

(Đề thi có 10 trang)

PART A. LISTENING (Each recording will be played TWICE)

Section 1

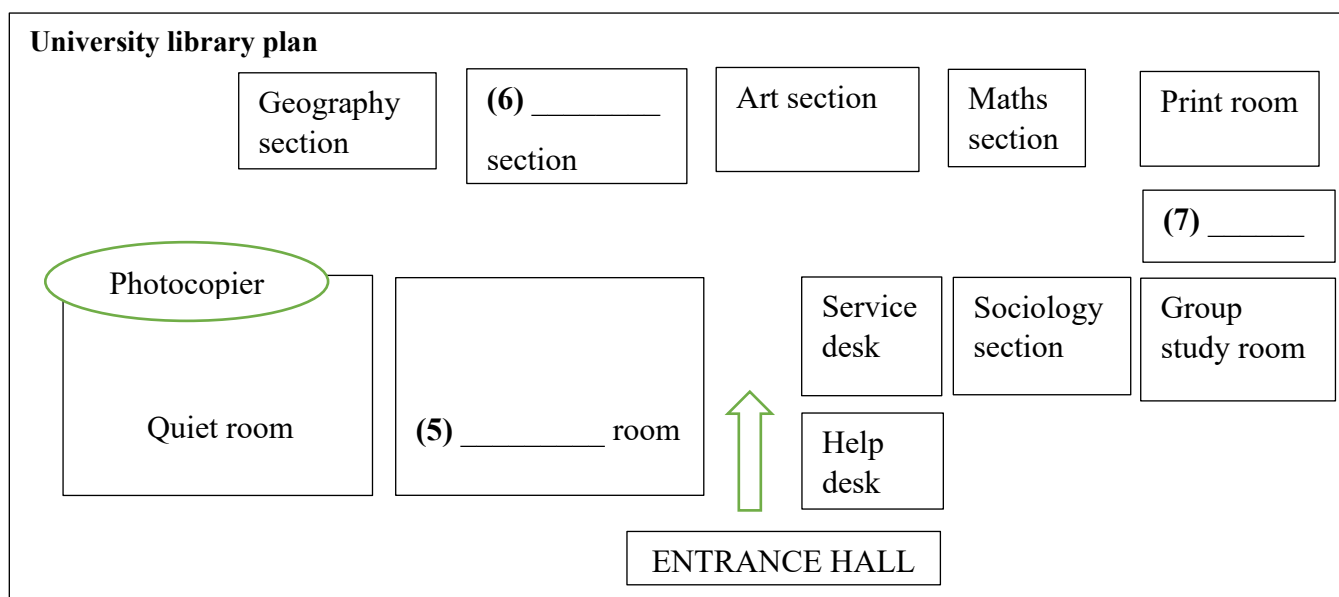
Questions 1-10

You will hear a student asking for information at the university library. While you listen, complete the tasks below. Write your answers in corresponding numbered boxes.

Questions 1-4. Complete the form below. Write **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER** for each answer.

| | |
|-------------------|--|
| Name | Simon Anderson |
| Student ID number | (1) _____ |
| Subject | Geography |
| Faculty | (2) _____ |
| Address | Flat 3, 24 (3) _____ Gardens, London, SW12 3AG |
| Contact telephone | 07988 (4) _____ |

Questions 5-7. Label the plan below by writing **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER** for each answer.



Questions 8-10. Complete the notes below by writing **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER** for each answer.

Group study booking systems

To be used for group projects

Advance notice required: 48 hours

Must reserve using (8) _____

Website booking for group study room – need student name and (9) _____

Booking confirmation received via (10) _____

Section 2

Questions 11-15

You will hear a radio interview with a journalist called Simon, who is talking about the psychology of hobbies. For questions 11-15, choose the best answer A, B or C. Write your answers in corresponding numbered boxes.

11. According to Simon, what can you learn by knowing about people's hobbies?
 - A. What kind of job they have
 - B. What kind of person they are
 - C. What kind of skills they have
12. On film sets, what is the most popular way for actors to spend their time?
 - A. Playing competitive board games
 - B. Helping each other with crosswords
 - C. Doing creative activities by themselves.
13. What is unusual about the Dalai Lama?
 - A. He loves old movies.
 - B. He collects vintage cars.
 - C. He is always mending things.
14. What does Bill Wyman get most pleasure from?
 - A. Collecting antique jewelry
 - B. Writing archaeological books
 - C. Looking for items of historic interest
15. Simon says that the hobbies of world leaders are often _____.
 - A. dangerous
 - B. obsessive
 - C. embarrassing

Section 3

Questions 16-25

You will hear part of a talk about working in the computer games industry. For questions 16-25, complete the sentences with NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS from the listening. Write your answers in corresponding numbered boxes.

