

Điểm của bài thi	Họ tên, chữ ký giám khảo	SỐ PHÁCH
Bằng số:	Giám khảo số 1:	
Bằng chữ:	Giám khảo số 2:	

SECTION A - LISTENING (30 points)

PART 1(10 points). You will hear a man talking to the coordinator of a photography club. First you have some time to look at the questions.

Questions 1-4: Complete the form below.

Write ONE WORD AND/OR A NUMBER for each answer in the numbered space.

Wayside Camera Club

Membership form

Name: Dan Green

Email address: (1).....@market.com

Home address: 52 Marrowfield Street, (2).....

Reasons for joining competitions: to socialize with (3).....

Type of membership: full membership: £ (4).....

Questions 5-10: Complete the table below.

Write NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS for each answer in the numbered space.

Photography competitions

Title of competition	Instructions	Feedback to Dan
Domestic Life	A scene in the (5)	The picture's (6) was not good.
(7)	Scene must show some clouds	The (8).....was wrong
(9)	Scene must show (10).....	The photograph was too dark

PART 2 (10 points). You will hear part of a talk about a type of bird called a crane. Listen and decide whether the following statements are True (T) or False (F). Write your answer in the corresponding numbered boxes provided.

11. Cranes are a national bird in North Africa.

12. Three species of cranes are now in danger in the world.

13. The main habitat of cranes is wetlands where there is much water.

14. Cranes often collide with the power lines that are now found across Southern Africa.

15. Crane conservation in South Africa is coordinated by an organisation called Engdangered Wildlife Trust.

Your answers:

11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
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PART 3 (10 points). Listen to part of a lecture and complete the notes below. Write NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS for each answer in numbered boxes.

EFFECTS OF URBAN ENVIRONMENTS ON ANIMALS

Introduction

Recent urban developments represent massive environmental changes. It was previously thought that only a few animals were suitable for city life, e.g.

- the crow – because it is highly (16) _____
- the pigeon – because walls of city buildings are similar to (17) _____
- In fact, many urban animals are adapting with (18) _____ speed.

Recent research

- Emily Snell-Rood studied small urbanised mammal (19) _____ from museums in Minnesota.
 - She found their (20) _____ had increased.
 - She suggested this might be due to the need to locate new sources of food and to deal with new (21) _____.
- Catarina Miranda focused on the behaviors of urban and rural (22) _____.
 - She found urban birds coped with (23) _____ that frightened away their country counterparts.
- Jonathan Atwell studied how animals responded to urban environments.
 - He found that some animals responded to (24) _____ by producing lower levels of hormones.
- Sarah Partan's team found that urban squirrels used their tail to help them (25) _____.

Long-term possibilities

Species of animals may develop changes which are unique to cities. However, these changes may not last long.

Your answers:

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

SECTION B - LEXICO & GRAMMAR (60 points)

Part I. Choose the word, phrase or expression that best completes each sentence.(20 points)

1. Kathy was as pleased as _____ when she heard she had passed the exam.
A. punch B. poppy C. sunflower D. pound note
2. I am not at all put out by their decision. _____, I welcome it.
A. All the same B. With reference C. In addition D. On the other hand
3. Because the first iPhone was a revolutionary product, it became a _____ success.
A. rowing B. rowling C. howling D. bowling
4. Silence _____ the theatre as the audience awaited the opening curtain with expectation and excitement.
A. dropped out of B. hung over C. fell in with D. came between
5. I only touched his new car and he went crazy. He is over-protective of it and made a real _____ in a teacup.
A. snow B. rain C. storm D. wind
6. I know you didn't want to upset me but I'd sooner you _____ me the whole truth yesterday.
A. could have told B. told C. have told D. had told
7. She would like _____ to the president's reception, but she wasn't.
A. to be invited B. having been invited C. to have invited D. to have been invited
8. Most of us found the president's idea _____ their own candidates for royal honours a little awkward; but he was right, of course.
A. of having the local people to nominate B. of having the local people nominate

