

ĐÁP ÁN

(Đáp án gồm 9 trang)

**ĐÁP ÁN MÔN: TIẾNG ANH
LỚP 11**

I. LISTENING (50 points)

SECTION 1: (10pts)

Part 1: For questions 1-5, listen to the recording and then decide whether the following statements are True (T) or False (F)

| | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. F | 2. T | 3. T | 4. F | 5. F |
|------|------|------|------|------|

SECTION 2: (10pts)

For questions 6-10, listen to the recording and answer the questions. Write NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS taken from the recording for each answer. Write your answer in the given spaces. (10 points)

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------|
| 6. selection procedures | 9. Decision making |
| 7. identify personal leanings/ inclination | 10. Structured and flexible |
| 8. Four | |

SECTION 3:

You will hear an interview with Maria Stefanovich, co-founder of a creativity group which organizes workshops for executives. For questions 11 – 15, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which fits best according to what you hear.

| | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 11. D | 12. B | 13. D | 14. A | 15. D |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|

SECTION 4: (20 pts)

Listen to the recording and then complete the summary below.

Write NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER for each answer.

| | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| 16. unveiled | 17. augmented reality |
| 18. aluminum | 19. melds |
| 20. niche gaming space | 21. announced the price |
| 22. a price point | 23. tech company |
| 24. directly integrate | 25. inclination |

B. LEXICO AND GRAMMAR (30 pts)

Part 1: Choose the word/ phrase that best completes each of the following sentences. Write your answer in the corresponding numbered boxes. (20 pts)

| | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. A | 2. A | 3. A | 4. C | 5. C |
| 6. A | 7. D | 8. B | 9. B | 10. D |
| 11. B | 12. A | 13. D | 14. B | 15. B |
| 16. D | 17. B | 18. B | 19. C | 20. C |

Part 2: Write the correct form of each bracketed word in each of the following sentences. (10 pts)

| | | | | |
|---------------|----------------|--------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. angelic | 2. absenteeism | 3. beggarly | 4. overmanned | 5. star-studded |
| 6. moonstruck | 7. elongation | 8. abdominal | 9. ineradicable | 10. preferment |

C. READING (60 pts)

Part 1: For questions 1-10, read the text below and think of the word which best fits each space. Use only one word in each space. There is an example at the beginning (0). (15 pts)

| | | | | |
|-------------|----------|---------|----------|----------|
| 1. one | 2. set | 3. when | 4. as | 5. being |
| 6. obsessed | 7. likes | 8. down | 9. until | 10. too |

Part 2: For questions 1-10, read the text below and think of the word which best fits each space. Use only one word in each space. There is an example at the beginning (0). (10 pts)

| | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. C | 2. B | 3. A | 4. D | 5. C |
| 6. B | 7. A | 8. B | 9. B | 10. D |

Part 3: Read the following passage and choose the best answer (A, B, C or D) according to the text. Write your answers (A, B, C or D) in the corresponding numbered boxes (13 pts).

| | | | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|------------------|-------------|---------------|
| 1. Yes | 2. Yes | 3. No | 4. No | 5. increasing |
| 6. reach | 7. agreement | 8. manufacturing | 9. pressure | 10. unwilling |
| 11. family-friendly | 12. (annual) leave | 13. B | | |

Part 4: Read the following passage and do the tasks that follows. Write your answer in the space provided. (7 pts)

| | | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. F | 2. D | 3. G | 4. H | 5. A | 6. E | 7. C |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|

Part 5: For questions 1–10, identify which section A–D each of the following is mentioned. Write ONE letter A–D in the space provided. Each letter may be used more than once. (15 pts)

| | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. B | 2. C | 3. B | 4. D | 5. A |
| 6. C | 7. A | 8. B | 9. D | 10. C |

D. WRITING (60 pts)

Part 1: Summarize the following passage in not more than 120 words.

