Điểm phần A,B,C		Họ tên và chữ ký của giám khảo		Mã phách
Ghi số	Ghi chữ	Giám khảo 1	Giám khảo 2	

SECTION A: LISTENING (50 pts)

HƯỚNG DẪN PHẦN THI NGHE HIỂU

- Bài nghe gồm 3 phần. Mỗi phần thí sinh được nghe 2 lần.

- Mọi hướng dẫn cho thí sinh đã có trong bài nghe.

Part 1: Listen to a news report and complete the following summary. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes from 1-8.

In May and June, in the Tibetan Plateau, you can see people **(1)** _____the grass for a small **(2)** _____called yartsa gunbu. Yartsa gunbu is highly valued for its **(3)** _____properties. It grows inside the body of a **(4)** _____**.** And then send a small stalk above the ground. The Chinese believe it improves your life **(5)** _____and demand for it has **(6)** _____in recent years. The locals who in the past made a living by **(7)** _____yak and sheep now make much more money from yartsa gunbu. But ecologists are worried about **(8)** _____of yartsa gunbu and believe that it may die out .

Your answers

1.	**2.**	**3.**	**4.**
5.	**6.**	**7.**	**8.**

Part 2: You are going to listen to an extract from the book Heart of Darkness by Joseph Conrad. The setting is the Congo around 1880. The extract describes the beginning of the journey that Marlow, a ship's captain, makes to this area. Listen and answer the questions from 9-15.

9. What did Marlow dream about as a boy?

_____

10. What did you find on maps of the world at that time?

_____

11. What happened to the principal place of his dream?

_____

12. In contrast, what had the map of this place(Congo) become filled with?

_____

13. What does he compare the river on the map to?

_____

14.What was the strategic importance of the river?

_____

15.What job did Marlow get?

_____

Part 3: You will hear a discussion in which two marine biologists, Gina Kelso and Thomas Lundman, talk about an award-winning television film they made about wildlife in Antarctica.
For questions from 16 - 20, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which fits best according to what you hear.

16. Gina's interest in marine biology dates from _____.
A. her earliest recollections of life in Africa
B. one memorable experience in childhood
C. the years she spent studying in England
D. a postgraduate research project she led
17. The first wildlife TV series they both worked on _____.
A. made use of a previously untried format
B. was not filmed in a natural environment
C. was not intended to be taken too seriously
D. required them to do background research
18. How did Thomas feel when he was asked to produce the programmes about Antarctica?
A. disappointed not to be presenting the series
B. surprised that people thought he was suitable
C. uncertain how well he would get on with the team
D. worried about having to spend the winter there
19. When they were in Antarctica, they would have appreciated _____.
A. a less demanding work schedule
B. more time to study certain animals
C. a close friend to share their feelings with
D. a chance to share their work with colleagues
20. What was most impressive about the whales they filmed?
A. the unusual sounds the whales made
B. the number of whales feeding in a small bay
C. how long the whales stayed feeding in one area
D. how well the whales co-operated with each other

Your answers

16.	**17.**	**18.**	**19.**	**20.**

SECTION B: LEXICO-GRAMMAR (40pts)

Part 1: Choose the word or phrase (A, B, C, or D) which best completes each sentence. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes from 1-20.

1. You'd better pack those glasses extremely carefully if you want them to arrive _____.
A. entire B. intact C. whole D. complete