- C. of getting the local people nominate D. to let the local people for nominating
9. The president was eventually _____ in a military coup.
A. disbarred B. supplanted C. deposed D. subverted
10. **Tracy:** I am going to have an IELTS exam tomorrow morning.
Carly: _____
A. Break a leg. B. See you soon. C. Long time no see. D. You must go now.
11. Standing on the tip of the cape, _____.
A. people have seen a lighthouse far away B. lies a lighthouse in the middle of the sea
C. a lighthouse can be seen from the distance D. we can see the lighthouse in the distance
12. **Tom:** - "You should never have agreed to help mend her car!"
Peter: " _____"
A. Famous last words B. Well, you live and learn
C. It's a small word D. You can't win them all
13. At the moment, we're holding on to our shares but _____ in value, we would probably sell them.
A. if they were rise B. for them to rise C. were they to rise D. if only they rose
14. Jack was _____ redundant on the grounds that he has failed to reach his sales target.
A. taken B. made C. done D. put
15. The chairman requested that _____.
A. the problem studied more carefully by the members.
B. the problem be studied more carefully by the members.
C. the problem was more carefully studied.
D. with more carefulness the problem could be studied.
16. An almost _____ line of traffic was moving at a snail's pace through the big city.
A. continuous B. constant C. continual D. stopping

Choose the word that is CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined part in each of the following sentences.

17. Reading a good mystery only whets my appetite for more books by the same author.
A. waits B. cajoles C. sharpens D. resolves
18. More competition keeps sellers on their toes and allows ideas and new technology to spread and benefit others.
A. prevents sellers from selling new products B. forces sellers to go bare-footed
C. makes sellers responsive to any changes D. allows sellers to stand on their own feet.

Choose the word that is OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined part in each of the following sentences.

19. She gave an impeccable reading of the sonata and had the audience on their feet.
A. suspicious B. unqualified C. negative D. imperfect
20. At first, no one believed she was a pilot, but her documents lent colour to her statements.
A. provided evidence for B. got information from
C. borrowed colour from D. gave no proof of

Your answers:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20

Part II. The passage below contains 10 mistakes. IDENTIFY and CORRECT these ten mistakes. Write your answer on the numbered blanks given below. (10 points)

	Line
The huge mountain of Kilimanjaro is one of the most distinct <u>entity</u> within the severe land	1
of the African wild. Rivers carrying life to the forests and jungles below flow from beneath the	2
eminence, whereas in the endless plains of this continent an astonished diversity of animal	3
species have evolved to take advantage of the immense African habitat. They have adapted	4
and survived in their different shapes and sizes. Some of them are big, some small, some eat	5
plants and some live on meat. There are those which wander alone, unlike the others which	6
gather in herd. The multiplying millions of herbivores are balanced by the frightening meat	7
eaters - carnivores which body build has been shaped for speed and for the strength	8

indispensable to outmaneuver their prey. These superior predators which have conducted its	9
daily struggle for survival in the harsh African environment all live in unfavorable	10
surroundings where the punishment for weakness is often death. The reality of Africa best	11
picture the exciting cruelty of nature towards the weakness of individual animals as only the	12
existence of the whole species is essential. However, big predators as lions or tigers don't	13
usually tolerate company and might, then, be exposed at mortal danger, were it not for their	14
perfect attributes and an incomparable skill at killing. They should always be judged by human	15
standards. It is obvious they don't kill out of hatred, but for the simple reason of remaining	16
alive during their lone struggle in this hostile habitat.	17

Example: Line 1: entity → entities

Your answers:

	Line	Mistake	Correction		Line	Mistake	Correction
1				6			
2				7			
3				8			
4				9			
5				10			

Part III. Give the correct form of words in brackets to complete the following sentences. (10 points)

1. She looks rather _____. She may be worried about something.	(OCCUPY)
2. A lot of efforts have been made but _____ problem seems to become worse and worse.	(EMPLPOY)
3. As a result of globalisation, new immigrants have been successfully _____ into the community.	(ASSIMILATION)
4. The evolution of robots has enriched our lives _____.	(MEASURE)
5. We were met by our guide, who seemed _____ incompetent and understood very little of what we said to him.	(LANGUAGE)
6. They are often involved in the hiring and dismissal of employees but generally have no role in the _____ of personnel policy.	(FORM)
7. Some words are very difficult to say. Students always _____ them.	(PRONUNCIATION)
8. Laws to protect women from _____ employment practices were enacted by the government.	(DISCRIMINATE)
9. It is impossible to persuade him to change his mind. His decision is _____.	(REVOKE)
10. Photographs and _____ chronicling the foods this area is famous for cover the walls and fill several display cases.	(MEMORIZE)

