

SECTION I. 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 mỗi phần câu hỏi.
- Mọi hướng dẫn cho thí sinh (bằng tiếng Anh) đã có trong bài nghe.

Section 1: Complete the table below. Write NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS for each answer. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes. (14 points)

Date	Event	Importance for art
(1) _____	farmers from China	built temples ornamented with wood and (2) _____ carvings and statues in Bali
14 th century	introduction of (3) _____	artists employed by the ruling families and focused on epic narratives
1906	establishment of (4) _____ Indies Company	art became expression of opposition to (5) _____
(6) _____	beginning of tourism	encouraged use of new materials, techniques and subjects
1945	beginning of independence	started to describe the (7) _____ of the Balinese people – as well as the myths and legends of their history

Part 2. Listen to part of a talk and complete the sentences with NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS taken from the recording for each answer in the space provided. (16 points)

The lecture covers some of the latest research and the main arguments involved in the Nature versus nurture debate; or how much your personality is determined by genetics, and how much by your (8) _____

Some scientists believe that genes don't determine by personality directly, but rather provide (9) _____. It is discovered that 35,000 genes each of us carries affect personality, such as impulsivity, emotional intelligence and addition to some substances. For instance, a malfunction in the speech gene FOXP₂ can lead to (10) _____. On the other hand, scientists who believe that environment shapes personality disagree on who influences children more: parents or peers and friends. Children acquire their parent's habits by (11) _____, while the need to be part of a group comes from a primitive (12) _____.

The latest research suggests that both factors have influence on an individual to approximately the same extent: (13) _____ % by nature, (14) _____ by nurture.

From the research, we'll be in a better position to ascertain how to change someone's (15) _____.

Part 3. You will hear an interview in which a deep-sea map-maker called Sally Gordon and a marine biologist called Mark Tomkins are talking about making maps of the ocean floor. Decide whether the statement is TRUE (T) or FALSE (F). (10 points)

- 16. Sally felt nervous at the prospect of making further discoveries when she had completed her first mapping expedition.
- 17. Mark compares the ocean floor to the planets to emphasize how it is overexploited.
- 18. Sally feel pessimistic about attitudes towards deep-sea exploration.
- 19. When talking about finance support, Mark reveals that the government is now funding their project.
- 20. Sally and Mark predict that future developments in deep-sea exploration result in a change in human behaviour.

Part 4. You will hear an interview in which two journalists called Jenny Langdon and Peter Sharples are talking about their work. Choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which fits best according to what you hear. (10 points)

- 21. What does Jenny say about the story which made her name?
 - A. She'd been on the lookout for just such a lucky break.
 - B. She resented colleagues trying to take the credit for it.
 - C. She wasn't actually responsible for the finished article.
 - D. She asked for a more prestigious job on the strength of it.
- 22. What does Jenny suggest about the editor she worked for on her first national daily newspaper?
 - A. He respected her for standing up to him.
 - B. He tended to blame her for things unfairly.
 - C. He wasn't as unreasonable as everyone says.
 - D. He taught her the value of constructive criticism.
- 23. Peter thinks he got a job on Carp Magazine thanks to _____.
 - A. his academic achievements at college.
 - B. his practical knowledge of everyday journalism.
 - C. his familiarity with the interests of its main target audience.
 - D. his understanding of how best to present himself at interview.
- 24. Peter and Jenny agree that courses in journalism _____.
 - A. need to be supplemented by first-hand experience.
 - B. are attractive because they lead to paid employment.
 - C. are of little value compared to working on a student newspaper.
 - D. provide an opportunity for writers to address contentious issues.
- 25. When asked about their novels, Peter and Jenny reveal _____.
 - A. an ambition to gain recognition for their craft.
 - B. a desire to develop careers outside journalism.
 - C. a need to prove how versatile they are as writers.
 - D. a wish to keep their journalism fresh and appealing.

SECTION II. GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY (30 points)

Part 1. Choose the best answer A, B, C or D to complete each sentence.