Suggested Answer:

Wayangs are generally regarded as a form of entertainment in Indonesia. However, being refined and religion-based, *wayangs* are also tools used by the government to bring across desired messages or to present favorable images of themselves to the public. These are often done by engaging 'Secretariats' to encourage story-tellers of *wayangs* to weave desired information into their tales and project ideas to the public. Cautious critics also make use of the subtlety of *wayangs* to criticize the government, hence, courting less troubles than outright condemnations. In addition, *wayangs* are rituals performed during important occasions. Finally, *wayangs* also provide opportunities for meditation whereby the people listen to the *dalang's* tales in a trance throughout the night.

Part 2: Chart description.(15pts)

Suggested Answer:

The chart shows that Britain, among the four European countries listed, has spent most heavily on the range of consumer goods included. In every case, British spending is considerably higher than that of other countries; only in the case of tennis racquets does another country, Italy, come close.

In contrast, Germany is generally the lowest spender. This is most evident in photographic film, where Germany spends much less than Britain. Germany only spends more than another country, France, in two cases; tennis racquets and perfumes.

Meanwhile, France and Italy generally maintain middle positions, averaging approximately similar spending overall. Specifically, France spends more on CDs and photographic film but less on tennis racquets than Italy does. Italy's spending on personal stereos is only marginally greater than that of France, while spending on toys is equal between the two.

It is clear from the data given that there are some significant differences in spending habits within Europe.

Part 3: Write an essay of about 350 words to express your opinion on the following issue (30 pts)

1. **Completion:** (3 pts.)

2. **Content:** (10 pts)

Provide relevant and convincing ideas about the topic, supported by specific example and/or reasonable justification.

3. **Organization:** (10 pts)

- Ideas are well organized and presented with unity, cohesion and coherence.

4. **Language:** (10 pts)

- Demonstrate of a wide range of vocabulary and structures.

- Good use of grammatical structures.

- Present the ideas with clarity.

5. **Punctuations and spelling.** (2 pts)

TAPE SCRIPT

SECTION 1:

If I asked you how much exercise you should be getting, you, a devoted *Health Report* listener could probably rattle off the Australian government recommendations fairly easily. For adults, it's about 30 minutes of moderate physical activity five times a week, or a mix of moderate and vigorous activity plus muscle strengthening activities at least twice a week. That is to say, you know the recommendations, even if you, like 75% of Australians, don't actually meet them.

But what if you're in a higher risk group? Say you have genes in your family that make you more likely to develop type 2 diabetes? Does that change the amount of physical activity you should be doing? Well, at the moment, there are no official guidelines, but new research suggests that maybe there should be. Here to talk about the study is one of its authors, Melody Ding. Hi, Melody.

Melody Ding: Hi, Tegan. Thanks for having me.

Tegan Taylor: How did you come to be studying exercise and diabetes risk personally?

Melody Ding: It's a really interesting example of my professional interest and my personal interest collided because I come from a family with quite a high genetic risk for type 2 diabetes. My dad was recently diagnosed in his 60s, and he has several siblings and cousins with type 2 diabetes as well. So as a very active person myself, I have been wondering, has the physical activity I've been doing protecting me against type 2 diabetes, considering my genetic risk?

Tegan Taylor: Did you have to declare that as a conflict?

Melody Ding: It's a really good point, I probably should have. And professionally, I know that currently most of the evidence on type 2 diabetes prevention and physical activity comes from self-reported physical activity, and we know that there tend to be biases. And we know that there are questions that are unanswered, such as, what is the role that light intensity physical activity plays, because that's not something that we can report very accurately on. **So because of the two reasons we went on the journey to find answers.**

Tegan Taylor: So you've looked at the joint factors of genetics, which you've talked about, and from your own experience as well, and physical activity, you said, self-reported stuff isn't that reliable. You've used accelerometer data, so you've got some pretty robust statistics. What did you find?

