

Họ và tên thí sinh:.....
Số báo danh:.....

SECTION ONE: LISTENING (2.5 points)

Bài nghe gồm 4 phần, mỗi phần được ghi âm 2 lần. Giữa các phần và các lần ghi âm của mỗi phần có một khoảng thời gian chờ. Mở đầu và kết thúc bài nghe có tín hiệu nhạc.

Part 1. You will hear a conversation about a survey on transport and fill in each gap with NO MORE THAN ONE WORD OR A NUMBER. (0.5 point)

TRANSPORT SURVEY

Name: Luisa (1) _____
Address: 19 White Stone Road
Area: Bradfield
Postcode: (2) _____
Occupation: (3) _____
Reason for visit to town: to see the dentist.
Suggestions for improvement:
• better (4) _____
• have more (5) _____

Part 2. You will hear a short presentation on a new product design. Listen and decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F). (0.6 point)

- _____ 6. They have redesigned an old product.
_____ 7. The product is aimed at men and women aged 18 - 40.
_____ 8. The new design means you don't need two hands to use it.
_____ 9. There's only one size now and another one will follow in a few months.
_____ 10. A marketing campaign for this product has already been started.
_____ 11. Customers can buy the product in two months.

Part 3. You will hear an interview with a woman called Sally Jones, a traveller who has recently returned from Ethiopia. Listen and choose the correct answer (A, B or C) to each of the following questions. (0.6 point)

12. Why did Sally decide to travel to Ethiopia?
A. She hates going to places where there are large numbers of tourists.
B. She was curious about places where there are many different cultures.
C. She wanted to visit places where there are lots of beaches.
13. When Sally visited Ethiopia, the country was _____.
A. dry and arid B. in the middle of winter C. lush and green.
14. Travellers within Ethiopia are recommended to _____.
A. avoid taking buses B. travel only during the day C. travel around the country
15. When arriving for the first time in Ethiopia, people are often surprised by _____.
A. the green forests B. the light C. the coffee
16. Before going there the speaker didn't connect Ethiopia with _____.
A. churches B. travel guides C. beautiful buildings
17. In the last response Sally says Ethiopia is _____.
A. not a friendly place B. developing its tourist industry C. building new tourist houses

Part 4. You will hear an interview with a journalist who reports on a prize for young scientists and engineers. Complete each of the following sentences with NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS AND/ OR A NUMBER taken from the recording. (0.8 point)

18. Last year's winners of the National Science & Engineering Competition were both aged _____.
19. The bicycle at the Big Bang Fair was used to produce _____.
20. The main aim of the Fair is to create interest in _____ in certain branches of science and engineering.
21. About _____ of the people attending the Fair were secondary school students.
22. One project involved using a fuel extracted from _____ to run a motor vehicle.
23. In the final of the competition, the judges listen to a fairly detailed _____ of each entry.
24. The judges assess the _____ of the team or individual, as well as their project.
25. The first date of the announcement of this year's winners is _____.

SECTION TWO: LEXICO - GRAMMAR (1.5 points)

Part 1. Choose the word or phrase (A, B, C or D) which best completes each sentence. (0.5 point)

26. Phineas and Lora are talking about where to have lunch:

Phineas: "What's the best place to have lunch?"

Lora: "_____."

- | | |
|--|--|
| A. I'll have a soup, please | B. There's a great restaurant at the street corner |
| C. I usually eat lunch at twelve there | D. Twelve would be convenient for us |
27. The Korean boy _____ at the front door is my lover.

A. who stand	B. who standing	C. standing	D. to stand
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 28. We bought some _____ glasses.

A. German lovely old	B. German old lovely	C. lovely old German	D. old lovely German
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 29. Such approaches should be supported and mainstreamed in health interventions in order to _____ positive behavior change.

A. put off	B. set off	C. bring about	D. hold up
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 30. He got a chip on his _____ as he was not allowed to go out with his friends

A. back	B. shoulder	C. face	D. forehead
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 31. The toll makes using the Panama Canal too costly for some _____ vessels.

A commerce	B. profiteer	C. business	D. merchant
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 32. I _____ hope there won't be a repetition of these unfortunate events.

A. bitterly	B. sincerely	C. unfailingly	D. completely
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 33. I was very excited about living on my own but my brother _____ me by telling me difficulties of such a life.

A. reckoned	B. deterred	C. persuaded	D. threatened
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 34. I asked him what to do but his instructions were so _____ that I still didn't understand.

A. muddled	B. illegible	C. inexplicable	D. garbled
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 35. I try to strike _____ when I'm on holiday spending half my time doing things and the other half just relaxing.

