

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

**Section 1**

**Question 1-10**

*You will hear a woman from a job agency giving information to a man about work in a restaurant. Fill in the blanks with the information you hear.*

**Question 1-5**

*Write ONE WORD ONLY for each answer.*

**WORKING AT MILO'S RESTAURANTS**

**Benefits**

- (1) \_\_\_\_\_ provided for all staff
- (2) \_\_\_\_\_ during weekdays at all Milo's Restaurants
- (3) \_\_\_\_\_ provided after midnight

**Person specification**

- must be prepared to work well in a team
- must care about maintaining a high standard of (4) \_\_\_\_\_
- must have a qualification in (5) \_\_\_\_\_

**Question 6-10**

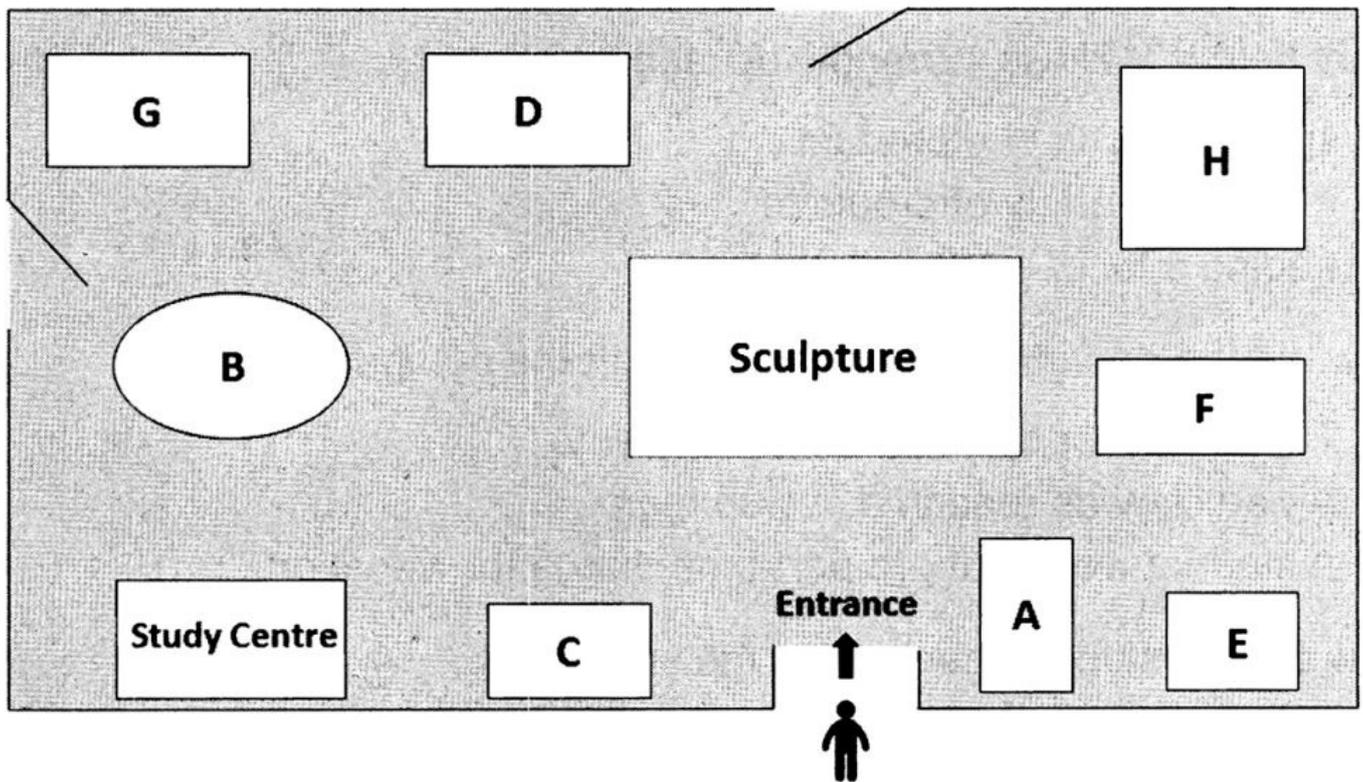
*Complete the table below. Write ONE WORD AND/OR A NUMBER for each answer.*

