

SECTION A: LISTENING (50 points)

- The listening section is in **FOUR** parts. You will hear each part **TWICE**. At the beginning of each part, you will hear a sound.
- There will be a piece of music at the beginning and at the end of the listening section. You will have **TWO** minutes to check your answers at the end of the listening section.
- All the other instructions are included in the recording.

Part 1. You will hear part of a talk about Westminster Abbey. For questions 1-5, complete the notes below. Write NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER for each answer. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes on your answer sheet. (10 points)

Westminster Abbey: Historical and Architectural Profile

Location and Early History

- Situated in London, the Abbey is a prominent Anglican church located adjacent to the 1. _____ and Big Ben.
- Historical records indicate that the official construction of the site began in 960 A.D
- Although it was originally a monastery, the building was later expanded and eventually consecrated in 2. _____.

Royal Traditions and Events

- The Abbey has a long-standing association with the British monarchy, serving as the primary venue to 3. _____ rulers from England and Great Britain.
- It remains a major destination for national events, including royal weddings and funerals.

Notable Features and Grounds

- The College Garden: Spanning over nine centuries, this area is described as a 4. _____ and is open to visitors on specific days.
- The Tomb of the Unknown Soldier: This highly respected 5. _____ honors unidentified fighters from the First World War and is the only spot where walking is prohibited.

Your answers:

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
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Part 2. You will hear a piece of news about the Amazon rainforest. For questions 6-10, decide whether the following statements are True (T), False (F) or Not Given (NG). Write T, F, or NG in the corresponding numbered boxes on our answer sheet. (10 points)

11. Approximately 58% of the Amazon rainforest is owned by the private sector.
12. The Brazilian legal system has its effective tools against the illicit burning of the forest.
13. The legal rights to Amazonian land are not clarified, provoking an increase in deforestation.
14. The current president pays more attention to reforestation than the former one.
15. The new ownership land registration system has been implemented to help save the forest.

Your answers:

6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
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Part 3. You will hear part of a radio interview with someone who reviews hotels. For questions 11-15, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which fits best according to what you hear. Write your answers (A, B, C or D) in the corresponding numbered boxes on your answer sheet. (10 pts)

11. What does Paddy say about some readers of her column?
 - A. They suspect that she enjoys criticising hotels.
 - B. Her attitude to hotels has changed because of their response.
 - C. Her comments match their experiences of hotels.
 - D. They prefer reading about hotels they would not want to visit.
12. What does Paddy say about some hotel-keepers?
 - A. They sometimes have to force themselves to have a sense of humour.
 - B. They would be more suited to a different profession.
 - C. They expect to receive negative comments about their hotels.
 - D. They are surprised that they become friends of hers.
13. Paddy says that some hotel-keepers she has contacted about the book have
 - A. realised that she does not really have an assistant called Emily.
 - B. corrected inaccuracies that were in her review of their hotels.
 - C. responded favourably despite criticisms she had made.
 - D. made her wonder whether her reviews of their hotels were unfair.
14. Paddy says that one hotel-keeper she spoke to told her that
 - A. other people are unlikely to be treated in the same way in hotels as she is.
 - B. he was unwilling to discuss some of the comments in her review.
 - C. her reviews did not have as much influence as she believed.
 - D. he no longer wanted his hotel to appear in the book.
15. The same owner also told her that
 - A. he had passed information about her to other hotels.
 - B. he resented her description of him in her review.
 - C. he did not understand why she wanted to put his hotel in her book.
 - D. there was nothing distinctive about her physical appearance.

Your answers:

11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
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Part 4. You will listen to a news report on the impacts of lithium-ion battery. For questions 16-25, complete the summary by writing NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS taken from the recording for each blank. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes on your answer sheet. (20 points)

While electric cars are likely to grow in popularity, how people can (16) _____ out of the lithium-ion batteries powering them still remains uncertain. There are strong incentives to recycle these batteries. As lithiumion batteries contains various precious metals, recycling them would helps retrieve key components and diminish the (17) _____ required to produce battery's cathode. In one African country, the expansion of cobalt mining has been the culprit for the exploitation of child labor, (18) _____, and unsafe mining procedures. Therefore, reducing the use of lithium-ion batteries can mitigate human suffering and prevent contamination of soil and groundwater.