Your answers:

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

Part IV. Fill in the gap with ONE suitable word. (10 points)

1. You must drive it _____ to him that spending too much time playing computer games will do him no good.
2. Having met his parents, I can see that generosity is in his _____.
3. Sheila's boss has kindly _____ her two month's salary so she will be able to pay the deposit on her flat.
4. I know our new director _____ sight, but I have never talked to him.
5. You can't sit on the _____ any longer - you have to decide which university you apply to.
6. Have you seen the new boss? She is the _____ image of Marilyn Monroe.
7. What I'm going to say now is _____ the record, so don't quote me in your newspaper, please.

8. The child turned a _____ ear to his parents' advice.
 9. I usually buy the clothes off the _____. It is cheaper than going to a dressmaker.
 10. If you are feeling a bit hot under the _____, go and have a walk around the block, get some fresh air and calm down a bit.

Your answers:

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

Part V. Choose one of the phrasal verbs from the list below to complete each of these sentences. You will need to put the verb in the correct form. (10 points)

<i>pay out</i>	<i>run out of</i>	<i>go over</i>	<i>bring down</i>	<i>cut out for</i>
<i>look into</i>	<i>come in for</i>	<i>drum up</i>	<i>take up</i>	<i>strike up</i>

1. The police _____ a series of burglaries in this area at the moment.
 2. The government's plans to reduce crime _____ a lot of criticism from freedom groups.
 3. I can't understand what you are talking about with this design. Can we _____ it again?
 4. Some very important issues _____ all his attention at that moment.
 5. He desperately wanted to get her attention, but he didn't know how to _____ a conversation.
 6. Although he has _____ money, he doesn't want to go cap in hand to his father.
 7. The politician tried to _____ support for his campaign to help the homeless.
 8. The factory _____ nearly a million pounds to their employees who were injured in the explosion.
 9. The government is doing all it can to _____ the rate of unemployment.
 10. Mr. Horrid was a terrible teacher and obviously not _____ teaching.

Your answers:

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

SECTION C - READING (60 points)

Part I. Read and complete the following passage with ONE suitable word. (20 points)

When a celebrity, a politician or other person (1) _____ the media spotlight loses their temper in public, they run the risk of (2) _____ the headlines in the most embarrassing way. For such uncontrolled (3) _____ of anger are often triggered by (4) _____ seem to be trivial matters and, if they are caught on camera, can make the person appear slightly ridiculous. But it's not only the rich and famous who are prone to fits of rage.

According to recent surveys, ordinary people are increasingly tending to (5) _____ their cool in public. Yet, anger is a potentially destructive emotion that uses up a lot of energy and creates a high (6) _____ of emotional and physical stress - and it stops us thinking rationally. Consequently, angry people often (7) _____ up saying, and doing things they later have to regret. So, how can anger be avoided? Firstly, diet and lifestyle may be to blame. Intolerance and irritability certainly come to the surface when someone hasn't slept properly or has (8) _____ a meal, and any intake of caffeine can make things worse. Taking regular exercise can help to ease and diffuse feelings of aggression, however, reducing the chances of an angry response. But if something or someone (9) _____ make you angry, it's advisable not to react immediately. Once you've calmed down, things won't look half (10) _____ bad as you first thought.