2. "A special feature of the room is the huge picture window which _____ a splendid view of the Quantock hills."
A. allows B. affords C. enables D. presents
3.It is true of many things in life that beginning is_____
A. half the battle B. now or never C. pure and simple D. all very well
4. We're at a loose end, we're going through a(n) _____period in business right now
A. slack B. dearth C. fast D. indolent
5. Little did I imagine *The Amazing Race* would entail long-winded journeys and ups and downs _____.
A. aplenty B. inexhaustible C. profusely D. superabundant
6. He heaped all the blame _____ his secretary.
A. above B. beyond C. on D. up
7. He was _____ a mile of the hotel when he ran out of petrol.
A. within B. inside C. only D. hardly
8. The banks _____ the Government's new proposals on credit control.
A. welcomed B. greeted C. flourished D. cheered
9. At the end of the day the shopkeeper walked to the bank, carrying the day's _____ in a special bag.
A. income B. takings C. earnings D. profits
10. Unanswered, the demands for nuclear deterrents have _____fears of civil war.
A. flashed B. promoted C. sidetracked D. stoked up
11.Some employers impose a(n) _____working in regime on under-aged employees.
A. abusive B. manipulative C. exploitative D. oppressive
12. I was_____ when I heard that the MP for Burnham had been arrested for fraud.
A. leveled B. floored C. hurled D. heaved
13. The famous actress was annoyed at the press for _____her privacy by photographing her on the beach.
A. interfering B. violating C. cheating D. attacking
14. Her asthma means that she gets _____ of breath after even the slightest physical exercise, such as climbing the stairs.
A. short B. half C. narrow D. weak
15. I enjoy taking a _____ bath as soon as I get home from work.
A. restful B. soothing C. gentle D. mild
16. Harry was offered a scholarship to study in Spain and he _____ the opportunity with both hands.
A. grasped B. grabbed C. held D. passed
17. Diamond is the hardest natural mineral and has many other exceptional properties that _____ make it an important industrial and scientific material
A. collectively B. remotely C. obscurely D. courageously
18. Only one person who can provide the best solution to the question will be promoted and _____ a financial grant.
A. served B. rewarded C. entitled D. awarded
19. A considerable _____ of folklore has built up regarding the magical properties of sites such as Stonehenge.
A. pile B. body C. doctrine D. culture
20. Closure of schools took place _____ falling numbers of pupils.
A. in the context of B. with regard to C. with a concern for D. in consideration of

Your answers

1.	**2.**	**3.**	**4.**	**5.**	**6.**	**7.**	**8.**	**9.**	**10.**
11.	**12.**	**13.**	**14.**	**15.**	**16.**	**17.**	**18.**	**19.**	**20.**

Part 2: For questions from 21-30, read the text below. Use the word given in capitals in some of the lines to form a word that fits in the space in the same line. Write your answer in the numbered boxes.

Founded in 1948, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) was one of three (**21**) _____institutions - the others were the World Bank and the International (**22**) _____Fund devised to help regulate the international economy and prevent any drift back to the disastrous (23) _____ policies of the 1930s. The GATT was originally (**24**) _____as part of an ambitious new United Nations (**25**)_____agency, the International Trade Organization (ITO). This would cover not just trade, but also employment, commodity arrangements, (**26**) _____ business practices, international investments and services. Ambition was not turned into reality and the idea of the ITO was finally shelved, so that the GATT was the sole multilateral instrument governing international trade until the WTO was established in January 1995. Multilateral trade negotiations within the GATT take place through a (**27**) _____ of Rounds dealing with a package of measures rather than single issues. The very first opened among the 23 (**28**) _____members in 1946. Designed to eat into the many protectionist measures which remained in place from the 1930s, it led to 45,000 tariff (**29**) _____ covering $10 billion- about one fifth- of world trade. Successive rounds became more complex, embarrassing more members and issues and taking longer to complete. Tariff cuts helped to contribute to high rates of world growth (**30**) _____ 8% a year during the 1950s and 1960s.	**LATERAL** **MONEY** **PROTECT** **ENVISION** **SPECIAL** **RESTRICT** **SUCCEED** **FOUND** **CONCEDE** **AVERAGE**

Your answers

21.	**22.**	**23.**	**24.**	**25.**
26.	**27.**	**28.**	**29.**	**30.**

Part 3: ***The passage below contains 5 errors. <u>Underline the errors</u> and write the corrections in the corresponding numbered boxes from 31-35.***

Line

Job sharing refers to the situation in which two people divide the responsibility of one full-time job. The two people willingly acting as part-time workers, enough hours between them to fulfill the duties of a full-time worker. If they each work half the job, for example, they each receive 50 per cent of the job's wages, their holidays and other benefits. Of course,
5 some job sharers take a smaller or larger share of the responsibilities of the position, receiving a lesser or greater share of the benefits.

