost anyone can develop the habit of focusing on a specific question before (73) _____ off, in the hope that the subconscious will provide enlightenment. Answers may come in the (74) _____ of symbols or events and may not be immediately obvious, but with guidance and practice, almost anyone can do it.

Many dream enthusiasts have gone a step (75) _____ and perfected a technique known as ‘lucid dreaming’. This (76) _____ training your mind to stay awake while dreaming in order to coherently experience the dream and even control it. Most of us are familiar with the dream where we know we are dreaming, but being able to do it at (77) _____ and having the capacity to influence events in the dream is a subtle art. This technique has been shown to be a useful way of facing up to one’s fears, insecurities, doubts or negative emotions. Conversely, lucid dreaming can be a (78) _____ of wish fulfilment, opening up unlimited avenues (79) _____ the imagination, empowering the dreamer in a way that can be carried over into waking life as an additional (80) _____ to one’s self-esteem or feelings of well-being.

Your answers:

71.	72.	73.	74.	75.
76.	77.	78.	79.	80.

Part 3. For questions 81-90, read the following passage and choose the best answer A, B, C or D to each of the following questions. Write your answers in corresponding numbered boxes provided. (15 points)

Getting A Life – The State of Biography Today

During a decade in which the British publishing industry was finally obliged to make watchful friends with business, biography has line-managed the **cultural transition** beautifully. The best biographies still brim with scholarship but they also sell in their thousands. Readers – ordinary ones with birthday presents to get, book vouchers to spend and rainy holidays to fill – love buying books about the life and times of their favourite people. Every year before Christmas, a lorry load of brick-thick biographies appears on the suggestion table in bookshops.

That biography has done so well is thanks to fiction's vacation of middle-ground, that place where authorial and readerly desire just about match. Novels in the last ten years, unable to claim the attention of the common reader, have dispersed across several registers, with the high ground still occupied by those literary novels which continue to play the post-modern concerns about the narrator's impotence, the narrator's fibs and the hero's failure to actually exist.

Biography, by contrast, has until recently shown no such unsettling humility. At its heart lies the biological plot, the birth-to-death arc with triumphs and children, perhaps a middle-aged slump or late-flowering dotted along the way. Pages of footnotes peg this central story, this actual life, into a solid, teeming context. Here was a man or woman who wrote letters, had friends, ate breakfast and smelt a certain way. The process of being written about rematerializes the subject on the page. Writing a life becomes a way of reaffirming that life itself endures.

Until now, that is. Recently biography has started to display all the quivering self-scrutiny which changed the face of fiction twenty years ago. Exhaustion now characterizes the genre. All the great lives have been done. But there are ways of proceeding. Ian Hamilton was the pioneer who failed to find J.D. Salinger. Five years later, Janet Malcolm's study of Sylvia Plath, *The Silent Woman*, brilliantly exposed the way in which academics and biographers stalk and hunt one another around the globe in a bid to possess and devour their subject.

The latest in this transition of books about writing - or not writing - biography is Geoff Dyer's *Out of Sheer Rage*, in which he plots his failure to get started on a study of D.H. Lawrence. Dyer describes every delaying trick familiar to biographers: lugging heavy editions of letters on holiday and then not bothering to unpack; having a motorcycle accident (an extreme **prevarication**, but preferable to staring at a blank screen); and finally forcing himself to re-read the subject's novels without any pleasure. "Footstepping" is the new word to describe this approach; "lifewriting" has become the favoured term on university courses.

In the wrong hands, it can become “so-whatish”. Writers less accomplished than Dyer, Hamilton or Malcolm could be accused of annexing some of their subjects’ clout to get mediocre work into print.

The second approach is to write a **partial biography**, to take a moment or a strand in the subject’s life and follow it through without any claims for completeness. This year Ian Hamilton entered the biographical arena again with a slim, sharp examination of why Matthew Arnold stopped writing good poetry once he took up his job as a school inspector. Earlier, Lyndall Gordon’s *A Private Life of Henry James* tracked the great man through his odd relationship with two of his female muses. Far from claiming to displace Leon Edel’s “definitive” biography of James, Gordon’s book hovered over it, reconfiguring the material into a new and crisper pattern.

