

Practicing for **IELTS**

Academic Module

5 tests with key explanation
and sample answers

1

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**5 tests with key explanation
and sample answers**

1

Đăng ký tham gia group hỗ trợ sử dụng sách miễn phí từ ZIM

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Giới thiệu

Practicing for IELTS cung cấp 5 đề thi đầy đủ 4 kỹ năng trong bài thi IELTS mô phỏng độ khó tương đương đề thi thật tại Việt Nam những năm gần đây (2018 – 2019 và đầu 2020).

Đây là những đề thi đã được sử dụng trong các kỳ thi thử tại ZIM và được học viên đánh giá phản ánh rất chính xác trình độ so với đi thi thật.

Nội dung

- Hướng dẫn lên kế hoạch học tập hiệu quả
- 5 đề thi IELTS đầy đủ cả 4 kỹ năng
- Giải thích đáp án kỹ năng Nghe Đọc cụ thể và chi tiết
- Phân tích và hướng dẫn trả lời các đề bài Viết và Nói
- Phân tích bài mẫu, từ vựng và cấu trúc ngữ pháp nổi bật

Ấn phẩm này là sản phẩm trí tuệ của ZIM School of English and Test preparation và không được sao chép hoặc tái sản xuất một phần hay toàn bộ nếu không có giấy phép chấp thuận từ phía ZIM.

Hướng dẫn tự học

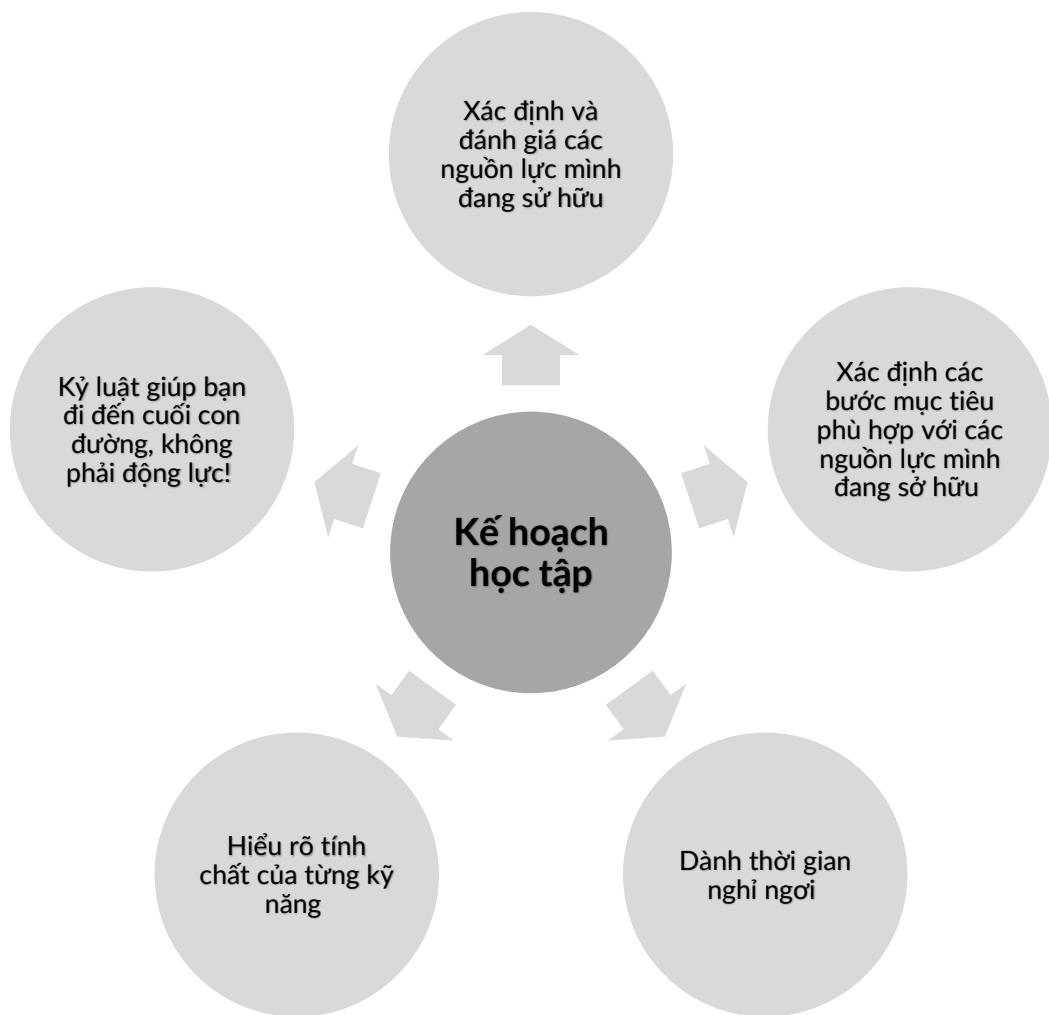
Để đạt được kết quả cao từ việc sử dụng ấn phẩm, bạn nên xây dựng một kế hoạch học tập chi tiết (hướng dẫn ở phần sau) cũng như hiểu rõ cách ứng dụng từng phần của sách vào việc tự học.

- Đối với kỹ năng **Nghe**, bạn nên nghe lại nhiều lần (có thể sử dụng Tapescript ở những đoạn nghe không rõ) và đọc kĩ phần giải thích đáp án để hiểu rõ tại sao mình làm đúng / sai.
- Đối với kỹ năng **Đọc**, ngoài việc kiểm tra phần giải thích đáp án, bạn còn cần tra từ điển để hiểu rõ nghĩa những từ quan trọng trong bài đọc (đây là những từ mà nếu không hiểu nghĩa của từ đó thì không thể hiểu được thông tin trong phần bài đọc dùng để trả lời câu hỏi).
- Đối với kỹ năng **Viết**, bạn có thể tập viết từ trước, hoặc đọc phần phân tích và gợi ý ý tưởng. Sau đó tập viết bài theo gợi ý trong sách và đối chiếu với bài mẫu để lọc ra những từ vựng và cấu trúc hay để ứng dụng cho bài của mình.
- Khi luyện **Nói** theo đề trong sách, bạn nên viết đầy đủ ra câu trả lời cho tất cả các phần. Sau đó đối chiếu với bài mẫu để lọc ra những từ vựng và cấu trúc hay để ứng dụng cho bài của mình trước khi tập nói.

Ngoài ra, bạn nên theo dõi tiến độ học tập của mình để có thể phân tích những điểm mạnh, điểm yếu hoặc đánh giá được mình có tiến bộ hay không.

Lưu ý: Không nên vội vàng làm hết tất cả các bài thi trong sách trong thời gian ngắn vì chúng ta cần có thời gian để hấp thụ kiến thức cũng như phân tích lỗi sai mình mắc phải trong quá trình làm bài. Thời gian thích hợp nhất để hoàn thành toàn bộ 5 bài thi trong sách là một tháng.

5 Quy tắc xây dựng kế hoạch học tập hiệu quả



Quy tắc 1: Xác định và đánh giá những nguồn lực mình đang sở hữu

Đầu tiên, bạn cần xác định chính xác những nguồn lực mình đang sở hữu. Các nguồn lực đó có thể bao gồm:

- Sức khỏe thể chất và tinh thần
- Kiến thức hiện tại
- Khả năng tiếp thu
- Thời gian
- ...

Đâu là điểm mạnh / điểm yếu? Làm sao để phát huy điểm mạnh và trung hòa điểm yếu?

Bạn có bao nhiêu thời gian để ôn tập? Nếu có quá ít thời gian thì cần giảm bớt thời gian ở các hoạt động khác như thế nào?

Sức khỏe thể chất và tinh thần cho phép bạn học với cường độ như thế nào (không phải học càng trâu thì kết quả sẽ tốt đâu nhé)? Nếu sức khỏe thể chất và tinh thần không tốt thì cần tăng cường như thế nào?

Nếu khó nghĩ bạn hoàn toàn có thể vẽ ra sơ đồ và ghi lại những đánh giá trên.

Quy tắc 2: Xác định các bước mục tiêu phù hợp với các nguồn lực mình đang sở hữu

Việc xác định không chính xác các bước mục tiêu là sai lầm phổ biến khi nhiều người lên kế hoạch học tập do họ thường coi nhẹ quy tắc 1 hoặc chỉ đánh giá nguồn lực một cách qua loa. Hệ lụy bao gồm: **Kết quả không tốt → chán học → không đạt mục tiêu đề ra ban đầu.**

Với quy tắc này, tốt nhất bạn hãy nên tham khảo ý kiến của những người có chuyên môn để có được cái nhìn tốt nhất về hoàn cảnh hiện tại để đặt ra mục tiêu 1 cách chính xác.

Ví dụ bạn đang ở trình độ 4.0 và bạn muốn được 7.0 trong vòng 6 tháng. Sẽ rất sai lầm nếu bạn chia đều thời gian học ra như cứ 2 tháng tăng 1 band điểm. Mỗi Band điểm lại yêu cầu một bậc kiến thức khác nhau và đòi hỏi người học sử dụng, kết hợp nhiều nguồn lực để có thể vượt qua (mỗi người sẽ có 1 khung thời gian khác nhau). Việc xác định và đánh giá chính xác nguồn lực của mình kết hợp với việc tham khảo ý kiến chuyên gia về việc xác định mục tiêu sẽ giúp bạn đưa ra một kế hoạch chính xác hơn.

Quy tắc 3: Dành thời gian nghỉ ngơi

Như đã nói ở trước, không phải cứ cày thật trâu là trình độ sẽ tăng. Bộ não và cơ thể cần được nghỉ ngơi để hấp thụ kiến thức cũng như tiếp đủ năng lượng để có thể tiếp thu được kiến thức mới.

Bạn hãy xác định thời gian mình có để chuẩn bị cho bài thi để phân bổ thời gian hợp lý để nghỉ ngơi. Nếu bạn đang cần thi gấp, 1 ngày nghỉ ngơi/tuần có thể giúp bạn học tập hiệu quả hơn trong suốt 6 ngày còn lại. Còn nếu bạn không thi gấp, 2 ngày nghỉ ngơi/tuần là con số lý tưởng để bộ não và cơ thể trở về điều kiện tốt nhất cho 5 ngày học tập hiệu quả. Tất nhiên, một số người hoàn toàn có thể dành 3 hoặc thậm chí là 4 ngày nghỉ ngơi mà kết quả học tập vẫn rất cao.

Tâm lý bồn chồn trong lúc ôn luyện là điều rất bình thường. Nhưng trước khi học kiến thức để phát triển trình độ, bạn cần học cách thả lỏng, học cách nghỉ ngơi. Hãy nhớ rằng một bộ óc minh mẫn và một cơ thể khỏe mạnh sẽ giúp bạn đạt được hiệu quả học tập gấp đôi.

Quy tắc 4: Hiểu rõ tính chất của từng kỹ năng

Bạn đã bao giờ viết luận mỗi ngày 1 bài để rồi sau 1 tháng bạn cảm thấy mệt mỏi chán chường và điểm vẫn giậm chân tại chỗ? Đó là hệ quả của việc bạn không hiểu rõ tính chất của kỹ năng viết.

Dưới đây là một số hướng dẫn chung để bạn có thể phân bổ lại thời gian cho từng kỹ năng một cách hiệu quả:

- **Kỹ năng Viết:** Trước khi đặt bút viết một cuốn tiểu thuyết, một nhà văn trung bình cần đọc 100 cuốn sách khác nhau để có thể tìm kiếm ý tưởng và học hỏi phong cách diễn đạt của những nhà văn khác chứ họ không cắm đầu vào viết ngay từ đầu. Quay trở lại với việc học Viết IELTS, các bạn muốn viết được một bài luận tốt thì cần đọc rất nhiều để tìm kiếm ý tưởng cũng như học cách sử dụng từ hay cấu trúc câu hiệu quả. Bạn có thể dành ra 5 - 6 ngày để đọc các bài viết liên quan và dành cả ngày để viết và chỉnh sửa bài của mình để tạo ra một bài luận với chất lượng tốt nhất. Đây là học có đầu tư! Chắc chắn bạn sẽ tạo ra được lợi nhuận! Việc bạn viết 1 ngày 1 bài là một hành động học không có đầu tư, bạn đang chỉ dùng những gì bạn biết chứ không chịu mở mang kiến thức hay từ vựng

thì làm sao bạn có thể tiến bộ được. Bạn chỉ cần viết được 1 bài band 6.0 trong 1 tuần thì giá trị bạn nhận được sẽ nhiều hơn 7 bài band 5.5 viết trong cùng thời gian đó.

- **Kỹ năng Nói:** Kỹ năng Nói khác với kỹ năng Viết ở nhiều khía cạnh khác nhau (từ vựng, ngữ pháp, văn phong v.v...) nhưng điểm cơ bản nhất đó là khía cạnh phát âm. Các âm trong tiếng Anh rất khác so với các âm tiếng Việt. Bạn đã quá quen với cách phát âm tiếng Việt rồi nên rất khó để phát âm chuẩn tiếng Anh được. Chính vì vậy bạn nên luyện tập Nói HÀNG NGÀY để có thể phát âm quen các âm/từ/cụm từ trong tiếng Anh và để đạt được độ trôi chảy nhất định. Mỗi ngày ít nhiều bạn cũng nên dành ra 30p - 60p để luyện nói tiếng Anh. Hãy thử trong một tháng chắc chắn bạn sẽ thấy sự khác biệt.
- **Kỹ năng Nghe & Đọc:** 2 kỹ năng này chính là nhiên liệu đầu vào thiết yếu cho kỹ năng Viết và Nói. Nếu bạn không hấp thụ ngôn ngữ qua việc nghe và đọc thì bạn sẽ không có nhiên liệu để Viết và Nói! Chính vì vậy, bạn cần bổ sung nhiên liệu một cách thường xuyên. Ngày nào cũng nên luyện nghe và đọc. Thêm nữa, các nghiên cứu ngành ngôn ngữ học đều chỉ ra đây là 2 kỹ năng khó để luyện lên nhất (nếu bạn còn đang mới học) chứ không phải như mọi người nghĩ đây là 2 kỹ năng dễ. Việc dành nhiều thời gian cho 2 kỹ năng này là điều hoàn toàn hợp lý!

