

SECTION A. LISTENING (50 pts)

Part 1: For questions 1-5, listen to the news about Britain. Then, decide whether the following sentences are True (T) or False (F) according to what you hear. Write your answers in the box provided. (10 pts)

1. Keira Knightley and Princess Diana share a distant ancestor.
2. The film is set in the 1700s.
3. In the film Keira Knightley plays the mistress of an aristocrat.
4. Keira Knightley was 23 when Princess Diana died.
5. In the 18th Century divorce was seen as an acceptable action by most people.

Your answers

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
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Part 2: You will hear a lecture about “Underwater living”. Listen and answer the questions 6-10, using NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS AND/ OR A NUMBER for each answer. (10 pts)

“Underwater living”

6. How long did the scientists spend under the waves?

7. What answer did Rob choose?

8. What's the name of the laboratory?

9. Where's the laboratory situated?

10. What is the world record for holding breath underwater?

Your answers

6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
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Task 3: For questions, 11-15, listen to a psychologist being interviewed about friendship, and choose the answer (A, B, C, or D) which fits best according to what you hear. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided. (10 pts)

11. From three to five years old, children _____
A. are happy to play alone. B. prefer to be with their family.
C. have rather selfish relationships. D. have little idea of ownership.
12. From age five to eight or ten, children _____
A. change their friends more often. B. decide who they want to be friends with.
C. admire people who don't keep to rules. D. learn to be tolerant of their friends.
13. According to Sarah Browns, adolescents _____
A. may be closer to their friends than to their parents.
B. develop an interest in friends of the opposite sex.
C. choose friends with similar personalities to themselves.
D. want friends who are dependable.
14. Young married people _____
A. tend to focus on their children. B. often lose touch with their friends.
C. make close friends less easily. D. have fewer friends than single people.
15. In middle or old age people generally prefer _____

- A. to stay in touch with old friends. B. to see younger friends more often.
C. to have friends who live nearby. D. to spend more time with their friends

Your answers:

11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
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Task 4: For questions, 16-25, listen to a part of a radio program in which food historian Andrew Dalford talks about pepper, one of the most common spices and supply the blanks with the missing information. Write NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS/OR A NUMBER taken from the recording for each answer in the space provided. (20 pts)

Andrew Dalford's recently published a book about the history of spices which is entitled (16)_____

The colour of the pepper is related to the time when the (17) _____ takes place.

In the past, dishonest dealers would add cheaper plant materials such as (18)_____ and (19) _____ to sacks of pepper.

Andrew uses the term (20) _____ to describe the social importance of pepper throughout history.

Peppercorns could be used in financial transactions, like paying (21) _____ and clearing debts.

Together with (22) _____, pepper was regarded as a luxury item in the Roman Empire.

In medicine, both (23) _____ were used to treat certain conditions.

Made into an ointment, pepper was used to treat (24)_____ and relieve pain.

Pepper in solution or as a powder was used to keep (25) _____ away.

Your answers:

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

SECTION II. GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY (30 pts)

Part 1. Choose the answer A, B, C, or D that best completes each of the following sentences. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes. (15 pts)

26. _____ substantial evidence pointing to ancient civilizations beneath the ocean floor.

- A. There have been said B. There are said to be
C. It is said that D. It is said to be

27. With new investors on board, there's a _____ that the startup might recover.

- A. fighting chance B. slim margin C. vague hope D. distant shot

28. You shouldn't trust someone who constantly _____ others _____ in professional settings.

- A. mocks/over B. slags/off C. points/out D. shouts/at

29. She _____ her gaze when questioned about the leaked documents.

- A. converted B. averted C. diverted D. reverted

30. The company has expanded rapidly _____ strategic alliances with global players, aiming to cement its presence _____ the international scene.