A. a double bind	B. a leading light	C. the common touch	D. the happy medium
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Part 2. Each of the following sentences contains ONE mistake. FIND and CORRECT it. (0.5 point)

36. There were too many books on the shelves that I didn't know which one to choose.
37. An octopus has three hearts to pump blood throughout their body.
38. Although ostriches and penguins cannot fly, they had other abilities like swimming and running.
39. After the social science lecture, all students were invited to take part in a discussion on the issues which were risen in the talk.
40. Management has promised to facsimile an easy transition to the new ownership structure.

Part 3. Give the correct form of the words given to complete the following sentences. (0.5 point)

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| 41. The athletes take part in the Olympic Games in the true spirit of _____. | SPORT |
| 42. The thief replaced the diamond with a _____ stone. | WORTH |
| 43. The sun and the moon are often _____ in poetry. | PERSON |
| 44. My son was very _____ accused of cheating at school. I will help to prove his innocence. | REASON |
| 45. I've made some _____ decisions this year, but all in all, I've done well. | QUESTION |

SECTION THREE: READING COMPREHENSION (2.5 points)

Part 1. Read the text below and fill in each numbered space with one appropriate word. Use only ONE word in each gap. (0.5 point)

It seems that every company nowadays is touting their 'green' credentials, with promises to save the planet, reduce carbon footprints and protect the environment. (46) _____ are these companies really that green, or is it all just a marketing ploy to make more sales?

Greenwashing is (47) _____ practice of making outlandish or exaggerated claims about a company's environmental practices or products. However, in (48) _____ these claims are often misleading or false. Many companies (49) _____ using vague or undefined terms such as 'sustainable' or 'eco-friendly' to create the illusion of environmentally friendly products, when (50) _____ fact they are anything but.

In contrast, companies that are genuinely committed (51) _____ sustainability have crystal-clear messages about their environmental practices. Often, these companies are smaller and may struggle to (52) _____ with larger companies' advertising budgets.

Companies may encounter legal problems (53) _____ they are caught making misleading claims about their products' environmental impact. However, the most significant problem with greenwashing is (54) _____ it undermines real efforts to reduce the environmental impact of businesses.

Don't be fooled by vague claims about 'green' practices or products. Instead, (55) _____ for companies with clear and specific sustainability targets, and support them. The planet depends on it.

Part 2. Read and choose the word or phrase (A, B, C or D) that best fits each blank in the following passage. (0.5 point)

In addition to the challenge to be excellent, American schools have been facing novel problems. They must (56) _____ with an influx of immigrant children, many of whom speak little or no English. They must respond to demands (57) _____ the curriculum reflect the various cultures of all children. Schools must make sure that students develop (58) _____ skills for the job market, and they must consider the needs of nontraditional students, such as teenage mothers.

Schools are (59) _____ these problems in ways that reflect the diversity of the US educational system. They are hiring or training large numbers of teachers of English (60) _____ a second language and, in some communities, setting up bilingual schools. They are opening up the traditional European-centered curriculum to embrace material from African, Asian, and (61) _____ cultures.

Schools are also teaching cognitive skills to the (62) _____ 40 percent of American students who do not go on to higher education. In the (63) _____ of a recent report by the Commission on Achieving Necessary Skills, "A strong back, the willingness to work, and a high school diploma were once all that was necessary to (64) _____ a start in America. They are no longer. A well-developed mind, a continued willingness to learn and the ability to put knowledge to work are the new keys to the future of our young people, the (65) _____ of our business, and the economic well-being of the nation."

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|-------------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 56. A. do | B. stay | C. fight | D. cope |
| 57. A. who | B. that | C. whether | D. what |
| 58. A. base | B. basis | C. basic | D. basics |
| 59. A. addressing | B. delivering | C. distributing | D. discharging |
| 60. A. as | B. from | C. with | D. like |
| 61. A. another | B. others | C. the others | D. other |
| 62. A. slightly | B. mostly | C. fairly | D. nearly |
| 63. A. minds | B. directions | C. words | D. ways |
| 64. A. take | B. make | C. get | D. bring |
| 65. A. success | B. decision | C. challenge | D. influence |

Part 3. Read the following passage and choose the correct answer (A, B, C, or D) to each of the questions. (0.5 point)

Have you ever entered a tropical rainforest? It's a special, dark place completely different from anywhere else. A rainforest is a place where the trees grow very tall. Millions of kinds of animals, insects, and plants live in the rainforest. It is hot and **humid** in a rainforest. It rains a lot in the rainforest, but sometimes you don't know it's raining. The trees grow so closely together that rain doesn't always reach the ground.