The final tack is to move away from a single life altogether, and look at the places where it encounters other events. [I] Dava Sobel’s best-selling *Longitude* puts a cultural puzzle at the heart of her story and reads human lives against it. [II] Sebastian Jünger’s *The Perfect Storm*, meanwhile, makes the weather its subject, placing the seamen who encounter it into second place. [III] No longer able to demonstrate a human life shaping its destiny, biographers have been obliged to subordinate their subjects to an increasingly detailed context. [IV]

Biography will survive its jitters, but it will emerge looking and sounding different. Instead of the huge door-stops of the early 1990s, which claimed to be “definitive” while actually being indiscriminating, we will see a series of pared-down, sharpened up “studies”. **Instead of speaking in a booming, pedagogic voice, the new biography will ask the reader to decide.** Consuming this new biography may not be such a cosy experience, but it will bring us closer than ever to the real feeling of being alive.

81. What is the “**cultural transition**” referred to?

- A. the scholarship exemplified in the best biographies
- B. the change in taste among ordinary readers
- C. the rising importance of sales figures in publishing
- D. the range of books available for purchase

82. In paragraph 2, what explanation is given for the current interest in biography?

- A. the range of subject matter in novels
- B. the failure of fiction to appeal to the average reader
- C. the choice of unsuitable main characters in novels
- D. the lack of skill of certain novelists

83. What contrast does the writer draw between literary novels and biography?

- A. Biography has dealt with more straightforward issues.
- B. Literary novels have presented a different type of truth.
- C. Biography has described a longer period in a person’s life.

- D. Literary novels have been written in a more universal style.
84. In describing the work of Dyer, the writer
- A. underestimates his difficulties.
 - B. makes fun of his efforts.
 - C. acknowledges his experience.
 - D. is inspired by his achievements.
85. The word “**prevarication**” in paragraph 5 is CLOSEST in meaning to _____.
- A. deliberate delay or evasion of responsibility
 - B. careful preparation for intellectual work
 - C. honest admission of personal limitations
 - D. sudden interruption caused by external factors
86. What is the writer’s opinion of “**partial biography**”?
- A. It can provide new insights.
 - B. It tends to remain inconclusive.
 - C. It works when the subject is sufficiently interesting.
 - D. It can detract from fuller studies.
87. What trend is exemplified by *Longitude* and *The Perfect Storm*?
- A. the fact that readers like complex puzzles
 - B. the lack of interest generated by single lives
 - C. the continuing sympathy towards human struggle
 - D. the need to take account of the wider environment
88. Where in the passage does the following sentence best fit?
- “This shift reflects a growing unease with the assumption that a single narrative can fully capture the complexity of a human life.”**
- A. [I] B. [II] C. [III] D. [IV]
89. Considering the future of biography, the writer anticipates
- A. a decline in the standard of biographical investigation.
 - B. a greater challenge to the reading public.
 - C. an improvement in the tone adopted by biographers
 - D. the growth of a new readership for biography.
90. Which of the following best paraphrases the underlined sentence in paragraph 8?
- “Instead of speaking in a booming, pedagogic voice, the new biography will ask the reader to decide.”**
- A. Modern biographies abandon authoritative instruction and instead encourage readers to form their own interpretations.
 - B. Contemporary biographers aim to educate readers more effectively by simplifying complex historical narratives.
 - C. New forms of biography adopt a louder and more confident tone to assert their version

of truth.

D. Biographers increasingly rely on readers' prior knowledge rather than providing sufficient contextual guidance.

Your answers:

81.	82.	83.	84.	85.	86.	87.	88.	89.	90.
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Part 4. For questions 91-100, read the passage and do the following tasks. (15 points)

William Henry Perkin

The man who invented synthetic dyes

William Henry Perkin was born on March 12, 1838, in London, England. As a boy, Perkin's curiosity prompted early interests in the arts, sciences, photography, and engineering. But it was a chance stumbling upon a run-down, yet functional, laboratory in his late grandfather's home that solidified the young man's enthusiasm for chemistry.