Tổng kết: Kỹ năng Nghe + Đọc + Nói nên ngày nào cũng luyện (nhiều ít là tùy vào nguồn lực của bạn), kỹ năng Viết là kỹ năng nên có sự đầu tư lớn nên bạn cần cẩn nhắc kỹ về thời gian bạn cần để nạp kiến thức và thời gian bạn dành ra để viết bài (1 tuần chỉ cần viết 1-2 bài và dành thời gian còn lại để đọc cũng như chỉnh sửa bài làm)

Quy tắc 5: Kỷ luật giúp bạn đi đến cuối con đường, không phải động lực!

Khi bạn đã lập ra một kế hoạch thì cần có trách nhiệm thực hiện khắt khe kế hoạch đó. Bản thân bạn cần phải có tính kỷ luật rất cao để có thể đạt được mục tiêu mình đề ra. Bạn hãy hà khắc với bản thân trong quá trình luyện tập. Không có thành công nào đến với người không có tính kỷ luật!

IELTS

PRACTICE TEST 1

Scan mã QR dưới đây để tải file nghe



*Hoặc truy cập đường link:
<https://qrco.de/practicing-for-ielts-1>*

Listening

SECTION 1 Questions 1-10

Questions 1-3

Complete the form below.

Write NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER for each answer.

Cianfanelli Property Loss/Damage Report Form	
Example Name	AnswerCirilla Fionna....
Phone number	1.
Address	2., Toussaint
Shipping company	EA Merchant Marine
Date of arrival	3.
Shipment code	GTX-1060

Questions 4-10

Complete the table below.

Write NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER for each answer.

Items	Problems	Estimated cost
4.	a lot of 5. are missing	\$40
Violin	a huge crack on the body the 6. is detached	no less than 7.
8.	broken 9.	\$30
Electric pressure cooker	the 10. needs replacing	unknown

SECTION 2 Questions 11-20

Questions 11-15

Complete the notes below.

Write NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS for each answer.

KINNEY HOTEL

Located in the town centre, near the 11.

Rated 4-star by a 12.

The most luxurious and expensive room in the hotel is the 13.

Has a restaurant specialising in Norwegian 14. on ground floor

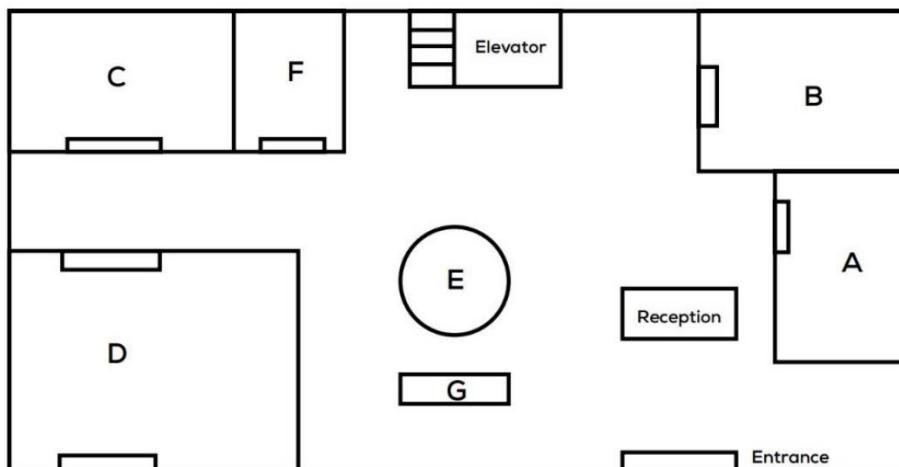
Has a special 15. on the 15th floor

Questions 16 – 20

Label the plan below.

Write the correct letter A – G, next to Questions 16 – 20.

GROUND FLOOR OF KINNEY HOTEL



16. Art gallery

17. Fountain

18. Restaurant

19. Bakery

20. Bar

SECTION 3 Questions 21-30

Questions 21-26

Complete the notes below.

Write **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER** for each answer.

THE LIFE AND WORK OF LOUIS BRAILLE

Childhood

- Louis Braille (1809 – 1852) was born in a family which ran a successful leather making business.
- At the age of 3, Louis Braille accidentally poked his eye in his father's workbench and lost his vision due to 21.

Early education

- Local teachers were very impressed by Louis' 22. and intelligence.
- In 1819, Braille attended the Royal Institute for Blind Youth.

Major limitations of Valentin Haüy's system

- The handcrafted books were 23. and
- The method itself did not help children learn how to write.

Charles Barbier's system

- Was expected to be used as a means for 24. to communicate silently at night without a light source.
- Used thirty-six 25. that represented sounds rather than individual alphabet letters.

Louis Braille's system

- Has 63 possible 26. of dots.
- Users write by punching dots into paper from right to left.

Questions 27-30

Write the correct answer, A-F, next to Questions 27-30.

What was the most remarkable achievement that each of the following blind scientists had achieved?

- A. invented an automotive feature that improves drivers' safety
- B. developed his own reading method based on the Braille system
- C. had a system similar to Braille's under his name
- D. created a weapon that led to the success of many battles fought by his home country
- E. his invention had a huge impact on ocean exploration
- F. discovered production and shipping methods that served military purposes

27. Dr. James Gale

28. William Moon

29. Ralph Teetor

30. Mohannad Abudayyah

SECTION 4 Questions 31-40

Complete the note below.

Write ONE WORD ONLY for each answer.

3 UNSOLVED MYSTERIES THAT CONFOUNDED THE ART WORLD

Artwork	Facts
The In-The-Garden painting	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The painting was concealed under another painting.• The hidden painting was a portrait of a young lady who was reading and enjoying her afternoon 31• The artist was thought to be a 32 before the Depression.• It was speculated that making the second painting over the first one was how the artist managed to 33 or store his paintings.
Christ of Patience statue	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The statue was found to have real human teeth.• It was supposed that certain human parts had been donated according to a 34 tradition.• The human teeth from the statue were revealed by 35• More interestingly, the teeth are not 36 until people look at the inside part on purpose.• Researchers are on an attempt to identify the donor's age and 37
Mona Lisa-the other ones	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The second Mona Lisa painting was made with a difference in 38 compared to the original one.• The third Mona Lisa (Isleworth Mona Lisa) had been painted around 100 years prior to the other two.• With different material used for the painting, it is still a question regarding whether Da Vinci wanted to employ a new 39 or it was the work of another creator.• The two paintings have sparked ongoing 40 among experts.

Reading

Reading Passage 1

You should spend about 20 minutes on **Questions 1-13**, which are based on **Reading Passage 1**.

Ancient Egyptian Culture

A. Ancient Egyptian culture flourished between c. 5500 BCE with the rise of technology (as evidenced in the glass-work of faience) and 30 BCE with the death of Cleopatra VII, the last Ptolemaic ruler of Egypt. It is famous today for the great monuments which celebrated the triumphs of the rulers and honored the gods of the land. The culture is often misunderstood as having been obsessed with death but, had this been so, it is unlikely it would have made the significant impression it did on other ancient cultures such as Greece and Rome.

B. Religion was an integral part of the daily life of every Egyptian. As with the people of Mesopotamia, the Egyptians considered themselves co-labourers with the gods but with an important distinction: whereas the Mesopotamian people believed they needed to work with their gods to prevent the recurrence of the original state of chaos, the Egyptians understood their gods to have already completed that purpose and a human's duty was to celebrate that fact and give thanks for it.

C. One of the technological advances of the ancient Egyptian culture was papyrus (from which comes the English word 'paper'). The Egyptians were also responsible for developing the ramp and lever and geometry for purposes of construction, advances in mathematics and astronomy (also used in construction as exemplified in the positions and locations of the pyramids and certain temples, such as Abu Simbel). Glass working, metallurgy in both bronze and gold, and furniture were other advancements of Egyptian culture. Their art and architecture are also famous world-wide for precision and beauty.

D. Among the lower classes, homes were built of mud bricks baked in the sun. The wealthier a citizen, the thicker the home; wealthier people had homes constructed of a double layer, or more, of brick while poorer people's houses were only one brick wide. Wood was scarce and was only used for doorways and window sills (again, in wealthier homes) and the roof was considered another room in the house where gatherings were routinely held as the interior of the homes were often dimly lighted. Clothing was simple linen, un-dyed, with the men wearing a knee-length skirt (or loincloth) and the women in light, ankle-length dresses or robes which concealed or exposed their breasts depending on the fashion at a particular time. It would seem that a woman's level of dressing, however, was indicative of her social status throughout much of Egyptian history. Dancing girls, female musicians, and servants and slaves are routinely shown as naked or nearly naked while a lady of the house is fully clothed, even during those times when exposed breasts were a fashion statement.

E. In daily life, the Egyptians seem little different from other ancient cultures. Like the people of Mesopotamia, India, China, and Greece, they lived, mostly, in modest homes, raised families, and enjoyed their leisure time. A significant difference between Egyptian culture and that of other lands, however, was that the Egyptians believed the land was intimately tied to their personal salvation and they had a deep fear of dying beyond the borders of Egypt. Those who served their country in the army, or those who travelled for their living, made provision for their bodies to be returned to Egypt should they be killed. It was thought that the fertile, dark earth of the Nile River Delta was the only area sanctified by the gods for the re-birth of the soul in the afterlife and to be buried anywhere else was to be condemned to non-existence.

F. Swimming was an important part of Egyptian culture and children were taught to swim when very young. Water sports played a significant role in Egyptian entertainment as the Nile River was such a major aspect of their daily lives. The sport of water-jousting, in which two small boats, each with one or two rowers and one "jouster" and fought each other, seems to have been very popular. They also enjoyed games having nothing to do with the river, however, which were similar to modern-day games of catch and handball.

G. Gardens and simple home adornments were highly prized by the Egyptians. A home garden was important for sustenance but also provided pleasure in tending to one's own crops. The labourers in the fields never worked their own crops and so their individual garden was a place of pride in producing something of their own, grown from their own soil. This soil, again, would be their eternal home after they left their bodies and so was greatly valued.

Questions 1–5

Reading Passage 1 has 7 paragraphs, **A–G**.

Which paragraph contains the following information?

Write the correct letter, **A–G**, on your answer sheet.

NB You may use any letter more than once.

1. An indicator of a woman's social status
2. A difference in religion
3. Examples of house construction that reflected how affluent a person was
4. Inventions used in construction
5. The reasons for the Ancient Egyptians' devotion to their homeland

Questions 6–10

Do the following statements agree with the information in the text?

Write:

TRUE: if the statement agrees with the information

FALSE: if the statement contradicts the information

NOT GIVEN: if there is no information on this

6. The Ancient Egyptians' obsession with death had a major influence on other ancient cultures.
7. Paper was first invented by Ancient Egyptians.
8. In ancient times, rich Egyptians used wood to build certain parts of their homes.
9. In Ancient Egypt, women with different social statuses wore different clothes.
10. In Ancient Egypt, the Nile River Delta was the only sacred place where soldiers, if killed, were buried.

Questions 11–13

Complete the summary below.

Choose **ONE WORD ONLY** from the text for each answer.

Water sports, especially swimming, were a popular form of 11 in Ancient Egypt because of the close relationship between the Ancient Egyptian Civilization and the Nile River. There were also many games common among the Ancient Egyptians that resembled many games nowadays. The Ancient Egyptians considered gardens to be an important part of their homes, not only for 12but also for the pleasure and pride in growing crops and 13 something from their own soil.

Reading Passage 2

You should spend about 20 minutes on Questions 14-26, which are based on Reading Passage 2.

How higher education dies

Maybe higher education has reached its peak. Not the Harvards and Yales of the world, but the institutions that make up the rest of the industry—the regional public schools who saw decades of growth and are now facing major budget cuts and the smaller, less-selective private colleges that have exorbitant sticker prices while the number of students enrolling in them declines.

Higher ed is often described as a bubble—and much like the housing market in 2008, the thought goes, it will ultimately burst. But what if it's less of a sudden pop and more of a long, slow slide, and we are already on the way down?

Bryan Alexander started grappling with the idea of “peak higher education” in 2013—inspired by the notion of “peak car,” “peak oil,” and other so-called “peaks.” At the time, there were signs that the industry was already struggling. The number of students enrolled in higher education had dropped by a little over 450,000 after years of booming growth, the proportion of part-time faculty—more commonly referred to as adjuncts—had steadily become a more significant part of the professorship, and there was a general skepticism about the skyrocketing costs of college and concerns over whether a degree was worth it. Taken individually, he said, each sign was troubling enough. But when looked at together, they represented the outlines of a bleak future for higher education. Alexander, a self-described higher-education futurist and a former English professor, came to the conclusion that after nearly a half century of growth, higher education might be as big as it could get. It would, he reasoned, only get smaller from there.

Now, five years on, he says the “depressing” hypothesis is playing out. In the spring of 2013, there were 19,105,651 students enrolled in higher ed; this spring, there were 17,839,330, according to recently released data from the National Center for Education Statistics. That represents a roughly 7-percent decrease—and is driven largely by declining enrollments in the for-profit and community-college sectors, as well as stagnant enrollments among four-year non-profit public and private institutions. And the trend of declining enrollment in higher education is likely to continue, he argues, for a couple of reasons, but most notably, a declining birth rate means that there will be fewer 18-year-olds entering academe, and there are fewer international and immigrant students to fill those seats.

Why is the dip in enrollment such a big deal? Well, quite plainly, the business model for a lot of colleges is dependent on enrollment. If enrollments decline, revenues decline, and colleges have less money for facilities, faculty, and programs. That creates a sort of death spiral in which colleges are getting rid of programs, which in turn makes it harder to attract students, and so on. For non-selective private liberal-arts colleges, this could

mean mergers or closures—something that's already happening in quite a few places, such as at Marylhurst University in Oregon, Wheelock College in Massachusetts, and St. Gregory's University in Oklahoma. And for other institutions, Alexander told me in a recent interview, it could mean a shifting of institutional priorities—particularly in the students they recruit and teach, moving away from a primary focus on 18-to-22-year-olds towards more adult learners, as administrators at the University of Memphis have done in Tennessee.