Rainforests make up only a small part of the Earth's surface, about six percent. They are found in tropical parts of the world. The largest rainforest in the world is the Amazon in South America. The Amazon covers 1.2 billion acres, or almost five million square kilometers. The second largest rainforest is in Western Africa. There are also rainforests in Central America, Southeast Asia, Northeastern Australia, and the Pacific Islands.

Rainforests provide us with many things. In fact, the Amazon Rainforest is called the “lungs of our planet” because it produces twenty percent of the world's oxygen. One fifth of the world's fresh water is also found in the Amazon Rainforest. Furthermore, one half of the world's species of animals, plants, and insects live in the Earth's rainforests. Eighty percent of the food we eat first grew in the rainforest. For example, pineapples, bananas, tomatoes, corn, potatoes, chocolate, coffee, and sugar all came from rainforests. Twenty-five percent of the drugs we take when we are sick are made of plants that grow only in rainforests. Some of these drugs are even used to fight and cure cancer. With all the good things we get from rainforests, it's surprising to find that we are destroying our rainforests. In fact, 1.5 acres, or 6,000 square meters, of rainforest disappear every second. The forests are being cut down to make fields for cows, to harvest the plants, and to clear land for farms. Along with losing countless valuable species, the destruction of rainforests creates many problems worldwide. Destruction of rainforests results in more pollution, less rain, and less oxygen for the world.

66. What is the author's purpose in the passage?

- A. To provide factual information about tropical rainforests for readers.
- B. To prove that rainforests are indispensable in our lives.
- C. To explain why people have destroyed a large area of tropical rainforests.
- D. To prevent people from damaging tropical rainforests.

67. Why don't people know it's raining in the rainforests?

- A. Because the trees grow very tall there.
- B. Because they are the habitats of millions of flora and fauna.
- C. Because the branches are too dense for the rain to touch the ground.
- D. Because it hardly rains in the rainforests.

68. The word “**humid**” in the first paragraph is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. dry
- B. moist
- C. cloudy
- D. arid

69. The following are the facts about rainforests, **EXCEPT** _____.

- A. The only places to see rainforests are in tropical zones.
- B. The rainforest in Western Africa ranks second after the Amazon in South America in the covered area.
- C. Rainforests account for about one sixth of the Earth's surface.
- D. There's a considerable variety of plants and animals in the rainforests.

70. What can be inferred from the last passage?

- A. People are fully aware of the significance of the rainforests.
- B. The consequences of deforestation are less than what people can imagine.
- C. The more rainforests are destroyed, the harder people's life will become.
- D. People's economic benefits are more important than environmental problems.

Part 4. You are going to read an article about a psychology test carried out on very young children. Answer the questions by choosing from the sections (A-D). The sections may be chosen MORE THAN ONCE. (0.5 point)

The Marshmallow Test

A psychology experiment carried out with a group of pre-school children in California in 1968 led to the development of ideas that are still relevant today.

A

In 1968, Walter Mischel set a challenge for a group of children aged three to five at the nursery school his daughters attended in California. A researcher offered each of them a marshmallow and then left them alone in the room. If they could resist eating the colourful sweet until the researcher returned up to 15 minutes later, they would be given a second sweet. Some children ate the marshmallow straight away, but most would engage in unintentionally comic attempts to resist temptation. They looked all around the room to avoid seeing the sweet, covered their eyes, wiggled around in their seats or sang to themselves. They pulled funny faces, played with their hair, picked up the marshmallow and just pretended to take a bite. They sniffed it, pushed it away from them or covered it up. If two children were doing the experiment together, they engaged in a conversation about how they could work together to

reach the goal of doubling their pleasure. About a third of the children, the researchers reported, managed to wait long enough to get the second treat.

B

What Mischel, a clinical psychologist, wanted was to understand how children learned to deal with temptation. Over the following years, the group of children remained friends. When Mischel chatted to his daughters about their former classmates, he began to notice an interesting pattern: the children who had exhibited the most restraint in the ‘marshmallow test’ were doing better in life than their peers. He decided to investigate further. For more than 40 years, Mischel followed the lives of the nursery students. His findings were extraordinary. It turns out that being able to resist a treat at the age of five is a strong predictor of success in life: you are more likely to perform well at school and develop self-confidence and less likely to become obese, develop addictions or get divorced.