Your answers:

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

Part II. Read and choose the best word A, B, C or D to fill in spaces in the following passage. (10 points)

Until the early part of this century there was certainly a distinction between popular music, the songs and dance (1) _____ of the masses, and what we have come to call classical music. Up to that point, however, there were at least some points of contact between the two, and perhaps general (2) _____ of what made a good voice, or a good song. With the development of recorded entertainment, popular music (3) _____ and has gradually developed a stronger life of its self, to the point where it has become incompatible with (4) _____ classics. In some respects, it is now dominated by the (5) _____ of youth culture, so that a concert by Elton John is just as much a fashion event, and other artists may be promoting dance styles, or social protest. (6) _____, it is impossible to talk about popular music as if it were a unified art. The kind of music you like may depend on what kind of person you are. Curiously, there are now classical musicians and operatic singers who have (7) _____ the status of rock stars, and have been marketed in the same way. This to suggest that many young people enjoy classical music but not wish to be (8) _____ with the lifestyle of those who are traditionally supposed to enjoy it. Or it may simply be that recording companies have discovered that there is an (9) _____ desire for ‘sounds’, raised on rock but now settling (10) _____ affluent middle-age

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1. A. halls | B. tunes | C. musicians | D. artists |
| 2. A. realization | B. recognition | C. recommendation | D. acquisition |
| 3. A. broke up | B. split up | C. split away | D. broke out |
| 4. A. other | B. the | C. some | D. further |
| 5. A. promotion | B. discovery | C. tendency | D. survival |
| 6. A. In addition | B. However | C. For this reason | D. On the contrary |
| 7. A. lost | B. admired | C. penetrated | D. achieved |
| 8. A. related | B. associated | C. coincided | D. confined |
| 9. A. infallible | B. altruistic | C. immense | D. insatiable |
| 10. A. down | B. on | C. into | D. for |

Your answers:

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
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Part III. Read the following passage and choose the best answer (A, B, C, or D) to each question. (10 points)

Chickenpox is a highly contagious infectious disease caused by the Varicella zoster virus; sufferers develop a fleeting itchy rash that can spread throughout the body. The disease can last for up to 14 days and can occur in both children and adults, though the young are particularly vulnerable. Individuals infected with chickenpox can expect to experience a high but tolerable level of discomfort and a fever as the disease works its way through the system. **The ailment was once considered to be a “rite of passage” by parents in the U.S. and thought to provide children with greater and improved immunity to other forms of sickness later in life.** This view, however, was altered after additional research by scientists demonstrated unexpected dangers associated with the virus. Over time, the fruits of this research have transformed attitudes toward the disease and the utility of seeking preemptive measures against it.

A vaccine against chickenpox was originally invented by Michiaki Takahashi, a Japanese doctor and research scientist, in the mid-1960s. Dr. Takahashi began his work to isolate and grow the virus in 1965 and in 1972 began clinical trials with a live but weakened form of the virus that caused the human body to create antibodies. Japan and several other countries began widespread chickenpox vaccination programs in 1974. However, it took over 20 years for the chickenpox vaccine to be approved by the U.S. Food & Drug Administration (FDA), finally earning the U.S. government’s seal of approval for widespread use in 1995. Yet even though the chickenpox vaccine was available and recommended by the FDA, parents did not immediately choose to vaccinate their children against this disease. Mothers and

fathers typically cited the notion that chickenpox did not constitute a serious enough disease against which a person needed to be vaccinated.

Strong belief in that view eroded when scientists discovered the link between Varicella zoster, the virus that causes chickenpox, and shingles, a far more serious, harmful, and longer-lasting disease in older adults that impacts the nervous system. They reached the conclusion that Varicella zoster remains dormant inside the body, making it significantly more likely for someone to develop shingles. As a result, the medical community in the U.S. encouraged the development, adoption, and use of a vaccine against chickenpox to the public. Although the appearance of chickenpox and shingles within one person can be many years apart—generally many decades—the increased risk in developing shingles as a younger adult (30-40 years old rather than 60-70 years old) proved to be enough to convince the medical community that immunization should be preferred to the traditional alternative.

Another reason that the chickenpox vaccine was not immediately accepted and used by parents in the U.S. centered on observations made by scientists that the vaccine simply did not last long enough and did not confer a lifetime of immunity. In other words, scientists considered the benefits of the vaccine to be temporary when given to young children. They also feared that it increased the odds that a person could become infected with chickenpox later as a young adult, when the rash is more painful and prevalent and can last up to three or four weeks. Hence, allowing young children to develop chickenpox rather than take a vaccine against it was believed to be the “lesser of two evils.” This idea changed over time as **booster shots** of the vaccine elongated immunity and countered the perceived limits on the strength of the vaccine itself.