Declining enrollments could also mean the decline of research faculty, increased workloads, and more rapid adjunctification. And given how colleges have treated adjunct faculty, Alexander says, “it would be a humanitarian disaster”—one of higher education’s own doing. “We’ve done it to ourselves with open eyes since the 1990s. And we know about it, it’s kind of an open secret,” he says. “The Research I universities keep pumping out Ph.D.s, and they haven’t slowed down at all. And they know exactly what that means, you know, that the majority of these Ph.D.s are either going to leave academia or end up with horrible labor conditions.”

It’s not a difficult future to imagine—largely because most of it is already happening. Some institutions will be shielded from the decline—most obviously the major players and media darlings such as Ivy League institutions and major public institutions like the University of Texas at Austin. But most colleges will not be so fortunate, he says. They will either have to adapt or die out.

Perhaps this is just a blip driven by declines in the for-profit sector that will correct itself, or the consequence of a growing economy in which more people choose jobs over school. More optimistically, maybe higher education as an enterprise finds a way out of this problem. State legislatures could reverse course and shift more funding to higher education. Maybe colleges will wind up taking a proactive approach and innovate their way out, shifting, as some have already, to serve more adult students alongside recent high-school graduates, and moving more of their coursework and programs online to serve a wider audience of students and reduce campus costs.

It’s ironic, he says, that “we are living through the greatest time in history to be a learner,” with the availability of so many high-quality materials online. But at the same time, the institutions most affiliated with knowledge and learning are facing crisis.

Questions 14 - 20

Do the following statements agree with the information in the text?

Write:

TRUE: if the statement agrees with the information

FALSE: if the statement contradicts the information

NOT GIVEN: if there is no information on this

- 14.** Many educational institutions, such as regional public schools and less selective private colleges, are experiencing decreases in enrolments due to high tuition fees.
- 15.** According to Bryan Alexander, the year 2013 marked the end of a long period of development in the higher education industry.
- 16.** The rising significance of part-time faculty showed that higher education was facing a crisis.
- 17.** The overall decline in enrolments in higher education was the main reason why there was widespread doubt about the value of university degrees.
- 18.** Bryan claimed that although there might be room for development, the higher education industry would only shrink.
- 19.** The total number of students who pursued higher education fell by approximately 7% in half a decade.
- 20.** Bryan argues that the decline in higher education enrollments is associated with a falling birth rate and can be dealt with by increasing the number of overseas students.

Questions 21–23

Choose the correct letter, A, B, C or D.

Write the correct letter in the boxes 21–23 on your answer sheet.

21. Why does the author mention Marylhurst University in Oregon, Wheelock College in Massachusetts, and St. Gregory's University in Oklahoma?

- A. To give evidence that many institutions are experiencing declines in enrolments.
- B. To exemplify the point that some private colleges are merged or shut down due to enrolments decline.
- C. To give examples of “non-selective private liberal-arts colleges”.
- D. To prove that some colleges are having trouble attracting students.

22. What is Bryan Alexander's view on the rapid development of part-time faculty?

- A. It was first offered to students in the 1990s.
- B. It is a way to deal with decreased revenues that are caused by enrolments decline.
- C. It causes deleterious effects.
- D. It forces Ph.D.s to work in unfavorable labor environments.

23. What point does Bryan Alexander make in the seventh paragraph?

- A. We can envisage that prestigious institutions will not be subject to any negative trend in higher education while other colleges will have to suffer.
- B. The future looks bleak for the higher education industry.
- C. Colleges that are endorsed by the media will be able to avoid declining.
- D. The foreseeable future of higher education is that most colleges will face eventual closures.

Questions 24–26

Complete the following sentences using **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** from the passage

24. Higher education is declining in consequence of an increasing number of people favoring

25. Colleges will probably offer a wider range of in order to benefit a greater number of students and lower the costs incurred in running campuses.

26. While are conveniently accessible from the Internet, we are still struggling with our learning and higher education is in growing crisis.

Reading Passage 3

You should spend about 20 minutes on Questions 27-40, which are based on Reading Passage 3.

Doing more exercise won't help you burn more calories

A simple calculation lies at the heart of a lot of mainstream weight loss advice. If calories out exceed calories in, you will lose weight. It is why both exercise and diet are said to be key to staying trim, and why many of us feel we can make amends for overindulging by joining the gym or dusting off our running shoes. It now turns out something weirder is going on. Working out a lot doesn't appear to burn more calories than doing a little. In fact, going mad in the gym doesn't seem to burn any more calories than moderate activity a few days a week and taking the stairs, for instance.

Some of the biggest clues that something was up with the exercise and weight loss equation lie far from the gym, on the plains of Tanzania. Here, the Hadza people live as we all once did, as hunter-gatherers. The men walk about 10 kilometres each day, stalking game with bows and arrows, while women spend hours on the move, digging for wild tubers and picking berries. A few years ago, Herman Pontzer, an evolutionary anthropologist at Hunter College in New York, and his colleagues headed to Tanzania to study the Hadza and their metabolism. Pontzer wasn't expecting to reveal any big mysteries around exercise. "It started off that we wanted to just ask a basic question: 'How many calories do you need to burn to live as a hunter-gatherer?' he says. To the team's amazement, the Hadza got through only slightly more than Westerners who drive to a job to sit all day, with the men using up about 2600 calories and the women 1900. "I couldn't believe it," says Pontzer.

The findings caused a stir. They called into question the widely accepted idea that sedentary lifestyles in many societies are responsible for the obesity epidemic. Instead, Pontzer and his team began to wonder whether our daily energy expenditure could have evolved to be fixed at these levels, regardless of whether we sit at a desk all day or search the plains looking for our next meal.

To back up the idea, what's needed is to study other ways of living too, including populations with Western lifestyles. That's where Lara Dugas of Loyola University Chicago comes into the story. Her team kitted out nearly 2000 people from the US, Ghana, Jamaica, South Africa and the Seychelles with activity monitors for eight days to gauge their basic pattern of physical activity. She then tracked their weight over several years. The upshot? Activity levels didn't predict weight two years later. In fact, those who met the US guideline of 150 minutes of moderate-intensity exercise per week, according to the monitor data, tended to have put on more weight than those that did less. A paradox indeed.

In 2016, Pontzer and Dugas joined forces. They looked in more detail at over 300 of the people in Dugas's original study. It turned out that those who were moderately active

used up about 200 more calories per day than sedentary people, but after that, calorie burning plateaued. Those who exercised every day didn't burn any more than those who worked out a few times a week. "Only at the very, very low end did we see anything like a trend of lower activity being paired with lower energy expenditure," says Pontzer.

This view tallies with calculations of how much people exercise when viewed over longer time spans, says Glenn Gaesser at Arizona State University. "If you add up the amount of calories individuals would expend doing 150 minutes of exercise a week, times 52 weeks of the year, you come up into the literally tens of thousands of calories that are expended." And yet exercisers only weigh around 2 kilograms less on average, he says. As the evidence piles up, says Pontzer, the idea that activity dictates how many calories you burn looks "pretty naive".

It seems time to put the calories in, calories out equation to rest. But how can it be that people do more exercise without seeming to expend extra energy? The assumption has been that they eat more to make up for it, whether because they are hungrier or feel like they have earned it. "You can consume a doughnut in less than a minute," says Gaesser. "But that minute of consuming the doughnut might take an hour or more of walking to match in terms of calories." It also doesn't help that people grossly overestimate their energy use during exercise. In one study, people were assigned a treadmill workout and then told to estimate how many calories they burned and eat an equivalent amount from a buffet. They guessed they used up 800 calories and ate about 550. In reality, they had burned just 200. That might help explain why Dugas found that those meeting US exercise guidelines tended to have put on more weight. But it wouldn't explain why the Hadza's prolific activity doesn't add up to much more energy consumption over the course of a day than a sedentary lifestyle.

So another suggestion for this exercise paradox is that our bodies compensate for a hard workout by moving less the rest of the day. Some clues have come from mice. When given running wheels to prompt exercise, they were found to move around less than usual in between bouts of activity. The number of calories saved from moving less the rest of the day almost exactly negated the calories burned from running. It seems people make similar sorts of adjustments when they embark on a new exercise regime, even if they don't realize it.

Rather than think of people as active or sedentary, an increasing number of us are both active, playing sports or working out regularly, and sedentary, spending the rest of the day sitting, says James Betts, who studies nutrition and exercise at the University of Bath, UK. So it is a mistake to just count the calories burned on a treadmill and not consider the rest of the day, he says. "All these other parts of exercise, just moving around more, can be the biggest component of energy expenditure and can dictate which person might be lean and which person might be obese," he says.

Ultimately, it is hard to avoid the conclusion that diet offers greater potential than exercise to get the calorie equation working more in your favor. But exercise does still

have a place in the weight-loss journey: once you lose weight, it can help prevent the common problem of putting it back on. And there are plenty of other excellent reasons to exercise. "The Hadza are about three times more physically active than any Western population," says Pontzer. "And, not a shocker, they also have excellent heart health, they never get diabetes, they're not overweight. They age extraordinarily well." Being active improves overall health, mobility and brain function, and reduces the risk for many chronic conditions including Alzheimer's disease. "Exercise has health-promoting actions that far exceed its role of regulating weight," says Gaesser, "so don't be disappointed if you don't lose a lot of weight."

Questions 27-32

Look at the following research findings and the list of researchers below.

Match each research finding with the correct researcher, **A, B or C**.

Write the correct letter, **A, B or C**, in the boxes **27 - 32** on your answer sheet.

NB You may use any letter more than once.

27. The amount of energy expended from doing exercise is not equally matched with the amount of calories gained from food.

28. The purpose of exercise is far more significant than to help a person lose weight.

29. In the long term, people who follow a rigorous weekly exercise regime show no correspondingly marked results in weight loss.

30. Energy expenditure from a person's daily activities, besides regular workouts, can largely determine their body weight.

31. The idea that more exercise corresponds to higher energy expenditure is not empirically proven.

32. Some evidence suggests that people underestimate the complexity of what causes obesity.

- A.** Herman Pontzer
- B.** Glenn Gaesser
- C.** James Betts

Questions 33-37

Complete the notes below.

Choose **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS OR A NUMBER** for each answer.

Write your answers in the boxes **33-37** on your answer sheet.

Energy expenditure from exercise and weight loss

The Hadza	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Inhabit 33 as 34..... The men's job: hunting with bows and arrows.The women's job: digging for tubers and picking berries.The men's energy expenditure: up to 35..... calories, 700 more than the women's.
2000 people from the US, Ghana, Jamaica, South Africa and the Seychelles	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Monitored for more than a week to measure their activity's 36.....Those who followed the US exercise guidelines ironically gained more weight
Mice	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Encouraged to 37..... with running wheels but found to move less than usual.

Questions 38-40

Complete the summary below.

Choose **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** from the passage for each answer.

Write your answers in the boxes **38-40** on your answer sheet.

Numerous studies are indicative of the more considerable **38** of proper dietary regimes compared to that of exercise. That said, regular exercise holds remarkable health-related merits, not limited to **39**....., as can be seen in the lifestyle of the Hadza, who are much more physically active than Westerners are. Exercise can not only better a person's overall health, mobility and brain function but ward off many **40** as well.

Các bài đọc được lấy và chỉnh sửa từ các bài báo:

- Ancient Egyptian Culture - Ancient History Encyclopedia
- Here's How Higher Education Dies - The Atlantic
- Why doing more exercise won't help you burn more calories – New Scientist

Writing

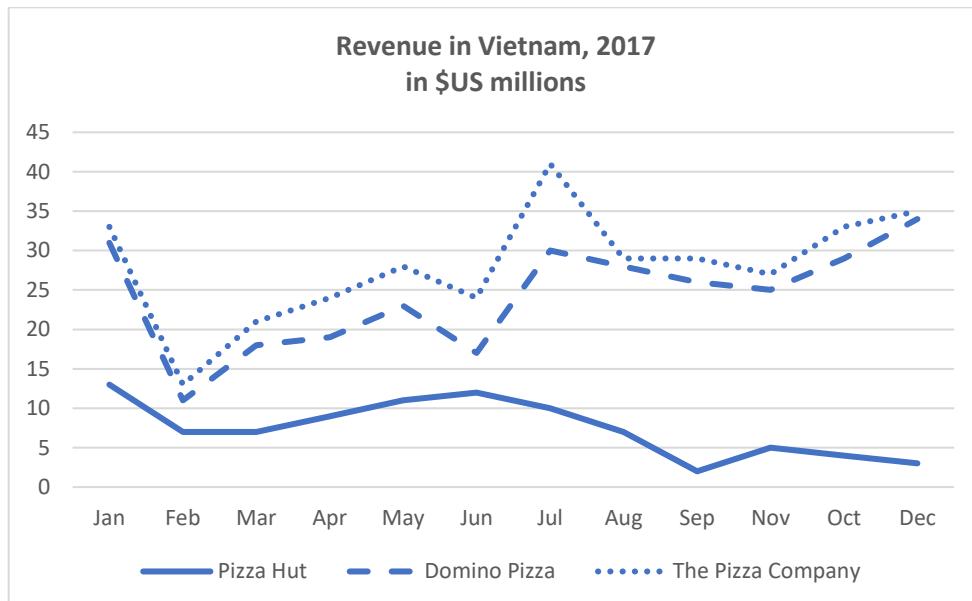
Task 1

You should spend about **20 minutes** on this task

The graph below shows the total revenue of three pizza places in Vietnam. The figures were taken in 2017.

Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

Write at least **150 words**.



Task 2

You should spend about **40 minutes** on this task.

Write about the following topic:

People in big cities are facing many health challenges due to a high level of air pollution.

What causes air pollution in big cities?

Can you suggest some ways to deal with this situation?

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience.

Write at least **250 words**.

Speaking

Part 1

Do you collect anything as a hobby now?

Why do you like collecting these things?

Do you think it's good for children to collect something?

Is collecting a popular pastime in your country?

Part 2

DESCRIBE A PLACE YOU HAVE VISITED THAT HAS BEEN AFFECTED BY POLLUTION

- You should say:
- what place it was
- why you went there
- how it was affected by pollution / what kind of pollution had affected this place
- And explain how you felt about this situation.