Working in computer games

The speaker recommends the computer games industry because it offers (16) _____ work.
She did a course in (17) _____ at university.
In her opinion, (18) _____ for the job is more important than the qualification.
She applied for a job in the industry when her (19) _____ gave her a contact name.
Her first job was as a (20) _____ with a major company.
Her first experience was working on a game called (21) _____.
Then she moved to the company's (22) _____ department.
She particularly enjoys working on (23) _____ games.
While she describes her career in computer games as a (24) _____ one, most of her colleagues find it (25) _____.

PART B. LEXICO-GRAMMAR

Section 1. Choose the correct option marked A, B, C, or D to complete the following sentences. Write your answers in corresponding numbered boxes.

1. Her sunburnt nose made the teenager feel rather _____ for the first few days of the holiday.
A. self-conscious B. self-centered C. self-important D. self-sufficient
2. I'm up to my _____ in work at the moment. Perhaps I'll cancel our lunch engagement.
A. eyes B. head C. nose D. brow

3. This speech needs to be set _____ our country in the 1970s.
 A. with regard to B. with a view to C. in consideration of D. in the context of
4. Many countries would welcome the chance to _____ an event like the Asian Games.
 A. receive B. host C. accept D. manage
5. It suddenly _____ her mind that she had promised to go out with someone else.
 A. struck B. hit C. crossed D. touched
6. Her emotional problems _____ from the attitudes she encountered as a child, I think.
 A. stem B. flourish C. root D. sprout
7. He always takes full _____ of the mistakes made by these competitors to achieve his goal.
 A. benefit B. profit C. advantage D. advice
8. Excessive logging of forests in the past century has resulted in _____.
 A. which is known as deforestation B. that is known as deforestation
 C. knowing this as deforestation D. what becomes known as deforestation
9. _____, I stayed with my roommate's family during one spring break.
 A. For being away in college B. When I had been away in college
 C. While away in college D. Be away in college
10. I know you didn't want to upset me but I'd sooner you _____ me the whole truth yesterday.
 A. told B. have told C. had told D. could have told
11. Because of its warm tropical climate, Hawaii _____ sub-zero temperature.
 A. almost experiences never B. almost never experiences
 C. experiences never almost D. experiences almost never
12. There was a tragic accident on the highway which _____ the traffic.
 A. held up B. kept down C. stood back D. sent back
13. It was three o'clock. We _____ to hurry up because we _____.
 A. were told- were being waited for B. had been told-had been waiting for
 C. were told-were waiting for D. told-were waiting for
14. Of the two films we watched last night, "The Avengers" is _____.
 A. more interesting B. as interesting
 C. the more interesting D. the most interesting
15. John: This grammar test is the hardest one we've ever had this semester!
 Mary: _____ but I think it's quite easy.
 A. I couldn't agree more B. I understand what you're saying
 C. You're wrong D. I don't see it that way
16. There was no one downstairs, so the woman turned off the lights and decided that she _____ things.
 A. must have imagined B. can't have imagined
 C. should have imagined D. needn't have imagined
17. - **Teacher:** "John, you've written a much better essay this time."
 - **John:** "_____"
 A. You're welcome. B. Writing, Why?
 C. What did you say? I'm so shy. D. Thank you. It's really encouraging.
18. The two men hated _____ with such passion that it is hard to see how they could ever be reconciled.
 A. one another B. one the other C. themselves D. the one the other
19. The insurance policy does not cover damage caused by normal _____.
 A. give and take B. time and again C. wear and tear D. odds and ends
20. I'm sorry, but the dress you want is not _____ in red.
 A. possible B. economical C. suitable D. available

Section 2. Supply the correct form of the word in brackets. Write your answers in corresponding numbered boxes.