As a student at the City of London School, Perkin became immersed in the study of chemistry. His talent and devotion to the subject were perceived by his teacher, Thomas Hall, who encouraged him to attend a series of lectures given by the eminent scientist Michael Faraday at the Royal Institution. Those speeches fired the young chemist's enthusiasm further, and he later went on to attend the Royal College of Chemistry, which he succeeded in entering in 1853, at the age of 15.

At the time of Perkin's enrolment, the Royal College of Chemistry was headed by the noted German chemist August Wilhelm Hofmann. Perkin's scientific gifts soon caught Hofmann's attention and, within two years, he became Hofmann's youngest assistant. Not long after that, Perkin made the scientific breakthrough that would bring him both fame and fortune.

At the time, quinine was the only viable medical treatment for malaria. The drug is derived from the bark of the cinchona tree, native to South America, and by 1856 demand for the drug was surpassing the available supply. Thus, when Hofmann made some passing comments about the desirability of a synthetic substitute for quinine, it was unsurprising that his star pupil was moved to take up the challenge.

During his vacation in 1856, Perkin spent his time in the laboratory on the top floor of his family's house. He was attempting to manufacture quinine from aniline, an inexpensive and readily available coal tar waste product. Despite his best efforts, however, he did not end up with quinine. Instead, he produced a mysterious dark sludge. Luckily, Perkin's scientific training and nature prompted him to investigate the substance further. Incorporating potassium dichromate and alcohol into the aniline at various stages of the experimental process, he finally produced a deep purple solution. And, proving the truth of the famous scientist Louis Pasteur's words "chance favours only the prepared mind", Perkin saw the potential of his unexpected find.

Historically, textile dyes were made from such natural sources as plants and animal excretions. Some of these, such as the glandular mucus of snails, were difficult to obtain and outrageously expensive. Indeed, the purple colour extracted from a snail was once so costly that in society at the time only the rich could afford it. Further, natural dyes tended to be muddy in hue and fade quickly. It was against this backdrop that Perkin's discovery was made.

Perkin quickly grasped that his purple solution could be used to colour fabric, thus making it the world's first synthetic dye. Realising the importance of this breakthrough, he lost no time in patenting it. But perhaps the most fascinating of all Perkin's reactions to his find was his nearly instant recognition that the new dye had commercial possibilities.

Perkin originally named his dye Tyrian Purple, but it later became commonly known as mauve (from the French for the plant used to make the colour violet). He asked advice of Scottish dye works owner Robert Pullar, who assured him that manufacturing the dye would be well worth it if the colour remained fast (i.e. would not fade) and the cost was relatively low. So, over the fierce objections of his mentor Hofmann, he left college to give birth to the modern chemical industry.

With the help of his father and brother, Perkin set up a factory not far from London. Utilising the cheap and plentiful coal tar that was an almost unlimited by product of London's gas street lighting, the dye works began producing the world's first synthetically dyed material in 1857. The company received a commercial boost from the Empress Eugénie of France, when she decided the new colour flattered her. Very soon, mauve was the necessary shade for all the fashionable ladies in that country. Not to be outdone, England's Queen Victoria also appeared in public wearing a mauve gown, thus making it all the rage in England as well. The dye was bold and fast, and the public clamoured for more. Perkin went back to the drawing board.

Although Perkin's fame was achieved and fortune assured by his first discovery, the chemist continued his research. Among other dyes he developed and introduced were aniline red (1859) and aniline black (1863) and, in the late 1860s, Perkin's green. It is important to note that Perkin's synthetic dye discoveries had outcomes far beyond the merely decorative. The dyes also became vital to medical research in many ways. For instance, they were used to stain previously invisible microbes and bacteria, allowing researchers to identify such bacilli as tuberculosis, cholera, and anthrax. Artificial dyes continue to play a crucial role today. And, in what would have been particularly pleasing to Perkin, their current use is in the search for a vaccine against malaria.

Question 91-96: Do the following statements agree with the information given in the passage. In the numbered boxes provided, write

<i>TRUE</i>	<i>if the statement is true according to the passage</i>
<i>FALSE</i>	<i>if the statement is false according to the passage</i>

NOT GIVEN if the information is not given in the passage

91. Michael Faraday suggested Perkin should enrol in the Royal College of Chemistry.
92. Perkin employed August Wilhelm Hofmann as his assistant.
93. Perkin was still young when he made the discovery that made him rich and famous.
94. The trees from which quinine is derived grow only in South America.
95. Perkin hoped to manufacture a drug from a coal tar waste product.
96. Perkin was inspired by the discoveries of the famous scientist Louis Pasteur.