- 26. _____ he delivers the report, it will be sent to the headquarters.
 - A. On the point
 - B. At once
 - C. Immediately
 - D. Soon enough
- 27. They're unhappy about the extra hours they've been asked to work and they're making _____ about it.
 - A. a song and dance
 - B. an album and show
 - C. a record and ballet
 - D. a track and tango
- 28. Within minutes the comedian had the whole audience _____.
 - A. laugh
 - B. laughing
 - C. laughed
 - D. to laugh

29. She _____ agreed to go with him to the football match although she had no interest in the game at all.
 A. apologetically B. grudgingly C. shamefacedly D. discreetly
30. On the way to Cambridge yesterday, the road was blocked by a fallen tree, so we had to make a _____.
 A. deviation B. digression C. detour D. departure
31. Has anyone managed to _____ the meaning of the declaration?
 A. seize B. snatch C. grip D. grasp
32. So as not to get another bad mark in the final exam, she is to _____ herself.
 A. exert B. absorb C. endeavour D. deploy
33. I had a small accident with the car. One of the wings was a little _____.
 A. stained B. dented C. jammed D. cracked
34. He was given a 24-month imprisonment sentence for fraud and _____ debts.
 A. outstanding B. accumulative C. bad D. heavy
35. The spokesperson said the information campaign was a _____ to hide the most regressive tax in history.
 A. fig leaf B. red curtain C. book cover D. witch cloak
36. Your story is interesting and lively, but it contains several historical inaccuracies. For example, your hero _____ have offered Miss Swinton shelter under his umbrella, as they weren't invented until a hundred years later.
 A. couldn't B. might not C. shouldn't D. wouldn't
37. _____ technically proficient; it also explores psychological questions.
 A. Not only is Barbara Astman's artwork B. Not only Barbara Astman's artwork
 C. Barbara Astman's artwork not only D. Barbara Astman's artwork not only
38. The board president designated a _____ team to tear down the dilapidated building which jeopardized the passers-by.
 A. demolition B. castigating C. contaminating D. drenching
39. The management team came _____ criticism for the way they handled the situation.
 A. in for B. up with C. up against D. out in
40. We are running out of petrol so we'll have to stop _____ at the next filling station.
 A. over B. off C. by D. on

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

41. The assumption that drinking and smoking are injurious to our health have been proved.
42. Many students at the institution worshipped her father because he was a distinguishable professor and achieved many prestigious awards.
43. He was totally disqualified for his job as a senior manager. He didn't have the right knowledge and experience for this post.
44. People suppose that the advent of ChatGPT will have negative impacts on what college students do their dissertations.
45. Her grief for her dead husband was somewhat alleviated after she had heard my comfortable words.

Part 3. Use the most suitable form of the words in brackets.

46. Whilst urbanization was characteristic of an earlier era, many young people are choosing to do exactly the opposite of their _____. (BEAR)
47. The treatment for people addicted to _____ includes training in stress management and relaxation techniques. (TRANQUIL)
48. There were several _____ accounts of what actually happened the night of the accident. (COMPETE)
49. If I accept the job offer, it will mean _____ my family and moving to Italy. (ROOT)

50. The school is acknowledged as providing equal access and _____ to a rich and varied curriculum.
(TITLE)
51. My next-door neighbor really _____ me when he's on his high horse and acting superior. (FURY)
52. Some things are _____ true: Water is wet, grass is green (kind of), dogs bark and houses prices rise.
(ALIEN)
53. A _____ person believes that people are insincere and are only interested in themselves.
(CYNICISM)
54. The Conservation Trust performs an _____ role in the protection of rural environments.
(INSTRUMENT)
55. Children are generally so _____ that travelling with them can be a joy – or a nightmare. (INQUIRE)

SECTION III. READING COMPREHENSION (60 points)

Part 1. Read the following passage and choose the correct answer A, B, C, or D for each blank. (10 pts)