21. The scientist's latest _____ revolutionized our understanding of physics. (DISCOVER)

22. The company is committed to implementing more _____ practices to reduce its carbon footprint. (ENVIRONMENT)
23. In order to save money, we need to _____ on our monthly expenses. (ECONOMY)
24. The chef's greatest _____ comes from seeing customers enjoy their meals. (SATISFY)
25. The company invested in advanced technology to streamline _____ processes and increase efficiency. (PRODUCT)
26. Last night, my parents attended a _____ of a play scheduled to open next Tuesday. (VIEW)
27. They never dare to leave their only child _____ for even a moment. (ATTEND)
28. The artist's _____ of classical compositions through a contemporary lens brought fresh insight to timeless melodies. (INTERPRET)
29. The professor's _____ on existentialism challenged conventional wisdom and sparked intense debate among academics. (PHILOSOPHIZE)
30. The businesswoman's _____ spirit drove her to establish multiple successful ventures in diverse industries. (ENTREPRENEUR)

Section 3. Choose the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions, then correct them. Write your answers in corresponding numbered boxes.

31. Some people think it's hard to study academic and vocational subjects at a same time
A. think B. to study C. subjects D. a
32. The aim of these courses are to improve students' language skills.
A. The B. are C. students' D. skills
33. The composer Verdi has written the opera Aida to celebrate the opening of the Suez Canal, but the opera was not performed until 1871.
A. has written B. opening C. but D. was not performed
34. A paragraph is a portion of a text consists of one or more sentences related to the same idea.
A. a portion B. consists C. one or more D. related to
35. Egyptian artisans made glass that was colored by the present of impurities.
A. Egyptian artisans B. was colored C. present D. impurities
36. Although both are the bread and butter of recreational vehicles, camping trailers are smaller and compacter than travel trailers.
A. bread and butter B. smaller and compacter C. camping trailers D. travel trailers
37. The legal age in which a person is considered to be an adult is customarily 18.
A. The B. in which C. to be D. customarily
38. Modern office buildings have false floors under which computer and phone wires can be lain.
A. Modern B. false C. under D. lain
39. Influenza A/H5N1, a highly communicative disease, may cause destruction on a massive scale unless necessary measures are implemented.
A. communicative B. on C. unless D. implemented
40. We ought to be responsible in trying to help all the authorities concerned to reach amiable settlements.
A. trying B. all C. concerned D. amiable

| Questions | Mistakes | Corrections |
|-----------|----------|-------------|
| 31. | | |
| 32. | | |
| 33. | | |
| 34. | | |
| 35. | | |
| 36. | | |
| 37. | | |

| | | |
|-----|--|--|
| 38. | | |
| 39. | | |
| 40. | | |

PART C. READING

Section 1. Read the following passage and decide which answer (A, B, C, or D) best fits each gap. Write your answers in corresponding numbered boxes.

Responding to children's mistakes

Promoting children's self-esteem seems to be one of the aims of modern childcare and education. It goes hand in hand with a culture in which children are (1) _____ praised for the most minor achievements. While this promotion of self-esteem is, rightly, a reaction against sterner times when children weren't praised enough, it also seems to be (2) _____ by a fear of how failure will affect children: a fear that if they don't succeed at a task, they will somehow be damaged.

However, the opposite may well be true. Many scientists spend years experiencing (3) _____ failure in the lab until they (4) _____ a breakthrough. They know that (5) _____ this process advances scientific knowledge. In the same way, children need to experience failure (6) _____ and grow. If children have been praised for everything they've done, regardless of how good it is, then failure in adult life will be all the more painful.

Life is full of (7) _____ and there is no point in trying to protect children from the disappointments that (8) _____ them. Parents and educators shouldn't be afraid of (9) _____ children's mistakes, as long as they also praise them when they do well. After all, the heroes children try to emulate, the pop stars and footballers, have all reached the top in the face of ruthless competition. Like them, children need to learn how to cope with failure and (10) _____ it to their advantage.

- | | | | |
|------------------------|---------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 1. A. immensely | B. enthusiastically | C. thoroughly | D. devotedly |
| 2. A. causing | B. cause | C. caused | D. causes |
| 3. A. concurrent | B. consequent | C. consecutive | D. continual |
| 4. A. makes | B. make | C. making | D. made |
| 5. A. ultimately | B. lastly | C. conclusively | D. latterly |
| 6. A. learning | B. to learn | C. to be learnt | D. to learning |
| 7. A. faults | B. checks | C. delays | D. setbacks |
| 8. A. expect | B. anticipate | C. await | D. approach |
| 9. A. getting round to | B. looking down on | C. giving way to | D. picking up on |
| 10. A. turning | B. turn | C. to turn | D. turned |

Section 2. Read the following passage and think of a word which best fits each space. Use only ONE word for each space. Write your answers in corresponding numbered boxes.