However, lithium-ion batteries recycling encounters multiple hurdles, particularly in its cost-competitiveness compared to (19) _____. There is also a lack of definitive benchmark on manufacturing lithium-ion cell cathodes, prompting recyclers to opt for (20) _____ approaches, which involves burning the batteries. The implications of this is the (21) _____ resulted from lithium aluminum and organic compounds being burned off. Another method called (22) _____ can recover cathode metals by grinding up the batteries and treating them with solvents. The current versions of lithium-ion batteries are also not suitable for recycling, as they consists of numerous individuals cells connected with (23) _____.

Many developers are experimenting with innovative solutions such as direct recovery, which preserves the (24) _____ of the cathode and renders reusing material more affordable. Given (25) _____

_____ of used batteries, some countries and organizations have high hopes of recycling them into valuable resources.

Your answers:

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

SECTION B: LEXICO-GRAMMAR (40 points)

Part 1. For questions 26-55, choose the best option A, B, C, or D to complete the following sentences. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes on your answer sheet. (30 points)

26. David's hard-working when supervised; left to his own _____, he becomes lazy.
A. means B. instruments C. tools D. devices
27. The sports complex is likely to become a _____ after the championships are over.
A. white elephant B. wild goose C. fat cat D. black sheep
28. You will save money if you buy the large, _____ size of the shampoo.
A. economy B. economical C. economic D. economized
29. Without experience, she's got _____ to come for an interview.
A. little chance of being asked B. little chance for asking
C. a little chance to ask D. a little chance in asking
30. The list of the sources for the information in this book is contained in the book's _____.
A. acknowledgements B. bibliograhpy C. appendix D. contents
31. Having some volunteer work on your CV can be a real _____ in your cap when it comes to applying to university.
A. feather B. hair C. beard D. sideburn
32. Exercise can be classified as active or passive with the former _____ effort and the latter the use of machines or training assistants.
A. involves physical B. physics is involved
C. involving physical D. physically involved
33. Gobal warming has progressed _____ glaciers everywhere are shrinking.
A. too much that B. enough to cause
C. to such an extent that D. so great an extent that
34. He went to great lengths to _____ the details of the intricate plans to his co-workers
A. spell out B. stand up C. take in D. measure out
35. It has been estimated that _____ 10% of the country's entire population goes to university.
A. a B. some C. the D. any
36. She tactfully _____ around the subject of money.
A. coasted B. skirted C. skipped D. dodged
37. Mix the two solutions together and _____ the bottle.
A. churn B. rouse C. agitate D. convulse
38. Jonson has run the _____ of hotel work, from porter to owner of a large chain of hotels.
A. turf B. realm C. ambit D. gamut
39. For a _____ spell in early summer it is the most beautiful of all the trees.
A. brief B. curt C. swift D. spry
40. Homeowners who fall behind on their mortgages because of _____ factors are eligible to refinance.
A. mitigating B. whitewashing C. extenuating D. condoning
41. The Prime Minister of Malaysia opened his country to foreign investment, _____ came from Japan.
A. which bulk B. whose bulk C. of which the bulk D. the bulk of which
42. Eminem _____ considering his estimated worldwide sales of over 220 million records.
A. jumped through hoops B. grabbed the brass ring
C. wiped the floor D. went off the rails

43. Jane's flat affords _____ views over the valley and mountains beyond.
 A. expanded B. extensive C. widespread D. sweeping
44. Being a _____ entrepreneur, you will have to make a special effort for people to take you seriously.
 A. budding B. successful C. blossoming D. flowering
45. What I like about this amusement park is that there is _____ parking space right outside it.
 A. copious B. ample C. expanded D. manifold

Your answers:

26.	27.	28.	29.	30.	31.	32.	33.	34.	35.
36.	37.	38.	39.	40.	41.	42.	43.	44.	45.

Part 2: For questions 46-55, write the correct form of each bracketed words answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided.