Job sharing differs from conventional part-time work which it is mainly (although not exclusively) occurring in the higher skilled and professional areas which entail higher levels of responsibility and employees' commitment . Until recently, these characteristics have not
10 generally been seen as compatible with anything less than full-time employment. Thus, the demands of job sharing are reciprocated by better pay and conditions and, ideally, more satisfactions than conventional part-time work.

Your answers

31.	**32.**	**33.**	**34.**	**35.**

SECTION C: READING (60 pts)

Part 1: For questions from 1-10, read the text below and think of the word which best fits each space. Use only one word for each space. Write your answer in the numbered boxes.

We are living at a critical point in our history. Once upon a time (**1**) _____people feared storms and the night, and lived by superstitions. Then science rationalized things and created order, and brought us to the point (**2**) _____we could invent theories of creation and (**3**) _____ them in the laboratory. We began to feel omnipotent. We were aware that there were man-made threats which could wipe us off the surface of the Earth. But the Universe would go on for ever.

Now we are not quite sure. We are becoming (**4**) _____ aware of our vulnerability, and so far have done very (**5**) _____about it. With planning we might, one day, escape the Earth and colonize space. After (**6**) _____, transatlantic flight is commonplace today but would have been only a dream in Columbus' time, five hundred years ago.

More than a (**7**) _____scientists believe that mankind's arrival is so improbable that it is as if Nature conspired to bring it (**8**) _____. They see hints that the Universe created life to be its agents for immortality. As far as we know, we are the ones who have to carry out the task (**9**) _____we can avoid extinction in the short run, then we may propagate throughout space into the indefinite future. You and I have the right to life; we inherited it by (**10**) _____. Now that we are here, we have the duty to play our part in the great human relay race.

Your answers

1.	**2.**	**3.**	**4.**	**5.**
6.	**7.**	**8.**	**9.**	**10.**

Part 2: Read the following passage and answer the questions from 11 to 22 that follow. Write your answers in the numbered boxes.

The Hollywood Film Industry

A. This chapter examine the 'Golden Age' or the Hollywood film studio system and explores how a particular kind of filmmaking developed during this period in US film history. It also focuses on the two key elements which influenced the emergence of the classic Hollywood studio system: the advent of sound and the business idea of vertical integration. In addition to its historical interest, inspecting the growth of the studio system may offer clues regarding the kinds of struggles that accompany the growth of any new medium. It might, in fact, be intriguing to examine which changes occurred during the growth of the Hollywood studio, and compare those changes to contemporary struggles in which production companies are trying to define and control emerging industries, such as online film and interactive television.

B. The shift of the industry away from 'silent' films began during the late 1920s. Warner Bros' 1927 film- The Jazz Singer was the first to feature synchronized speech, and with it came a period of turmoil for the industry. Studios now had proof that 'talkie' films would make them money, but the financial investment this kind of filmmaking would require, from new camera equipment to new projection facilities, made the studios hesitant to invest at first. In the end, the power of cinematic sound to both move audiences and enhance the story persuaded studios that talkies were worth investing in. Overall, the use of sound in film was well-received by audiences, but there were still many technical factors to consider, Although full integration of sound into movies was complete by 1930, it would take somewhat longer for them to regain their stylistic elegance and dexterity. The camera now had to be encased in a big, clumsy, unmovable soundproof box. In addition, actors struggled, having to direct their speech to awkwardly-hidden
microphones in huge plants, telephones or even costumes.

