

ĐỀ CHÍNH THỨC

(Đề thi gồm 06 trang)

A. LISTENING

Section 1

Questions 1-5

Complete the notes.

Write NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS AND/OR NUMBERS for each answer.

Basic Details of Project

Example Pre-phase	• involves selecting rooms & 1. _____
Phase 1:	• time needed: 3 days • staff involved: Jenna, Marco, & 2. _____
Phase 2:	• time needed: 3. _____ • staff involved: 4. _____, with assistance from 5. _____

Questions 6-10

Choose the correct letter, A, B, or C.

6. The main form of data collection will be _____

- A.** questionnaires.
- B.** Internet polling.
- C.** face-to-face interviews.

7. To finish in time, the staff will have to _____

- A.** work late.
- B.** come in early.
- C.** take some work home.

8. The final report will contain _____

- A.** three appendices.
- B.** material from the company website.
- C.** a supplementary booklet.

9. The final report will be handed in on the _____

- A.** 5th.
- B.** 15th.
- C.** 25th.

10. At the end, there will be _____

- A.** an office party.
- B.** a restaurant dinner.
- C.** presents for all involved.

Section 2

Questions 11-15

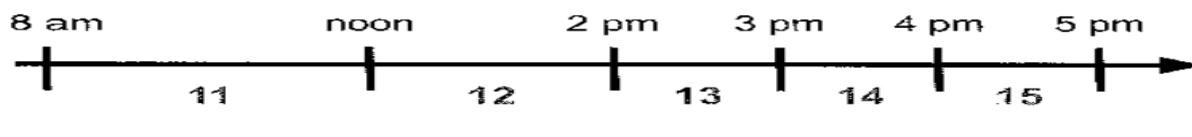
Complete the repair schedule.

Write the correct letter, A-F, for each answer.

Problems to Fix

- A Birds in ceiling
- B Broken windows
- C Electrical fault
- D Fallen tree
- E Leaking roof
- F Staining on walls

Schedule of Repairs



- 11. _____
- 12. _____
- 13. _____
- 14. _____
- 15. _____

Questions 16-20

Complete the sentences.

Write **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** for each answer.

Additional Details Concerning Repairs

- The stained walls will be painted **16.** _____.
- Extra paint will be left in the **17.** _____.
- The baby birds will be given to a **18.** _____.
- The fallen tree will be used as **19.** _____.
- The smaller parts of the tree will be put in a **20.** _____.

B. LEXICO – GRAMMAR

Complete the following sentences by choosing the correct answer A, B, C or D. Identify your answer by writing the corresponding letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet.

- 21. Thanks for lending me your umbrella; it really came in _____.
A. used B. handy C. handful D. needy
- 22. When it comes to the _____, Alice always supports her friends.
A. point B. crunch C. crisis D. finale
- 23. This shirt is _____ that one.
A. much far expensive than B. a bit less expensive
C. as much expensive as D. not nearly as expensive as
- 24. She has been taken to hospital suffering from a _____ disc.
A. torn B. slipped C. broken D. treats
- 25. Numbers at the evening class have _____ rather badly. In fact, if attendance gets any worse, we may have to cancel the course altogether.
A. lessened B. dwindled C. deteriorated D. crumbled
- 26. When you come down the hill, do drive slowly because it is not _____ obvious where the turning is.

- A. immediately B. directly C. instantaneously D. quite
27. Don't worry, David. _____, you can depend on me. I'll never let you down.
A. Comes what comes B. Come what may
C. Whatever it comes D. Comes what might
28. It is estimated that _____ 10% of the population goes to university.
A. any B. a C. some D. the
29. Helen was very angry with me. She has _____ the wrong end of the stick. She thinks I was responsible for the accident.
A. got hold of B. used C. gripped D. clung to
30. Everybody should comply _____ this rule. There's no exception, I'm afraid.
A. to B. for C. in D. with
31. The 13 rings of the spire symbolizes the 13 steps of the ladder _____ to Nirvana.
A. to lead B. led C. leading D. which led
32. No one believed her stories, _____?
A. didn't they B. haven't they C. did they D. have they
33. Child abuse cases have recently sparked a new wave of social _____.
A. age B. network C. unrest D. promise
34. Darwin's theory of _____ explains that the strongest species can survive because they have the ability to adapt to the new environment better than others.
A. evolution B. evolute C. evolutionary D. evolutionally
35. Unfortunately some really ill animals have to be _____ by our center.
A. turned over B. put down C. passed away D. taken out

C. READING COMPREHENSION

Section 1. Choose the correct answer A, B, C or D to complete the following passage.