Melody Ding: So really interesting study from the UK Biobank. So we have around 60,000 participants with genetic data and accelerometry. And **what we found was that there was a very strong protective relationship between physical activity and type 2 diabetes risk, and it's particularly pronounced with the moderate to vigorous intensity physical activity.** So that's an activity that gets you to sweat and get out of breath. And we find a much weaker association with light intensity physical activity. So when we account for all other risk factors and the demographics and genetics, **what we found was that the participants in the top 10 percentile of physical activity level quantified by moderate to vigorous intensity activity, they have about a quarter of the risk compared with those in the bottom 10 percentile.**

Tegan Taylor: Right, so can you talk to me about bang for buck that you're getting? Because there's people with high genetic risk, there are people who are highly active, and then obviously the other end of the

spectrum. What kind of outcomes are you getting when you're moving people even with high genetic risk into a very active mode?

Melody Ding: Yeah, so what we found was that the protective effects of moderate to vigorous physical activity seems to hold across different genetic predispositions. **So it's equally protective among the high and the low risk in terms of the genetics.** And very interestingly, what we found was that **those with high genetic risk and high-level physical activity seems to have actually lower risk to develop type 2 diabetes compared with those with low genetic risk and low level of physical activity.** So we think that's a really positive piece of information, especially to those coming from a family background like mine with high genetic risk. And it really seems to show that if we continue to be active, particularly at the moderate to vigorous intensity level, we can fight off quite a large proportion of the risk associated with type 2 diabetes.

Tegan Taylor: And you didn't seem to find a limit in terms of the benefit that you got from physical activity.

Melody Ding: Yes, yes, that's a very interesting finding. Because previous very limited research based on self-reported physical activity seems to have a threshold effect. And what we found was a dose response linear association, without any minimum or maximum threshold. So what that means is that at any level we could get benefits, so there doesn't need to be a minimum threshold. But the more we do, the more benefits we get. And we haven't really found a diminishing point from the sample. Of course, this finding needs to be replicated by future studies using accelerometer measure and comparable genetic risk measures. But preliminarily, based on this study, what we suggest is; if you can, be active. And if you can be more active, be more active.

Tegan Taylor: Good advice. So what sort of policy implications would you hope to see coming out of your research?

Melody Ding: Diabetes is a huge chronic disease issue around the world and it's a very costly disease in Australia. So at the moment, diabetes is costing our healthcare system, our society and our economy a huge amount of money. And I think more emphasis should be focusing on preventing diabetes, especially from modifiable lifestyle behaviours such as diet and physical activity. **I genuinely have an impression that there has been a bit more conversation about dietary interventions in terms of preventing type 2 diabetes. And I think physical activity needs to be out there as well as a whole package of the holistic lifestyle that helps us prevent type 2 diabetes.**

And I think in a general sense, even beyond type 2 diabetes, doing more physical activity really doesn't seem to do more harm, it's good for our cardiovascular system, it's good for preventing cancers and mental health conditions. So I think there's really multiplicative reasons that we should have to promote physical activity, regardless of type 2 diabetes, and particularly for those with high risk of type 2 diabetes.

Tegan Taylor: For people, individuals listening to this going, okay, I'll do more physical activity, a simple message for them?

Melody Ding: A simple message for them is if you have any opportunities, move more. And, if you can, move more vigorously,

Tegan Taylor: Words to live by. Thank you so much, Melody.

Melody Ding: Thank you for having me.

Tegan Taylor: Associate Professor Melody Ding is an epidemiologist and population behavioural scientist in the Faculty of Medicine and Health at the University of Sydney.

SECTION 2:

Hello. My name is Alexandra Blaby and today I'll be talking about one of the ways in which personality can be assessed: "psychometric testing".

Psychometric literally means "measuring the mind", and there are many carefully constructed tests which attempt to carry out this process. Probably the most common use for these tests is to help people find out the careers that most suit their personality. **Many employers ask new job applicants to take a psychometric or personality test as part of their selection procedure.**

One of the features of this type of test is that there are no right or wrong answers to the questions. For this reason, it would be more accurate to call them assessments rather than tests. There are four main types of personality tests currently in use. These are questionnaires, ratings tests, projective tests, and objective tests.