- A. through/ on B. under/ through C. via/ across D. along/ by

31. The minister _____ signed the bill into law yesterday, but unexpected protests delayed the process.

- A. had to be B. should have been C. was to have D. supposed to have

32. Top negotiators must remain calm under pressure; being _____ only hampers their effectiveness.

- A. highly-strung B. highly valued C. highly skilled D. highly placed

33. After repeated delays and excuses, the director had no choice but to put his _____ down.

- A. mark B. word C. foot D. signature

34. "How was your job interview?" – "I stammered a bit, but luckily they didn't _____."

- A. it pick up B. pick out it C. pick up on it D. pick out of it

35. The election results aren't as cut and _____ as the early polls predicted.
 A. dried B. traced C. cast D. folded
36. If we keep delaying climate action, we will soon cross _____.
 A. the no-go zone B. the point of no return C. the far side D. the green edge
37. _____, these exposed manuscripts will deteriorate within weeks.
 A. Leaving untouched B. Left unprotected C. Having neglected D. Having laid bare
38. "You got the scholarship! That's amazing!"
 "_____, I'll have to move away from everything I know."
 A. That is B. All the same C. In turn D. However much
39. Being overlooked for promotion again was _____ for her morale.
 A. a real kick in the teeth B. a silver lining C. a shot in the foot D. a leap in the dark
40. The committee decided unanimously that _____.
 A. there be no further negotiations B. the negotiation should go
 C. to have ended negotiations D. negotiations might have ceased

Your answers:

26.	27.	28.	29.	30.	31.	32.	33.
34.	35.	36.	37.	38.	39.	40.	

Part 2. The sentences below contain mistakes. Identify them and write their correct forms in the space provided in the column. (5 pts)

41. After years of being estranged, the siblings were finally able to amend their broken relationship.
42. The reforms are designed to promote a fairer tax system and simplified procedures for small businesses.
43. Her explanation was unexpected vague, leaving the audience more confused than before the presentation.
44. The rationality behind his decision was never made entirely clear, leaving others to speculate about his true intentions and underlying motivations.
45. The discussion deviated off the main topic and became rather personal.

Your answers

No	Mistake	Correction
41.		
42.		
43.		
44.		
45.		

Part 3. Use the most suitable form of the words in brackets. (10 pts)

46. Despite his repeated failures, he remained _____ (SHAKE) optimistic about the future.
47. The book provides a deeply _____ (THINK) analysis of post-colonial identity in modern literature.
48. His _____ (LUST) pursuit of wealth blinded him to the needs of those around him.
49. The _____ (DISMISS) tone he used during the debate alienated even those who initially agreed with his position.
50. Her _____ (SPEAK) comments during the meeting demonstrated a complete lack of tact.
51. Scientists were alarmed by the rapid and apparently _____ (REVERSE) effects of climate change in the region.
52. In the face of _____ (MOUNT) public pressure, the minister finally resigned.

53. The film was visually stunning, but its plot was criticized for being overly _____ (**DERIVE**) and predictable.

54. His career was marked by moments of brilliance, but also by long periods of _____ (**PRODUCE**).

55. Her essay failed to _____ (**RIGOR**) address the key issues expected at this level of academic writing.

Your answers:

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

III. READING (60 pts)

Part 1. Read the text below and think of the word which best fits each gap. (10 pts)

THE SOLAR SYSTEM

The Solar System may be defined as consisting of all those objects that are governed by the Sun's gravitational (56)_____. Other effects arising (57)_____ the proximity of the Sun could equally (58)_____ be used as criteria, such as radiation pressure or interaction with the solar wind. (59)_____ any of these definitions the Solar System extends (60)_____ to a distance of about two light-years; the closest star, Proxima Centauri, (61)_____ lying at a distance of slightly more than four light-years. Our knowledge of this region of space certainly does not reach as far as this, (62)_____, because the most distant Solar-System objects that we know about, the comets, seem to originate at a distance of no more than 50,000 astronomical (63)_____, or less than a third of the total distance. (64)_____ for the other Solar-System bodies known to us, they lie at distances of less than a few hundred AU. Our study is therefore confined (65)_____ what is primarily the central region of the Solar System.