46. The account of his trips is rather repetitive and uninspired, _____ only by his humorous dealing with locals who could not speak English. **(LIVE)**
47. The company decided to hire an _____ with marketing experience in an effort to revive its business after the economic recession. **(OUT)**
48. The high abstention rate at the election reflected the voters' growing _____ with politics. **(ILLUSION)**
49. The teacher was careful not to show _____ to any one student because this may cause discontentment among students. **(FAVOR)**
50. Both suspects refused to answer any questions before their lawyers arrived, in fear that they might _____ themselves. **(CRIME)**
51. The employer knows that he cannot recover worthwhile damages and is in any case unwilling to _____ relations with his employees by taking legal action. **(BITTER)**
52. In factories where workers are required to perform only a single set of actions, the work is repetitive and _____. **(TONE)**
53. Improved safety measures in cars can be _____ as they encourage people to drive faster. **(PRODUCE)**
54. Recovering from the serious car accident will be an _____ battle for her, but she's doing well. **(HILL)**
55. The journalist uncovered proof that the government had _____ the public about the source of the funding. **(LEAD)**

Your answers:

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

Part 3: The passage below contains FIVE grammatical mistakes. For questions 1-5, UNDERLINE the mistake and WRITE THEIR CORRECT FORMS. The first one (0) has been done as an example.

Given the astonished list of discoveries and achievements made by modern scientists, you might think that we would understand our own bodily processes back to front, but you'd be surprised at the many things still being uncovered about the human body. One such discovery revolves around why we dream. While we can say with some degrees of certainty that dreaming is an essential function and vital to our health, scientists are still at a loss as for why memories of dreams are random or why we dream in the first place. And as for why we yawn - the once prevailing theory that we yawn to gain oxygen and thus keeping us awake has now been called into question, and some now hypothesise that we actually yawn to cool down the brain. Finally, don't bank on laughter as just being a simple reaction to your off the wall humour either. Studies have shown that, in fact, it is a social tool to form bondings rather than a

reaction to anything funny. So, the next time someone laughs at your jokes, remember, they could just try to get you on side!

Example: *astonished* → *astonishing*

Your answers:

56.	57.	58.	59.	60.
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SECTION C: READING (60 points)

Part 1. For questions 66-75, read the following passage and decide which option (A, B, C, or D) best fits each gap. Write your answers in corresponding numbered boxes on your answer sheet. (10 points)

Being yourself in the workplace does not mean (61) _____ spontaneity. Most important is the sense of (62) _____ that makes such openness acceptable. First and foremost, it involves keeping track of how you're feeling from (63) _____ and only then sharing your feelings in a way that can benefit from such sharing. There is indeed a fine line between dissembling your emotions to fit into the context, on the one hand, and on the other (64) _____ up the courage to share what you truly feel. If your intention is to be of service to others, then the intimate sharing of what may not immediately find acceptance will, in the long run, stand you in good (65) _____. The art of gaining over total emotional spontaneity (66) _____ over the span of the elementary school years. By adolescence, this skill is (67) _____ tuned. Social acceptance is so critical at this stage that emotional dissembling becomes the modus operandi of social success. Children who fail at this social skill may end up marginalized. If someone fails to curb their short temper, they may be (68) _____ by their peers.

In the (69) _____ of adults, dissembling still plays a vital role. More specifically, in the workplace, dissembling such emotions as anger and anxiety is essential. But, when more moderate emotions are also hidden, the question of degree (70) _____: how much dissembling and how much authentic emotion is required to build a strong connection?

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|-----|------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|
| 61. | A. triggering | B. explicit | C. blatant | D. obvious |
| 62. | A. appropriateness | B. promptness | C. correctness | D. righteousness |
| 63. | A. time to time | B. person to person | C. cover to cover | D. moment to moment |
| 64. | A. rounding | B. collecting | C. convulsing | D. plucking |
| 65. | A. shape | B. manner | C. stead | D. weather |
| 66. | A. grows | B. crystallizes | C. flourishes | D. cultivates |
| 67. | A. closely | B. finely | C. soundly | D. harmonically |
| 68. | A. discarded | B. ostracized | C. protested | D. reprimanded |
| 69. | A. domain | B. dominion | C. region | D. realm |
| 70. | A. comes into play | | B. falls into place | |
| | C. gets into hot water | | D. steps into the spotlight | |

Your answers:

61.	62.	63.	64.	65.
66.	67.	68.	69.	70.