Location	Job title	Responsibilities include	Pay and conditions
(6) _____ Street	Breakfast supervisor	Checking portions, etc. are correct Making sure (7) _____ is clean	Starting _____ salary (8) £ _____ per hour Start work at 5.30 a.m.
City Road	Junior chef	Supporting senior chefs Maintaining stock and organising (9) _____	Annual salary £23,000 No work on a (10) _____ once a month

**Section 2**

**Questions 11-15**

Label the map below. Write the correct letter, A-H, next to the questions 11-15.



11. Box Office \_\_\_\_\_
12. Children's Room \_\_\_\_\_
13. Cafe \_\_\_\_\_
14. Multimedia Room \_\_\_\_\_
15. Showroom \_\_\_\_\_

### Section 3

#### Questions 16-20

You will hear part of a radio interview with Martin Middleton, who makes wildlife programmes for television. For questions 16 - 20, choose the best answer (A, B or C).

16. When he visited Borneo, Martin \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. made a programme about life on the river
  - B. had no fixed expectations
  - C. became more interested in filming old buildings
17. Since the early 1960s, wildlife filming has become
  - A. more organised
  - B. more relaxed
  - C. more creative
18. When he takes a holiday, Martin prefers to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. relax by the sea
  - B. travel for a particular reason
  - C. stay in comfortable surroundings
19. Martin thought that the holidaymakers he saw in the Dominican Republic were \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. risking their health
  - B. wasting opportunities
  - C. lacking entertainment
20. What is Martin's opinion of tourism?
  - A. It should be discouraged
  - B. It is well managed

C. It can be a good thing

## PART B. LEXICO-GRAMMAR

*Section 1. Choose the correct option marked A, B, C, or D to complete the following sentences.*

1. I haven't had a very \_\_\_\_\_ week. I seem to have done nothing at all.  
A. extensive                      B. productive                      C. enthusiastic                      D. economic
2. Jane put a \_\_\_\_\_ in her husband's ear about getting the children a dog for Christmas.  
A. bug                      B. bee                      C. fly                      D. butterfly
3. I have a \_\_\_\_\_ doubt whether he will actually carry out his threats.  
A. highly                      B. deeply                      C. absolutely                      D. seriously
4. Young children often ask many questions because they are naturally \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. intriguing                      B. inquisitive                      C. ingenious                      D. captivating
5. We know people are generally more aware of the importance of \_\_\_\_\_ a healthy and active lifestyle than they were.  
A. leading                      B. taking                      C. doing                      D. making
6. - Teacher: "Self-studying is an inseparable part of effective learning."  
- Student: " \_\_\_\_\_"  
A. I'll say                      B. Good job                      C. By all means!                      D. I got a clue.
7. Cable TV revolutionized communications; \_\_\_\_\_, the very existence of that service is now threatened by satellites.  
A. moreover                      B. consequently                      C. eventually                      D. nevertheless
8. Beacon Hill, \_\_\_\_\_ with cobblestone streets, is one of Boston's most charming historical sections.  
A. where Colonial brick houses line                      B. where Colonial brick lines house  
C. Colonial brick houses line where                      D. houses where Colonial brick lining
9. I'm sure that this isn't a true story. He \_\_\_\_\_ it up.  
A. must have made                      B. should have made  
C. would have made                      D. can have made
10. Accompaniment is a musical line that is secondary \_\_\_\_\_ the melody; and accompaniment parts support the melody.  
A. of                      B. in                      C. with                      D. to
11. Some city residents voiced their objection when the old houses were \_\_\_\_\_ to build a new supermarket.  
A. pulled down                      B. caught on                      C. put aside                      D. turned over
12. Her filmography spans more than a decade and she \_\_\_\_\_ in over 50 movies.  
A. was acting                      B. has acted                      C. has been acting                      D. had acted
13. The ancient monastery is now \_\_\_\_\_ to tourists because of numerous landslides.  
A. inadvertent                      B. inaccessible                      C. impractical                      D. impervious
14. The boy who is standing over there has just won the first prize in the contest, \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. did he                      B. hasn't he                      C. didn't he                      D. doesn't she
15. Looking down at the coral reef, we saw \_\_\_\_\_ of tiny, multi-coloured fish.  
A. teams                      B. flocks                      C. schools                      D. swarms
16. If you get lost, just ask me for directions. I know this part of town like \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the ring on my finger                      B. the toes of my foot  
C. the back of my hand                      D. the knee of my leg
17. \_\_\_\_\_, modelling is actually hard work.  
A. Glamorous although it may seem                      B. Even it may seem glamorous  
C. However glamorous it may seem                      D. So glamorous may it seem
18. Don't be \_\_\_\_\_ by false advertisements. If something looks too good to be true, it probably is.  
A. put off                      B. given up                      C. taken in                      D. put down