	61.
57.	62.
58.	63.
59.	64.
60.	65.

Part 2: Read the following passage and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes. (10 pts)

Shark myth busted

Sharks undeniably have a very bad (66) _____ thanks to sensationalized stories in film and the media; stories which cause them to be identified as dangerous, indiscriminate killers, prepared to hunt anything in sight. However, the reality could not be further removed from this misperception. Indeed, far from being the fearsome man eaters, they are frequently (67) _____ as, the reverse is more often true and sharks are generally victims of humanity. For instance, millions are killed annually for (68) _____ in soup, leading to depleting shark numbers worldwide.

So, whilst sharks are undeniably food for humans, the reverse is seldom true. Sharks do not prey on people per se, and the overwhelming majority of shark attacks are a case of mistaken (69) _____ (Surfers, for instance, look (70) _____ similar in profile to seals from the (71) _____ of the ocean, where sharks lie in (72) _____, which explains why they are often considered most at risk). Besides, the majority of shark species are incapable of tackling prey the size of humans and instead feed on small fish, or invertebrates such as squid or clams. Indeed, the impressive (73) _____ of shark species is reflected in the fact that there are also many filter feeders, which dine on microscopic sea life, such as plankton.

To put the figures in greater (74) _____ there are over one hundred million sharks killed by humans every year (75) _____ there are typically fewer than ten shark-related human fatalities.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|
| 66. A. misperception | B. disbelief | C. disillusion | D. misgiving |
| 67. A. evoked | B. depicted | C. related | D. associated |
| 68. A. addition | B. consumption | C. resumption | D. absorption |
| 69. A. recognition | B. character | C. identity | D. subject |
| 70. A. narrowly | B. scarcely | C. remarkably | D. commonly |
| 71. A. edges | B. shores | C. depths | D. verges |
| 72. A. wait | B. hide | C. cover | D. secret |
| 73. A. perversity | B. immensity | C. adversity | D. diversity |
| 74. A. setting | B. scene | C. comparison | D. context |
| 75. A. whilst | B. when | C. amidst | D. and |

66.	67.	68.	69.	70.
71.	72.	73.	74.	75.

Part 3. Read the following passage and choose the best answer (A, B, C or D) according to the text. (10 pts)

Mass culture

In recent decades, the development and spread of new information technologies such as satellite television have engendered many debates about the consequences of their use. One of the first writers to see the possibilities of these changes was the American writer Marshall McLuhan, who argued in the 1960's that communications technology would have two effects: first, it would create a global village where everyone and everything were accessible to the television camera and secondly, that it would become the case that 'the medium is the message', that is, how the message is transmitted would outgrow in importance what the message is.

Other theorists have gone further in arguing that the explosion of, and increasing dependence on, information technology have brought about profound changes in the way society is organised. Some, for example, believe that we can now describe a 'post- modern society', characterised partly by an information-based international division of labour that allows increasing freedom of movement. At the cultural level, distinctions between 'high' and 'low' culture have disappeared as new technology transmits across class boundaries, while stylistically, form has become more important than substance, and the ubiquity of television means that everything is seen in television codes. McLuhan's global television-led culture is now with us.

The accuracy of such a description, however, has been questioned. At one level, many people are reluctant to accept any argument that technology can lead to social and economic changes, arguing instead that the relationship is exactly the other way round. In other words, they are critical of any tendency to technological determinism. Furthermore, evidence can be cited that queries the notion that information technology has spread evenly throughout the world or even throughout Britain. This has been described as the uneven development of the information economy. Many areas of Great Britain, for example, are not yet equipped with the on-line communications systems necessary to receive technologies such as cable and interactive television, and the take-up of these technologies varies according to socio-economic factors. We are still a long way from the full-scale and comprehensive implementation of the information super-highway.

