

	ĐÁP ÁN	ĐIỂM
A. LISTENING (2.0p) (20x0.1)	Part I	0.8
	1. B	0.1
	2. D	0.1
	3. B	0.1
	4. A	0.1
	5. C	0.1
	6. D	0.1
	7. C	0.1
	8. A	0.1
	Part II	0.5
	1. optical	0.1
	2. functional	0.1
	3. ball	0.1
	4. resistance	0.1
	5. injuries	0.1
	Part III	0.7
	1. B	0.1
	2. C	0.1
	3. A	0.1
	4. C	0.1
	5. A	0.1
	6. B	0.1
	7. C	0.1
B. LEXICO - GRAMMAR (2.0p) (20x0.1)	Part I	1.0
	1. C	0.1
	2. A	0.1
	3. B	0.1
	4. B	0.1
	5. D	0.1
	6. A	0.1
	7. B	0.1
	8. A	0.1
	9. C	0.1
	10. B	0.1
	Part II	0.5
	1. willfully/ wilfully	0.1

	ĐÁP ÁN	ĐIỂM
	2. antiquity	0.1
	3. customizing/ customising	0.1
	4. extraordinary	0.1
	5. infinitely	0.1
	Part III	0.5
	1. forget → forgetting (<i>line 3</i>)	0.1
	2. other → others (<i>line 7</i>)	0.1
	3. somewhere → anywhere (<i>line 10</i>)	0.1
	4. which → that (<i>line 12</i>)	0.1
	5. it → us (<i>line 15</i>)	0.1
C. READING (2.5p) (25x0.1)	Part I	0.5
	1. from	0.1
	2. like	0.1
	3. make	0.1
	4. instead	0.1
	5. this/that	0.1
	Part II	1.0
	1. D	0.1
	2. B	0.1
	3. A	0.1
	4. A	0.1
	5. D	0.1
	6. B	0.1
	7. C	0.1
	8. A	0.1
	9. C	0.1
	10. B	0.1
	Part III	1.0
	1. vii	0.1
	2. iii	0.1
	3. i	0.1
	4. viii	0.1
	5. ii	0.1
	6. YES	0.1
	7. NO	0.1
	8. NOT GIVEN	0.1

Markers should discuss the suggested answers and the marking scale thoroughly and add more answers possible before marking the papers.

TRANSCRIPT

Part I

Speaker One

I was walking through the desert to photograph The Wave, an amazingly beautiful rock formation in Arizona USA. (Q4) After having so many online applications to visit it turned down, at last I had my pass. Fortunately, I'd been given a date well before the extreme heat of summer, although soft sand and the real risk of getting lost somewhere with no mobile phone coverage meant there were still dangers. But I arrived without incident or delay; with just 20 visitors a day allowed there it was hardly crowded and the rock formations were breathtaking. (Q8) I spent hours taking photos, including a great one of The Wave when the sun hit it without any shadows.

Speaker Two

In January we reached the Chinese city of Harbin, famous for its spectacular snow sculptures and a colorful city made entirely of ice. Obtaining visas had been straightforward, (Q3) and the eight-hour train journey from Beijing seemed brief in comparison to what it would've taken in earlier times. A temperature of minus 25 degrees came as no surprise, but its effect on my camera did. (Q1) The battery quickly lost power and it automatically shut down, ending my day's photography session. All the buses and eating places were busy, but it's such a huge area it was usually possible to get clear pictures, unlike – I'm told – at Chinese New Year, when everywhere is crowded.

Speaker Three

To reach the stunning Victoria Falls we bought inexpensive multi-entry Zimbabwe visas as we also planned to visit the Zambian side, and boarded a crowded bus. (Q5) It was March, a time when the Zambezi River is full and the Falls are a truly amazing sight – especially from viewing points that others might consider dangerously close to the edge. But (Q7) the massive volume of water crashing into the deep valley below created so much rising mist that even in the bright sunshine only one section was visible, when I'd hoped to get shots of the entire Falls. To do that I'll have to return outside the rainy season.

Speaker Four

On a previous visit to the five villages of Italy's Cinque Terre, I'd stayed at a campsite, but as the last bus left before sunset I couldn't take pictures in the evening light. (Q2) This time, despite high-season tourism, I managed to get a room in Manarola. I'd wanted to shoot the town from the hill across the bay, but (Q6) the risk of falling rocks had closed the footpath and I had to make do with photos from other angles. I was also concerned that taking my camera from my cool hostel into the summer heat outside might result in foggy pictures, though I got round that by leaving it on the terrace overnight.

Source: FCE Compact B2 First_Unit 3_page.25

Part 2:

You will hear a discussion between two design students and their tutor on a practical assignment.

Tutor: So have you chosen a product yet?