Today, use of the chickenpox vaccine is common throughout the world. Pediatricians suggest an initial vaccination shot after a child turns one year old, with booster shots recommended after the child turns eight. The vaccine is estimated to be up to 90% effective and has reduced worldwide cases of chickenpox infection to 400,000 cases per year from over 4,000,000 cases before vaccination became widespread. ■ (A) In light of such statistics, most doctors insist that the potential risks of developing shingles outweigh the benefits of avoiding rare complications associated with inoculations. ■ (B) Of course, many parents continue to think of the disease as an innocuous ailment, refusing to take preemptive steps against it. ■ (C) As increasing numbers of students are vaccinated and the virus becomes increasingly rarer, however, even this trend among parents has failed to halt the decline of chickenpox among the most vulnerable populations. ■ (D)

1. Which of the following best expresses the essential information in the bold sentence?
 - A. U.S. parents believed that having chickenpox benefited their children’s immunity.
 - B. U.S. parents believed that chickenpox led to immunity against most sickness.
 - C. U.S. parents wanted to make sure that their children developed chickenpox.
 - D. U.S. parents did not think that other vaccinations were needed after chickenpox.
2. Which of the following can be inferred from paragraph 2 about the clinical trials for the chickenpox vaccine?
 - A. They took longer than expected.
 - B. They cost a lot of money to complete.
 - C. They took a long time to finish.
 - D. They were ultimately successful.
3. According to paragraph 3, all of the following is true about the chickenpox virus EXCEPT ____
 - A. It causes two distinct yet related ailments.
 - B. People did not view it as a serious public health threat.
 - C. It tended to quickly become dormant and remain inoperative over time.
 - D. Vaccination against it would help prevent the onset of shingles.
4. The author uses **booster shots** in paragraph 4 as an example of _____.
 - A. a scientifically approved medicine to eliminate chickenpox
 - B. a preferred method of chickenpox rash and fever treatment
 - C. a way to increase the effectiveness of the chickenpox vaccine
 - D. a strategy for parents to avoid vaccinating their child altogether
5. The word **countered** in the passage is closest in meaning to _____.
 - A. affirmed
 - B. refuted
 - C. attacked
 - D. defied

6. According to paragraph 4, many parents did not choose the chickenpox vaccine because _____.
 A. they believed that the virus was weak and not especially harmful.
 B. they thought that scientists did not have enough data to reach a conclusion.
 C. they were unsure about the utility of the vaccine given its expected duration.
 D. they were convinced it was potentially very toxic, particularly for older children.
7. According to paragraph 5, which of the following was true of the rates of chickenpox before the chickenpox vaccine became widely used?
 A. it was 10 times higher
 B. it was consistently rising
 C. it declined over time
 D. it fluctuated over several decades
8. Look at the four squares [▪] that indicate where the following sentence could be added to the passage.
Meanwhile, some continue to remain unconvinced, citing a supposed potential of the vaccine to do harm.
 Where would the sentence fit best?
 A. (A) B. (B) C. (C) D. (D)
9. The word **innocuous** is opposite in meaning to
 A. impregnable B. immune C. harmful D. trivial
10. What is the main idea of the passage?
 A. The reasons why U.S parents don't accept chickenpox vaccine
 B. The clinical trials of chickenpox vaccine
 C. The benefits of chickenpox to children's immunity system
 D. The history of the chickenpox vaccine

Your answers:

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
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Part IV. Read the following passage and do the tasks that follow. (10 points)

A. In forests and fields all over the world, plants are engaged in a deadly chemical war to suppress other plants and create conditions for their own success. But what if we could learn the secrets of these plants and use them for our own purposes? Would it be possible to use their strategies and weapons to help us improve agriculture by preventing weeds from germinating and encouraging growth in crops? This possibility is leading agricultural researchers to explore the effects plants have on other plants with the aim of applying their findings to farming.