Part 2. For questions 71-80, fill each of the blanks with ONE suitable word. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes on your answer sheet. (10 points)

Fear of flying seems to have its 71. _____ in an overall fear of loss of control. For some, it can be an uneasiness 72. _____ not physically being in control of the aeroplane, and others fear a loss of control of their emotions. Some may 73. _____ claustrophobia with the closing of the aeroplane door, and others become less and less comfortable the further they get from home. The psychological function of fear is to alert us, physically and emotionally, to defend ourselves or to take 74. _____ to protect ourselves from some perceived danger. Lots of juices flow in the body to help us accomplish this task. Under the proper circumstances, this 75. _____ is to our benefit, and the feelings are eased by taking immediate action that solves the situation for the moment.

Anxiety, on the other hand, is activated by thinking or believing that we're in some form of 76. _____ danger. We believe something dangerous is about to happen, even when there's no external 77. _____ available. Thinking and knowing get all confused. Suddenly, what we think becomes reality, and our bodies begin to 78. _____. There's considerable difficulty 79. _____ taking immediate action because the stimulus is internal, not external. If someone throws a rock at me, I can dodge. That's an external problem. If I think 80. _____ is going to throw a rock at me, which way do I go and when? That's anxiety.

Your answers:

71.	72.	73.	74.	75.
76.	77.	78.	79.	80.

Part 3. For questions 81-90, read the following passage and circle the best answer to each of the following questions. Write your answers in corresponding numbered boxes provided on your answer sheet. (15 points)

RUNNING WATER ON MARS

Photographic evidence suggests that liquid water once existed in great quantity on the surface of Mars. Two types of flow features are seen: runoff channels and outflow channels. Runoff channels are found in the southern highlands. These flow features are extensive systems - sometimes hundreds of kilometers in total length - of interconnecting, twisting channels that seem to **merge** into larger, wider channels. They bear a strong resemblance to river systems on Earth, and geologists think that they are dried-up beds of long-gone rivers that once carried rainfall on Mars from the mountains down into the valleys. Runoff channels on Mars speak of a time 4 billion years ago (the age of the Martian highlands), when the atmosphere was thicker, the surface warmer, and liquid water widespread.

Outflow channels are probably **relics** of catastrophic flooding on Mars long ago. They appear only in equatorial regions and generally do not form extensive interconnected networks. Instead, they are probably the paths taken by huge volumes of water draining from the southern highlands into the northern plains. The onrushing water arising from these flash floods likely also formed the odd teardrop-shaped "islands" (resembling the miniature versions seen in the wet sand of our beaches at low tide) that have been found on the plains close to the ends of the outflow channels. Judging from the width and depth of the channels, the flow rates must have been truly enormous - perhaps as much as a hundred times greater than the 105 tons per second carried by the great Amazon river. Flooding shaped the outflow channels approximately 3 billion years ago, about the same time as the northern volcanic plains formed.

Some scientists speculate that Mars may have enjoyed an extended early period during which rivers, lakes, and perhaps even oceans adorned its surface. A 2003 Mars Global Surveyor image shows what mission specialists think may be a delta - a fan-shaped network of channels and sediments where a river once flowed into a larger body of water, in this case a lake filling a crater in the southern highlands. Other researchers go even further, suggesting that the data provide evidence for large open expanses of water on the early Martian surface. A computer-generated view of the Martian north polar region shows the extent of what may have been an ancient ocean covering much of the northern lowlands. The Hellas Basin, which measures some 3,000 kilometers across and has a floor that lies nearly 9 kilometers below the basin's rim, is another candidate for an ancient Martian sea.

These ideas remain controversial. Proponents point to features such as the terraced "beaches" shown in one image, which could conceivably have been left behind as a lake or ocean evaporated and the shoreline receded. **But detractors maintain that the terraces could also have been created by geological activity, perhaps related to the geologic forces that depressed the Northern Hemisphere far below the level of the south, in which case they have nothing whatever to do with Martian water.** Furthermore, Mars Global Surveyor data released in 2003 seem to indicate that the Martian surface contains too few carbonate rock layers - layers containing compounds of carbon and

oxygen - that should have been formed in abundance in an ancient ocean. Their absence supports the picture of a cold, dry Mars that never experienced the extended mild period required to form lakes and oceans. However, more recent data imply that at least some parts of the planet did in fact experience long periods in the past during which liquid water existed on the surface.