Let's start by considering questionnaires, as these are by far the most common method. Here subjects are asked between fifty and a hundred questions about themselves. A typical question might be "Do you enjoy spending time alone?" There are two advantages to questionnaires: firstly, they are easy to administer, and secondly, the questions are answered by the person who knows the subject best -themselves. By contrast, a ratings test is done by someone who knows the subject well, rather than the subjects themselves. A rater might be asked, for example, to agree or disagree with a statement about the subject. A typical statement might be "He laughs a lot." The effectiveness of ratings tests depends on how well the rater knows the subject. Projective tests ask the subject to make sense of information which is unclear in some way. In the famous "inkblot test, for example, subjects have to say what a patch of ink on a piece of paper looks like to them.

Finally, objective tests. In these tests the subject has to engage in a physical activity. How will all the testers say something about their personality? For example, the subject might be asked to blow up a balloon until it bursts. From observing how the subject does this, the tester will be able to say how timid or brave he or she is. Perhaps at this stage, we should clarify what exactly we learn about people from psychometric tests. **The overall purpose of the tests is to identify personality leanings or inclinations rather than fixed qualities** or, as some people fear, character weaknesses.

This explains why tests often include several similar questions. How consistently the subject answers these s will enable the tester to reach an accurate assessment. Incidentally, the assessment procedure may be carried out by a psychologist or another trained individual, but is most frequently done automatically by a computer. The effectiveness of any method which asks questions, of course, is heavily dependent on the individual's willingness to answer a set of standard questions. **One of the most well-respected psychometric tests is the Myers-Briggs test, which asks subjects about their preferences in four main areas.** Firstly the test asks people where they direct their energy: to the outer world of activity or the inner world of thoughts and emotions. Secondly, people are asked how they prefer to process information: in the form of known facts or in the form of possibilities. **The third area is decision making:** do people make decisions on the basis of

logic or of personal values. Lastly Myers-Briggs tests ask people **how they prefer to organize their lives- in a structured or a flexible way**. Although there are those who disapprove of personality testing, there is no doubt that it is here to stay. Human beings have always been curious to find out about themselves and others: psychometric testing gives them an objective, scientific means of doing this. Well, that's all for today. Tomorrow I'll be examining ways of measuring intelligence

SECTION 3:

Interviewer: Not long ago stressed-out executives at embattled Marks & Spencers were packed off on a training course. There's nothing unusual in that. But the team was in for a surprise. There was no time management seminar. no flashy flip-charts. Instead they were faced with cardboard, paint and glue. With us here is Maria Stefanovich, co-founder of Droll, the creativity group which ran the creative workshop for those executives. What exactly did the team do with these art supplies?

Maria: During the particular day-long session, each delegate was required to create a mask to show the face they presented at work. You see, mask-making is a very effective corporate tool. Often people create faces that are anxious and alienated. The process of looking inwards and transforming difficult issues helps them access their intuitive, imaginative skills.

Interviewer: Why do you believe such an unconventional approach to seminars has caught on?

Maria: Creativity has become a prized commodity, even in such professions as accountancy. Whereas once we could drag ourselves into work, safe in the expectation of doing nothing more taxing than er, work, now bosses have other ideas. They have begun to see that if you are in a boring meeting in a boring conference room, you will emerge with boring ideas. All companies are hungry for new ideas, but If you push and pull in a pressured atmosphere, there's creative bankruptcy. As companies become desperate to harness creativity and lateral thinking, they are being forced to look at new ways of fostering those talents.

Interviewer: Where did such programmes originate from?

Maria: The roots of the play industry lie on the other side of the Atlantic. Ten years ago, the marketing firm, Play. pioneered the techniques now taking off here in Britain. Staff at Play invent their own superheroes and costumes. They have an office playroom and a company dog which is picked up for work even when its owner is away, and there are no conventional job titles. Instead, employees have business cards printed with peculiar slogans such as "What if?" and "Voice of reason. When you turn work into a place that encourages people to be themselves, have fun and take risks, you unleash their creativity. It all comes down to employers having at last realized that a happy team is a creative one. Funnily enough, excuse the pun, most of the companies that sign up are the ones that have least need for it: young, gung-ho firms in new media and advertising. They do a lot of presentations, but their workers do them in a linear way. Creativity programmes make them think laterally. Some companies send people on adventure excursions. Creativity groups are another way of getting people focused and excited.