19. The findings of the report read that by the year 2028, famine in the Third World countries will reach epidemic \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. proportions                      B. spread                      C. ratio                      D. range

20. In *The Sociology of Science*, \_\_\_\_\_ a classic, Robert Merton discusses cultural, economic and social forces that contributed to the development of modern science.

- A. now considering                      B. now considered  
C. which considers                      D. which considered

**Section 2. The passage below contains TEN mistakes. Underline the mistakes and provide the corrections in the spaces below.**

1	One of the essential skill parents and teachers should equip young people with is map reading. If you are interpreting a road map, a plan of a city, or a relief map showed the physical features of an area, familiarity with maps is a great asset without that individuals may well feel deprived.
2	
3	
4	
5	The science of making maps, charts and globes is called cartography. Even though the first ever atlas, "Geographical", was the work of a second-century Greek geography who went by the name of Ptolemy, it was in the 15th and 16th centuries, during the Renaissance, which cartography really took off. This facilitated the great explorations of the time.
6	
7	
8	
9	Photography have succeeded in making cartography a precise science. As a result, we may not realize how difficult it must have been to produce accurate maps before this innovation came into use. Nowadays, satellites and even space probes have come to the aid of cartographers, opening with a wide range of new possibilities. In the imaging of other planets such as Mars, to mapping the Earth's continents from space using state-to-the-art radar technology, cartography has certainly make a long way. Radar technology has the ability to reveal details as small as thirty metres across, in addition to present the images in three dimensions.
10	
11	
12	
13	
14	
15	
16	
17	

**Section 3. Supply the correct form of the word provided to the right of each blank.**

<p>For a period of its history, the city of Coventry had a considerable reputation as the main centre of clock and watchmaking in Britain, and Coventry timepieces made then were (1) _____ with both quality and (2) _____. Few people in the city today will have heard of Samuel Watson, but he almost (3) _____ paved the way for Coventry's involvement in the clock and watch business. He was at the (4) _____ of the watchmaking revolution in the 1680s, and although it is not known how Watson became involved in the trade, he was a trailblazer for others.</p> <p>Watson made his name in 1682 when he sold a clock to King Charles II and was invited to be the King's (5) _____. The following year he began work on an astronomical clock for the King, complete with planets and signs of the zodiac, which took seven years to build. It not only told the time of day but also the (6) _____ changes of the planets. Queen Mary acquired it in 1691 and it is still in the (7) _____ of the Royal Family. He built several other clocks, and by 1690 the clamour for Watson's clocks was such that he left Coventry and took up (8) _____ in London. He became Master of the London Clockmakers' Company in 1692, which is testament to his (9) _____ in the growing industry.</p> <p>In 1712, Samuel Watson's name disappeared from the records of the London Clockmakers' Company, and the (10) _____ is that he died in that year.</p>	<p><b>1. SYNONYM</b></p> <p><b>2. RELY</b></p> <p><b>3. HAND</b></p> <p><b>4. FRONT</b></p> <p><b>5. MATHEMATICS</b></p> <p><b>6. POSITION</b></p> <p><b>7. OWN</b></p> <p><b>8. RESIDE</b></p> <p><b>9. STAND</b></p> <p><b>10. LIKELY</b></p>
---	---