Part 3

Besides your example from Part 2, what other examples of pollution are there in your hometown (or your country/ or around where you live)?

Is this situation the same as before?

What are the reasons for (or the sources of) these kinds of pollution?

How do you suggest this problem should be dealt with?

Key & Explanation

Listening

Tapescript

SECTION 1

- Dunny Good afternoon. This is Cianfanelli Insurance. My name's Dunny and I am an insurance claims handler. How may I help you?
- Cirilla I took out insurance with your company when I shipped my stuff from Skellige back here to Toussaint, and there is a bit of a problem unfortunately. A lot of my things are broken and I'm pretty sure all the damage occurred during the shipping, so I'm calling to make a claim.
- Dunny I'm sorry to hear that. First let me get some of your details and I'll see what we can do about it. Can you give me your full name, please?
- Cirilla Yes, my name's Cirilla Fionna. It's F-I-O-N-N-A.
- Dunny OK Ms. Fionna, now I need your contact details ... First of all...your phone number, please?
- Cirilla Hang on a second... I've got it written down here somewhere..It's 0432.. Oh no sorry, I can't even read my own hand-writing. It's 0423-683-7996.
- Dunny 9-9-6..Ok great. How about your current address?
- Cirilla Current address? You mean the one in Toussaint
- Dunny Yes.
- Cirilla It's 50A Beauclair Drive.
- Dunny Er..sorry I didn't really catch that. What was the street name again?
- Cirilla Beauclair. It's spelt B-E-A-U-C-L-A-I-R.
- Dunny Ok got it. So now we need to know the company which did all the packing and shipping of your belongings.
- Cirilla I don't exactly remember the full name, but it has something to do with EA ..EA marine something or other...
- Dunny Is it EA Marine Merchants?

- Cirilla Yeah that's it.
- Dunny Alright. Now Ms. Fionna, do you happen to remember the date on which your belongings arrived?
- Cirilla Just let me check the shipment form they gave me....it says the shipment arrived here on the 16th of August...oh no sorry, that's when it left... the shipment got here on the 26th!
- Dunny Okay ... now that you've got the form with you, can you see a small code in the bottom right-hand corner? A 7-digit code that contains 2 or 3 letters ...followed by some numbers
- Cirilla I think I've got it here ... it's the ... "shipment code" right?
- Dunny Yeah, that's the one. Can you read it to me please? We need that for reference.
- Cirilla Sure. It's GTX 1060.
- Dunny Thank you.
- ...
- Dunny Ok Ms. Fionna, now could you please describe for me as accurately as possible what damage was done to your items?
- Cirilla Yes, well there are four things in total and I'm really quite frustrated about it because they were all very important to me. The first one is a computer keyboard that I recently bought and the problem is that many of the key caps were dislodged and are nowhere to be found. Currently I have to use another keyboard, but it's just temporary. I think I'll need a new set to replace the broken ones.
- Dunny I see. Any idea how much it would cost?
- Cirilla The set I'm using was specifically designed for me so it probably won't be cheap. I had to spend about \$40 for the whole thing.
- Dunny Ok, got that. What's next?
- Cirilla My violin, which was a gift from my Mom, is now almost unrecognizable. Firstly, the fingerboard has completely detached. I guess it must be really hot in the container so the glue must have melted or something...anyway I can fix that myself, but there's also a huge crack in the body, near the adjusters. The sound is now completely ruined! I swear if I can get my hands on those who did this ...

- Dunny I'm very sorry to hear that Ms Fionna, but please stay calm, I assume that will need to be completely replaced. You said it was a gift from your mom, so do you know how much it cost?
- Cirilla Judging by the brand, the material and the sound quality... I'm pretty sure it is worth about \$180, at the very least!
- Dunny I see...Right, so how about the third item?
- Cirilla It's a travel suitcase. It's very durable so I really don't understand how on earth it could've gotten so damaged... The front wheels are broken and I think it would cost about \$30 to replace them, from what I have read on the website of the shop where I bought it.
- Dunny Alright... anything else?
- Cirilla The last thing is my electric pressure cooker. Everything looked fine when I got it back, but when I plugged it in, I couldn't turn on the control panel. There must be something wrong with the electrical circuit... I think it needs to be replaced.
- Dunny And do you know how much would it be?
- Cirilla I really have no idea, I haven't been in this situation before. The cooker itself costs \$70 though.
- Dunny I see. Is that everything?
- Cirilla Yup. So what do I have to do next?

SECTION 2

And now on to what's new. If you're planning on taking your whole family to Telford this summer vacation, I'm very glad to announce that a brand-new luxury hotel has just been newly opened in this town. Yes, that's right, I'm talking about the Kinney hotel. It's quite easy to locate this hotel on the map as it is only around 100 metres from the city library and about 2 kilometres from the airport.

Right after the hotel opened, a popular tourism website gave it a 4-star rating based on the quality of the services, facilities and several other things. And don't worry about the price since the management have just announced that all customers staying during the summer season will be rewarded with a 30 percent discount. So this is definitely a chance not to miss if you want to enjoy your summer vacation with your loved ones in a luxury facility at a very affordable price.

The hotel offers a wide range of rooms from the budget friendly standard rooms, to the high-class luxury suites. But if you really want to enjoy your holiday to the fullest, why don't you try out the Royal Suite, which is our deluxe room and comes with a full range

of services. Although this is our most expensive room, I'm certain that the experience will be well-worth it.

There is also a new restaurant located on the ground floor of the hotel. This 4-star restaurant offers a very diverse menu with dishes ranging from Chinese to Italian cuisine. However, I strongly recommend that you try the unique Norwegian specialties, which is the main focus of the restaurant.

During your visit, you can also take part in a number of outdoor activities taking place around the hotel. And for those of you who prefer to exercise indoors, don't worry, as the hotel is equipped with a modern fitness centre located on the 15th floor. The fitness centre will provide you with the latest facilities and personal trainers to maximise your fitness training needs.

Now I'm going to give you some further information about what's available on each floor of the hotel, so let's start with the ground floor. When you enter the hotel through the main entrance, the first thing you will see is the reception area. The first floor is also the location of the hotel's art gallery where they exhibit some very rare pictures from the 18th and 19th centuries. To access the gallery, go straight past the reception area and enter through the second door on your right, near the elevator.

If you need a place to relax while on the ground floor, there is the bench to the left of the entrance, where you can sit and look at the beautiful fountain, which was built from the finest materials. You can easily see the fountain here, it's the circular area in the centre of the floor, very close to the reception.

As I've already mentioned, there is a wonderful restaurant in the hotel, which is located in the left-hand corner of the floor, near the fountain. You can also enter the restaurant through a separate entrance at the front of the building to the left of the main entrance. The hotel also bakes its own selection of breads daily in its very own bakery. You will find the bakery directly opposite the restaurant entrance inside the hotel. The bakery and the restaurant will be open from 10 am to 10 pm. And right next to the bakery, you will find a bar where you can chill out and enjoy a drink with your friends.

Now let's move on the first floor ...

SECTION 3

Christian I have to be honest, Philippa. At first when you told me you wanted to focus on the work of blind scientists for our presentation, I thought you'd gone mad! I didn't even know the thing they use in elevators for blind people was called "Braille"! But when I started to look into things, I realized this is a very fascinating subject! It really amazed me how Louis Braille and other scientists were able to overcome their hardships and do things that literally changed the world.

Philippa I know right. My great grandmother Helen was also blind, so from the stories I've heard from my Mom, I do understand the struggle people with visual impairment have to live with. Anyway, please tell me that you've done your part. You know, the one about Louis Braille's

- childhood?
- Christian Of course I have. I think we now need to summarize the information that we've found and write it all out in bullet points. And you should definitely take notes. You know how bad my handwriting is.
- Philippa Right, so...as far as I know, Braille was born in Couvray, France. Is that right?
- Christian Yes. He was born in 1809 in quite an affluent family. His father owned a leather making business and he spent most of his time as a boy playing in his father's workshop. But sadly that's also where he had an accident that injured his eyes when he was only 3 years old. And due to the lack of medical care at that time, the resulting infection caused him to lose his vision.
- Philippa And then what happened?
- Christian Well despite his disability, Braille excelled in his early education and soon impressed the local teachers with his sharp mind and admirable diligence. Just 12 years after the tragic accident, he won a scholarship to the Royal Institute for Blind Youth, where he came across a reading system for blind students invented by Valentine ... er.. what was his name again?
- Philippa Valentin Haüy. He was the Royal Institute's founder. And for my part, I've looked into the main drawbacks of Valentin's system. To start with, all the books that were written based on his method were very heavy, and the process of making them was also very time-consuming. On top of that, these books could only be used for several weeks because they were extremely fragile. In addition, the system addressed only part of the blind students' communication dilemma—the ability to read. For full literacy, students also needed to be able to write.
- Christian I see. Well, Valentin wasn't actually blind himself. So he wasn't able to truly understand the struggle that visually impaired students have to face. That probably explains all the drawbacks of his method.
- Philippa Exactly. And Louis Braille saw these limitations right away. Then in 1921, Captain Charles Barbier visited the Royal Institution to demonstrate another technique called "night-writing" – the technique on which Braille eventually based his system on.
- Christian Oh I know this one! Barbier invented this method to help soldiers send messages in the dark during war time?
- Philippa Yeah that's right. Barbier's system used thirty-six rectangular cells to illustrate sounds instead of alphabet letters. Braille soon identified two major disadvantages of the code: firstly, by representing only sounds,

- the code was unable to render the orthography of the words. Secondly, the human finger could not move rapidly from one symbol to another. The captain's code turned out to be too complex to use, but it inspired Braille to develop a system of his own.
- Christian And what exactly did he modify to complete his own system?
- Philippa Braille simplified Barbier's night writing system to maximize its efficiency. He made uniform columns for each letter and reduced the twelve raised dots to six. This allowed for 63 possible combinations of dots, enough for all twenty-six letters of the Roman alphabet. And this method does not only enable users to "read" by touching the cells, but also makes writing possible, simply by punching dots into paper from right to left.
- Christian Amazing. And how much time did it take him to fine-tune his system?
- Philippa Well, Braille worked tirelessly on his idea, and his system was mostly completed by 1824, when he was only fifteen years old! Finally in 1829, he published the system, although unfortunately the system was not widely used during Braille's lifetime. It did not become the official communication system for blind people in France until 1854, two years after he died.
- Christian Right, so as we have already discussed, in the last part of our presentation we will mention notable achievements of some other blind inventors. The first one that I found interesting was the case of Dr. James Gale. He invented a unique way of manufacturing, storing and transporting gunpowder which would have made it very effective during warfare.
- Philippa And that contributed substantially to the success of many battles and wars fought by his country. I also found some articles about Dr. William Moon, the man responsible for inventing the Moon system - a unique reading technique for the blind which was based on Roman capitals. In fact, the Moon System was once considered to be one of the most popular reading systems for the blind and its popularity was only eclipsed by the widespread use of the Braille System. It is still widely used today; and is commonly taught to visually-impaired learners who find it difficult to understand the Braille System.
- Christian And don't forget about Ralph Teetor – he invented a speed-controlling function known as "cruise control" that is commonly used in cars nowadays. This device allows vehicles to automatically maintain a set speed in order to save fuel and make driving a more convenient and safer experience.
- Philippa Talking about vehicles, I think we should also include the case of Mohamad Abudayyah. He is one of Saudi Arabia's most prominent

engineers and has more than 20 patents and inventions to his name, but probably the most popular creation of his is a submarine that can go 5,265 meters below sea level. This invention paved the way for so many discoveries of marine life forms, as well as the potential threats that sea creatures are currently facing.

Christian Brilliant. I still can't believe these scientific breakthroughs were made by people who can't see a thing!

SECTION 4

Good afternoon, I am Tony Brook, and in today's lecture, I am going to give you some very intriguing facts surrounding three famous pieces of artwork. The world of art is never a dull topic and the more we learn about great art and its creators, the more mysteries we uncover. And unfortunately, very often the only people who know the truth about many of these mysteries have taken their secrets with them to the grave.

Now, let's start with the first mystery, the Lightning Strikes Twice. So, when restoring a masterpiece by Robert Reid, an early 20th-century American impressionist, art conservator Barry Bauman was amazed to find that Reid had concealed another painting under the one to be restored. This hidden painting, named In the Garden, portrayed a young woman seated at a table outdoors who is reading while having tea in the afternoon. Many artists will paint over an existing piece, but Reid had stretched this second painting over the first finished one. No one can figure out why Reid did that, and unfortunately he's not alive to tell us. What we do know about Reid is that he was a gambler who died before the first part of the Depression, and he was always struggling financially. Art experts speculate that he may not have liked his first painting, so he tried to save money on supplies. Or it may have been an easier way to ship or store paintings.

Another interesting case is that of the 300-year-old statue of Jesus, named Christ of Patience, in a small town in Mexico which was accidentally discovered to have real human teeth with roots. No one knows where the teeth came from. In a religious tradition from earlier times, it was common for people to donate human body parts to their churches. Human hair or teeth carved from animal bones frequently adorned statues, but up until now, no one had ever seen human teeth in a statue. Created in the 17th or 18th century, this statue was in the process of being restored when X-rays revealed human teeth in surprisingly good shape. It's unclear if the teeth came from a living or dead person, or maybe even more than one person. It's also possible that the teeth were forcibly extracted from someone and donated against their will. Even more strange, the statue's mouth is almost completely closed, so the teeth aren't visible unless

you deliberately look inside. So why use a set of teeth in such good condition? There's really no way to determine who the donor was. Nevertheless, without removing the teeth, researchers still want to determine the age and gender of the donor.

And I believe that the last case will probably be the most surprising. You all know about Leonardo Da Vinci's Mona Lisa painting, right? Well, many people think that there's only one Mona Lisa, the famous painting at the Louvre in Paris. However, a second Mona Lisa sits in the Prado Museum in Madrid that may have been painted by da Vinci or one of his students simultaneously with the first. This second painting has a slightly different perspective, which can create a 3-D effect when viewed with the original Mona Lisa. In another surprising discovery, there's also a third Mona Lisa, known as the Isleworth Mona Lisa. Which is believed to have been painted about a decade earlier than the other two. The Isleworth Mona Lisa seems to have been painted when da Vinci was alive, but that doesn't mean he painted it. One of his students may have created this version. Also, most of Da Vinci's paintings were done on wood. The Isleworth Mona Lisa was painted on canvas. So was da Vinci experimenting with a different technique or was there another creator? If da Vinci did produce this version, which many experts believe, then why did he paint Mona Lisa more than once? Among the experts, there's continued controversy about these paintings which we'll never likely resolve. But the Isleworth Mona Lisa is in almost perfect condition, which raises the question of whether it's truly 500 years old. According to at least one expert, it seems unlikely that a painting could have survived so well for so long.