C

Mischel still teaches psychology at Columbia University and has just written *The Marshmallow Test*, a book summing up half a century of research. When Mischel was young, his family was forced to move from a comfortable life in Austria to the US. They settled in Brooklyn, where they opened a bargain shopping store. Business was never good and Mischel believes that moving from ‘upper middle class to extreme poverty’ shaped his outlook. He is concerned with trying to reduce the impact of deprivation on an individual’s life chances. The conclusion he draws from his marshmallow research is positive: some people may be naturally disciplined but the ability to resist temptation is a skill that can also be taught. Teach children self-control early and you can improve their prospects.

D

However, no single characteristic – such as self-control – can explain success or failure. Some critics have pointed out that Mischel’s original subjects were themselves children of university professors and graduate students – not exactly a representative sample. Other scientists noted that variations in home environment could account for differences: stable homes and one-child families encourage self-control, whereas in less stable homes and those with many children, if you don’t grab a marshmallow now there won’t be any left in 15 minutes. Mischel answers these critics by noting that studies in a wide variety of schools found similar results. He acknowledges that the environment shapes our ability to resist temptation and observes that genetics plays a role too. But he still believes that the ability to resist temptation can be learnt and encouraged. I asked Mischel whether self-control comes easily to him. ‘Not at all,’ he said. ‘I have great difficulties in waiting. It’s still difficult for me to wait in a queue in the bank.’

In which section does the writer mention

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| 71. how a child’s background can affect behaviour?
72. that the results of Mischel’s long-term research were surprising?
73. reasons for questioning the results of the original experiment?
74. claims that training young children to resist temptation will have long-term benefits?
75. the proportion of very young children who were able to resist temptation?
76. an everyday example of the need for self-control?
77. that Mischel may have oversimplified the route to success in life?
78. that Mischel’s own life experience has influenced his work?
79. strategies employed by participants during the test procedure?
80. two major factors which affect everyone’s ability to resist temptation? |
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Part 5. The reading passage below has five paragraphs A-E. Read the passage and choose the correct heading for each paragraph from the list of headings below. Write the correct heading i-vii. There are two headings you do not need. (0.5 point)

List of Headings	
i. An increasing divergence of attitudes towards AI	81. Paragraph A: _____
ii. Reasons why we have more faith in human judgement than in AI	82. Paragraph B: _____
iii. The superiority of AI projections over those made by humans	83. Paragraph C: _____
iv. The process by which AI can help us make good decision	84. Paragraph D: _____
v. The advantages of involving users in AI processes	85. Paragraph E: _____
vi. Widespread distrust of an AI innovation	
vii. Encouraging openness about how AI functions	

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.

Take the case of Watson for Oncology, one of the technology giant IBM's supercomputer programs. Their attempt to promote this program to cancer doctors was a PR disaster. The AI promised to deliver top-quality recommendations on the treatment of 12 cancers that accounted for 80% of the world's cases. But when doctors first interacted with Watson, they found themselves in a rather difficult situation. 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, if Watson generated a recommendation that contradicted the experts' opinion, doctors would typically conclude that Watson wasn't competent. And the machine wouldn't be able to explain why its treatment was plausible 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, emphasising the message that we cannot rely on technology. Machine learning is not foolproof, in part because the humans who design it aren't.

D.

Feelings about AI run deep. In a recent experiment, people from a range of backgrounds were given various sci-fi films about AI to watch and then asked questions about automation in everyday life. It was found that, regardless of whether the film they watched depicted AI in a positive or negative light, simply watching a cinematic vision of our technological future polarised the participants' attitudes. Optimists became more extreme in their enthusiasm for AI and sceptics became even more guarded.

This suggests people use relevant evidence about AI 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 a society split between those who benefit from AI and those who reject 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 opinions about the technology, as was found in the study mentioned above. Evidence also suggests the more you use other technologies such as the internet, the more you trust them.

Another solution may be to reveal more about the algorithms which AI uses and the purposes they serve. 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.

SECTION FOUR: WRITING (2.5 points)

Part 1. Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. DO NOT CHANGE THE WORD GIVEN. You mustn't use MORE THAN SIX WORDS, including the word given. (0.5 point)

86. The demand for tickets was so great that people queued day and night. SUCH
→ It was _____ for tickets that people queued day and night.
87. Martin had difficulty in accepting the loss of his money. HARD
→ Martin _____ the loss of his money
88. Remember to consider all the options before making a decision. TAKE
→ Before making _____ into account.
89. The bad weather caused the postponement of the concert. BECAUSE
→ The concert _____ the bad weather.
90. He is becoming quite famous as an interviewer. NAME
→ He is _____ as an interviewer.

Part 2. In about 250 words, write an essay on the following topic. (2.0 points)

Some people think that children should begin studying a foreign language as soon as they start school.

To what extent do you agree or disagree? Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience.

.....**HẾT**.....

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