C. Vertical integration is the other key component in the rise of the Hollywood studio system. The major studios realized they could increase their profits by handling each stage of a film's life: production (making the film), distribution (getting the film out to people) and exhibition (owning the

theaters in major cities where films were shown first). Five studios, 'The Big Five', worked to achieve vertical integration through the late 1940s, owning vast real estate on which to construct elaborate sets. In addition, these studios set the exact terms of films release dates and patterns. Warner Bros, Paramount, 20th Century Fox, MGM and RKO formed this exclusive club. 'The Little Three' studios - Universal Columbia and United Artists - also made pictures, but each larked one of the crucial elements of vertical integration. Together these eight companies
operated as a mature oligopoly, essentially running the entire market.

D. During the Golden Age, the studios were remarkably consistent and stable enterprises, due in large part to long-term management heads - the infamous 'movie moguls' who ruled their kingdoms with iron fists. At MGM, Warner Bros and Columbia, the same men ran their studios for decades. The rise of the studio system also hinges on the treatment of stars, who were constructed and exploited to suit a studio's image and schedule. Actors were bound up in seven-year contracts to a single studio, and the studio boss generally held all the options. Stars could be loaned out to other production companies at any time. Studio bosses could also force bad rules on actors, and manipulate every single derail of stars' images with their mammoth in-house publicity departments. Some have compared the Hollywood studio system to a factory, and it is useful to remember that studios were out to make money first and art second.

E. On the other hand, studios also had to cultivate flexibility, in addition to characterizations of individual studios, styles. MGM tended to put out a lot of all-star productions while Paramount excelled in comedy and Warner Bros developed a reputation for gritty social realism. 20th Century Fox forged the musical and a great deal of prestige biographies, while Universal specialized in classic horror movies.

F. In 1948, struggling independent movie producers and exhibitors finally triumphed in their battle against the big studios' monopolistic behavior. In the States versus Paramount federal decree of that year, the studios were ordered to give up their theaters in what, is commonly referred to as 'divestiture'-opening the market, to smaller producers. This, coupled with the advent of television in the 1500s, seriously compromised the studio systems influence and profits. Hence, 1930 and 1948 are generally considered bookends to Hollywood's Golden Age.

Choose the correct heading for each paragraph from the list of headings bellows

List of Headings

i The power within each studio
ii The movie industry adapts to innovation
iii Contrasts between cinema and other media of the time
iv The value of studying Hollywood's Golden Age
v Distinguishing themselves from the rest of the market
vi A double attack on film studios' power
vii Gaining control of the industry
viii The top movies of Hollywood's Golden Age.

Your answers

11. Paragraph A _____	**12.** Paragraph B _____	**13.** Paragraph C _____
14. Paragraph D _____	**15.** Paragraph E _____	

Do the following statements agree with the information given in the reading passage? In the boxes from 16-19, write

TRUE if the statement agrees with the information
NOT TRUE if the statement contradicts the information
NOT GIVEN if there is no information on this

16. After The Jazz Singer came out, other studios immediately began making movies with synchronized sound.
17. There were some drawbacks to recording movie actors' voice in the early 1930s.
18. There were intense competition between actors for contracts with the leading studios.
19. Studios had total control over how their actors were perceived by the public.

Your answers

16.	17.	18.	19.

Complete the summary below. Choose NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS from the passage for each answer. Write your answers in the boxes from 20-22.

THE HOLLYWOOD STUDIOS

Throughout its Golden Age, the Hollywood movie industry was controlled by a handful of studios. Using a system known as **(20) _____**the biggest studios not only made movies, but handled their distribution and then finally showed them in their own theaters. These studios were often run by autocratic bosses - men known as **(21) _____**who often remained at the end of organizations for decades. However, the domination of the industry by the leading studios came to an end in 1948, when they were forced to open the market to smaller producers - a process known as **(22) _____**

Your answers

20.	21.	22.

Part 3: You are going to read the whole article, which discusses whether machines could ever have human qualities. Seven paragraphs have been removed from the article. For questions from 23-29, choose from the paragraphs A-H the one which fits each gap. There is one extra paragraph which you do not need to use.