Đáp án

SECTION 1	SECTION 3
1. 0423 683 7996	21. infection
2. 50A Beauclair Drive	22. diligence
3. August 26 ^(th) / 26 ^(th) August	23. (in any order) heavy, fragile
4. computer keyboard	24. soldiers
5. key caps	25. rectangular cells
6. fingerboard	26. combinations
7. \$180	27. F
8. travel suitcase	28. C
9. front wheels	29. A
10. control panel/electrical circuit	30. E
SECTION 2	SECTION 4
11. city library	31. tea
12. tourism website	32. gambler
13. Royal Suite	33. ship
14. specialties	34. religious
15. fitness centre	35. X-rays
16. B	36. visible
17. E	37. gender
18. D	38. perspective
19. C	39. technique
20. F	40. controversy

Giải thích đáp án

SECTION 1

Số	Đáp án	Giải thích
1	0423 683 7996	"It's 0432.. Oh no sorry, I can't even read my own handwriting. It's 0423 683 7996." ➔ Ban đầu do chữ viết tay xấu nên Cirilla đọc nhầm số điện thoại của mình thành "0432..", nhưng sau đó sửa lại thành 0423 683 7996.
2	50A Beauclair Drive	"It's 50A Beauclair Drive.. B-E-A-U-C-L-A-I-R."
3	August 26 ^(th) / 26 ^(th) August	"it says the shipment arrived here on the 16 th of August...oh no sorry, that's when it left... the shipment got here on the 26 th !" ➔ Hành lí của Cirilla rời địa chỉ cũ của cô vào ngày 16, và tới địa chỉ mới vào ngày 26 tháng 8.
4	computer keyboard	"The first one is a computer keyboard that I recently bought..." ➔ Thứ đầu tiên Cirilla nhắc tới là một bộ bàn phím máy tính (computer keyboard) ...
5	key caps	"..and the problem is that many of the key caps were dislodged and are nowhere to be found" ➔ .. và gần như ngay sau đó, cô nói rằng những phím bấm trên bàn phím (key caps) bị long ra và cô không tìm thấy chúng ở đâu cả.
6	fingerboard	"My violin, which was a gift from my Mom, is now almost unrecognizable. Firstly, the fingerboard has completely detached" ➔ Cây violin của Cirilla cũng bị hư hỏng nặng khi phần phím vĩ cầm (fingerboard) bị tách rời ra khỏi cần đàn.
7	\$180	"Judging by the brand, the material and the sound quality... I'm pretty sure it is worth about \$180, at the very least!" ➔ Cirilla không biết chính xác giá của cây violin, nhưng dựa vào nhãn hiệu, chất liệu và chất lượng âm thanh, cô ước tính giá của nó là ít nhất \$180"

8	travel suitcase	<p>"I see...Right, so how about the third item? "It's a travel suitcase"</p> <p>➔ Khi Dunny hỏi món đồ thứ ba là gì, Cirilla nhắc tới chiếc vali du lịch (travel suitcase).</p>
9	front wheels	<p>"The front wheels are broken and I think it would cost about \$30 to replace them.."</p> <p>➔ Thứ bị vỡ (và sẽ cần khoảng \$30 để thay mới) là phần bánh xe trước (front wheels) của chiếc vali.</p>
10	control panel/electrical circuit	<p>"I couldn't turn on the control panel. There must be something wrong with the electrical circuit... I think it needs to be replaced."</p> <p>➔ Cirilla không bật được bảng điều khiển (control panel) của chiếc nồi áp suất và cô đoán rằng phần bảng mạch (electrical circuit) bị hỏng. (Cả hai đáp án control panel và electrical circuit đều được chấp nhận.)</p>

SECTION 2

Số	Đáp án	Giải thích
11	city library	<p>"..it is only around 100 metres from the city library and about 2 kilometres from the airport."</p> <p>➔ Khách sạn Kinney chỉ cách thư viện thành phố (city library) 100 mét.</p>
12	tourism website	<p>"Right after the hotel opened, a popular tourism website gave it a 4-star rating.."</p> <p>➔ Ngay sau khi được mở, khách sạn đã được một trang web du lịch nổi tiếng (popular tourism website) đánh giá 4 sao.</p> <p>Do yêu cầu của đề là "Write NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS for each answer", thí sinh phải bỏ tính từ popular để ưu tiên cho 2 keywords quan trọng hơn là tourism website.</p>
13	Royal Suite	<p>"why don't you try out the Royal Suite, which is our deluxe room and comes with a full range of services. Although this is our most expensive room.."</p> <p>➔ Phòng đắt và tiện nghi nhất ở khách sạn là Royal Suite.</p>

14	specialties	<p>"I strongly recommend that you try the unique Norwegian specialties, which is the main focus of the restaurant."</p> <p>➔ Nhà hàng được nhắc tới ở tầng trệt chuyên phục vụ đặc sản (specialties) vùng Norwegian.</p>
15	fitness centre	<p>..the hotel is equipped with a modern fitness centre located on the 15th floor"</p> <p>➔ Ở tầng 15 của khách sạn, có một phòng tập thể dục thẩm mĩ (fitness centre)</p>
16	B	<p>"To access the gallery, go straight past the reception area and enter through the second door on your right, near the elevator"</p> <p>➔ Để tới phòng trưng bày (the gallery), đi qua khu tiếp tân và đi qua cánh cửa thứ hai bên tay phải, gần thang máy.</p>
17	E	<p>"You can easily see the fountain here, it's the circular area in the centre of the floor, very close to the reception"</p> <p>➔ Đài phun nước (fountain) là khu vực hình tròn nằm giữa tầng trệt, gần khu tiếp tân.</p>
18	D	<p>..there is a wonderful restaurant in the hotel, which is located in the left-hand corner of the floor, near the fountain. You can also enter the restaurant through a separate entrance at the front of the building to the left of the main entrance"</p> <p>➔ Nhà hàng (restaurant) nằm ở bên tay trái tầng trệt, gần đài phun nước. Du khách có thể đi vào nhà hàng qua một lối vào riêng biệt nằm bên trái lối vào chính.</p>
19	C	<p>"You will find the bakery directly opposite the restaurant entrance inside the hotel"</p> <p>➔ Tiệm bánh (bakery) nằm ngay đối diện lối vào nhà hàng ở trong khách sạn.</p>
20	F	<p>"And right next to the bakery, you will find a bar where you can chill out and enjoy a drink with your friends."</p> <p>➔ Quầy bar (bar) nằm ngay bên cạnh tiệm bánh.</p>

SECTION 3

Số thứ tự	Đáp án	Giải thích
11	infection	<p>"And due to the lack of medical care at that time, the resulting infection caused him to lose his vision"</p> <p>➔ Vết thương của Braille sau đó bị nhiễm trùng (infection) và khiến ông mất đi thị giác.</p>
22	diligence	<p>"Braille excelled in his early education and soon impressed the local teachers with his sharp mind and admirable diligence"</p> <p>➔ Braille sớm gây ấn tượng cho những giáo viên địa phương vì sự thông minh (sharp mind trong đoạn ghi âm gần nghĩa với intelligence trong câu hỏi) và tính cẩn cù (diligence) đáng ngưỡng mộ của mình.</p>
23	(in any order) heavy, fragile	<p>"To start with, all the books that were written based on his method were very heavy.....On top of that,... they were extremely fragile"</p> <p>➔ Philippa chỉ ra hai điểm yếu chính của bộ sách do Valentin soạn: sách rất nặng (heavy) và không bền (fragile).</p>
24	soldiers	<p>"Barbier invented this method to help soldiers send messages in the dark during war time?"</p> <p>"Yeah that's right"</p> <p>➔ Theo trí nhớ của Christian, Barbier phát minh ra một phương pháp để giúp những người lính (soldiers) liên lạc trong bóng tối thời chiến tranh. Điều này được xác nhận bởi Philippa ngay sau đó.</p>
25	rectangular cells	<p>"Barbier's system used thirty-six rectangular cells to illustrate sounds instead of alphabet letters"</p> <p>➔ Hệ thống của Barbier sử dụng 36 ô hình chữ nhật (rectangular cells) để mô phỏng âm thanh thay cho bảng chữ cái.</p>
26	combinations	<p>"This allowed for 63 possible combinations of dots.."</p> <p>➔ Hệ thống do Braille phát triển có thể tạo ra 63 cách kết hợp (combinations) khác nhau của các chấm tròn.</p>
27	F	<p>"He invented a unique way of manufacturing, storing and transporting gunpowder which would have made it very</p>

		<p>effective during warfare."</p> <p>➔ Dr. James Gale phát minh ra phương pháp sản xuất, lưu trữ và vận chuyển thuốc súng và phát minh này có rất nhiều tác dụng trong chiến tranh. Ý này tương đương với ý "phát hiện ra phương pháp sản xuất và vận chuyển để phục vụ mục đích quân sự" (discovered production and shipping methods that served military purposes) trong danh sách các đáp án.</p> <p>Đáp án D – "created a weapon that led to the success of many battles fought by his home country" mặc dù có vẻ sau được nhắc tới nhưng không đúng vì James Gale không hề "created a weapon" (sáng chế ra một loại vũ khí)</p>
28	C	<p>"I also found some articles about Dr. William Moon, the man responsible for inventing the Moon system - a unique reading technique for the blind which was based on Roman capitals"</p> <p>➔ Dr. William Moon sáng chế ra "Moon system" (hệ thống mang tên ông) – một phương pháp đọc độc đáo cho người mù được dựa theo các chữ cái La Mã. Điều này tương ứng với đáp án C – "had a system similar to Braille's under his name".</p> <p>Phản thông tin sau đó nói thêm rằng hệ thống của Moon còn ra đời trước hệ thống của Braille, nên đáp án B - "developed his own reading method based on the Braille system" không đúng.</p>
29	A	<p>"he invented a speed-controlling function known as "cruise control" that is commonly used in cars nowadays ... and make driving a more convenient and safer experience."</p> <p>➔ Ralph Teetor phát minh ra chức năng kiểm soát tốc độ mang tên "cruise control". Chức năng này được sử dụng trong xe hơi và khiến việc lái xe thuận tiện và an toàn hơn. Điều này tương ứng với phương án A – "invented an automotive feature that improve drivers' safety".</p>
30	E	<p>"..probably the most popular creation of his is a submarine that can go 5,265 meters below sea level. This invention paved the way for so many discoveries of marine life forms, as well as the potential threats that sea creatures are currently facing"</p> <p>➔ Mohamad Abudayah tạo ra một loại tàu ngầm có thể lặn sâu 5265 mét dưới mực nước biển. Phát minh này mở</p>

		đường cho nhiều khám phá về các sinh vật ở đại dương và những mối nguy hiểm chúng đang gặp phải. Điều này tương ứng với đáp án E – “his invention had a huge impact on ocean exploration”.
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SECTION 4

Số	Đáp án	Giải thích
31	tea	<p>“This hidden painting, named In the Garden, portrayed a young woman seated at a table outdoors who is reading while having tea in the afternoon”</p> <p>➔ Bức tranh đầu tiên trong bảng – In the Garden, khắc họa một phụ nữ trẻ đang đọc sách và thưởng thức trà (tea) chiều. “Having tea in the afternoon” ở đây tương tự “enjoying her afternoon tea”</p>
32	gambler	<p>“What we do know about Reid is that he was a gambler who died before the first part of the Depression”</p> <p>➔ Tác giả của bức tranh – Robert Reid đã là một gã ham cờ bạc (gambler) và qua đời trước giai đoạn đầu của Cuộc Khủng Hoảng.</p>
33	ship	<p>“Or it may have been an easier way to ship or store paintings”</p> <p>➔ Người ta suy đoán rằng tác giả vẽ bức tranh thứ hai để lên bức tranh đầu tiên là để dễ dàng hơn cho việc vận chuyển (ship) hoặc lưu trữ các bức tranh.</p>
34	religious	<p>“In a religious tradition from earlier times, it was common for people to donate human body parts to their churches</p> <p>➔ Theo truyền thống tôn giáo (religious tradition), người ta thường quyên góp những bộ phận cơ thể người cho nhà thờ.</p>
35	X-rays	<p>“..this statue was in the process of being restored when X-rays revealed human teeth in surprisingly good shape”</p> <p>➔ Phần răng người bên trong tượng được phát hiện ra bởi tia X (X-rays)</p>
36	visible	<p>“..so the teeth aren't visible unless you deliberately look inside”</p> <p>➔ Phần răng người sẽ không lộ ra (visible) nếu người ta</p>

		không chú ý nhìn vào trong.
37	gender	<p>“Nevertheless, without removing the teeth, researchers still want to determine the age and gender of the donor.”</p> <p>➔ Các nhà khoa học vẫn muốn xác nhận độ tuổi và giới tính (gender) của người đã hiến răng. Từ determine trong trường hợp này đồng nghĩa với từ “identify” trong phần câu hỏi.</p>
38	perspective	<p>“This second painting has a slightly different perspective, which can create a 3-D effect when viewed with the original..”</p> <p>➔ Bức tranh thứ hai được vẽ từ một góc độ (perspective) khác so với bức vẽ đầu tiên.</p>
39	technique	<p>“So was da Vinci experimenting with a different technique or was there another creator?”</p> <p>➔ Tác giả không chắc rằng liệu da Vince có muốn thử nghiệm kĩ thuật (technique) vẽ mới không. (employ a new technique nghĩa là áp dụng kĩ thuật mới)</p>
40	controversy	<p>“..Among the experts, there's continued controversy about these paintings which we'll never likely resolve”</p> <p>➔ Hai bức tranh đã gây ra sự mâu thuẫn kéo dài (sparked ongoing controversy) trong giới chuyên gia. (ongoing ở đây đồng nghĩa với continued).</p>