Jenny: I think so. We'd like to build a gyroscopic exercise aid.

Tutor: Sounds interesting. Tell me more.

Maeve: Well, we did some research and were amazed to discover the sheer range of applications for gyroscopic technology. Gyroscopes are used in laser and (Q1) optical devices and can be found in many consumer appliances, too.

Tutor: Right, tell me about this product specifically though. The aim of the assignment is to create something (Q2) practical, functional and beneficial for consumers. Justify your decision.

Jenny: Well, we believe we can design and build a cheap and effective muscle-strengthening aid by taking advantage of the inertial forces created by a gyroscope.

Maeve: Yes, what we want to do is design a (Q3) ball which can be held in the palm. Within the ball, there will be a simple gyroscope. This gyroscope can be set in motion by movements of the lower arm and wrist together in synch. The device will not require any external power source because it will be sustained by the movements of the arm and wrist. This will create considerable (Q4) resistance and an excellent lower-arm strengthening aid. It will be simple to design and cheap to produce, yet extremely effective.

Tutor: This all sounds very good. I'm impressed

Jenny: Thanks Mark, we're glad you like it. I think we're really onto something here. Our research has told us there's nothing comparable in the market and that a product like this would have multiple uses. Not only could it be used as an everyday toning and exercise device, it could also be beneficial to people in rehabilitation who have suffered serious lower-arm (Q5) injuries. We see the product being marketed towards high-performance athletes, like tennis and golf players, for whom lower-arm strength is vital, too.

Source: Succeed in IELTS _ Test 9 _ Section 3

Part 3

Interviewer: So, Valerie, what is the Slow Food Movement can you tell us?

Valerie: Yes. The Slow Food Movement is really a reaction to fast food and our fast modern lifestyles. People have been complaining for years about fast food. You know, people eat too many hamburgers, too many pizzas, and too much fast food in general. It's not just that fast food is bad for health. It's also because we're afraid that traditional dishes will disappear. Q1 The Movement itself was started by an Italian called Carlo Petrini. He was protesting because a McDonald's had opened near the Spanish Steps - one of the most well-known monuments in the centre of Rome. He felt it was sort of symbolic of the destruction of many valuable traditional things and he was keen to promote healthier ways of eating and living.

Interviewer: So. Slow Food just means healthier food, does it?

Valerie: Not exactly. I think it's more about our lifestyles than anything else. We're always in such a hurry. For many people cooking means rushing into the supermarket, picking up a ready meal and putting it in the microwave. We don't have enough time to take care of ourselves, or enjoy our lives. Slow Food is food that's cooked with care and which we take time to enjoy eating. Q2 That essentially is what it is: excellent natural, tasty food that we appreciate.

Interviewer: Fast food companies advertise that their food is healthy as well. How would you answer that?

Valerie: I wouldn't deny it. It may well be true. For me, and for a lot of Slow Feeders, Q3 the problem is that wherever you sit down for a meal, whether it's in Tokyo, Milan or Cane Town, the food you're given is too similar. It makes eating, and life in general, boring. There's just not enough variety. Traditional food isn't going to be lost completely, but we do want as many people as possible to enjoy it and to take the trouble to look for things which are different.

Interviewer: Right, let's see if I've understood you. The Movement's main object is to improve the way we live, is it?

Valerie: Exactly that. It's not just about food. It's about how we live and finding time to enjoy our lives. Q4 We need to take time to enjoy what's around us.

Interviewer: And what does the Slow Food Movement do to promote its ideas?

Valerie: All sorts of things it's got a gastronomic university, newsletters, and groups in many different countries. Q5 Producers of traditional food come from all over the world to exhibit their food and meet each other. It includes lots of talks and workshops where people can find out more. It even has its own trade fair, the Salone del Gusto. It takes place in Italy, so most of the participants are Italian. But Q6 one of the amazing things is just how many of the visitors are from Britain for these sorts of things. I mean the British don't exactly have a reputation for good food, but there they were showing their cheeses and oysters and hams alongside the Italians.

Interviewer: So how, in the end, will this Movement be good for us?

Valerie: Well, as I was saying before, it's not just about avoiding poor quality food. Basically, there are two things we would like to see happen which would generally improve our quality of life. Firstly, I hope that young people will become better educated about food in general. And while I appreciate that working people may be too busy to cook properly every day I also hope that parents will begin to realize just how important it is to take time over food. And if we can make these two things happen, then I believe we will start to see differences in Q7 what I think really matters most: the way we live together as families! I think if we sit down together and take time to eat, we'll be relaxed enough to talk to each other more. As a result, relationships will improve and life in general, we hope, will become happier.

Interviewer: Valerie Watson, thank you.

Valerie: Thank you.

Source: *FCE COMPLETE TEST_ UNIT 4*