One of the high points in Mary Shelley's gothic novel *Frankenstein* is when the tragic creature cobbled together from cadavers comes face to face with its human creator Victor Frankenstein, the real monster of the story.

23.

This heart-wrenching declaration exposes a paradox about the hapless creature. Frankenstein built his creation from spare parts, so in one sense it is just a machine. Yet the creature instinctively understands himself as human, something more than a machine.

24.

Nearly two centuries later the same question has surfaced again. And today the question is being asked not of some fictional creature but of machines in various states of creation that promise to have human-like senses and to be conscious, at least in some form. Theologians and computer scientists are starting to wonder if any of these machines might ever be said to have a soul. If so, would such a soul be like a human being's, or something altogether different?

25.

Between these two poles stretches a continuum of opinion. For example, Jennifer Cobb, a theologian and author of a forthcoming book on theology and cyberspace, says that today's computers are about as alive as viruses – but 'along with a little bit alive comes a little bit of soul,' she says. 'If the day comes when computation becomes so complex as to express emotions, then they will have quite a bit more soul. It's an infinite resource with infinite potential.'

26.

Artificial intelligence researchers are already dabbling with emotional machines, and computers that could become conscious of their surroundings and of themselves. One of the most ambitious of these projects is Cog, a talking robot designed in human form that will be capable of exploring the world through sight, sound and touch. The project team hopes that Cog will be able to discover the world the way a human baby does, and will thus come to understand things as a child does.

27.

Yet how would we tell if a computer developed a soul? It might not be enough for a computer to look, behave and think like a human. It might also involve a more complex definition, such as the possession of a sense of moral responsibility, or sense of self. Of course, a sense of moral responsibility could be programmed into a computer. But what if a silicon-based being were to develop a morality of its own – its own conscience? What would that be like?

28.

Alternatively, a computer could be 'cloned' so many examples of the same 'being' could exist. What would that do to the machine's conception of itself and others? We just don't know what ethics would be like for a computer – we barely know how to imagine such a thing.

29.

But this is not necessarily so. From Shelley's nineteenth-century monster to today's real-life robots, complex entities have a habit of taking on a life of their own.

A. It could be different from the human variety. Take death, for example. A computer with a back-up tape might not see death as a big deal. Think about how different life would be if we had back-up tapes.

B. The story raised the issue of whether or not something manufactured would have a soul – that mysterious entity which is the very essence of humanness, the thing that links us irrevocably to God.

C. For Philip Clayton, a theologian and philosopher, such an idea goes against the grain of much religious thinking. But he agrees that, in the future, as machines become more like humans, the distinction between them could become blurred. 'On what grounds would we withhold souls from computers when they inhabit humanoid robotic bodies, accept visual input, give output with human voices and function comfortably in many social contexts?' he asks.

D. Stories such as *Frankenstein* suggest that the things we humans create are often much more than the sum of their parts. Many people imagine that if we built something, we would know all about it.

E. If it lives up to expectations, it will express emotions. Eventually, they argue, it's surely going to be able to say, 'I'm afraid,' or 'I'm bored,' and mean it. And if it does say such things – and mean them – then is it so far-fetched to wonder if it would have a soul?

F. Constant rejection has finally led it to commit murder. Yet when it first became conscious it was not evil. 'Believe me,' it says in anguish, 'I was benevolent; my soul glowed with love and humanity.'

G. It is interesting that we are happy to consider the Frankenstein creation in terms of what its thoughts are or the fact that it has self-will. But this is fiction. Whether or not a machine is

conscious, and whether we can prove it, is a fascinating philosophical exercise, nothing more, nothing less.

H. Opinions tend to fall between two extremes. Many people want to draw an unbreakable divide between humans and machines, insisting that however smart a computer might become it could never have a soul. On the other hand, some artificial intelligence researchers insist that humans are just complex machines, so why wouldn't a silicon-based machine also have a soul? For these scientists, a soul would be simply an emergent property of a very complex system.