Reading

Đáp án

PASSAGE 1	PASSAGE 2	PASSAGE 3
1. D	14. NOT GIVEN	27. B
2. B	15. TRUE	28. B
3. D	16. TRUE	29. B
4. C	17. NOT GIVEN	30. C
5. E	18. FALSE	31. A
6. FALSE	19. TRUE	32. A
7. NOT GIVEN	20. FALSE	33. Tanzania
8. TRUE	21. B	34. Hunter-gatherers
9. TRUE	22. C	35. 2600
10. NOT GIVEN	23. A	36. Basic pattern
11. Entertainment	24. Jobs	37. Exercise
12. Sustenance	25. Coursework and programs	38. Potential
13. Producing	26. High-quality materials	39. Regulating weight
		40. Chronic conditions

Giải thích đáp án

STT	Vị trí	Giải thích
1	Đoạn D: It would seem that a woman's level of dressing, however, was indicative of her social status throughout much of Egyptian history.	Phần này cung cấp thông tin rằng mức độ ăn mặc (level of dressing) của một người phụ nữ phản ánh (indicative) địa vị xã hội của cô ấy. ➔ Đáp án là D.
2	Cả đoạn B	Ở đoạn B, bài đọc cung cấp thông tin về sự khác nhau trong vấn đề tín ngưỡng giữa Egyptians và Mesopotamian people. Key words cần nắm: Distinction (sự khác biệt), Whereas (trong khi đó). ➔ Đáp án là B.
3	Đoạn D: The wealthier a citizen, the thicker the home; wealthier people had homes constructed of a double layer, or more, of brick while poorer people's houses were only one brick wide.	Phần này cung cấp thông tin về việc nhà càng giàu thì xây 2 lớp tường bằng gạch, nhà nghèo thì chỉ có thể xây nhà 1 lớp gạch -> việc xây dựng ngôi nhà như thế nào phản ánh (reflected) sự giàu sang (affluent) của gia chủ. ➔ Đáp án là D.
4	Đoạn C: The Egyptians were also responsible for developing the ramp and lever and geometry for purposes of construction, advances in mathematics and astronomy (also used in construction as exemplified in the positions and locations of the pyramids and certain temples, such as Abu Simbel).	Phần này có nhắc đến "ramp", "Lever" và "geometry" v...v... được dùng trong xây dựng (used in construction) ➔ Đáp án là C.
5	Đoạn E: [...] the Egyptians believed the land was intimately tied to their personal salvation [...]	Phần này cung cấp thông tin về việc người Ai Cập tin rằng quê hương của họ gắn liền (intimately tied to) với sự cứu rỗi của từng người (personal salvation). ➔ Đáp án là E.
6	Đoạn A: The culture is often misunderstood as having been obsessed with death but, had this been so, it is unlikely it would have made the significant impression it	Phần này cho thấy văn hóa Ai Cập cổ bị hiểu nhầm là bị ảnh hưởng nhiều bởi cái chết. ➔ Như vậy đáp án đúng là FALSE.

	did on other ancient cultures such as Greece and Rome.	
7	Đoạn C: One of the technological advances of the ancient Egyptian culture was papyrus (from which comes the English word ‘paper’).	<p>Phần này cho thấy một trong những tiến bộ công nghệ của nền văn minh Ai Cập cổ là giấy. Tuy vậy bài đọc không hề có thông tin về việc có phải người Ai Cập cổ là người đầu tiên tạo ra giấy hay không.</p> <p>➔ Đáp án đúng là NOT GIVEN.</p>
8	Đoạn D: Wood was scarce and was only used for doorways and window sills (again, in wealthier homes) [...]	<p>Phần này đưa ra thông tin về việc những gia đình giàu có (wealthier homes) dùng gỗ để làm “doorways” và “window sills”.</p> <p>➔ Đáp án đúng là TRUE.</p>
9	Đoạn D: Dancing girls, female musicians, and servants and slaves are routinely shown as naked or nearly naked while a lady of the house is fully clothed, even during those times when exposed breasts were a fashion statement.	<p>Phần này đưa ra 2 ví dụ về sự khác nhau trong cách ăn mặc của những người phụ nữ có địa vị xã hội khác nhau.</p> <p>➔ Đáp án đúng là TRUE.</p>
10	Đoạn E: Those who served their country in the army, or those who travelled for their living, made provision for their bodies to be returned to Egypt should they be killed. It was thought that the fertile, dark earth of the Nile River Delta was the only area sanctified by the gods for the re-birth of the soul in the afterlife and to be buried anywhere else was to be condemned to non-existence.	<p>Phần này có nhắc đến việc những người lính nếu bị giết sẽ được đưa về chôn ở đồng bằng sông Nile nhưng không hề đề cập đến việc đây là nơi duy nhất có thể chôn cất lính tử trận.</p> <p>➔ Đáp án đúng là NOT GIVEN.</p>
11	Đoạn F: Swimming was an important part of Egyptian culture and children were taught to swim when very young. Water sports played a significant role in Egyptian entertainment as the Nile River was such a major aspect of their daily lives.	<p>“Water sports” đóng vai trò quan trọng trong sự giải trí của người Ai Cập (Egyptian entertainment) = “Water sports” là một hình thức giải trí được yêu thích (a popular form of entertainment).</p> <p>➔ Như vậy đáp án là “entertainment”</p>

12	Đoạn E: A home garden was important for sustenance but also provided pleasure in tending to one's own crops. The labourers in the fields never worked their own crops and so their individual garden was a place of pride in producing something of their own, grown from their own soil.	Key words: Garden, important, pleasure → Câu 12 đáp án đúng là “Sustenance”
13		Key words: Pride, growing crops → Câu 13 đáp án đúng là “producing”
14	Đoạn 1: [...] the regional public schools who saw decades of growth and are now facing major budget cuts and the smaller, less-selective private colleges that have exorbitant sticker prices while the number of students enrolling in them declines.	Mặc dù phần này có đề cập đến “regional public schools” và “less selective private colleges” cũng như số lượng học sinh tham gia học giảm nhưng lại không đề cập đến nguyên nhân giảm là do học phí. → Đáp án đúng là NOT GIVEN.
15	Đoạn 3: Bryan Alexander started grappling with the idea of “peak higher education” in 2013—inspired by the notion of “peak car,” “peak oil,” and other so-called “peaks.” At the time, there were signs that the industry was already struggling. The number of students enrolled in higher education had dropped by a little over 450,000 after years of booming growth	Ở phần này, Bryan Alexander” có đưa ra khái niệm “peak higher education” – Điểm đỉnh của giáo giục bậc cao. Sau đó có thông tin về có nhiều dấu hiệu “signs” cho thấy ngành công nghiệp này đang gặp nhiều khó khăn (struggling), và số lượng học sinh đăng ký học giảm mạnh sau nhiều năm phát triển mạnh mẽ (years of booming growth) → Đáp án là TRUE.
16	Đoạn 3: At the time, there were signs that the industry was already struggling. [...]the proportion of part-time faculty—more commonly referred to as adjuncts—had steadily become a more significant part of the professorship,	Phần này liệt kê các dấu hiệu “signs” cho thấy ngành công nghiệp này đang gặp nhiều khó khăn “struggling” (tương tự “a crisis”), một trong số đó là sự phát triển của “Part-time faculty”. → Đáp án là TRUE.
17	Đoạn 3: [...] there was a general skepticism about the skyrocketing costs of college and concerns over whether a degree was worth it.	Phần này đưa ra thông tin có nhiều sự ngờ vực (skepticism) về học phí tăng vọt (skyrocketing costs) và giá trị của tấm bằng đại học (whether a degree was worth it). Tuy vậy phần này không nói gì đến việc nguyên nhân của sự ngờ vực này đến từ việc số lượng học sinh giảm xuống (decline in enrolments)

		➔ Đáp án là NOT GIVEN.
18	Đoạn 3: Alexander, a self-described higher-education futurist and a former English professor, came to the conclusion that after nearly a half century of growth, higher education might be as big as it could get. It would, he reasoned, only get smaller from there.	Phần này khẳng định rằng giáo dục bậc cao chỉ có thể đi xuống (only get smaller), tương tự với “shrink”. Tuy vậy Alexander lại không nói rằng vẫn còn chỗ để cải tiến (room for development) ➔ Đáp án là FALSE.
19	Đoạn 4: Now, five years on, he says the “depressing” hypothesis is playing out. In the spring of 2013, there were 19,105,651 students enrolled in higher ed; this spring, there were 17,839,330, according to recently released data from the National Center for Education Statistics. That represents a roughly 7-percent decrease [...]	Phần này có nhắc đến việc số lượng học sinh đăng ký học giảm 7% trong vòng 5 năm, tương tự “Half a decade”. ➔ Đáp án là TRUE.
20	Đoạn 4: And the trend of declining enrollment in higher education is likely to continue, he argues, for a couple of reasons, but most notably, a declining birth rate means that there will be fewer 18-year-olds entering academe, and there are fewer international and immigrant students to fill those seats.	Phần này cho thấy Bryan nhận định rằng việc giảm số lượng học sinh có liên quan đến tỷ lệ sinh đẻ giảm (a declining birth rate), tương tự với “a falling birth rate” nhưng không cho rằng vấn đề này có thể được giải quyết bằng việc tuyển thêm nhiều sinh viên nước ngoài mà chỉ nói rằng đang có ít sinh viên nước ngoài đến theo học (fewer international and immigrant students). ➔ Đáp án là FALSE.
21	Đoạn 5: For non-selective private liberal-arts colleges, this could mean mergers or closures—something that's already happening in quite a few places, such as at Marylhurst University in Oregon, Wheelock College in Massachusetts, and St. Gregory's University in Oklahoma.	Key words trong bài: “could mean mergers or closures” tương tự với “to be merged or shut down” ở câu B. ➔ Đáp án B đúng. Đáp án A không chính xác vì tác giả không nêu tên các trường này để lấy ví dụ cụ thể về nhiều trường đang có số lượng học sinh đăng ký giảm. Đáp án C không chính xác vì tuy rằng các trường trên là ví dụ của “non selective private liberal-arts colleges”, nhưng lại không phải ý của tác giả khi

		<p>đưa ra tên các trường này.</p> <p>Đáp án D không chính xác. Ở đâu đoạn tác giả có nhắc đến việc nhiều trường có số lượng học sinh đăng ký học giảm sẽ dẫn đến ít lợi nhuận và điều đó càng khó để thu hút học sinh hơn, nhưng đây không phải là ý của tác giả khi đề cập đến tên các trường này.</p>
22	<p>Đoạn 6: Declining enrollments could also mean the decline of research faculty, increased workloads, and more rapid adjunctification. And given how colleges have treated adjunct faculty, Alexander says, “it would be a humanitarian disaster” [...] “The Research I universities keep pumping out Ph.D.s, and they haven’t slowed down at all. And they know exactly what that means, you know, that the majority of these Ph.D.s are either going to leave academia or end up with horrible labor conditions.”</p>	<p>Key words:</p> <p>Adjunct faculty = part-time faculty</p> <p>Phần này Alexander nói rằng việc phát triển của Part-time faculty (rapid adjunctification) là một thảm họa (disaster) cũng như đưa ra ví dụ về ảnh hưởng bất lợi của điều này bên dưới.</p> <p>➔ Đáp án C đúng.</p> <p>Đáp án A không chính xác. Tuy rằng thông tin trong đáp án A đúng nhưng lại không phải là ý kiến của Alexander về sự phát triển của “part time faculty”</p> <p>Đáp án B không chính xác vì Alexander không đưa ra ý kiến nào về điều này.</p> <p>Đáp án D không chính xác vì thông tin trong đề bài có đề cập đến việc hầu hết “Ph.D.s” phải làm việc trong môi trường khác nghiệt (unfavorable labor environments) chứ không phải tất cả đều như vậy. Thêm nữa, đây không phải ý kiến cá nhân của Alexander về vấn đề trên.</p>
23	<p>Đoạn 7: It’s not a difficult future to imagine—largely because most of it is already happening. Some institutions will be shielded from the decline—most obviously the major players and media darlings such as Ivy League institutions and major public institutions like the University of Texas at Austin. But most colleges will not be so fortunate, he says. They will either have to adapt or die out.</p>	<p>Ở đoạn này, Alexander nhận định rằng trong tương lai, những ngôi trường danh giá sẽ không bị ảnh hưởng tiêu cực nhưng những ngôi trường khác sẽ không được may mắn như vậy (not so fortunate).</p> <p>➔ Đáp án A đúng.</p> <p>Đáp án B không chính xác. Tuy rằng thông tin trong đáp án B đúng nhưng không phải đại ý của đoạn 7.</p> <p>Đáp án C không chính xác vì bài đọc chỉ</p>