Aside from some small-scale gullies (channels) found since 2000, which are inconclusive, astronomers have no direct evidence for liquid water anywhere on the surface of Mars today, and the amount of water vapor in the Martian atmosphere is tiny. Yet even setting aside the unproven hints of ancient oceans, the extent of the outflow channels suggests that a huge total volume of water existed on Mars in the past. Where did all the water go? The answer may be that virtually all the water on Mars is now locked in the permafrost layer under the surface, with more contained in the planet's polar caps.

86. The word “**merge**” in the passage is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. expand B. separate C. straighten out D. combine

87. What does the discussion in paragraph 1 of runoff channels in the southern highlands suggest about Mars?

- A. The atmosphere of Mars was once thinner than it is today.
B. Large amounts of rain once fell on parts of Mars.
C. The river systems of Mars were once more extensive than Earth's.
D. The rivers of Mars began to dry up about 4 billion years ago.

88. The word “**relics**” in the passage is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. remains B. sites C. requirements D. sources

89. In paragraph 2, why does the author include the information that 105 tons of water flow through the Amazon River per second?

- A. To emphasize the great size of the volume of water that seems to have flowed through Mars' outflow channels
B. To indicate data used by scientists to estimate how long ago Mars' outflow channels were formed
C. To argue that flash floods on Mars may have been powerful enough to cause tear-shaped “islands” to form
D. To argue that the force of flood waters on Mars was powerful enough to shape the northern volcanic plains

90. According to paragraph 2, all of the following are true of the outflow channels on Mars **EXCEPT** _____.

- A. They formed at around the same time that volcanic activity was occurring on the northern plains.
B. They are found only on certain parts of the Martian surface.
C. They sometimes empty onto what appear to have once been the wet sands of tidal beaches.
D. They are thought to have carried water northward from the equatorial regions.

91. All of the following questions about geological features on Mars are answered in paragraph 3 **EXCEPT** _____.

- A. What are some regions of Mars that may have once been covered with an ocean?
B. Where do mission scientists believe that the river forming the delta emptied?
C. Approximately how many craters on Mars do mission scientists believe may once have been lakes filled with water?
D. During what period of Mars' history do some scientists think it may have had large bodies of water?

92. According to paragraph 3, images of Mars' surface have been interpreted as support for the idea that _____.

- A. a large part of the northern lowlands may once have been under water
B. the polar regions of Mars were once more extensive than they are now
C. deltas were once a common feature of the Martian landscape
D. the shape of the Hellas Basin has changed considerably over time

93. What can be inferred from paragraph 3 about liquid water on Mars?

- A. If ancient oceans ever existed on Mars' surface, it is likely that the water in them has evaporated by now.
B. If there is any liquid water at all on Mars' surface today, its quantity is much smaller than the amount that likely existed there in the past.
C. Small-scale gullies on Mars provide convincing evidence that liquid water existed on Mars in the recent past.

D. The small amount of water vapor in the Martian atmosphere suggests that there has never been liquid water on Mars.

94. Which of the sentences below best expresses the essential information in the sentence in bold type in the passage? Incorrect choices change the meaning in important ways or leave out essential information.

A. But detractors argue that geological activity may be responsible for the water associated with the terraces.

B. But detractors argue that the terraces may be related to geological forces in the Northern Hemisphere of Mars, rather than to Martian water in the south.

C. But detractors argue that geological forces depressed the Northern Hemisphere so far below the level of the south that the terraces could not have been formed by water.

D. But detractors argue that the terraces may have been formed by geological activity rather than by the presence of water.

95. According to paragraph 4, what do the 2003 Global Surveyor data suggest about Mars?

A. Ancient oceans on Mars contained only small amounts of carbon.

B. The climate of Mars may not have been suitable for the formation of large bodies of water.

C. Liquid water may have existed on some parts of Mars' surface for long periods of time.

D. The ancient oceans that formed on Mars dried up during periods of cold, dry weather.

Your answers:

8.	82.	83.	84.	85.
86.	87.	88.	89.	90.

Part 4. For questions 96-105, read the passage and do the following tasks. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes on your answer sheet. (15 points)

A. In the early days of mountaineering, questions of safety, standards of practice, and environmental impact were not widely considered. The sport gained traction following the successful 1786 ascent of Mont Blanc, the highest peak in Western Europe, by two French mountaineers, Jacques Balmat and Michel-Gabriel Paccard. This event established the beginning of modern mountaineering, but the sole consideration over the next hundred years was the success or failure of climbers in reaching the summit and claiming the prestige of having made the first ascent.

B. Toward the end of the nineteenth century, however, developments in technology spurred debate regarding climbing practices. Of particular concern in this era was the introduction of pitons (metal spikes that climbers hammer into the rock face for leverage) and the use of *belaying* techniques. A few, such as Italian climber Guido Ray, supported these methods as ways to render climbing less burdensome and more 'acrobatic'. Others felt that they were only of value as a safety net if all else failed. Austrian Paul Preuss went so far as to eschew all artificial aids, scaling astonishing heights using only his shoes and his bare hands. A lbert Mummery, a well known British mountaineer and author who climbed the European Alps, and, more famously, the Himalayas, where he died at the age of 39 attempting a notoriously difficult ascent, developed the notion of 'fair means' as a kind of informal protocol by which the use of 'walk-through' guidebooks and equipment such as ladders and grappling hooks were discouraged.

C. By the 1940s, bolts had begun to replace pitons as the climber's choice of equipment, and criticism surrounding their use was no less fierce. In 1948, when two American climbers scaled Mount Brussels in the Canadian Rockies using a small number of pitons and bolts, climber Frank Smythe wrote of their efforts: 'I still regard Mount Brussels as unclimbed, and my feelings are no different from those I should have were I to hear that a helicopter had deposited its passenger on the summit of that mountain just so that he could boast that he had trodden an untrodden mountain top.'

D. Climbing purists aside, it was not until the 1970s that the general tide began to turn against bolting and pitons. The USA, and much of the western world, was waking up to the damage it had been causing to the planet, and environmentalist campaigns and new government policies were becoming widespread. This new awareness and sensitivity to environmental issues spilled over into the rock climbing community. As a result, a stripped-down style of rock climbing known as 'clean climbing' became widely adopted. Clean climbing helped preserve rock faces and, compared with older approaches, it was much simpler to practise.

This was partly due to the hallmark of clean climbing – the use of nuts – which were favoured over bolts because they could be placed into the rock wall with one hand while climbers maintained their grip on the rock with the other.

E. Not everyone embraced the clean climbing movement, however. A decade later, debates over two more developments were erupting. The first related to the practice of chipping, in which climbers chip away pieces of rock in order to create tiny cracks in which to insert their fingers. The other major point of contention was a process that involves setting bolts in reverse from the top of the climb down. Rappel bolting makes almost any rock face climbable with relative ease, and as a result of this new technique, the sport has lost much of its risk factor and sense of pioneering spirit; indeed, it has become more about muscle power and technical mastery than a psychological trial of fearlessness under pressure. Because of this shift in focus, many amateur climbers have flocked to indoor climbing gyms, where the risk of serious harm is negligible.

F. Given the environmental damage rock climbing can cause, this may be a positive outcome. It is ironic that most rock climbers and mountaineers love the outdoors and have great respect for the majesty of nature and the impressive challenges she poses, but that in the pursuit of their goals they inevitably trample sensitive vegetation, damaging and disturbing delicate flora and lichens which grow on ledges and cliff faces. Two researchers from a Canadian university, Doug Larson and Michelle McMillan, have found that rock faces that are regularly climbed have lost up to 80% of the coverage and diversity of native plant species. If that were not bad enough, non-native species have also been inadvertently introduced, having been carried in on climbers' boots.

G. This leaves rock climbing with an uncertain future. Climbers are not the only user group that wishes to enjoy the wilderness – hikers, mountain bikers and horseback riders visit the same areas, and more importantly, they are much better organised, with long-established lobby groups protecting their interests. With increased pressure on limited natural resources, it has been suggested that climbers put aside their differences over the ethics of various climbing techniques, and focus on the effect of their practices on the environment and their relationship with other users and landowners.