Your answers

23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.

Part 4: You are going to read four different opinions from leading scientists about the future of fuel. For questions from 30-41, choose from the writers A-D. The writers may be chosen more than once.

A. Howard Bloom, Author

Even though most people are convinced that peak oil has already passed, to me, peak oil is just a hypothesis. There is a theory that carbon molecules can be found in interstellar gas clouds, comets and in space ice, and if this is the case, our planet could ooze oil for ever. And even if we stay earthbound, those who say we have raped the planet of all its resources are wrong. There's a huge stock of raw materials we haven't yet learned to use. There are bacteria two miles beneath our feet which can turn solid granite into food. If bacteria can do it, surely we creatures with brains can do it better. As far as the near future of energy is concerned, I believe the most promising alternative fuels are biofuels, such as ethanol. It's an alcohol made from waste products such as the bark of trees, woodchips, and other 'waste materials'. And that's not the only waste that can create energy. My friend in the biomass industry is perfecting an energy-generation plant which can run on human waste. We produce that in vast quantities, and it's already gathered in centralized locations.

B. Michael Lardelli, Lecturer in Genetics at The University of Adelaide

Nothing exists on this planet without energy. It enables flowers and people to grow and we need it to mine minerals, extract oil or cut wood and then to process these into finished goods. So the most fundamental definition of money is as a mechanism to allow the exchange and allocation of different forms of energy. Recently, people have been using more energy than ever before. Until 2005 it was possible to expand our energy use to meet this demand. However, since 2005 oil supply has been in decline, and at the same time, and as a direct result of this, the world's economy has been unable to expand, leading to global recession. With the world's energy and the profitability of energy production in decline at the same time, the net energy available to support activities other than energy procurement will decrease. We could increase energy production by diverting a large proportion of our remaining oil energy into building nuclear power stations and investing in renewable forms of energy. However, this is very unlikely to happen in democratic nations, because it would require huge, voluntary reductions in living standards. Consequently, the world economy will continue to contract as oil production declines. With energy in decline, it will be impossible for everyone in the world to become wealthier. One person's increased wealth can only come at the expense of another person's worsened poverty.'

C. Jeroen van der Veer, chief executive of Royal Dutch Shell

People are understandably worried about a future of growing energy shortages, rising prices and international conflict for supplies. These fears are not without foundation. With continued economic growth, the world's energy needs could increase by 50% in the next 25 years.

However, I do not believe that the world is running out of energy. Fossil fuels will be able to meet growing demand for a long time in the future. Taking unconventional resources into account, we are not even close to peak oil. The priority for oil companies is to improve efficiency, by increasing the amount of oil recovered from reservoirs. At present, just over a third is recovered. We can also improve the technology to control reservoir processes and improve oil flow. However, these projects are costly, complex and technically demanding, and they depend on experienced people, so it is essential to encourage young people to take up a technical career in the energy industry. Meanwhile, alternative forms of energy need to be made economically viable. International energy companies have the capability, the experience and the commercial drive to work towards solving the energy problem so they will play a key role. But it is not as simple as merely making scientific advances and developing new tools; the challenge is to deliver the technology to people worldwide. Companies will need to share knowledge and use their ideas effectively.

D. Craig Severance, blogger

What will it take to end our oil addiction? It's time we moved on to something else. Not only are world oil supplies running out, but what oil is still left is proving very dirty to obtain. The Deepwater Horizon oil spill occurred precisely because the easy-to-obtain oil is already tapped. If we don't kick oil now, we will see more disasters as oil companies move to the Arctic offshore and clear more forests. The cheap petroleum is gone; from now on, we will pay steadily more and more for our oil — not just in dollars, but in the biological systems that sustain life on this planet. The only solution is to get on with what we will have to do anyway - end our dependence on it! There are many instances in which oil need not be used at all. Heat and electricity can be produced in a multitude of other ways, such as solar power or natural gas. The biggest challenge is the oil that is used in transportation. That doesn't mean the transportation of goods worldwide, it's the day-to-day moving around of people. It means we have to change what we drive. The good news is that it's possible. There are a wide range of fuel efficient cars on offer, and the number of all-electric plug-in cars is set to increase. For long distance travel and freight, the solution to this is to look to rail. An electrified railway would not be reliant upon oil, but could be powered by solar, geothermal, hydro, and wind sources. There is a long way to go, but actions we take now to kick our oil addiction can help us adapt to a world of shrinking oil supplies.