		<p>nhắc đến việc nhiều trường danh giá được truyền thông ưu ái (media darlings = endorsed by the media) nhưng không nhắc đến việc nếu được truyền thông ưu ái sẽ tránh được việc số lượng học sinh giảm xuống.</p> <p>Đáp án D không chính xác vì thông tin trong bài đọc nhắc đến việc nhiều trường đại học phải thích nghi hoặc đóng cửa (adapt or die out) chứ không nói đến việc hầu như các trường đại học cuối cùng sẽ phải đóng cửa.</p>
24	Đoạn 8: Perhaps this is just a blip driven by declines in the for-profit sector that will correct itself, or the consequence of a growing economy in which more people choose jobs over school.	<p>Key words trong bài đọc: "more people choose jobs over school", tương tự "an increasing number of people favoring ..."</p> <p>➔ Đáp án đúng là "jobs".</p>
25	Đoạn 8: Maybe colleges will wind up taking a proactive approach and innovate their way out, shifting, as some have already, to serve more adult students alongside recent high-school graduates, and moving more of their coursework and programs online to serve a wider audience of students and reduce campus costs.	<p>Key words trong bài đọc:</p> <p>"serve a wider audience" = "benefit a greater number of students"</p> <p>"reduce campus costs" = "lower the costs incurred in running campuses"</p> <p>➔ Đáp án đúng là "coursework and programs"</p>
26	Đoạn 9: It's ironic, he says, that "we are living through the greatest time in history to be a learner," with the availability of so many high-quality materials online. But at the same time, the institutions most affiliated with knowledge and learning are facing crisis.	<p>Key words trong bài đọc:</p> <p>"The availability of ..." = "accessible"</p> <p>"from the Internet" = "online"</p> <p>"Struggling, growing crisis" = "facing crisis"</p> <p>➔ Đáp án đúng là "high-quality materials"</p>
27	Đoạn 7: "You can consume a doughnut in less than a minute," says Gaesser. "But that minute of consuming the doughnut might take an hour or more of walking to match in terms of calories." It also doesn't help that people grossly	<p>Phần này Gaesser đưa ra ví dụ cho thấy chúng ta đang hấp thụ nhiều calo từ đồ ăn hơn là đốt cháy chúng qua quá trình luyện tập.</p> <p>➔ Đáp án là B.</p>

	overestimate their energy use during exercise. In one study, people were assigned a treadmill workout and then told to estimate how many calories they burned and eat an equivalent amount from a buffet. They guessed they used up 800 calories and ate about 550. In reality, they had burned just 200.	
28	Đoạn cuối: “Exercise has health-promoting actions that far exceed its role of regulating weight,” says Gaesser, “so don’t be disappointed if you don’t lose a lot of weight.”	Phần này Gaesser nói rằng việc tập luyện bao gồm những hoạt động có lợi cho sức khoẻ mà vượt xa (exceed) vai trò điều hoà cân nặng. ➔ Đáp án là B.
29	Đoạn 6: This view tallies with calculations of how much people exercise when viewed over longer time spans, says Glenn Gaesser at Arizona State University. “If you add up the amount of calories individuals would expend doing 150 minutes of exercise a week, times 52 weeks of the year, you come up into the literally tens of thousands of calories that are expended.” And yet exercisers only weigh around 2 kilograms less on average, he says.	Phần này Glenn Gaesser đưa ra nghiên cứu của mình về những người tập thể dục theo “US guideline” và kết quả chỉ là giảm 2kg so với 10.000 calo bị đốt trong quá trình tập luyện. ➔ Đáp án là B.
30	Đoạn 9: [...] it is a mistake to just count the calories burned on a treadmill and not consider the rest of the day, [James Betts] says. “All these other parts of exercise, just moving around more, can be the biggest component of energy expenditure and can dictate which person might be lean and which person might be obese,” he says.	Phần này James Betts nói về năng lượng tiêu hao từ các hoạt động hàng ngày khác như đi lại (just moving around) cũng đóng góp nhiều quyết định cân nặng của một người. ➔ Đáp án là C.
31	Đoạn 6: As the evidence piles up, says Pontzer, the idea that activity dictates how many calories you burn looks “pretty naive”.	Phần này Pontzer có nói rằng với những bằng chứng thu được (as the evidence piles up, tương tự “empirically proven”) thì ý niệm việc tập thể dục quyết định lượng calo bị đốt là còn ngây thơ (naive).

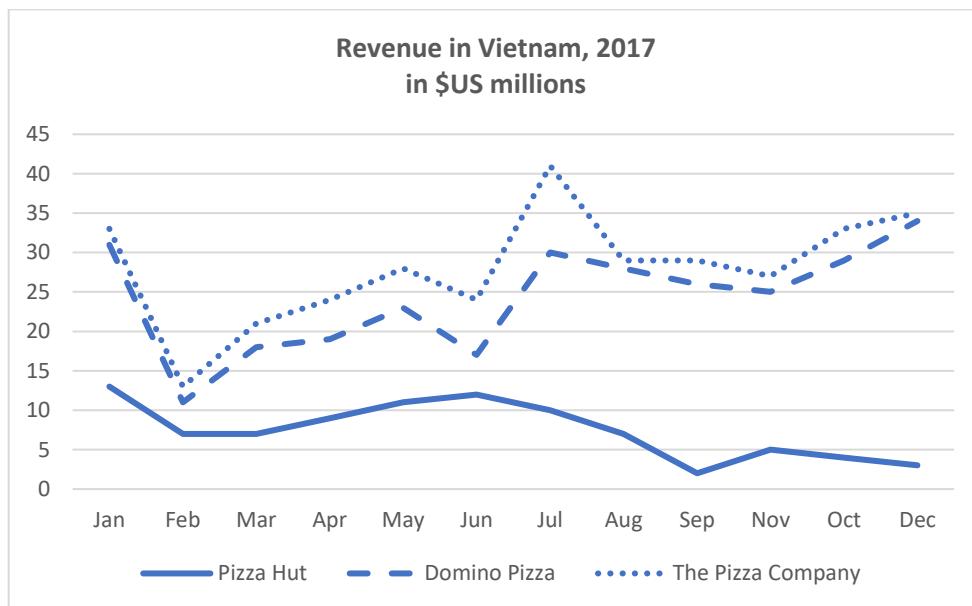
		➔ Đáp án là A.
32	Đoạn 3: The findings caused a stir. They called into question the widely accepted idea that sedentary lifestyles in many societies are responsible for the obesity epidemic. Instead, Pontzer and his team began to wonder whether our daily energy expenditure could have evolved to be fixed at these levels, regardless of whether we sit at a desk all day or search the plains looking for our next meal.	Kết quả nghiên cứu của Pontzer ở đoạn trước đặt ra câu hỏi về ý niệm được nhiều người chấp nhận rằng lối sống ít vận động gây nên tình trạng béo phì. Tuy vậy Pontzer lại cho rằng năng lượng chúng ta tiêu hao hàng ngày chỉ ở mức nhất định cho dù chúng ta ngồi cả ngày hay hoạt động liên tục. ➔ Đáp án là A.
33	Đoạn 2: Some of the biggest clues that something was up with the exercise and weight loss equation lie far from the gym, on the plains of Tanzania. Here, the Hadza people live as we all once did, as hunter-gatherers.	Key words trong bài: “live” = “inhabit” ➔ Đáp án câu 33 là “Tanzania” ➔ Đáp án câu 34 là “hunter-gatherers”
35	Đoạn 2: To the team’s amazement, the Hadza got through only slightly more than Westerners who drive to a job to sit all day, with the men using up about 2600 calories and the women 1900. “I couldn’t believe it,” says Pontzer.	Phần này cho thấy đàn ông Hadza tiêu tốn 2600 calo/ngày (energy expenditure) ➔ Đáp án là “2600”.
36	Đoạn 4: Her team kitted out nearly 2000 people from the US, Ghana, Jamaica, South Africa and the Seychelles with activity monitors for eight days to gauge their basic pattern of physical activity.	Key words trong bài: “Gauge” = “measure” “monitor” “eight days” được thay bởi “more than a week” ➔ Đáp án là “basic pattern”
37	Đoạn 8: When given running wheels to prompt exercise, they were found to move around less than usual in between bouts of activity.	Key words trong bài: “prompt” được thay bởi “encourage” ➔ Đáp án là “exercise”
38	Đoạn 10: Ultimately, it is hard to avoid the conclusion that diet offers greater potential than exercise to	Key words trong bài: “great” được thay bởi “more”

	get the calorie equation working more in your favour.	considerable” “diet” được thay bởi “proper dietary regimes” ➔ Đáp án là “potential”
39	Đoạn 10: “Exercise has health-promoting actions that far exceed its role of regulating weight,” says Gaesser, “so don’t be disappointed if you don’t lose a lot of weight.”	Key words trong bài: “Exceed its role” được thay bởi “not limited to” Phần này cho thấy tác dụng của exercise không chỉ giới hạn bởi việc điều hòa cân nặng. ➔ Đáp án là “regulating weight”
40	Đoạn 10: Being active improves overall health, mobility and brain function, and reduces the risk for many chronic conditions including Alzheimer’s disease.	Key words trong bài: “improve” được thay bởi “better” “Reduce the risk” được thay bởi “ward off” ➔ Đáp án là “chronic conditions”

Writing

Task 1

The graph below shows the total revenue of three pizza places in Vietnam. The figures were taken in 2017.



Phân tích

- **Dạng bài:** Line Graph
- **Đối tượng đề cập trong bài:** Doanh thu của ba cửa hàng Pizza
- **Đơn vị đo lường:** \$US millions.
- **Thì sử dụng:** Khoảng thời gian được đưa ra là vào năm 2017, nên chúng ta sẽ dùng thì quá khứ đơn trong bài viết.

Dàn bài

- **Mở bài:** Viết lại câu hỏi theo cách khác
- **Đoạn tổng quan:** Phân tích những đặc điểm chính về xu hướng và độ lớn
 - **Xu hướng:** Doanh số của The Pizza Company và Domino's Pizza tăng, Pizza Hut giảm.

- **Độ lớn:** The Pizza Company là cửa hàng dẫn đầu về doanh số
- **Đoạn miêu tả 1:** Miêu tả & so sánh số liệu và xu hướng của The Pizza Company và Domino's Pizza
- **Đoạn miêu tả 2:** Miêu tả & so sánh số liệu và xu hướng của Pizza Hut.

Bài mẫu

The given line graph illustrates the sales figures for three different pizza restaurants in Vietnam during 2017.

Overall, it can be seen that The Pizza Company was the leading pizza restaurant of the three throughout the entire year. It is also noted that while The Pizza Company and Domino's Pizza both experienced an overall growth in sales over the year, Pizza hut's sales figures saw a decrease overall.

Throughout 2017, The Pizza Company and Domino's Pizza both followed very similar sales trends, beginning at approximately \$33 and \$31 million respectively. They both experienced similar fluctuating patterns over the 12-month period, with The Pizza Company's sales peaking in July at just over \$40 million. Both companies saw a slight increase in sales by December at around \$35 and \$34 million respectively.

Pizza Hut, on the other hand, had a much lower share of the market, beginning at around \$13 million in January. It experienced slight fluctuations in sales over the 12 months but had an overall decrease in sales, ending the year with roughly \$3 million in sales in December.

(180 words)

Task 2

People in big cities are facing many health challenges due to a high level of air pollution.

What causes air pollution in big cities?

Can you suggest some ways to deal with this situation?

Phân tích

Chủ đề về cuộc sống thành phố “Cities” là một chủ đề khá phổ biến trong IELTS Writing Task 2. Đề bài bàn luận cụ thể về một vấn đề trong chủ đề này, đó là những thách thức về sức khoẻ do nguồn không khí bị ô nhiễm. Nhiều chủ đề tương tự cũng xuất hiện một vài lần:

- Living in big cities is bad for people's health. To what extent do you agree or disagree?
- People living in large cities today face many problems in their everyday life. What are these problems? Should governments encourage people to move to smaller regional towns?

Đối với đề bài này, người viết cần chú ý trả lời đầy đủ 2 yêu cầu của đề bài: Nguyên nhân và giải pháp để giải quyết vấn đề này. Đề bài viết ngắn gọn và mạch lạc hơn, người viết nên chỉ tập trung đưa ra 2-3 nguyên nhân chính, sau đó đưa ra giải pháp cho từng nguyên nhân này.

Dàn bài

Mở bài: giới thiệu chủ đề và đưa ra định hướng bài viết.

Thân bài:

Đoạn thân bài thứ nhất: đưa ra các nguyên nhân cho việc tại sao không khí lại ô nhiễm, đó là do sự bùng nổ phương tiện cá nhân, công trình xây dựng, và khí thải từ các hoạt động nông nghiệp.

Đoạn thân bài thứ hai: đưa ra giải pháp để giúp giảm thiểu sự ô nhiễm không khí, đó là mở rộng hệ thống phương tiện công cộng và xe điện, và ban hành điều luật nghiêm khắc hơn cho các hoạt động nông nghiệp, công nghiệp.

Kết bài: khẳng định lại quan điểm cá nhân.

Bài mẫu

These days, people living in big cities are suffering from numerous health related problems as a consequence of poor air quality. This essay will discuss some possible causes of this problem, and some feasible solutions to solve the issue.

As a result of growing populations in large cities, there is an increasing number of vehicles on the roads these days. Exhaust fumes from vehicles that burn fossil fuels fill the air with toxic gases which are extremely unhealthy for people to breathe, and can lead to many diseases, including lung cancer. Another contributing factor to air pollution is construction, particularly in rapidly developing cities. Dust, and other tiny particles from construction sites, rise into the atmosphere and are inhaled by residents, leading to serious health problems. And lastly, emissions from agricultural activities, such as burning unwanted plant matter, and factories surrounding the cities, also add pollutants to the atmosphere, which can be blown into the city by the wind.

There are, however, a number of feasible solutions that could be implemented to try to deal with this problem. Firstly, governments should improve and expand public transportation systems in order to encourage residents to avoid using their own vehicles, which will help to decrease the amount of exhaust fumes being released into the atmosphere. Electric vehicles could also be subsidized by the government in order to further cut down on exhaust emissions. Secondly, governments should implement stricter control measures, and penalties, for emissions from agricultural and industrial activities. Furthermore, as cities expand, some factories may need to be relocated further away from the city in order to prevent toxic fumes being inhaled by local residents.

In conclusion, it is necessary that governments take appropriate action in order to prevent serious health problems, such as cardiovascular diseases and cancer, from occurring amongst citizens.

301 words

Từ vựng

- **To suffer from something:** Phải chịu đựng vấn đề gì đó, thường là vấn đề liên quan đến sức khoẻ.
- **Exhaust fumes:** Khí thải
- **Fossil fuels:** Nhiên liệu hoá thạch
- **Lung cancer:** Bệnh ung thư phổi.
- **A contributing factor to something:** Nguyên nhân dẫn đến cái gì đó.
- **To add pollutants to the atmosphere:** Tăng thêm chất ô nhiễm cho bầu không khí.
- **To implement stricter control measures for something:** Ban hành sự kiểm soát nghiêm ngặt hơn cho việc gì đó.
- **Something be subsidized by the government:** Cái gì đó được trợ cấp bởi chính phủ
- **Cardiovascular diseases:** Bệnh liên quan đến đường tim mạch.