SPORTS PHOTOGRAPHY

Sport as a spectacle, and photography as a way of recording action, have developed together. At the turn of the 20th century, Edward Muybridge was experimenting with photographs of movement. His pictures of a runner (36) _____ in every history of photography. Another milestone was when the scientist/photographer Harold Edgerton (37) _____ the limits of photographic technology with his study of a (38) _____ of milk hitting the surface of a dish of milk. Another advance was the development of miniature cameras in the late 1920s which made it possible for sports photographers to leave their cumbersome cameras behind.

The significance of television as a transmitter of sport has improved the prospects of still photographers. All those people who watch a sports event on TV, with all its movement and action, (39) _____ the still image as a reminder of the game. The (40) _____ majority of people do not actually attend sports events, but see them through the eyes of media. And when they look at sports photography, they look not so much for a (41) _____ of the event as for emotions and relationships with which they can (42) _____.

Looking back, we can see how (43) _____ sports photography had changed. Early sports photographers were as interested in the stories behind the sport as in the sport itself. Contemporary sports photography (44) _____ the glamour of sport, the colour and the action. But the best sports photographer today still do more than simply tell the story of the event. They (45) _____ in a single dramatic moment the real emotions of the participants.

36. A. exhibit B. show C. demonstrate D. feature
37. A. extended B. enlarged C. prolonged D. spread
38. A. splash B. drip C. dash D. drop

- | | | | |
|---------------------|--------------|---------------|-------------|
| 39. A. choose | B. value | C. praise | D. cheer |
| 40. A. high | B. wide | C. vast | D. main |
| 41. A. preservation | B. store | C. record | D. mark |
| 42. A. identify | B. share | C. unit | D. join |
| 43. A. highly | B. radically | C. extremely | D. severely |
| 44. A. outlines | B. signals | C. emphasizes | D. forms |
| 45. A. seize | B. grasp | C. capture | D. secure |

Section 2. Read the passage and fill in each numbered gap with ONE suitable word.

The number of people in Britain receiving a new diagnosis of (46) _____ such as asthma, eczema and hay fever is increasing by five percent every year. (47) _____ is some evidence to show that Britain's obsession with rules and regulations to ensure cleanliness in the home, supermarket and workplace is reflected in the number of allergy sufferers.

One theory is (48) _____ we have far less (49) _____ to dirt and germs during childhood than we used to have, so our bodies do not have the opportunity to develop resistance to allergens. While we may (50) _____ down on the unhygienic food and general living which people had in the (51) _____, there are some lessons we could learn today by maybe being a bit (52) _____ cautious.

(53) _____ would dispute the importance of medical advances. These include vaccinations given routinely to children which have revolutionized our lives by providing immunity to some life-threatening (54) _____. There is, however, some controversy over whether they actually weaken our immune (55) _____ and are being given unnecessarily for diseases which are not dangerous.

Section 3. Read the following passage and choose the correct answer A, B, C or D to each question.

Most forms of property are concrete and tangible, such as houses, cars, furniture or anything else that is included in one's possessions. Other forms of property can be intangible, and copyright deals with intangible forms of property. Copyright is a legal protection **extended** to authors of creative works, for example, books, magazine articles, maps, films, plays, television shows, software, paintings, photographs, music, choreography in dance and all other forms of intellectual or artistic property.

Although the purpose of artistic property is usually public use and enjoyment, copyright establishes the ownership of the creator. When a person buys a copyrighted magazine, it belongs to this individual as a tangible object. However, the authors of the magazine articles own the research and the writing that went into creating the articles. The right to make and sell or give away copies of books or articles belongs to the authors, publishers, or other individuals or organizations that hold the copyright. To copy an entire book or a part of it, permission must be received from the copyright owner, who will most likely expect to be paid.