Plants are (56) _____ to attack and infection by a remarkable variety of symbiotic species and have evolved a diverse array of mechanisms designed to frustrate the potential colonists. These can be divided into preformed or passive defense mechanisms and (57) _____ or active systems. Passive plant defense comprises physical and chemical barriers that prevent entry of pathogens, such as bacteria, or render (58) _____ tissues unpalatable or toxic to the invader. The external surfaces of plants, in addition to being covered by an epidermis and a waxy cuticle, often carry spiky hairs known as trichomes, which (59) _____ prevent feeding by insects or may even puncture and kill insect larvae. Other trichomes are sticky and glandular and effectively trap and (60) _____ insects. If the physical barriers of the plant are breached, then preformed chemicals may inhibit or kill the intruder, and plant tissues contain a diverse array of toxic or potentially toxic substances, such as resins, tannins, glycosides, and alkaloids, many of which are highly effective deterrents to insects that feed (61) _____ plants. The success of the Colorado beetle in infesting potatoes, for example, seems to be correlated with its high tolerance (62) _____ alkaloids that normally repel potential pests. Other possible chemical defenses, while not directly toxic to the parasite, may inhibit some essential step in the establishment of a parasitic relationship. For example, glycoproteins in plant cell walls may inactivate enzymes that degrade cell walls. These enzymes are often produced by bacteria and fungi. Active plant defense mechanisms are comparable to the immune system of vertebrate animals (63) _____ the cellular and molecular bases are fundamentally different. Both, however, are triggered in reaction to intrusion, implying that the host has some means of recognizing the (64) _____ of a foreign organism. The most dramatic example of an inducible plant defense reaction is the hypersensitive response. In the hypersensitive response, cells undergo rapid necrosis - that is, they become diseased and die - after being penetrated by a parasite; the parasite itself subsequently ceases to grow and is therefore restricted to one or a few cells around the entry site. Several theories have been (65) _____ to explain the bases of hypersensitive resistance.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| 56. A. likely | B. inclined | C. flexible | D. subject |
| 57. A. inducible | B. causative | C. influential | D. medicinal |
| 58. A. convert | B. render | C. alternate | D. refund |
| 59. A. otherwise | B. neither | C. either | D. whether |
| 60. A. immobilize | B. demobilize | C. deactivate | D. depreciate |
| 61. A. for | B. from | C. on | D. with |
| 62. A. under | B. on | C. within | D. to |
| 63. A. when | B. because | C. although | D. if |
| 64. A. influence | B. absence | C. absorbance | D. presence |
| 65. A. brought about | B. worked out | C. put forward | D. laid down |

Part 2. Read the text below and think of the word which best fits each space. Use only ONE word in each space. (10 pts)

We have known for a long time that smiling has a positive (66) _____ on others. We are encouraged to smile in job interviews, for example, because it makes the interviewer look upon us more favorably. In social situations, smiling makes people feel less threatened and more likely to want to strike (67) _____ a conversation.

Attracting this kind of positive (68) _____ over a prolonged period of time raises our expectations of new situations and gives us more confidence. Experience tells us that (69) _____ is a better chance that we will be well received so, once smiling (70) _____ a habit, feeling confident soon follows.

Much has been made (71) _____ the health benefits of smiling and there seem to be so many of these that it is clearly worth doing. (72) _____ or not we understand how neuropeptides, dopamine, endorphins and serotonin make us feel better, we know they are all released by smiling, so there doesn't seem to be (73) _____ to lose by trying it.

Smiling also creates a sense of connection between people, strengthening relationships both personally and professionally. It acts as a universal language, (74) _____ down barriers of culture and communication. Even in stressful situations, a genuine smile can ease tension and promote harmony. Over time, these small interactions build up a positive environment (75) _____ people feel valued, understood and more open to collaboration.

Part 3. Read an extract from an article and choose the answer A, B, C or D that fits best according to the text. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided. (10 pts)

Psychologists who work on motivation research a wide range of human traits and physiological characteristics that include the effects of hunger, reward, and punishment, as well as desires for power, tangible achievement, social acceptance, belongingness, self-esteem, and self-actualization. A plethora of hypotheses developed in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries have the goal of identifying causes of an organism's behavior that can be both conscious and unconscious. The hierarchical organization of human needs is a theoretical model, originally established by an American psychologist, Abraham Maslow, in 1954. The needs located at the bottom of the pyramid are the essentials of physiological survival that encompass oxygen, water, nutrition, rest, and avoidance of pain. Maslow's theory, grounded in research, also stipulated that these are variable and, at least to some extent, may explain, for example, food gratification.

The second tier is rooted in the human need for safety, stability, and protection. You may think that the pursuit of safety is a modern phenomenon, particularly in urban environments, but history suggests that civilizations have always sought stability through societal structures, legal systems, and mutual cooperation. Even though safety can be provided by external factors, the perception of security is often subjective and shaped by individual experiences.