## PART C. READING

**Section 1. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks.**

What does it say about a nation that when a national newspaper recently set out to establish the best television adverts of all time, as many as 10,000 people responded? The answer (1) \_\_\_\_\_ in the fact that the British have (2) \_\_\_\_\_ an intense admiration for a genre that has developed into an art (3) \_\_\_\_\_ in its own right. In 1955, when Gibbs SR toothpaste broadcast the first TV commercial, it was inconceivable that ads would ever end up being (4) \_\_\_\_\_ as sophisticated and innovative as the programs surrounding them. Yet by 1978, the author Jonathan Price was able to declare: "Financially, commercials represent the pinnacle of our popular culture's artistic expression. More money and thought per second goes into their making and more cash (5) \_\_\_\_\_ from their impact than in the case for any movie, opera, stage play, painting or videotape."

Today with the (6) \_\_\_\_\_ of channels and websites, there is more onus than ever on the advertiser to shock, amuse, enthrall, and entertain in its 30 second slot. But are ads really (7) \_\_\_\_\_ of cultural appraisal, in the same way programs are? And what make an advertisement truly great? Aesthetically, it's something that is watchable for 1,000 viewings and still (8) \_\_\_\_\_ fresh," says Robert Opie, the founder of the Museum and Advertising and Packaging. "Often, this is to do perfect editing and with every single last detail being correct. There are so many (9) \_\_\_\_\_ that you can watch it many times, and listening to a(n) (10) \_\_\_\_\_ of classical music.

- |                 |              |               |               |
|-----------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. A. stays     | B. falls     | C. lies       | D. goes       |
| 2. A. grew      | B. developed | C. thrived    | D. rose       |
| 3. A. means     | B. kinds     | C. form       | D. type       |
| 4. A. thought   | B. regarded  | C. considered | D. referred   |
| 5. A. casts     | B. drips     | C. leaks      | D. flows      |
| 6. A. explosion | B. advent    | C. burst      | D. downcast   |
| 7. A. aware     | B. worthy    | C. conscious  | D. indicative |
| 8. A. maintain  | B. retain    | C. remain     | D. behold     |
| 9. A. ideas     | B. meanings  | C. layers     | D. floors     |
| 10. A. item     | B. piece     | C. part       | D. score      |

**Section 2. Read the following passage and think of a word which best fits each space. Use only ONE word for each space.**

### THE CUCKOO ROLLER OF MADAGASCAR

This bird is about the same size as the European roller, and has many features in common (1) \_\_\_\_\_ its near relatives. (2) \_\_\_\_\_ the European family, however, the cuckoo roller can reverse its outer toes, (3) \_\_\_\_\_ it to perch by gripping a branch with two toes forward and two back. Its eating habits are quite different. (4) \_\_\_\_\_ nearly all other rollers take food on the wing or pluck reptiles or large insects from the ground, the cuckoo roller stays high up in the forest canopy, (5) \_\_\_\_\_ on caterpillars, stick insects and, most important of all, chameleons.

Subtly blending its colours to the forest backcloth, and (6) \_\_\_\_\_ leaving the safety of the branches except to cross from one tree to another, the chameleon is an elusive prey. Even on open ground, (7) \_\_\_\_\_ myriad dangers it normally avoids, the chameleon's slow, swaying walk makes it difficult to see against the leaves. (8) \_\_\_\_\_ good is its camouflage that the cuckoo roller has to put up with long periods of watching and waiting and (9) \_\_\_\_\_ a tell-tale movement betrays its victim's presence. At least, experts assume this is what happens, because despite the fact that this bird is widespread throughout Madagascar, (10) \_\_\_\_\_ observer has yet seen it in the process of catching its prey.