What does seem to be the case, however, is that the stereotypical image of the nuclear family sitting together in the front room cheerfully choosing their evening's viewing from a limited range of television stations is disappearing. This is partly due to the increased number of sets per household as well as the rapid growth in the number of channels, a development mirrored by the niche marketing of magazines to a multiplicity of interest groups. The amount of time spent watching television per head has stabilised in recent years to around 27 hours a week. Women watch on average four more hours of television per week than men and all statistics show a relationship between social class and viewing.

This is not to say that diversity and choice have necessarily been achieved. It remains the case that satellite television caters for mass-appeal interests such as music, sport, news, children's programmes and American films and light entertainment, ignoring many disadvantaged social groups. New media

technologies have not empowered people in the sense that there are increased numbers of community-based television networks. In Britain, it is no less valid today to describe a mass culture based on a centrally directed mass media.

Doubts have also been raised about the ability of satellite stations to succeed in creating a global television culture. Rupert Murdoch is widely known to own substantial parts of the global media industry. A few years ago, he added a controlling share of StarTV to his collection, meaning that he gained access to 2.5 billion people in 50 countries or forty percent of the world's television sets, in a region stretching from Jordan to Japan.

Capturing the market in India, however, and American mega-series such as Baywatch and L.A. Law, has not been as straightforward as first imagined. Cultural differences are complicated in a nation of 18 official languages and further compounded when you consider the staggering figure of 1,700 dialects. Hindi films transmitted by the state broadcasting network still rank a coveted first in the ratings table. Murdoch's response to this realisation was to immediately buy into a local TV station as well. Indian culture, for the present at least, remains resistant to western broadcasting and highlights that the creation of a global mass culture will not be solely induced by technology.

(Adapted from *Cambridge English: Proficiency – CPE*)

76. Marshall McLuhan envisaged a world where:

- A. everyone would make use of a TV camera for their own sake.
- B. content of less significance would be displayed on TV.
- C. TV would assist the understanding between people regardless of their backgrounds.
- D. the impact of information would be lessened by TV.

77. As described by theorists, in a 'post-modern' society:

- A. artistic creativity is highly appreciated and promoted by critics.
- B. a range of choices available for people is confined to a fixed number of options.
- C. the supremacy of television over other forms of media is challenged.
- D. 'high' and 'low' cultures start to intermingle with the other.

78. Accounts of a TV-led society have been put into question by:

- A. proof underscoring the inverse relationship between technology and cultural changes.
- B. evidence indicating the equilibrium in the distribution of technology across regions.
- C. people expressing resistance to shifts in their mindsets.
- D. the influence of an information-based economy on the ubiquity of television.

79. Which of the following reflects the present-day prevalent situation regarding households?

- A. A household gathers and views TV in a convivial atmosphere.
- B. Family members no longer enjoy spending time watching TV with others.
- C. An extended family congregates and watches TV with no signs of happiness.
- D. Nuclear families gradually disintegrate as a result of technology.

80. What is cited as a possible explanation for the changes witnessed at familial level?

- A. The media's ability to target specific audiences.
- B. The stability of time devoted to watching TV.
- C. Less transparent boundaries among social strata.
- D. The rise in the number of sets within every household.

81. According to the passage, satellite television has:

- A. enabled the incorporation of less serious content into news of more solemn concern.
- B. instigated the flourishing of networks within the community.
- C. boosted the decentralization of the mass media.
- D. been of little benefit to minority groups in the society.

82. The example of Rupert Murdoch aids the author's argumentation because it illustrates the point that:

- A. Higher share of a market does not necessarily mean that a person has successfully brought the culture of his country of origin to the region.
- B. Uphill challenges need to be overcome should a person yearn to corner the market in western broadcasting.
- C. The cultural homogenization across the world is hindered by people's attitudes.

D. The potential for winning attention greatly relies on the ability of a businessman to respond to the demands of the destined market.

83. From the passage, it can be deduced that:

- A. Television has been of immeasurable importance to the homogenization of the world's culture.
- B. Advanced technologies notwithstanding, a global mass culture has yet to emerge.
- C. Headway towards an egalitarian society has been countervailing, as it has widened the gulfs between classes within the society.
- D. Television has been a factor in the formation of new cultures, but it should not be considered as the most significant.