B. The phenomenon by which an organism produces one or more chemicals that influence the growth, survival and reproduction of other organisms is called allelopathy. These chemicals are a subset of chemicals produced by organisms called secondary metabolites. A plant's primary metabolites are associated with growth and development. Allelochemicals, however, are part of a plant's defence system and have a secondary function in the life of the organism. The term *allelopathy* comes from the Greek: *allelo* and *pathy* meaning 'mutual harm'. The term was first used by the Austrian scientist Hans Molisch in 1937, but people have been noting the negative effects that one plant can have on another for a long time. In 300 BC, the Greek philosopher Theophrastus noticed that pigweed had a negative effect on alfalfa plants. In China, around the first century AD, the author of *Shennong Ben Cao Jing* described 267 plants that have the ability to kill pests.

C. Allelopathy can be observed in many aspects of plant ecology. It can affect where certain species of plants grow, the fertility of competitor plants, the natural change of plant communities over time, which plant species are able to dominate a particular area, and the diversity of plants in an area. Plants can release allelopathic chemicals in several ways: their roots can release chemicals directly into the soil, and their bark and leaves can release chemicals into the soil as they rot. Initially, scientists were interested in the negative effects of allelopathic chemicals. Observations of the phenomenon included poor growth of some forest trees, damage to crops, changes in vegetation patterns and, interestingly, the occurrence of weed-free areas. It was also realised that some species could have beneficial effects on agricultural crop plants and the possible application of allelopathy became the subject of research.

D. Today research is focused on the effects of weeds on crops, the effects of crops on weeds, and how certain crops affect other crops. Agricultural scientists are exploring the use of allelochemicals to regulate growth and to act as natural herbicides, thereby promoting sustainable agriculture by using these natural chemicals as an alternative to man-made chemicals. For example, a small fast-growing tree found in

Central America, sometimes called the 'miracle tree', contains a poison that slows the growth of other trees but does not affect its own seeds. Chemicals produced by this tree have been shown to improve the production of rice. Similarly, box elder - another tree - stimulates the growth of bluestem grass, which is a tall prairie grass found in the mid-western United States. Many weeds may use allelopathy to become ecologically successful; a study in China found that 25 out of 33 highly poisonous weeds had significant allelopathic properties.

E. There may be at least three applications of allelopathy to agriculture. Firstly, the allelopathic properties of wild or cultivated plants may be bred into crop plants through genetic modification or traditional breeding methods to improve the release of desired allelochemicals and thus improve crop yield. Secondly, a plant with strong allelopathic properties could be used to control weeds by planting it in rotation with an agricultural crop and then leaving it to rot and become part of the soil in order to inhibit the growth of weeds. Finally, naturally occurring allelopathic chemicals could be used in combination with man-made chemicals. Boosting the efficiency of man-made herbicides could lead to a reduction in the amount of herbicides used in agriculture, which is better for the environment.

F. Despite the promising uses of allelopathic chemicals, agricultural scientists are still cautious. Firstly, allelopathic chemicals may break down and disappear in the soil more easily than artificial chemicals. Secondly, allelopathic chemicals may be harmful to plants other than weeds. Thirdly, allelopathic chemicals could persist in the soil for a long time and may affect crops grown in the same field as the allelopathic plants at a later date. Because the effects of allelopathic chemicals are not yet fully known, agricultural scientists will need to continue to study the biological war between plants.

Choose the correct heading for paragraphs B-F from the list of headings below. Write the correct number, i-ix in the numbered boxes.

List of Headings

- i. What are metabolites?
- ii. The negative effects of allelopathy
- iii. Biological warfare in the plant world
- iv. Why we cannot use allelopathic chemicals at present
- v. What is allelopathy?
- vi. The reasons why plants compete with other plants
- vii. The effects of allelopathy and realisation of its possible uses
- viii. How could we use allelopathic chemicals in farming?
- ix. Specific examples of allelopathic plants

Example: Paragraph A Answer: *iii*

- 1. Paragraph B
- 2. Paragraph C
- 3. Paragraph D
- 4. Paragraph E
- 5. Paragraph F

Questions 6-10: Complete the summary below. Choose NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS from the passage for each answer. Write your answer in the numbered boxes.