**Section 3. Read the following passage and choose the best option marked A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.**

New surveys suggest that the technological tools we use to make our lives easier are killing our leisure time. We are working longer hours, taking fewer and shorter vacations (and when we do go away, we take our cell phones, PDAs, and laptops along). And, we are more stressed than ever as increased use of e-mail, voice mail, cell phones, and the Internet is destroying any idea of privacy and leisure.

Since the Industrial Revolution, people have assumed that new labor-saving devices would free them from the burdens of the workplace and give them more time to grow intellectually, creatively, and socially -exploring the arts, keeping up with current events, spending more time with friends and family, and even just 'goofing off'.

But here we are at the start of the 21st century, enjoying one of the greatest technological boom times in human history, and nothing could be further from the truth. The very tools that were supposed to liberate us have bound us to our work and study in ways that were inconceivable just a few years ago. It would seem that technology almost never does what we expect.

In 'the old days', the lines between work and leisure time were markedly clearer. People left their offices **at a predictable time**, were often completely disconnected from and out of touch with their jobs as they traveled to and from work, and were off-duty once they were home. That is no longer true. In today's highly competitive job market, employers demand increased productivity, expecting workers to put in longer hours and to keep in touch almost constantly via fax, cell phones, e-mail, or other communications devices. As a result, employees feel the need to check in on what is going on at the office, even on days off. **They** feel pressured to work after hours just to catch up on everything they have to do. Workers work harder and longer, change their work tasks more frequently, and have more and more reasons to worry about job security.

Bosses, colleagues, family members, lovers, and friends expect instant responses to voice mail and e-mail messages. Even college students have become bound to their desks by an environment in which faculty, friends, and other members of the college community increasingly do their work online. Studies of time spent on instant messaging services would probably show staggering use.

This is not what technology was supposed to be doing for us. New technologies, from genetic research to the Internet, offer all sorts of benefits and opportunities. But, when new tools make life more difficult and stressful rather than easier and more meaningful - and we are, as a society, barely conscious of it - then something has gone seriously awry, both with our expectations for technology and our understanding of how it should benefit us.

(From *Summit 1* by Joan Saslow & Allen Ascher)

1. According to the first three paragraphs, technological tools that were designed to make our lives easier \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. have brought us complete happiness
  - B. have fully met our expectations
  - C. have not interfered with our privacy
  - D. have turned out to do us more harm than good
2. Which of the following is NOT true about technological tools, according to new surveys?
- A. They make our life more stressful.
  - B. They are used even during vacations.
  - C. They bring more leisure to our life.
  - D. They are being increasingly used.
3. Which of the following is true, according to the passage?
- A. People have more opportunities to get access to technological applications.
  - B. Employees were supposed to make technology do what they expected.
  - C. People now enjoy greater freedom thanks to the technological boom.
  - D. Students used to have to study more about technological advances.
4. The word "**inconceivable**" in the passage is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. unforgettable
  - B. unimaginable
  - C. predictable
  - D. foreseeable
5. With the phrase "at a predictable time", the author implies that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. people had to predict the time they were allowed to leave offices
  - B. people wanted to be completely disconnected from their work
  - C. people were not required to work after they leave offices
  - D. people used to have more time and privacy after work
6. It can be inferred from the fourth paragraph that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. it is compulsory that employees go to the office, even on days off
  - B. employees have more freedom to decide what time they start and finish work
  - C. employers are more demanding and have efficient means to monitor employees
  - D. life is more relaxing with cell phones and other technological devices
7. The word "**They**" in the fourth paragraph refers to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. employers
  - B. employees
  - C. workers
  - D. tasks
8. Which of the following could be the main idea of the fifth paragraph?

- A. New technological applications are wise entertainment choices of our modern time.
- B. The coming of new technological advances has spoiled family and social relationships.
- C. New technological advances have added more stress to daily life.
- D. New technological advances have reduced work performance.