Interviewer: The Humberside Training and Enterprise Council found that storytelling workshops breed confidence. How so?

Maria: Storytelling workshops are particularly beneficial in confidence building. There was one woman who presented a story about how nervous she felt giving a presentation to the board. She said she felt like a rabbit caught in the headlights and her tooth felt too big for her mouth. So, we acted out a story with her as the rabbit. The humor of it allowed her to overcome that fear. These days, we are seeing everything from mime, circus skills and comedy to finger-painting. It all sounds worryingly New Age, but our company has been called in by such conservative and long-established corporations such as Smith-Kline Beecham, Hedron, Chesterton Property and government agencies. It has also worked with staff at the Industrial Society. We asked them to describe the society as if it were a landscape. At first, everyone talked about how it was a beautiful, serene place. Then someone described a bog, another a volcano about to erupt. It's all about encouraging better communication. The benefits are tangible. We've had lots of feedback about how staff bring more passion and ideas to their work. They take more risks and are more honest.

SECTION 4:

- Excitement has been building up ahead of Apple's latest event that kicked off just a short while ago and for good reason to the company just unveiled its most ambitious product in years. It's.... wait for it... **a headset that lets people experience both virtual and augmented reality.** Does that by overlaying virtual images and apps on the real world? I want to bring in John Sarlin, the host of nightcap over at CNN Business. And John, I was hearing they've just announced that in the last few minutes, the most significant product launched in nearly a decade. So what do you make of this new product, this mixed reality headset?
- That's right. Some moments ago, Apple CEO Tim Cook announced Vision Pro, the new product from Apple. This is their biggest new hardware since the Apple Watch. And it's Apple's first foray into augmented reality. So you know, virtual reality a screen in your face. **This is something that you see through like aluminum ski goggles on your head that melds the real world with the virtual world.**
- Okay. So how is this different, John, than playing video, a virtual reality video game? Just bring us, you know, give us the vision here from Tim Cook in terms of the future of how we could be using this, because this thing looks like it will be perfect for skiing.
- Right. So I mean up to this point, VR has kind of been a niche product. You mentioned gaming. That's really been one of the big use cases. But Apple is going for the mainstream consumer here. **They're going for fitness, they're going for Facetime, they're going through productivity and they're looking to expand the pool from beyond that just niche gaming space.**
- Yes, but the price tag, John, I might be, I mean, It leaves a lot to be desired. What I'd read and may be you heard it there. I had something like \$3,000. How much will this be a tough sell, you think, for consumers here?
- So they still haven't announced the price but that is the big question, right? **Rumours are that should be around \$3,000. That's a lot of money.** The closest competition here is Oculus is met as Oculus headset that cost a few hundred dollars. **So Apple is taking a big risk here with this product where their**

demand isn't really proven but also going from on a price point that is way beyond what's currently on the market.

- And very quickly, I know that Tim Cook was expected to talk about Apple strategy and what relates to AI did we hear anything has he spoken about this?
- So far, nothing explicitly AI although there have been some updates on autocorrect, if you've used an iPhone, you know how difficult that can be. You know right now I'm in Silicon Valley. Virtually every tech company is focusing on AI. Google recently in their annual event focused almost entirely AI. **So a lot of questions about how Apple will directly integrate it into their software.**
- And very quickly. Do you see this headset taking off?
- This is a huge risk for Apple, right? I mean, I think of what Apple does with their product. Usually they wait for a product to be in the market for a few years and then come out with their version which they hope to be the best. It's been a very successful strategy. With earphones, with AirPods, all the way back to the iPhone, to iPods. This is a market that hasn't been proven yet. Consumers haven't shown the inclination for putting a big, expensive thing on top of their head and stepping into the virtual world. But you know Apple they don't have a lot of misses, so Tim Cook and CO are working hard on this device. We'll see if consumers line up to get it
- Yeah. I know the others have tried it. I haven't actually done well. Let's see if Apple succeeds where others have failed. John Sutherland, appreciate it. Thanks very much!