Questions 97-100: Answer the questions below. Choose NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS from the passage for each answer. Write your answers in the numbered boxes provided.

97. Before Perkin's discovery, with what group in society was the colour purple associated?
98. What potential did Perkin immediately understand that his new dye had?
99. What was the name finally used to refer to the first colour Perkin invented?
100. What was the name of the person Perkin consulted before setting up his own dye works?

Your answers:

91.	92.	93.	94.	95.
96.	97.	98.	99.	100.

Part 5. For questions 101-110, read the following article about great tennis players and choose from the people (A-D). The people may be chosen more than once. Write your answers in corresponding numbered boxes provided. (10 points)

Four Amazing Tennis Players!

A ROGER FEDERER

Roger Federer is the man who, on paper at least, is the undisputed greatest of them all. He has smashed virtually every record in existence and amassed an incredible seventeen Grand Slam titles, a full three more than his nearest rival, Pete Sampras. Now 30, he has had a pretty barren spell by his lofty standards of late, but did manage to break a two-year major-title drought at Wimbledon, in 2012, beating Andy Murray in the final. On the strength of his record, he could be regarded as the greatest player by some margin, but, title tally aside, there are other things to consider here, such as the fact that his rise to prominence coincided with a time of transition in the sport when the existing powers – Sampras, Agassi etc. – were on the wane and ready to pass on the baton to a new generation. Federer was a very willing recipient of course, but, truth told, he beat a lot of second-rate players and players past their prime in the process of amassing over half his total haul of slams in those early years. But, with the emergence of Nadal, that would all change.

B RAFAEL NADAL

Nadal, like most Spaniards, grew up playing on the ubiquitous clay, so it is hardly surprising that his style of play is best-suited to the surface, nor that he favored the red soil in those early days and produced his best performances on it, while, at the same time, struggling initially to make any real impact on grass or hard courts.

Nadal exhibited a level of humility and determination rare in this sport of egos, and set about reinventing himself as an all-rounder. And what a transformation it proved to be, one which must surely have surpassed the expectations of even his most optimistic and faithful supporters, for adapt his game he did, and so successfully that, by 2008, he was ready to do the unthinkable, beating a peak-of-his-powers Federer on his favorite surface (grass) in a Wimbledon final lauded as the greatest tennis match of all time, sending shockwaves through the sport. Nadal went on to dominate men's tennis and his arch rival for the best part of the next three years. The world of tennis was suddenly forced into a swift rethink; papers stats were brushed aside as it was soon clear that while no one could compete with Federer in the talent stakes, Nadal had shown himself to be a superior match player and fighter.

Still a young man, he could potentially even surpass Federer's achievements on paper, but it remains to be seen if his career can have the longevity of the Fed's, so demanding is his style of play on the body. And shock early-round losses at both the 2011 and 2012 Wimbledon championships remain serious blots on an otherwise stellar career to date.

C NOVAK DJOKOVIC

And so we come to the Serb, a player who, it seemed, was destined to play second fiddle to Nadal and Federer's stars. For him, 2011 was a watershed year, and his performances and the manner of his victories were so utterly emphatic that he was instantly catapulted right to the top of the game, prevailing over the once invincible Nadal in three consecutive slam finals. Tennis now had a new number one, and Djokovic had prised the title of the most consistent, hard-hitting, counter-attacking player on the circuit away from the Spaniard with shocking ease. 2012 also started well for the new poster boy of tennis, but Djokovic's level has since dropped enough to have enabled Nadal to enjoy success over him in their more recent slam-final tussles. His tally of six major titles is not to be sniffed at, but the Serb has much yet to prove if he is to one day be considered the very best.