EARLY PHOTOGRAPHY

In the early days of photography, a stand or some other firm support for the camera was essential. This was because photographic materials were (11) _____ insensitive to light that a typical exposure lasted several seconds. The camera would have to be held still for this time in order to obtain a sharp picture. The subjects also had to be still if their images were to register properly on the film. Some early street scenes include blurred, transparent, ghostlike images of people (12) _____ wandered past when the scene was in the process of (13) _____ photographed.

Studio portraits from the late 1800s showed people posed rigidly, often leaning against furniture, (14) _____ helped them to remain motionless. As it was important to (15) _____ the head still, support was often provided for the neck. Bright studio lights, sometimes produced by (16) _____ fire to a strip of magnesium or a small pile of magnesium powder, helped in reducing the required exposure time. These burned with an intensely blue (17) _____ that gave the necessary amount of light, (18) _____ the smoke was unpleasant and there was also a risk of fire. The problems associated with long exposure were overcome by the introduction of faster, more (19) _____ photographic plates, and later,

roll films. The development of smaller cameras led to photography becoming a popular hobby. Nowadays, digital cameras have further revolutionized photography, enabling even the (20) _____ inexperienced photographers to produce professional-looking pictures.

Section 3. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions. Write your answers in corresponding numbered boxes.

Since the dawn of time, people have found ways to communicate with one another. Smoke signals and tribal drums were some of the earliest forms of communication. Letters, carried by birds or by humans on foot or on horseback, made it possible for people to communicate larger amounts of information between two places. The telegram and telephone set the stage for more modern means of communication. With the invention of the cellular phone, communication itself has become mobile.

For you, a cell phone is probably just a device that you and your friends use to keep in touch with family and friends, take pictures, play games, or send text message. The definition of a cell phone is more specific: it is a hand-held wireless communication device that sends and receives signals by way of small special areas called cells.

Walkie-talkies, telephones and cell phones are **duplex** communication devices: They make it possible for two people to talk to each other. Cell phones and walkie-talkies are different from regular phones because they can be used in many different locations. A walkie-talkie is sometimes called a half-duplex communication device because only one person can talk at a time. A cell phone is a full-duplex device because it uses both frequencies at the same time. A walkie-talkie has only one channel. A cell phone has more than a thousand channels. A walkie-talkie can transmit and receive signals across a distance of about a mile. A cell phone can transmit and receive signals over hundreds of miles. In 1973, an electronic company called Motorola hired Martin Cooper to work on wireless communication. Motorola and Bell Laboratories (now AT&T) were in a race to invent the first portable communication device. Martin Cooper won the race and became the inventor of the cell phone. On April 3, 1973, Cooper made the first cell phone call to his opponent at AT&T while walking down the streets of New York city. People on the sidewalks **gazed** at Cooper in amazement. Cooper's phone was called A Motorola Dyna-Tac. It weighed a whopping 2.5 pounds (as compared to today's cell phones that weigh as little as 3 or 4 ounces).

After the invention of his cell phone, Cooper began thinking of ways to make the cell phone available to the general public. After a decade, Motorola introduced the first cell phone for commercial use. The early cell phone and its service were both expensive. The cell phone itself cost about \$3,500. In 1977, AT&T constructed a cell phone system and **tried it out** in Chicago with over 2,000 customers. In 1981, a second cellular phone system was started in the Washington, D.C and Baltimore area. It took nearly 37 years for cell phones to become available for general public use. Today, there are more than sixty million cell phone customers with cell phones producing over thirty billion dollars per years.