9. This passage has probably been taken from \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. science review
- B. a political journal
- C. a fashion magazine
- D. an advertisement

10. Which of the following could best serve as the title of the passage?

- A. Expectations and Plain Reality
- B. Benefits of Technology
- C. Research on the Roles of Computers
- D. Changes at the Workplace

**Section 4. You are going to read a passage and choose the headings given in the box below with their appropriate numbers (1 - 5) that lead the five paragraphs and write the letters A-H next to the corresponding numbers. (The headings outnumber the paragraphs, so you will not use all of them).**

#### LIST OF HEADINGS

- A. A disadvantage of fast communication
- B. High-speed communication and its benefits
- C. Our shrinking world
- D. Communication devices
- E A brief history of communication development
- F. Modern communication and a change in thinking pattern
- G. The changing world resulting from fast communication
- H. Modern communication and expected responsibility

1. \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone, television, radio, and the telegraph all help people communicate with each other. Because of these devices, ideas, and news of events spread quickly all over the world. For example, within seconds, people can know the results of an election in Japan or Argentina. An international soccer match comes into the home of everyone with a television set. News of a disaster such as an earthquake or a flood can bring help from distant countries. Within hours, help is on the way.

2. \_\_\_\_\_

How has speed of communication changed the world? To many people, the world has become smaller. Of course, this does not mean that the world is physically smaller. Two hundred years ago, communication between the continents took a long time. All news was carried on ships that took weeks or even months to cross the oceans. In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, it took six weeks for news from Europe to reach the Americas. This time difference influenced people's actions. For example, one battle in the war of 1812 between the English and the United States armies could have been avoided if the warring sides had known that a peace agreement had already been signed. Peace was made in England, but the news of peace took six weeks to reach America. During those six weeks, the large and serious Battle of New Orleans was fought and many lives were lost.

3. \_\_\_\_\_

An important part of the history of the world is the history of communication. In prehistoric times, people had limited knowledge of the world. They had little information about geography, the study of the Earth. People knew very little beyond their small groups except what was happening near their homes. Later, people were organized into villages, and verbal communication between small towns was possible. Still, the people's knowledge was limited because they had no outside information Kingdoms and small countries then developed, with a king directing the people. Cities developed, too, but still communication was limited to the small geographical area of the country. Much later in history, after the invention of the printing press, many more people learned to read, and communication was improved.

4. \_\_\_\_\_

In this modern age, communication is so fast that it is almost instant. People's lives have been changed because of the immediate spread of news. Sometimes the speed is so great that it does not allow people time to think. For example, leaders of countries have only minutes, or, at most, hours to consider all the parts of a problem. They are expected to answer immediately. Once they had days and weeks to think before making decisions.

5. \_\_\_\_\_

The speed of communication demands a new responsibility from all people of the world. People in different countries must try harder to understand each other. An example is that people with different religions must try to understand each other's beliefs and values, even if they do not accept them. Sometimes their cultures are quite different. What one group considers a normal part of life is strange to another culture. In some cases, a normal part of one culture might be bad or impolite to people of another culture. That kind of difference is a possible basis for misunderstanding. People must learn not to judge others, but to accept them as they are. As the world grows smaller, people must learn to talk to each other more effectively as well as communicate more rapidly.

#### **PART D. WRITING**

**Section 1. Rewrite the sentence beginning with the word(s) given so that it has the closest meaning to the original one.**

1. As people grow older, they become more and more forgetful.

→ The \_\_\_\_\_.

2. Melissa's father was very busy, but he still played with her.

→ Busy \_\_\_\_\_.

3. Richard only took over the family business because his father decided to retire early.

→ But for \_\_\_\_\_.

4. We shouldn't overstate the importance of finishing the project on time.

→ We shouldn't put \_\_\_\_\_.

5. The students' riotous behaviors should have been severely punished.

→ The students deserved \_\_\_\_\_.

**Section 2. Write an essay within 250 words on the following topic:**

It is the responsibility of schools to teach children good behavior in addition to providing formal education. <i>To what extent do you agree or disagree?</i>
---

----- 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: .....*