There are several reasons for maintaining that physiological and safety needs are foundational. The importance of physiological survival is evident in all species. This foundational need has influenced human development, from hunter-gatherer societies to modern city planning. Historical evidence indicates that early human societies formed structured groups primarily for protection. This need for stability can be seen in modern societies where individuals seek financial security, healthcare, and personal safety measures.

In the human life cycle, the needs for belonging are manifested in the desires to marry, have a family, belong in a community, or among similarly minded people. In part, the need to belong can also show up in a search for particular types of occupations or careers. The next level of the hierarchy in effect deals with two substrata, where the first presumes the need for status, prestige, recognition, appreciation, and dominance, and the higher division includes a conglomeration of emotionally centered traits that pivot on competence, confidence, mastery, achievement, independence, and freedom.

Neurological studies have shown that social belonging and self-esteem activate reward centers in the brain. Humans are wired to seek validation from their social environments, reinforcing Maslow's hierarchical framework.

The top tier is different from all others, and Maslow referred to it as growth motivation and self-

actualization. At the highest level, individuals seek to realize and put to use their creativity, talent, leadership, curiosity, and understanding. At this level, people can reach their full potential and accurately perceive and accept reality, seek privacy and depth in personal relationships, resist enculturation, and develop social interests, compassion, and humanity. In many cases, self-actualizers do not lead ordinary lives, choose growth over safety, and cultivate peak experiences that leave their mark and change one for the better.

76. What can be inferred from paragraph 1?

- A. Abraham Maslow's hypotheses became the sole practical model for the research of motivation today.
- B. The goal of identifying causes of human motivation considers both conscious and unconscious factors.
- C. The pyramid of physiological survival needs was established and developed in the past centuries.
- D. The lowest layer in the pyramid of humans' survival needs focus mainly on food satisfaction.

77. The word **stability** in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. variation
- B. security
- C. liberty
- D. provision

78. According to paragraph 4, what is true about the need for belonging?

- A. It is the least significant level of Maslow's hierarchy.
- B. It has little or no relevance to professional aspirations.
- C. It is reflected in career choices and communal relationships.
- D. It has been shown to suppress reward centers in the human brain.

79. According to paragraph 2, what is true about safety?

- A. Though safety can be supplied from the world outside, it is often perceived as subjective and determined by personal experiences.
- B. Though external elements determined one's safety, it is thought to be formed subjectively through individual experiences.
- C. Though safety can be provided by the outside world, its perception is often regarded as objective and formed by personal experiences.
- D. Though external elements are determined by safety, the conception is thought of as a subject to be shaped by individual experiences.

80. The word **pivot on** in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. register for
- B. bring in
- C. revolve around
- D. make up

81. According to paragraph 6, what is true about self-actualization?

- A. It is necessary for an individual's survival.
- B. It is the most advanced human need to fulfill.
- C. It requires belonging and esteem first.
- D. It can be achieved by all individuals equally.

82. The word **these** in paragraph 1 refers to _____.

- A. needs for safety, stability, and protection
- B. seeks for financial security and healthcare
- C. essential needs of physiological survival
- D. desires for power, achievement and self-esteem

83. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a factor in human motivation?

- A. Esteem
- B. Participation
- C. Accomplishment
- D. Conformism

84. How does the author organize the passage?

- A. Cause and effect
- B. Chronological narrative
- C. Persuasive argument
- D. Thematic analysis

85. What can be the best title for the passage?

- A. Motivation and human needs
- B. Human basic satisfactions
- C. Physiological survival essentials
- D. Hypotheses about human growth

Part 4. Read the following passage then do the tasks that follow. (20 pts)

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, emphasizing 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 polarized 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.

Questions 86-90

Reading Passage has six sections, A-F. Choose the correct heading for each section from the list of headings below. Write the correct number, i-viii, in corresponding numbered boxes provided.

List of Headings

- i An increasing divergence of attitudes towards AI
- ii Reasons why we have more faith in human judgment 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: Section A: iii

86. Section B

87. Section C

88. Section D

89. Section E

90. Section F

Questions 91-95

Do the following statements agree with the claims of the writer in Reading Passage?

In boxes 6-10, 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. Subjective depictions of AI in sci-fi films make people change their opinions about automation.