21. What is the main idea of the passage?
 - A. How Cooper competed with AT&T
 - B. The history of a cell phone
 - C. The increasing number of people using cell phone
 - D. The difference between cell phones and telephones
22. What definition is true of a cell phone?
 - A. The first product of two famous corporation
 - B. Something we use just for playing games.
 - C. A hand-held wireless communication device
 - D. A version of walkie-talkie
23. Which of the following is NOT true about a walkie-talkie?
 - A. It was first designed in 1973.
 - B. It has one channel.
 - C. It can be used within a distance of a mile.
 - D. Only one person can talk at a time.
24. The word "**duplex**" in paragraph 3 is closest meaning to _____.
 - A. having two parts
 - B. quick
 - C. modern
 - D. having defects

25. To whom did Cooper make his first cell phone call?
 - A. His assistant at Motorola
 - B. A person on New York street
 - C. A member of Bell Laboratories
 - D. The director of his company
26. How heavy is the first cell phone compared to today's cell phones?
 - A. As heavy as
 - B. Much lighter
 - C. 2 pounds heavier
 - D. About ten times as heavy as
27. When did Motorola introduce the first cell phones for commercial use?
 - A. In the same years when he first made a cell-phone call
 - B. In 1981
 - C. In 1983
 - D. In the same year when AT&T constructed a cell phone system.
28. When did AT&T widely start their cellular phone system?
 - A. In 2001
 - B. In 1977
 - C. In 1981
 - D. 37 years after their first design
29. What does the word "gazed" in paragraph 3 mean?
 - A. angrily looked
 - B. glanced
 - C. looked with admiration
 - D. started conversation
30. The phrase "tried it out" in paragraph 4 refers to _____.
 - A. made effort to sell the cell-phone
 - B. reported on AT&T
 - C. introduced the cell-phone system
 - D. tested the cell-phone system

Section 4. Read the passage and do the tasks that follow. Write your answers in corresponding numbered boxes.

Communicating Styles and Conflict

Knowing your communication style and having a mix of styles on your team can provide a positive force for resolving conflict.

A

As far back as Hippocrates' time (460-370B.C.), people have tried to understand other people by characterizing them according to personality type or temperament. Hippocrates believed there were four different body fluids that influenced four basic types of temperament. His work was further developed 500 years later by Galen. These days there are a number of self-assessment tools that relate to the basic descriptions developed by Galen, although we no longer believe the source to be the types of body fluid that dominate our systems.

B

The value in self-assessments that help determine personality style, learning styles, communication styles, conflict-handling styles, or other aspects of individuals is that they help depersonalize conflict in interpersonal relationships. The depersonalization occurs when you realize that others aren't trying to be difficult, but they need different or more information than you do. They're not intending to be rude: they are so focused on the task they forget about greeting people. They would like to work faster but not at the risk of damaging the relationships needed to get the job done. They understand there is a job to do, but it can only be done right with the appropriate information, which takes time to collect. When used appropriately, understanding communication styles can help resolve conflict on teams. Very rarely are conflicts of true personality issues. Usually, they are issues of style, information needs, or focus.

C

Hippocrates and later Galen determined there were four basic temperaments: sanguine, phlegmatic, melancholic and choleric. These descriptions were developed centuries ago and they are still somewhat apt, although you could update the wording. In today's world, they translate into the four fairly common communication styles described below:

D

The sanguine person would be the expressive or spirited style of communication. These people speak in pictures. They invest a lot of emotion and energy in their communication and often speak quickly, putting their whole body into it. They are easily sidetracked onto a story that may or may not illustrate the point they are trying to make. Because of their enthusiasm, they are great team motivators. They are concerned about people and relationships. Their high levels of energy can come on strong at times and their focus is usually on the bigger picture, which means they sometimes miss the details or the proper order of things. These people find conflict or differences of opinion invigorating and love to engage in a spirited discussion. They love change and are constantly looking for new and exciting adventures.

E

The phlegmatic person - cool and persevering - translates into the technical or systematic communication style. This style of communication is focused on facts and technical details. Phlegmatic people have an orderly methodical way of approaching tasks, and their focus is very much on the task, not on the people, emotions, or concerns that the task may evoke. The focus is also more on the details necessary to accomplish a task. Sometimes the details overwhelm the big picture and focus needs to be brought back to the context of the task. People with this style think the facts should speak for themselves, and they are not as comfortable with conflict. They need time to adapt to change and need to understand both the logic of it and the steps involved.