D ANDY MURRAY

By comparison to the achievements of the players already profiled, Murray's record looks pretty ordinary indeed. And yet, were it not for the fact that he has had the misfortune of playing the game at the same time as arguably the three greatest sportsmen to have ever graced tennis, this talented all-rounder would already have amassed a considerable haul of major titles of his own. In consider this, unlike his three rivals, who faced debutants when winning their first slam finals, Murray has had no such luck, and, in fact, on every occasion he has made it to the last two, has faced the daunting prospect of having to overcome one of

the aforementioned trio. He has also had the weight of expectation of an entire nation on his shoulders, and wide though they are, this must surely have been a terrible cross for him to bear. But, at long last, the monkey is off his back. Andy Murray bounced back like a Trojan from his loss to Federer in the 2012 Wimbledon final, claiming Olympic gold and his first Grand Slam the same year. The ghost of his near-miss at Wimbledon was also banished in 2013, when, somehow, amid a nation's furore, he kept a cool head and gave what must go down as one of the greatest performances by any athlete in history to beat Federer in three straight sets to claim the holy grail of tennis. He may never reach the heights of success of his great rivals, but this brave Scot has already made his mark on tennis history, and there will, no doubt, be more slams to come.

To which person does each statement relate?

101. He was determined to make a transition that required him to come out of his comfort zone and alter his style of play.

102. He held his nerve under a huge amount of external pressure to come back from a serious setback and win a major title at the second time of asking.

103. Despite enjoying a hot streak of form during which he landed some major titles, he has yet to convince the tennis world of the exact extent of his greatness.

104. He pushes himself physically to such a degree that his career may be cut short.

105. He took excellent advantage of a temporary lack of depth in his sport.

106. He was faced with the task of having to try to overcome already seasoned champions in title matches in his efforts to claim a first Grand Slam.

107. Although he has since bested a player who comprehensively outplayed him for a spell, early exits from a major tournament have tarnished his reputation.

108. Despite the fact that he will probably never amass as many major titles as any of his rivals, one stunning display in a slam final will be forever remembered.

109. He endured an unusually long period out of the major-title winner's enclosure at one point in his career.

110. He dominated a rival for a season only to later taste defeat in a title-decider at the hands of the same player.

Your answers:

101.	102.	103.	104.	105.	106.	107.	108.	109.	110.
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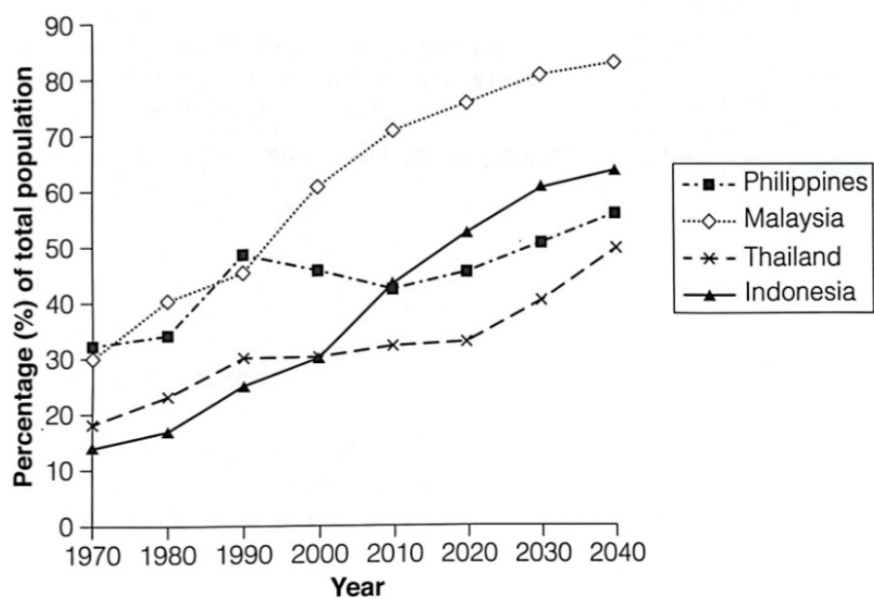
SECTION D: WRITING (50 points)

Part 1. *The graph below gives information about the percentage of the population in four Asian countries living in cities from 1970 to 2020, with predictions for 2023 and 2040.*

Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

Write at least 150 words. (20 points)

Percentage of the population living in cities



Part 2. Write an essay of about 250 words to express your opinion on the following topic.

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience. (30 points)

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