84. In general, the writer's view of 'technology' is that it:

- A. wields an enviable power to drive social change.
- B. has the ability to emancipate the enslaved peoples.
- C. has intuitively changed our habits.
- D. is not of paramount import in cultural change.

85. In the passage as a whole, the author's tone seems most likely to be:

- A. indifferent
- B. critical
- C. objective
- D. sarcastic

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

Part 4: Read the text and do the tasks that follow. (20 pts)

The Reading passage has seven paragraphs, A-F. Choose the correct headings for paragraphs A-F from the list of headings below. Write the correct numbers i-viii, next to questions 86-91 in the corresponding numbered boxes.

List of headings

- i *An increasing divergence of attitudes towards AI*
- ii *Reasons why we have more faith in human judgement than in AI*
- iii *The superiority of AI projections over those made by humans*
- iv *The process by which AI can help us make good decisions*
- v *The advantages of involving users in AI processes*
- vi *Widespread distrust of an AI innovation*
- vii *Encouraging openness about how AI functions*
- viii *A surprisingly successful AI application*

Example: Paragraph A: iii

86. Paragraph B: _____

87. Paragraph C: _____

88. Paragraph D: _____

89. Paragraph E: _____

90. Paragraph F: _____

Attitudes towards Artificial Intelligence

A. Artificial intelligence (AI) can already predict the future. Police forces are using it to map when and where crime is likely to occur. Doctors can use it to predict when a patient is most likely to have a heart attack or stroke. Researchers are even trying to give AI imagination so it can plan for unexpected consequences. Many decisions in our lives require a good forecast, and AI is almost always better at forecasting than we are. Yet for all these technological advances, we still seem to deeply lack confidence in AI predictions. Recent cases show that people don't like relying on AI and prefer to trust human experts, even if these experts are wrong. If we want AI to really benefit people, we need to find a way to get people to trust it. To do that, we need to understand why people are so reluctant to trust AI in the first place.

B. Take the case of Watson for Oncology, one of technology giant IBM's supercomputer programs. Their attempt to promote this program to cancer doctors was a PR disaster. The AI promised to deliver top-quality recommendations on the treatment of 12 cancers that accounted for 80% of the world's cases. But when doctors first interacted with Watson, they found themselves in a rather difficult situation. On

the one hand, if Watson provided guidance about a treatment that coincided with their own opinions, physicians did not see much point in Watson's recommendations. The supercomputer was simply telling them what they already knew, and these recommendations did not change the actual treatment. On the other hand, if Watson generated a recommendation that contradicted the experts' opinion, doctors would typically conclude that Watson wasn't competent. And the machine wouldn't be able to explain why its treatment was plausible because its machine-learning algorithms were simply too complex to be fully understood by humans. Consequently, this has caused even more suspicion and disbelief, leading many doctors to ignore the seemingly outlandish AI recommendations and stick to their own expertise.

C. This is just one example of people's lack of confidence in AI and their reluctance to accept what AI has to offer. Trust in other people is often based on our understanding of how others think and having experience of their reliability. This helps create a psychological feeling of safety. AI, on the other hand, is still fairly new and unfamiliar to most people. Even if it can be technically explained (and that's not always the case), AI's decision-making process is usually too difficult for most people to comprehend. And interacting with something we don't understand can cause anxiety and give us a sense that we're losing control. Many people are also simply not familiar with many instances of AI actually working, because it often happens in the background. Instead, they are acutely aware of instances where AI goes wrong. Embarrassing AI failures receive a disproportionate amount of media attention, emphasising the message that we cannot rely on technology. Machine learning is not foolproof, in part because the humans who design it aren't.