Copyright law distinguishes between different types of intellectual property. Music may be played by anyone after it is published. However, if it is performed for profit, the performers need to pay a fee, called a royalty. A similar **principle** applies to performances of songs and plays. On the other hand, names, ideas, and book titles are excepted. Ideas do not become copyrighted property until they are published in a book, a painting or a musical work. Almost all artistic work created before the 20th century is not copyrighted because it was created before the copyright law was passed.

The two common ways of **infringing upon** the copyright are plagiarism and piracy. Plagiarizing the work of another person means passing it off as one's own. The work *plagiarism* is derived from the Latin *plagiarius*, which means "abductor". Piracy may be an act of one person, but, in many cases, it is a joint effort of several people who reproduce copyrighted material and sell it for profit without paying royalties to the creator. Technological innovations have made piracy easy and anyone can duplicate a motion picture on videotape, a computer program, or a book. Video cassette recorders can be used by practically anyone to copy movies and television programs, and copying software has become almost as easy as copying a

book. Large companies zealously monitor their copyrights for slogans, advertisements, and brand names, protected by a trademark.

56. What does the passage mainly discuss?

- A. Legal rights of property owners
- B. Legal ownership of creative work
- C. Examples of copyright piracy
- D. Copying creating work for profit

57. The word “**extended**” in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. explicated
- B. exposed
- C. guaranteed
- D. granted

58. It can be inferred from the passage that copyright law is intended to protect _____.

- A. the user’s ability to enjoy an artistic work
- B. the creator’s ability to profit from the work
- C. paintings and photographs from theft
- D. computer software and videos from being copied

59. The word “**principle**” in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. crucial point
- B. cardinal role
- C. fundamental rule
- D. formidable force

60. Which of the following properties is NOT mentioned as protected by copyright?

- A. music and plays
- B. paintings and maps
- C. printed medium
- D. scientific discoveries

61. It can be inferred from the passage that it is legal if _____.

- A. two songs, written by two different composers, have the same melody
- B. two books, written by two different authors, have the same titles
- C. two drawings, created by two different artists, have the same images
- D. two plays, created by two different playwrights, have the same plot and characters

62. With which of the following statements is the author most likely to agree?

- A. Teachers are not allowed to make copies of published materials for use by their students.
- B. Plays written in the 16th century cannot be performed in theaters without permission.
- C. Singers can publicly sing only the songs for which they wrote the music and the lyrics.
- D. It is illegal to make photographs when sightseeing or traveling.

63. The phrase “**infringing upon**” in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. impinging upon
- B. inducting for
- C. violating
- D. abhorring

64. The purpose of copyright law is most comparable with the purpose of which of the following?

- A. A law against theft
- B. A law against smoking
- C. A school policy
- D. A household rule

65. According to the passage, copyright law is _____.

- A. meticulously observed
- B. routinely ignored
- C. frequently debated
- D. zealously enforced

D. WRITING

Section 1. Rewrite each of the following sentences in such a way that it has a similar meaning to the original one.

66. She just had time to put up her umbrella before the rain came down in torrents.

→ No sooner _____.

67. A new flu vaccine has been on trial since the beginning of the year.

→ They _____.

68. The young girl stopped working though the salary was very high.

→ No matter how _____.

69. You can ring this number whenever there is any difficulty.

→ Should _____.

70. Martin may not be very well but she still manages to enjoy life.

→ Martin's poor _____.

Section 2. Complete each second sentence using the word given, so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence. Write between TWO and SIX words in each gap.

71. I resent the way that she clearly feels herself to be superior to me. (NOSE)

→ I resent the way that _____ at me.

72. He began by giving us a summary of his progress so far. (OUTSET)

→ _____ us a summary of his progress so far.

73. I thought I might run out of cash, so I took my cheque-book with me. (CASE)

→ I took my cheque-book with me _____ out of cash.

74. Perhaps Brian went home early. (MAY)

→ Brian _____ home early.

75. I think we ought to permit him to do whatever he chooses. (HAND)

→ I think we should _____.

----- **Hết** -----

(Giám thị coi thi không giải thích gì thêm!)

Họ và tên: SBD: Phòng thi: