A. LISTENING (2.0 points)

Hướng dẫn phần thi nghe hiểu:

- Nội dung phần nghe gồm 03 phần, thí sinh được nghe mỗi bài 2 lần liên tiếp.
- Mở đầu và kết thúc phần nghe có tín hiệu nhạc.
- Hướng dẫn làm bài chi tiết cho thí sinh (bằng tiếng Anh) đã có trong file nghe.

Part I. You will hear four short extracts in which people are talking about their visits to famous locations to take photos. Match each statement (1–8) with the correct speaker (A, B, C or D). Write your answers in the numbered boxes. You will hear the recording twice. (0.8p)

Statements	Speakers
1. A technical problem prevented me from taking more photos. **2.** It was the second time I had visited the area. **3.** Travelling to the location took less time than it used to. **4.** It was difficult to get permission to visit the location. **5.** It was the time of year to see the most beautiful scenery. **6.** It was too dangerous to take certain photos. **7.** It was the wrong time of year to get the photos I wanted. **8.** One impressive photo was taken when the lighting conditions were ideal.	**A.** Speaker 1 **B.** Speaker 2 **C.** Speaker 3 **D.** Speaker 4

Your answers:

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

Part II. Listen to the recording about Gyroscopes and complete the summary below with ONE WORD ONLY in each blank. Write your answers in the numbered boxes. You will hear the recording twice. (0.5p)

GYROSCOPES

Applications

- In laser and **(1)**_____ devices
- In consumer appliances

Strong points

- A practical, **(2)**_____, beneficial consumer product
- A cheap and effective muscle-strengthening aid

Operation

- Shaped into a palm-sized **(3)**_____
- Set in motion by the movements of the arm and wrist in synch

Purposes

- Create considerable **(4)**_____
- Aid to strengthen the lower arm
- Could be used as an everyday toning and exercise device

Targeted customers

- Those suffering from serious lower-arm **(5)**_____
- High-performance athletes

Your answers:

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.

Part III. Listen to an interview about the Slow Food Movement. Choose the best answer (A, B or C) for each question. Write your answers in the numbered boxes. You will hear the recording twice. (0.7p)

1. The Slow Food Movement was originally started because_____

A. people wanted more time to enjoy cooking and eating.

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B. a restaurant was opened in a historic location.
C. doctors warned that fast food was bad for people's health.

2. What, according to Valerie, is Slow Food?
A. food which is complicated to cook
B. food which takes a long time to eat
C. food of good quality

3. What does Valerie say is the problem with fast food companies?
A. They serve the same food all over the world.
B. They make traditional food producers disappear.
C. Their food is not as healthy as traditional food.

4. According to Valerie, the main aim of the Movement is to improve people's_____.
A. diet B. health C. lifestyles

5. What is the Salone del Gusto?
A. an event where food producers can show their products
B. an organization which educates people about food
C. a company which sells traditional Italian food

6. What surprised Valerie about the Salone del Gusto?
A. the wide range of foods she saw there
B. the nationality of many of its visitors
C. the effect it has had on British food

7. Who does Valerie think will benefit most from the Slow Food Movement?
A. children B. working parents C. families in general

Your answers:

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

B. LEXICO - GRAMMAR (2.0 points)

Part I. Read the passage below and choose the best option (A, B, C, or D) to fill in each blank. Write your answers in the numbered boxes. (1.0p)

The Transcontinental Railroad

The Union Pacific and Central Pacific railroad presidents gathered on May 10, 1869, in Promontory, Utah, to drive a ceremonial final spike into a rail line that **(1)**_____ their companies. For the first time in American history, **(2)**_____ by railroad over the country. Travellers headed towards the West would no longer have to **(3)**_____ the exhausting and hazardous voyages by wagon train or by boat.

Statesmen in the East and the West had **(4)**_____ the necessity for a connection between the two coasts at least since 1832. However, Congress did not approve funding **(5)**_____ 1853. Conditions for the Union Pacific workforce were **(6)**_____ because of harsh winters, excruciating summer heat, and the lawless, **(7)**_____ nature of newly established western cities.

(8)_____ all the hardships they faced, the Union Pacific and Central Pacific employees were able to complete the railroad by 1869, **(9)**_____ of schedule and under budget by **(10)**_____ approximately 2,000 miles of track. Travelling by wagon train took months, and travelling by water took weeks. Now, it took only days.

1.	A. cooperated	B. directed	C. united	D. related
2.	A. this made it possible to travel	B. it made possible travelling		
	C. making this travelling possible	D. travelling made it possible		
3.	A. withstand	B. endure	C. persist	D. sustain
4.	A. believed	B. recognized	C. approved	D. discovered
5.	A. on	B. of	C. at	D. until
6.	A. appalling	B. apparent	C. appealing	D. apprehensive
7.	A. blow-by-blow	B. rough-and-tumble	C. out-of-pocket	D. hand-to-mouth
8.	A. Despite	B. However	C. Without	D. Provided
9.	A. further	B. behind	C. ahead	D. forward

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10. A. having been built **B.** building **C.** being built **D.** being building

Your answers:

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

Part II. Give the correct form of the bold words in capital to complete the following passage. Write your answers in the numbered boxes. (0.5p)

IT'S ONLY SKIN DEEP

We are the only animal that chooses what it will look like. True, the chameleon changes colour - but not **(1. WILL)** _____. Unlike us, it doesn't get up in the morning and ask itself, "What shall I look like today?", but we can and do. Indeed, the **(2. ANTIQUE)**_____ of body decoration points to the conclusion that it is a key factor in our development as the dominant life-form on our planet. By **(3. CUSTOM)**_____ their physical appearance our ancestors distanced themselves from the rest of the animal kingdom. Within each tribe this helped them to mark out differences of role, status, and kinship. Our ancestors apparently developed **(4. ORDINARY)**_____ techniques of body decoration for practical reasons. How to show where one tribe ends and another begins? How to underline in a lasting way the significance of an individual becoming an adult member of society? Arguably, without the expressive capabilities of such 'body language' we would have been **(5. FINITE)**_____ less successful as a species.

Your answers:

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.

Part III. There are 5 errors in the following passage. Identify and correct them. Write your answers in the numbered boxes. (0.5p)

Line	Nostalgia
1	Nostalgia is the feeling that things **was** better in the past. It's what makes us fondly
2	remember our childhood and teenage years as 'the best years of our lives', while
3	conveniently forget all the bad stuff that went on in those days. It makes us listen
4	endlessly to the music from our generation and re-watch old movies and TV shows.
5	Nostalgia is behind the inevitably irrational revival of vinyl LPs and even cassettes -
6	technologies that really ought to have been consigned to the dustbin of history.
7	In the 17th century, nostalgia was considered an illness, inflicting soldiers and other
8	who spent extended periods away from home. As late as the 19th century, doctors
9	believed nostalgia arose from a so-called 'pathological bone', even though they were
10	unable to locate such a bone somewhere in the human body.
11	Nowadays, we have a better understanding of nostalgia, which is no longer
12	perceived as an infliction to be cured. In fact, it may even be good for you, in which it
13	can make you more optimistic, inspired and creative, and it increases the desire to try
14	new things. As long as we don't allow our memories of the past to distort our view of
15	the present, a few nostalgic reminiscences from time to time can do it a power of good.

Your answers:

Number	*Line*	*Mistake*	*Correction*
0	*(Example) 1*	*was*	*were*
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			

C. READING (2.5 points)

Part I. Fill in each gap with ONE suitable word to complete the following passage. Write your answers in the numbered boxes. (0.5p)

The Hamster's Body Clock

Hamsters have no need for alarm clocks. In the strange world of circadian rhythms - the twenty-four-hour cycle which governs almost every biological process in every living thing,

(1)_____ body temperature to digestion to sleeping and waking - the hamster is the equivalent of the Swiss watch. According to Professor Michael Antle from the University of Calgary's Department of Psychology, you can predict to within a minute when a hamster is going to wake up. Humans, however, are more (2)_____ a cheap supermarket wall-clock, since their sleeping patterns are less reliable.

Professor Antle is studying the group of 20,000 cells in the brain that (3)_____ up the circadian clock. He's hoping to explain something astonishing that's happening to his hamsters. By turning on their light for fifteen minutes in the middle of the night, he can make them wake up an hour earlier the next day. But if (4)_____ he gives them a new drug that he's experimenting with, they're up and about eight hours early. They will still need their usual fourteen hours' sleep, but their biological clocks appear to have been set back. When he saw the effect initially in his laboratory, Antle was shocked at how big it was. An eight-hour adjustment is something useful - it means that a hamster could be transported from its home in Canada all the way to London without suffering from jetlag. If it could do (5)_____ for people, Antle really would be on to something.

Your answers:

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.

Part II. Read the following passage and choose the best answer A, B, C or D for each of the questions. Write your answers in the numbered boxes. (1.0p)

In the history of astrology, the first maps of Venus were made using radar beams transmitted from Earth. Radar was the only way to map its surface, because the clouds on Venus are so thick that the surface cannot be seen through them. The results of **these early attempts** were relatively crude and difficult to interpret, although the regions known as Alpha and Beta Regiones were discovered. This created a challenging mission for the astronauts in the early twentieth century. The first direct view of the surface came from probes, which were landed on Venus in 1975 by the spacecraft Venera 9 and 10, and showed a dry rock-strewn surface.

With much effort, maps of the surface improved dramatically in 1978, when the Pioneer-Venus 1 spacecraft went into orbit around Venus, **furnished** with a radar altimeter. It showed huge rolling plains stretching right around the planet, some lowland areas, and two highland regions called Ishtar and Aphrodite.

In this scientific research project, the peaks of the highest mountains, Maxwell Montes, in the eastern part of Ishtar, were found to be 12,000 meters above the general surface level, so they are **appreciably** higher than the Himalayas. The second region, Aphrodite, which is larger than Ishtar, has a vast rift valley at its eastern end nearly 3,000 meters deep, 2,200 kilometers long, and 280 kilometers wide. Two shield volcanoes, broad volcanoes formed of successive outpourings of lava, which are much larger than any found on Earth, were also found isolated from the two upland areas. Six years later a great many impact craters and small volcanoes were found by Venera 15 and 16 orbiters.

Later yet, the Magellan spacecraft entered orbit around Venus in August 1990, and over the next two years completed a detailed radar mapping of the surface. It found that the surface is mostly volcanic, with large lava-flooded plains and thousands of volcanoes. There are also signs of tectonic activity, which has caused, for example, multiple faulting and deep fractures. Besides, there are a number of rift valleys, some of which have been partly flooded by molten lava, and a number of impact craters, the density of which has enabled the scientists to estimate how old various areas are. The absence of impact craters in an area suggests an age of no more than a few tens of millions of years.