Allelopathy is a phenomenon by which an organism produces (6)_____ that influence the growth, survival and reproduction of others. Plants can release these chemicals through their roots, bark and leaves, which affects the domination and the (7)_____ of plants in an area. Scientists were interested in the potential (8)_____ of allelopathy to agricultural crop plants. Today, they are exploring the use of allelochemicals to regulate growth and to act as (9)_____ in replacement of man-made chemicals in agricultural crops. Another application is that the ability to produce allelopathic chemicals could be (10)_____ agricultural crops. Besides, allelopathic plants could be planted in rotation with a crop.

However, agriculturalists are still cautious as allelopathic plants may have negative effects on plants and the chemicals could remain in the ground for a long time, even after the plants themselves have died.

Your answers:

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

Part V. Read and choose the best option A, B, C or D to fill in spaces in the following passage. (10 points)

Digitally connected manufacturing, often referred to as “Industry 4.0”, encompasses a wide variety of technologies, (1) _____, new materials and production systems.

A move towards Industry 4.0 would benefit the private sector. Large, integrated manufacturers would (2) _____ and shorten their supply chain, for example via flexible factories. (3) _____ for SMEs providing such specialized technologies as sensors, robotics, 3D printing or machine-to-machine communications.

For developed nations, Industry 4.0 - a term initially coined in Germany - could be a way to regain manufacturing competitiveness. This is particularly relevant in the case of Western Europe, which, unlike the US, does not currently enjoy (4) _____.

As for emerging markets, Industry 4.0 could provide the much-needed route to moving up the value chain, something that has become increasingly important to achieve in the teeth of rising labor costs. For example, China’s new ten-year plan, issued last May and aptly named “Made in China 2025”, targets key sectors such as robotics, information technology and energy in the hope of turning the country from a “manufacturing giant” into a “world manufacturing power”.

(5) _____, much more work remains to be done to make Industry 4.0 a large-scale reality. On the regulatory side, for instance, policymakers will have to ensure that data - the part and parcel of Industry 4.0 - can move freely and securely throughout the supply chain, including across borders. This is an effort that is likely to take some time.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. A. range from 3D printing to robotics | B. ranged from 3D printing to robotics |
| C. ranging from 3D printing to robotics | D. which ranges from 3D printing to robotics |
| 2. A. find in it a way to optimize | B. find it in a way to optimize |
| C. find it a way to optimize | D. find in a way to optimize |
| 3. A. A more digitalized manufacturing would also open new market opportunitites | |
| B. A more digitalizing manufacturing would also open new market opportunities | |
| C. A more digitalized manufacturing would open new market opportunities also | |
| D. A more digitalizing manufacture also would open new market oppoturnities | |
| 4. A. reduced cost energy | B. reduced energy costs |
| C. reduce cost energy | D. reducing energy cost |
| 5. A. As promising it is | B. It is promising |
| C. Promising is it | D. Promising as it is |

Your answers:

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
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SECTION D - WRITING (50 points)

Part I. Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it is as similar as possible in meaning to the sentence printed before it. (10 points)

1. The company only reimbursed him because he took legal advice.

He wouldn't

2. A small figure stood high up on the hill, waving at us.

High up on the hill.....

3. As I listened to the music on repeated occasions, my request for the composers increased.

4. Driving at that speed is dangerous whether you are an experienced driver or not.

5. Steve left without saying goodbye as he didn't want to disturb the meeting.

Part II. Rewrite the following sentences without changing their meaning, using the words given.

1. Do you have any idea about how John made enough money to buy his new car? (CAST)

2. John had a very traditional upbringing, didn't he? (**TRADITIONALLY**)

3. The performance was not as good as he had hoped. (EXPECTATIONS)

4. I didn't realize how much she was influenced by her mother. (**EXTENT**)

5. The little boy was too frightened to admit that he had broken the vase. (OWN)

Part III. Essay writing (30 points)

[illegible]

This image shows a full page of white paper with horizontal dotted lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page, providing a guide for handwriting practice. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the page.