Which writer:

30. believes oil will be available for many more years
31. believes there are ways to obtain energy that we have not yet discovered
32. sees a great potential in natural fuels
33. believes the fuel crisis will cause the poor to become poorer
34. sees energy and the economy as intrinsically linked
35. believes we should reduce our dependence on oil immediately
36. believes that people need to be attracted to working in the energy industry
37. believes that it is unlikely that governments will invest a lot of money into alternative energy
38. believes that future oil recovery will lead to more environmental disasters
39. believes that better technology can help to maintain oil production levels
40. thinks that oil companies are responsible for developing other types of energy
41. recognizes that inventions that can help to prevent an energy crisis are already available

Your answers

30.	**31.**	**32.**	**33.**	**34.**	**35.**
36.	**37.**	**38.**	**39.**	**40.**	**41.**

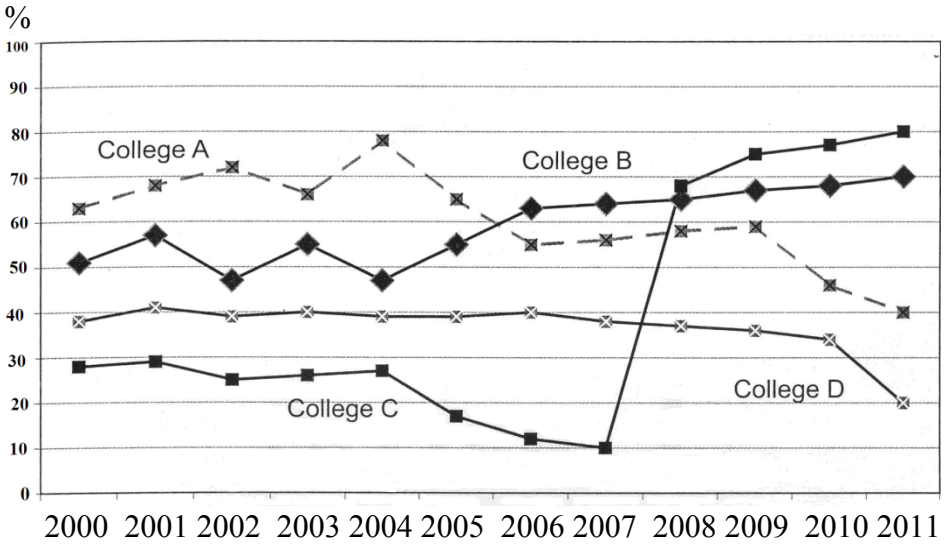
Điểm phần D1		Họ tên và chữ ký của giám khảo		Mã phách
Ghi số	Ghi chữ	Giám khảo 1	Giám khảo 2	

SECTION D: WRITING (50 pts)

Part 1 : The graph below shows the Satisfaction rating of the staff in four colleges from 2000 to 2011.

Write a report for a university tutor describing the information shown in the graph.

You should write at least 150 words.



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Điểm phần D2		Họ tên và chữ ký của giám khảo		Mã phách
Ghi số	Ghi chữ	Giám khảo 1	Giám khảo 2	

Part 2 : *Write an essay of about 350 words on the following topic*

The idea of having a single career is becoming an old fashioned one. The new fashion will be to have several careers or ways of earning money .
To what extent do you agree or disagree with this opinion?

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

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THE END