1. The passage mainly discusses how_____.

A. radar technology improved during two centuries

B. the surface of Venus compares to Earth's surface

C. the age of Venus was determined scientifically

D. knowledge about the surface of Venus was obtained

2. The passage mentions that radar beams were used to obtain the first maps of Venus because they_____.

A. allowed for mapping more than the two regions already familiar to scientists

B. could penetrate the clouds that concealed the surface of Venus

C. were affordable and available in the early twentieth century

D. could be transmitted easily from space stations to the Earth

3. What is the phrase '**these early attempts**' in paragraph 1 refer to which activity?

A. mapping Venus **B.** using radar beams

C. transmitting from Earth **D.** seeing through surface

4. In which paragraph, the first picture of Venus surface is mentioned?

A. Paragraph 1 **B.** Paragraph 2 **C.** Paragraph 3 **D.** Paragraph 4

5. The word '**furnished**' in paragraph 2 is **CLOSEST** in meaning to_____.

A. selected **B.** adjusted **C.** inspected **D.** equipped

6. The author discusses Maxwell Montes together with the Himalayas in the passage in order to_____.

A. indicate their similar composition

B. establish the height of Maxwell Montes

C. indicate that the terrain on Earth resembles the terrain on Venus

D. compare the origins of the two mountain ranges

7. The word '**appreciably**' in paragraph 3 is **CLOSEST** in meaning to_____.

A. surprisingly **B.** probably **C.** noticeably **D.** consistently

8. Pioneer-Venus 1 discovered that Venus had all of the following features **EXCEPT**_____.

A. impact craters **B.** lowlands **C.** mountains **D.** shield volcanoes

9. The Magellan spacecraft discovered that most of the surface of Venus is covered with_____.

A. faults and fractures **B.** rift valleys **C.** lava and volcanoes **D.** impact craters

10. It can be inferred from the passage that scientists use the density of impact craters on Venus to determine which of the following?

A. The cause of the faults and fractures

B. The age of different areas of the planet's surface

C. The areas that are most geologically active

D. The amount of flooding of rift valley areas

Your answers:

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

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Part III. Read the following passage and do the tasks that follow. (1.0p)

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. Watson for Oncology, one of technology giant IBM's supercomputer programs promoted to cancer doctors, was perceived as a PR disaster. Although 80% effective recommendations on the treatment of 12 cancers were promised to deliver, doctors are in a rather difficult situation at the first time they interacted with Watson. 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, when Watson recommended an opposing point with the experts', particularly without any explanation why its treatment was plausible, it was considered to be incompetent. This is 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. A recent study has been conducted to explore people's feelings regarding AI, in which participants watched a wide range of science-fiction films about automation, then answered some questions about AI in everyday life. Their attitudes about AI were polarized by just watching a cinematic vision of human technological future regardless of positive or negative light in the film they were exposed to. In other words, optimists became more extreme in their enthusiasm for AI and sceptics became even more guarded.

This suggests that relevant evidence about AI is used 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 two groups in society, either benefiting from AI or rejecting 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 consciousness about the

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technology. Evidence also suggests the more frequently users expose to other technologies such as the Internet, the more you trust them.

In addition, to change people's attitudes about this tool, it is recommended that the algorithms which AI uses and the purpose they serve should be revealed more. 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.

There is no 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 1-5. Choose the correct heading for each section (B, C, D, E and F) from the list of the headings below. Write your answers in the numbered boxes.

List of headings	
i. An increasing divergence of attitudes towards AI ii. The advantages of involving users in AI processes iii. Why decisions by AI do not gain trust as humans' ones iv. The superiority of AI projections over those made by humans v. The importance of mechanism in improving AI functions vi. An unexpectedly high-performing application of AI vii. Experts' distrust towards a pioneering AI application viii. Encouraging openness about how AI works	***0. Paragraph A*** **1.** Paragraph B **2.** Paragraph C **3.** Paragraph D **4.** Paragraph E **5.** Paragraph F

Your answers:

0. ***iv***	**1.**	**2.**	**3.**	**4.**	**5.**

Questions 6-10. Do the following statements agree with the claims of the writer in the passage? In the numbered boxes, 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 it*

6. Some people might be reluctant to accept AI because its complexity makes them feel that they are at a disadvantage.
7. Subjective descriptions of AI in sci-fi films make people change their opinions about automation.
8. Portrayals of AI in media and entertainment are likely to become more positive.
9. Familiarity with AI has very little impact on people's attitudes to the technology.
10. AI applications which users are able to modify are more likely to gain consumer approval.

Your answers:

6.	**7.**	**8.**	**9.**	**10.**

D. WRITING (2.5 points)

Part I. Letter writing (1.0p)

One of your friends recently had a birthday celebration, but you missed it and you forgot to tell your friend that you couldn't attend. Write a letter of 120-150 words to your friend.

In your letter:

- *apologize for missing the birthday celebration*
- *explain why you missed it and why you didn't tell your friend*
- *and say what you would like to do to show that you are sorry.*

You must **NOT** write your own name and address. Begin and finish your letter as:

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Dear Ann,

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Yours,
Mark

Part II. Essay writing (1.5p)

Some people think that it is better for children to study hard when they are young, while others believe it is better for children to have more time to play.
Discuss both views and give your own opinion.
Write an essay of about 200-250 words on this topic. Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience.

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---------THE END---------