F

The melancholic person who is soft hearted and oriented toward doing things for others, translates into the considerate or sympathetic communication style. A person with this communication style is focused on people and relationships. They are good listeners and do things for other people-sometimes to the detriment of getting things done for themselves. They want to solicit everyone's opinion and make sure everyone is comfortable with whatever is required to get the job done. At times this focus on others can distract from the task at hand. Because they are so concerned with the needs of others and smoothing over issues, they do not like conflict. They believe that change threatens the status quo and tends to make people feel uneasy, so people with this communication style, like phlegmatic people, need time to consider the changes in order to adapt to them.

G

The choleric temperament translates into the bold or direct style of communication. People with this style are brief in their communication - the fewer words the better. They are big picture thinkers and love to be involved in many things at once. They are focused on tasks and outcomes and often forget that the people involved in carrying out the tasks have needs. They don't do detail work easily and as a result, can often underestimate how much time it takes to achieve the task. Because they are so direct, they often seem forceful and can be very intimidating to others. They usually would welcome someone challenging them, but most other styles are afraid to do so. They also thrive on change, the more the better.

H

A well-functioning team should have all of these communication styles for true effectiveness. All teams need to focus on the task, and they need to take care of relationships in order to achieve those tasks. They need the big picture perspective or the context of their work, and they need the details to be identified and taken care of for success. We all have aspects of each style within us. Some of us can easily move from one style to another and adapt our style to the needs of the situation at hand-whether the focus is on tasks or relationships. For others, a dominant style is very evident, and it is more challenging to see the situation from the perspective of another style. The work environment can influence communication styles either by the type of work that is required or by the predominance of one style reflected in that environment. Some people use one style at work and another at home.

The good news about communication styles is that we have the ability to develop flexibility in our styles. The greater the flexibility we have, the more skilled we usually are at handling possible and actual conflicts. Usually, it has to be relevant to us to do so, either because we think it is important or

because there are incentives in our environment to encourage it. The key is that we have to want to become flexible with our communication style. As Henry Ford said, “Whether you think you can or you can’t, you’re right!”

Questions 31-36. The reading passage has eight sections A-H. Choose the correct heading for each section from the list of headings below. Write the correct number i-x in boxes 31-36.

List of Headings

- i Summarising personality types
- ii Combined styles for workplace
- iii Physical explanation
- iv A lively person who encourages
- v Demanding and unsympathetic personality
- vi Lazy and careless personality
- vii The benefits of understanding communication styles
- viii Cautious and caring
- ix Factual and analytical personality
- x Self-assessment determines one’s temperament

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| Section A |iii..... |
| 31. Section B | |
| 32. Section C | |
| 33. Section D | |
| 34. Section E | |
| 35. Section F | |
| 36. Section G | |
| Section H |ii..... |

Questions 37-40. Do the following statements agree with the information given in the reading passage. Write

TRUE if the statement agrees with the information

FALSE if the statement contradicts the information

NOT GIVEN if there is no information on this

- 37. It is believed that sanguine people dislike variety.
- 38. Melancholic and phlegmatic people have similar characteristics.
- 39. Managers often select their best employees according to personality types.
- 40. It is possible to change one’s personality type.

PART D. WRITING

Section 1. Rewrite the sentences with the given word(s) or beginning in such a way that their meanings remain unchanged.

- 1. Thomas spoke so quickly that I had difficulty understanding him. (**IT**)
Thomas spoke so quickly that I _____ him.
- 2. They’ve postponed the match and it’ll be played next weekend. (**PUT**)
The match _____ until next weekend.
- 3. I am never going to speak to Louis again. (**INTENTION**)
I’ve got _____ to Louis again.
- 4. It wasn’t worth going to the market because it was closing. (**POINT**)
The market was closing, so _____ going there.

5. He was really jealous when he saw his brother's new car. **(GREEN)**
→ He was _____ see his brother 's new car.
6. It's sad, but unemployment is unlikely to go down this year.
→ Sad _____.
7. People believe that the Chinese invented paper in 105 A.D.
→ Paper _____.
8. It's a pity that you wrote that letter.
→ I'd _____.
9. He decided to repair the thing himself and not to take it back to the shop.
→ Rather _____.
10. I'm sure it wasn't Mrs. Elton you saw because she's in Bristol.
→ It can't _____.

Section 2. Write an essay of about 250 words on the following topic.

**In many parts of our country, fast food is becoming cheaper and more available.
Do you think the advantages of this development outweigh the disadvantages?**

----- **Hết** -----

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

Họ và tên thí sinh: *Số báo danh:*