93. Portrayals of AI in media and entertainment are likely to become more positive.

94. Rejection of the possibilities of AI may have a negative effect on many people's lives.

95. Familiarity with AI has very little impact on people's attitudes to the technology.

Part 5. You are going to read a newspaper article about a young professional footballer. For questions 96-105, choose from the sections (A-D). The section may be chosen more than once. (10 points)

Rising Star

Margaret Garelly goes to meet Duncan Williams, who plays for Chelsea Football Club

A

It's my first time driving to Chelsea's training ground and I turn off slightly too early at the London University playing fields. Had he accepted football's rejections in his early teenage years, it is exactly the sort of ground Duncan Williams would have found himself running around on at weekends. At his current age of 18, he would have been a bright first-year undergraduate mixing his academic studies with a bit of football, rugby and cricket, given his early talent in all these sports. However, Duncan undoubtedly took

the right path. Instead of studying, he is sitting with his father Gavin in one of the interview rooms at Chelsea's training base reflecting on Saturday's match against Manchester City. Such has been his rise to fame that it is with some disbelief that you listen to him describing how his career was nearly all over before it began.

B

Gavin, himself a fine footballer - a member of the national team in his time - and now a professional coach, sent Duncan to three professional clubs as a 14 year-old, but all three turned him down. 'I worked with him a lot when he was around 12, and it was clear he has fantastic technique and skill. But then the other boys shot up in height and he didn't. But I was still upset and surprised that no team seemed to want him, that they couldn't see what he might develop into in time. When Chelsea accepted him as a junior, it was made clear to him that this was more of a last chance than a new beginning. They told him he had a lot of hard work to do and wasn't part of their plans. Fortunately, that summer he just grew and grew, and got much stronger as well.'

C

Duncan takes up the story: 'The first half of that season I played in the youth team. I got lucky - the first-team manager came to watch us play QPR, and though we lost 3-1, I had a really good game. I moved up to the first team after that performance.' Gavin points out that it can be beneficial to be smaller and weaker when you are developing - it forces you to learn how to keep the ball better, how to use 'quick feet' to get out of tight spaces. 'A couple of years ago, Duncan would run past an opponent as if he wasn't there but then the other guy would close in on him. I used to say to him, "Look, if you can do that now, imagine what you'll be like when you're 17, 18 and you're big and quick and they won't be able to get near you." If you're a smaller player, you have to use your brain a lot more.'

D

Not every kid gets advice from an ex-England player over dinner, nor their own private training sessions. Now Duncan is following in Gavin's footsteps. He has joined a national scheme where young people like him give advice to ambitious young teenagers who are hoping to become professionals. He is an old head on young shoulders. Yet he's also like a young kid in his enthusiasm. And fame has clearly not gone to his head; it would be hard to meet a more likeable, humble young man. So will he get to play for the national team? 'One day I'd love to, but when that is, is for somebody else to decide.' The way he is playing, that won't be long.

(Source: FCE Handbook. Reproduced with permission from Cambridge English)

Which section	Your answers:	
states how surprised the writer was at Duncan's early difficulties?	96.	
says that Duncan sometimes seems more mature than he really is?	97.	
describes the frustration felt by Duncan's father?	98.	
says that Duncan is on course to reach a high point in his profession?	99.	
suggests that Duncan caught up with his team-mates in terms of physical development?	100.	
explains how Duncan was a good all-round sportsperson?	101.	
gives an example of how Gavin reassured his son?	102.	
mentions Duncan's current club's low opinion of him at one time?	103.	
mentions a personal success despite a failure for the team?	104.	
explains how Duncan and his father are fulfilling a similar role?	105.	

SECTION IV. WRITING (60 points)

Part 1. Describe the graph provided. (20 points)

The tables present the distribution of world population in 1950, 2000 and its estimated figure in 2050

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

Write at least 150 words.

World Population 1950–2050

World Population	1950	2000	2050
(billions)	2.5	6.0	9.0 (estimate)

Distribution of World Population by Region

Africa	9%	13%	20%
Asia	56%	60%	59%
Europe	22%	12%	7%
Latin America	6%	9%	9%
North America	7%	5%	4%
Oceania	<1%	1%	1%

Part 2. Essay writing. (40 points)

Some people believe that allowing children to make their own choices on everyday matters (such as food, clothes and entertainment) is likely to result in a society of individuals who only think about their own wishes. Other people believe that it is important for children to make decisions about matters that affect them.

Discuss both these views and give your own opinion.

----- HẾT -----

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