H. In any event, there can be no doubt that the era of the rock climber as a lone wolf or intrepid pioneer is over. Like many other forms of recreation, rock climbing has increasingly come under the fold of institutional efforts to curb dangerous behaviour and properly manage our natural environments. This may have spoiled the magic, but it has also made the sport safer and more sustainable, and governing bodies would do well to consider heightening such efforts in the future.

Questions 91–95

Which paragraph contains the following information?

Write the correct letter, A–H, in boxes 96–100 on your answer sheet.

- 91. examples of the impact of climbers on ecosystems
- 92. an account of how politics affected rock climbing
- 93. a less dangerous alternative to climbing rock faces
- 94. a reference to a climber who did not use any tools or ropes for assistance
- 95. examples of different types of people who use the outdoors for recreation

Questions 96–99

Complete the flow chart below.

Choose NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS from the passage for each answer.

Write your answers in boxes 96–99 on your answer sheet.

A rock climbing time line

Late 19th century

Some climbers discuss whether pitons and ropes should only be considered a safety net 96. _____ calls for guidelines based on unwritten rules which discourage climbing aids.

1940s

New equipment becomes controversial. Frank Smythe says that Mt Brussels is effectively 97. _____ because of the techniques that were used in order to scale the mountain.

1970s

Clean climbing is more environmentally friendly. 98. _____ are introduced as a climbing aid.

1980s – today

Climbers discuss the merits of new techniques for making hand holds, and also of 99. _____. Many say that climbing is now a test of physical strength and technical mastery rather than of courage.

Question 100

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

Write the correct letter in box 40 on your answer sheet.

Choose the most appropriate title for the reading passage.

- A. A history of rock climbing
- B. Ethics and issues in rock climbing
- C. Current trends in rock climbing
- D. Sport climbers versus traditional climbers

Your answers:

91.	92.	93.	94.	95.
96.	97.	98.	99.	100.

Part 5. You are going to read some extracts from a health advice magazine. For questions 101-110, choose from the extracts (A-F). The extracts may be chosen more than once. Write your answers (A-E) in the corresponding numbered boxes provided. (10 pts)

In which extract is the following mentioned?	Your answers
People may be unaware of something that is causing disease in their body.	101.
Cutting back too much can be harmful.	102.
If you feel self-conscious, this could be for you.	103.
A shocking hygiene confession is made.	104.
This could be a flexible way to monitor your activity and performance levels.	105.
A change in body reaction could be dangerous.	106.
Drastic measures may not achieve the expected results.	107.
You should reassess your lifestyle to see if it is causing a bad habit.	108.
People need to be aware of the dangers of something that seems safe.	109.
A high-profile health problem boosts manufactures' turnover.	110.

A. There are now five times as many cases of food poisoning as there were 20 years ago. It's partly down to the fact that we eat out more often. Consider that one in three men and one in five women admit that they don't wash their hands after going to the toilet or before preparing foods; it's enough to put you off popping out for a quick bite on a Friday night. And before you reach for one of those mints sitting on the counter by the till, think how many non-hand washers have dipped their fingers into that bowl. But the problem isn't restricted to grubby eateries. More than half of food poisoning infections are contracted in the home. This may be because people are eating more pre-prepared food and shopping less often, so food is stored for longer. But most food poisoning is preventable if you know what you're doing.

B. Next time you have a headache, don't automatically reach for the painkillers. Using them too often could be more dangerous than you think. For a vulnerable minority, the route to addiction can be alarmingly fast. It's thought that overusing painkillers leads to changed in the way the brain handles pain signals, so it becomes oversensitive to stimuli that wouldn't normally cause pain. As the pain threshold lowers, people seek out stronger medication and increase the dosage and soon they are hooked. Somewhere along the line we have become blasé about the dangers of these medicines which are available in petrol stations, news agents and supermarkets. People must not assume that over the counter drugs are safe because clearly this is not the case.

C. The basic premise of detox is that we need to clear the toxic waste from our bodies every so often in order to stay healthy. It sounds a reasonable idea, but nutrition experts are quick to point out that there's not evidence to support it. Detoxing is a concept that underestimates the abilities of our liver and

kidneys. Any toxins that do get absorbed are very efficiently dealt with and secreted by our bodies. The concept of detox diets is irrational and unscientific. Those promoting detox diets often claim that in order to detoxify, we should avoid foods such as wheat and dairy products. The reality is that these foods provide us with important nutrients, and it is unnecessary and potentially harmful to exclude them from the diet.