D. Feelings about AI run deep. In a recent experiment, people from a range of backgrounds were given various sci-fi films about AI to watch and then asked questions about automation in everyday life. It was found that, regardless of whether the film they watched depicted AI in a positive or negative light, simply watching a cinematic vision of our technological future polarised the participants' attitudes. Optimists became more extreme in their enthusiasm for AI and sceptics became even more guarded. This suggests people use relevant evidence about AI in a biased manner to support their existing attitudes, a deep-rooted human tendency known as "confirmation bias". As AI is represented more and more in media and entertainment, it could lead to a society split between those who benefit from AI and those who reject it. More pertinently, refusing to accept the advantages offered by AI could place a large group of people at a serious disadvantage.

E. Fortunately, we already have some ideas about how to improve trust in AI. Simply having previous experience with AI can significantly improve people's opinions about the technology, as was found in the study mentioned above. Evidence also suggests the more you use other technologies such as the internet, the more you trust them. Another solution may be to reveal more about the algorithms which AI uses and the purposes they serve. Several high-profile social media companies and online marketplaces already release transparency reports about government requests and surveillance disclosures. A similar practice for AI could help people have a better understanding of the way algorithmic decisions are made.

F. Research suggests that allowing people some control over AI decision-making could also improve trust and enable AI to learn from human experience. For example, one study showed that when people were allowed the freedom to slightly modify an algorithm, they felt more satisfied with its decisions, more likely to believe it was superior and more likely to use it in the future. We don't need to understand the intricate inner workings of AI systems, but if people are given a degree of responsibility for how they are implemented, they will be more willing to accept AI into their lives.

(Adapted from *IELTS Cambridge 16*)

Questions 91 – 95: Do the following statements agree with the claims of the writer in Reading Passage? In boxes 91-95, write:

YES *if the statement agrees with the claims of the writer*

NO *if the statement contradicts the claims of the writer*

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

91. Some people are reluctant to accept AI because its complexity makes them feel that they are at a disadvantage.

92. The media gives the impression that AI failures are due to designer error.
 93. Subjective depictions of AI in sci-fi films make people change their opinions about automation.
 94. Portrayals of AI in media and entertainment are likely to become more positive.
 95. Familiarity with AI has very little impact on people's attitudes to the technology.

91.	92.	93.	94.	95.
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Part 5. You are going to read an article about the history of chocolate. For questions 96-105, choose from the sections of the article (A-E).

The sections may be chosen more than once. (10 pts)

In which section of the article is the following mentioned?

96.	The updated categorization system of all living things.
97.	The utilization of cacao crop for trading
98.	The derivation of the word chocolate in different cultures
99.	A process that makes chocolate more palatable to other cultures
100.	Potential effects of chocolate to influence human sensations
101.	The harvest of beans outside native environment
102.	The ingredient that met with initial disapproval from European chocolate manufacturers
103.	Archaeological proof in support of the liquid chocolate consumption
104.	Instances of fraudulent commercial practices in the cacao trade
105.	The steps required to prepare raw beans for use as chocolate

A cultural history of chocolate

A. Chocolate- that delicious, dark brown, mood-altering delight-for more than 3000 years was consumed primarily as a drink. While our modern conception of chocolate as a solid bar differs from its earliest mode of culinary delivery, the cultural significance has stayed relatively constant across the centuries; it is a currency of pleasure, luxury and ritual. Cacao and its seeds, or cocoa beans, have historical significance with the Olmec, Maya and Aztec people – a significance that depends upon the context each culture provides. An Olmec site has yielded at least one ceramic container that evidences the preparation of cacao as a beverage dating to roughly 1900 BC. The Olmec were the first major civilization in Mesoamerica. Unfortunately, they did not use written language, so we know very little besides what their abandoned sites can tell us, but it is generally agreed that they were the first to domesticate the cacao tree, that the beverages they made from cacao were used for medicinal and ceremonial purposes, and that their cultural lineage extended through the Maya and Aztec Empires.