D. There is a lot of publicity about the dangers of having “high cholesterol” at the moment- mainly coming from companies that make special foods that claim to lower it for you. It is a widespread problem though; according to the British Heart Foundation around two thirds of British people have a blood cholesterol level above suggested healthy target figure. And as there are no symptoms until it causes disease, many people with high cholesterol may not be aware that they have it. However we need some cholesterol because the body wouldn’t function without it! It is a key part of cell membranes and it is also found in bile, which is important for digestion and absorption of fat.

E. Just like a real-time personal trainer (PT), an onlien coach discusses personal goals, tailors exercise schedules and offers advice to clients of all abilities. Instead of face to face guidance, however, the virtual trainer gives feedback via emails and texts- perfect for the self-concious exerciser! While critics say that it is impossible to effectively train clients without meeting them, online coaches offer a valuable compromise when it comes to training. First they are a cost effective alternative. Second, they represent a more flexible option, especially if your work takes up much of your time or makes it difficult for you to commit cyberspace, it doesn’t mean he won’t be keeping tabs on you. The mere thought of the next email should have you racing to put on your sports kit.

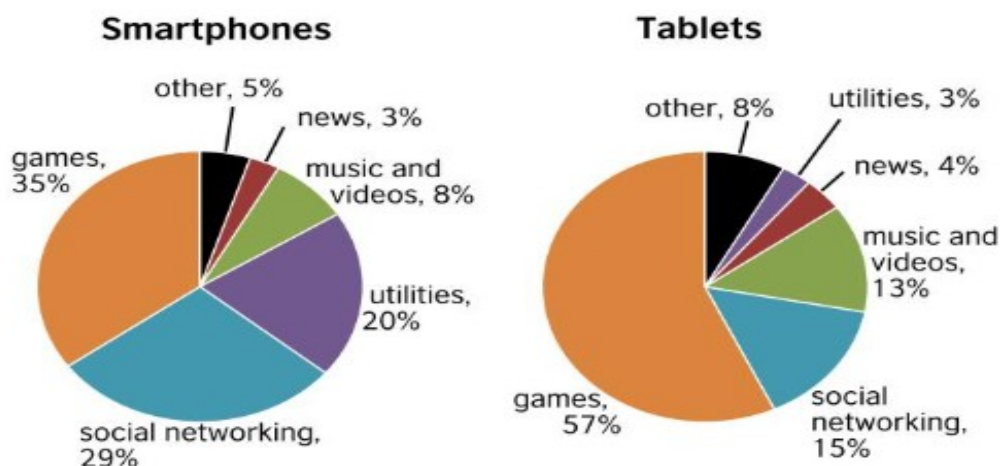
F. Most of us are unclear as to where social drinking stops and alcohol dependency starts. A heavy-drinking student is fairly normal, but a 40-year-old party animal? A sozzled 60-year-old? At what point do the questions demand a serious answer? Recommendations from the government are that men should consume no more than three to four units of alcohol a day and women only two to three units. Of course, committed social drinkers of all ages often ignore units, taking comfort from the fact that they are not reaching for the bottle before lunchtime, and their friends are drinking as much as they are so it must be alright. But you can even test yourself online by looking at Alcohol Concern’s website to determine if alarm bells should be ringing. Most people can reduce their alcohol consumption without professional help but it’s not just about cutting down, it’s about editing your life to remove the reasons you are drinking too much.

D. WRITING (50 points)

Part 1. (20 points)

The charts below gives details about time spent on smartphones and tablets by category. Summarize the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant. You should write about 150 words.

Time spent on smartphones and tablets, by category



Part 2: (30 points)

Some people believe that children should be taught about recycling and avoiding waste at home, while others believe children should learn this at school. Discuss both views and give your opinions.

Write an essay of about 300 words to answer the above question. Give reasons and include any relevant examples and explanations to support your answer. Write your answer on your answer sheet.

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

[illegible]

Họ và tên thí sinh: Số báo danh:

Lưu ý:

- Thí sinh **không** được sử dụng tài liệu.
- Cán bộ coi thi **không** giải thích gì thêm.