B. The Maya, in contrast, left behind a rich record of data regarding their fondness for cacao drinks, which they associated with the gods. Incidentally, Carl Linnaeus, founder of taxonomy, clearly had this legend in mind when he named the plant. Theobroma cacao, in the eighteenth century – Theobroma from the Greek for ‘food of the gods’ and cacao being a European derivative of the indigenous Mayan kakau. The Maya also had a hieroglyph representing cacao in their art, and left behind depictions of rudimentary recipes for production. For the Maya, cacao beverage was a treasured drink of the ruling class, and a treat for families who cultivated cacao in their home gardens. For the drink, the beans were fermented, dried and roasted, much like today, then ground and mixed with a variety of spices to form a paste that was heated and poured from vessel to vessel to produce a frothy foam.

C. For the Aztecs, cacao beans were both a valuable commodity and a major form of currency and tribute payment in their empire. The neighboring towns of Technotitlan and Tlatelolco each had large, well organized markets that were visited by all the surrounding townspeople. Watched over by special government officials who ensured their weights, measures and prices matched the quality of the goods, the Aztec market included both vendors of prepared chocolate and dealers of raw beans. The honest cacao seller would divide the beans into separate piles according to their origins. Dishonest dealers, meanwhile, used various ruses to sell counterfeit beans, artificially coloring inferior lots of cacao, or even disguising worthless avocado seeds with cacao hulls to fool customers. The Aztecs also used cacao

ritually, both to be drunk during ceremonies and even symbolically in acts of human sacrifice. In this context, the cacao pod would symbolize the human heart.

D. There are competing theories on the etymology of the word chocolate, but most have at least some connection to the Aztec language of Nahuatl. Some attribute the word to Nahuatl word xocolatl meaning ‘bitter water’ – and it was indeed bitter, being sweetened with honey for those who preferred it that way. Another theory that suggests the word is a hybrid of a Mayan word chokol, which means hot and the Nahuatl word ‘atl’ meaning water, thus ‘hot water’. It also be a combination of kakau and atl, simply ‘cacao water’. Any way you look at it, the word ‘chocolate’ itself represents a combination of Maya and Aztec cultures; an appropriate blend considering the historical transmission of knowledge through the cacao trade. When enthusiasm for chocolate spread across Europe, European colonies in Africa and Malaysia began to raise ‘cocoa’, as the cacao bean came to be called in Europe

E. It was not until 1828 that chocolate changed from a sacred drink to the solid bar we know today, through the addition of cacao butter. Not only did Coenraad Johannes van Houten of the Netherlands create the process of manufacturing cocoa butter, but he also discovered how to treat chocolate alkalisto to remove the bitter taste that had until that point been characteristic of chocolate. While the addition of chilli had long since been dropped from the recipes by Europeans, vanilla was often retained, along with milk and sugar, the latter being unavailable to the Aztecs. Thus, the chocolate as we know it came into existence after several thousands years of being consumed in liquid form with a pungent, bitter taste. These days, producers of chocolate are experimenting even further, by adding not just sugar and milk, but chili, lavender, mint and other flavors, giving us new forms, new uses and new tastes, all continually inspired by its divine origins.

(Adapted from *ResearchGate*)

96.	97.	98.	99.	100.
101.	102.	103.	104.	105.

SECTION IV. WRITING (60 points)

Part 1. The table below shows the annual salaries of secondary/high school teachers in five countries in 2009 measured in US dollars. (20 points)

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

Country	Starting Salary (US\$)	After 15 Years (US\$)	Maximum Salary (US\$)	Years to Reach Maximum Salary
Japan	28,000	49,000	62,400	34 years
Australia	34,600	48,000	48,000	9 years
Denmark	47,000	54,000	54,000	8 years
Luxembourg	80,000	112,000	139,000	30 years
Korea	30,500	52,600	84,500	37 years

Some people believe that traditional classrooms with teachers will be replaced by online learning platforms in the near future. Others argue that face-to-face education plays an essential role that technology cannot fully replicate.

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

Giáo viên ra đề:

- The end

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