Ngữ pháp

1. **Exhaust fumes from vehicles that burn fossil fuels fill the air with toxic gases which are extremely unhealthy for people to breathe, and can lead to many diseases, including lung cancer**

Ý nghĩa: Ý chính của câu trên là khí thải từ các phương tiện cùng với những chất độc sẽ bay vào không khí. Mệnh đề phụ bổ sung thêm thông tin cho “vehicles” và đưa ra hậu quả của điều này.

Cấu trúc cần lưu ý:

Mệnh đề “including lung caner” là mệnh đề quan hệ rút gọn (dạng chủ động), bổ sung thông tin cho danh từ “diseases”

2. **And lastly, emissions from agricultural activities, such as burning unwanted plant matter, and factories surrounding the cities, also add pollutants to the atmosphere, which can be blown into the city by the wind.**

Ý nghĩa: Ý chính của câu trên là khí thải từ các hoạt động nông nghiệp sẽ làm tăng chất ô nhiễm cho bầu không khí. Các câu còn lại đưa ví dụ cụ thể cho hoạt động nông nghiệp là gì và hậu quả của việc này.

Cấu trúc cần lưu ý:

- Mệnh đề “which can be blown into the city by the wind” là mệnh đề quan hệ bổ sung thông tin cho danh từ “pollutants”.
 - “Such as” dùng khi người viết muốn đưa ví dụ cụ thể cho một danh từ trước đó.
 - “Lastly” là trạng từ được dùng khi người viết muốn đưa ra luận điểm cuối cùng.
3. **Firstly, governments should improve and expand public transportation systems in order to encourage residents to avoid using their own vehicles, which will help to decrease the amount of exhaust fumes being released into the atmosphere.**

Ý nghĩa: Ý chính của câu trên là chính phủ nên cải thiện và mở rộng hệ thống giao thông công cộng để người dân hạn chế dùng phương tiện cá nhân. Câu còn lại đưa ra kết quả của việc này.

Cấu trúc cần lưu ý:

- Mệnh đề “which will help to decrease the amount of exhaust fumes being released into the atmosphere” là mệnh đề quan hệ bổ sung thông tin cho cả câu trước đó. Đây là cấu trúc “Clause, which + V_{sing}” dùng để nói về hệ quả của một hành động được miêu tả ở mệnh đề chính.
- Mệnh đề “being released into the atmosphere” là mệnh đề quan hệ rút gọn (thể bị động), bổ sung thông tin cho danh từ “exhaust fumes”
- Cấu trúc “In order to do something” đồng nghĩa với “with the purpose of doing something”- mục đích làm cái gì đó.
- Cấu trúc “Encourage somebody to do something” đồng nghĩa với “make somebody more likely to do something” – khuyến khích ai đó làm việc gì đó.
- “Firstly” là trạng từ được dùng khi người viết muốn đưa ra luận điểm đầu tiên.

Speaking

Part 1

Do you collect anything as a hobby now?

→ No actually, when I was younger I used to collect all sorts of things like football collector cards, action figures, and even stamps. But these days I try to live a minimalist lifestyle as much as possible and only buy or use the things that I need.

Why do you like collecting things (or, these things)?

→ Well, as I said, I don't like collecting things these days but when I was younger and used to collect things I guess I just did it because I really like to have those things, but I don't really know why actually.

Do you think it's good for children to collect something (as a hobby)?

→ Well, it depends on what it is I guess and how much they love that thing. I don't think it's a good idea to just collect things just for the sake of it. Collecting things can be time-consuming and a waste of money I think.

Is collecting a popular pastime in your country?

→ Well, as far as I know, not really. Of course there are many people who like to collect all manner of things, but I think the majority of people don't really do this.

Từ vựng

- **a minimalist lifestyle:** Lối sống tối giản
- **just for the sake of it:** Làm điều gì đó mà không có lý do đặc biệt
- **time-consuming:** Tốn thời gian
- **all manner of things:** Tất cả các loại

Part 2

DESCRIBE A PLACE YOU HAVE VISITED THAT HAS BEEN AFFECTED BY POLLUTION

You should say:

- what place it was
- why you went there
- how it was affected by pollution / what kind of pollution had affected this place

And explain how you felt about this situation.

Bài mẫu

So, about two years ago I travelled to a really beautiful part of Vietnam, called Ha Long Bay. This place is quite a popular tourist destination due to the spectacular scenery and stunning landscapes that are quite unique to this region of the world. Recently it has also been named as a UNESCO World Heritage listed area due to its beauty. So this is also the main reason that my friend and I travelled there, but instead of following the hordes of tourists on the typical tourist cruise boats, we decided to get a more up close and personal experience and go kayaking through the bay for a few days, camping on different beaches each night, and this really was a fantastic experience. However, the only downside to it was that a number of the beaches that we visited were littered with garbage that had washed ashore over many years. Some of the beaches were strewn so full of rubbish that you could hardly see the beach itself.

It was really quite sad to see so much rubbish washed upon these beaches, and it was also quite interesting to see that a lot of the trash was not due to tourists but seemed like it might have come from local fisherman and local people living in the area. I think that awareness around environmental issues is quite low amongst the local people living there and they may not even realize the damage they are doing to their environment. However, I guess if the local government decided to, they could get people together to help clean up the area and make it beautiful once again before it's too late.

Từ vựng

- **a popular tourist destination:** Nơi mà nhiều du khách đến thăm
- **spectacular scenery:** Khung cảnh rất đẹp

- **stunning landscapes:** Khung cảnh rất đẹp
- **unique to this region:** Độc nhất ở vùng này
- **hordes of tourists:** Nhóm du khách lớn
- **up close and personal experience:** Có trải nghiệm gần gũi, thực tế
- **a fantastic experience:** Trải nghiệm tuyệt vời
- **downside:** Bất lợi
- **littered with garbage:** Có rất nhiều rác trên mặt đất
- **washed ashore:** Bị sóng đánh dạt vào bờ
- **strewn:** Khi cái gì bị rải rác bừa bãi trên mặt đất
- **awareness around environmental issues:** Ý thức về các vấn đề môi trường

Part 3

Besides your example from Part 2, what other examples of pollution are there in your hometown (or your country/ or around where you live)?

→ Well, nowadays I'm living in Hanoi which is known to be one of the most polluted cities in the world in terms of air pollution. And I guess Hanoi also suffers from many other types of pollution such as noise pollution due to the large amount of vehicles on the streets the large amount of construction happening. Also, Hanoi has its fair share of rubbish littered on the streets and in the lakes as well. So, all in all, Hanoi does suffer from a lot of pollution.

Is this situation the same as before?

→ Well, I've only been living here for a couple of years now but I'm quite sure that the pollution problem here has been getting worse and worse over the past 10-20 years I guess. The city is rapidly expanding and more and more people are coming to live here every month so I guess that the pollution is a consequence of that in some ways.

What are the reasons for (or the sources of) these kinds of pollution?

→ As, I just mentioned, Hanoi is a developing city and there are loads of people moving to the city from other parts of the country for the better job prospects and study opportunities, and therefore there's a lot of construction happening and a lot of cars and motorbikes on the roads which really contributes to the air pollution problem. In

addition, I think that there are a lot of people who don't care too much about trying to keep the streets and lakes clean, so there tends to be a lot of rubbish littered in the streets and lakes.

How do you suggest this problem should be dealt with?

→ Well, I guess there's a number of ways that this problem could be tackled. Firstly, I think the local government could try to raise people's awareness around the issue of littering and keeping the city clean, and individuals need to act more responsibly, while parents should try to teach their children about this issue as well. With regards to the air pollution, that's a tricky issue because Hanoi is a rapidly developing city so due to the large amount of construction it is difficult to keep the air pollution levels low. However, the government could try to improve the city's public transportation systems and encourage the citizens to use it rather than using their own private vehicles, which would help reduce some of the pollution from exhaust fumes.

Từ vựng

- **has its fair share of:** Nhấn mạnh vào một lượng lớn của cái gì đó
- **littered:** Rải rác bừa bãi
- **so, all in all:** Tóm lại
- **job prospects:** Cơ hội việc làm
- **raise people's awareness:** Nâng cao ý thức người dân
- **a tricky issue:** Một vấn đề khó khăn

IELTS

PRACTICE TEST 2

Scan mã QR dưới đây để tải file nghe



*Hoặc truy cập đường link:
<https://qrco.de/practicing-for-ielts-1>*

Listening

SECTION 1 Questions 1-10

Questions 1-4

Complete the form below.

Write NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER for each answer.

STUDENT INFORMATION	
Example NameDenise Gough....
Faculty	1
Phone number	08918220
Address	2 , Ennis
Previous jobs	private tutor 3
Skills	fluent in Polish and 4. can play the violin
Special Interests	sport; videogames

Questions 5-10

Complete the table below.

Write NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER for each answer.

Job vacancy	Important details	Schedule	Main problems
5.	check if customers are over the drinking age	8 pm – 2 am 6.	- too late at night
violin teacher	take care of 7.	6 pm – 8 pm every weekend	- student hates 8.
9..... for a game developer	having a 10. is a major bonus	flexible (except for Monday)	- too far from home

SECTION 2 Questions 11-20

Questions 11-14

Complete the notes below

Write NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER for each answer:

WINCHESTER HAUNTED HOUSE

The house was inspired by 11

Located in the 12

13are not allowed to enter the house

The house is closed on 14

Questions 15-20

Match each of the following room with its signature feature.

Choose SIX answers from the box and write the correct letter, A-H, next to questions 15-20.

Features

- A. It illustrates a religious tradition which involves resurrecting the deceased
- B. It is inspired by a horror story told by people in China
- C. It tells a story about an investigator in pursuit of a notorious criminal
- D. It depicts an abandoned hospital in England
- E. Its true origin is mistaken by many people
- F. Its background is the house of a young girl who was brutally killed by gun
- G. It features special sound effects
- H. It is about a murderer who later on had to confront the spirits of his victims

Names of rooms:

15. The asylum

16. The tomb

17. The operation room

18. The altar room

19. The warehouse

20. The hall

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SECTION 3 Questions 21 - 30

Questions 21 – 25

Choose the correct letter A, B, or C.

STARBUCKS INVASION TO THE AUSTRALIAN MARKET

21. What is NOT a reason why Stephanie wanted to change her topic?

- A. There were not enough academic sources for her initial topic.
- B. She didn't want to choose the same topics as her peers
- C. She is more familiar with the new topic and understands it more.

22. What is NOT a fact about Starbucks' origin?

- A. It started as a small business.
- B. Starbucks was the first one to serve Italian-style coffee to Americans.
- C. Starbucks was the second biggest coffee house in the U.S up to 2017.

23. When did Starbucks open their first store in China?

- A. 1994
- B. 1996
- C. 1998

24. What is the main reason for Starbucks's failure in Australia?

- A. They opened too many coffee stores at once.
- B. They failed to adapt to locals' preferences.
- C. They failed to deliver the "Starbuck story".

25. What did we learn about Australia's coffee culture?

- A. Australians enjoy sweeter coffee with flavored syrup.
- B. It is a tough market for foreign coffee chains to enter due to customer's preferences
- C. Australians prefer having a close connection with their favorite coffee shop.

Questions 26 – 30

Match each of the following coffee brands with its feature, A-H.

- A. Has an ineffective and costly way of conducting business.
- B. Used to be the leading coffee brand in Australia
- C. Has a competitive advantage that Australian customers do not value.
- D. Offer a variety of products besides coffee.
- E. Focuses on satisfying customer's needs.
- F. Copy another successful business model.
- G. Has their leader promising the best customer experience.
- H. Has their leader analyzing another coffee chain's motive.

26. Gloria Jean
27. Starbucks
28. The coffee club
29. Hudson's
30. McCafe

SECTION 4 Questions 31-40

Complete the notes below.

Write **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** for each answer.

SECOND LANGUAGE ACQUISITION

The reality of learning a new language

Learners often encounter certain level of **31** upon acquiring a new language.

An ESL teacher regards new language acquisition as a continuum of learning. In this process, learners can develop language from a low starting point to a **32** which can be the same as that of native speakers.

Five stages of second language acquisition

	Name	Language development
1	Silent/Receptive	Take from several hours to several months The focus is on developing vocabulary and pronunciation Although learners may engage in 33, they are still incapable of using the language with fluency and thorough understanding. There is a disagreement as regards the fact that learners are 34in this initial stage
2	Early Production	Take roughly 6 months Learners are to acquire up to 1000 words Learners are able to form 35 with grammatical inaccuracy.
3	Speech Emergence	Learners are to increase the vocabulary use up to 3000 words and use them to form sentences. Learners are to foster their language 36 and can start to use language for

		reading and writing.
4	Intermediate fluency	<p>Take a year or more</p> <p>Learners are to acquire up to 6000 words</p> <p>Learners are able to use 37 for communicative purposes</p>
5	Continued language development/advanced fluency	<p>Take from at least two years to ten years</p> <p>Learners are to get involved in 38.....to enhance the fluency</p>

Final notes

- The most decisive factor for the enhancement of language proficiency in communicative skills includes the association of practice and 39
- Regular practice can ensure the outcomes in language learning.
- Learners are encouraged to practice language in various areas such as history, 40and writing.

Reading

Reading Passage 1

You should spend about 20 minutes on Questions 1-13, which are based on Reading Passage 1

Questions 1-7

Reading passage 1 has seven paragraphs, A-G

Choose the correct heading for each paragraph from the list of headings below.

Write the correct number, i-x, in boxes 1-7 on your answer sheet.

LIST OF HEADINGS

- i. Impacts of the increase in deserts' size
- ii. Extreme weather affecting local residents many times a year
- iii. How to deal with the lack of water
- iv. How human beings interfere with a natural process
- v. No worries about the insufficiency of water
- vi. Fauna and flora
- vii. Size and geographical position
- viii. A variety of weather patterns in the Sahara
- ix. Effects of changes in the position of the planet
- x. A range of geographical features in the Sahara

- 1. Paragraph A
- 2. Paragraph B
- 3. Paragraph C
- 4. Paragraph D
- 5. Paragraph E
- 6. Paragraph F
- 7. Paragraph G

THE SAHARA

The Sahara is the largest hot desert in the world, and the third largest desert behind Antarctica and the Arctic, which are both cold deserts. The Sahara is one of the harshest environments on Earth, covering 3.6 million square miles (9.4 million square kilometers), nearly a third of the African continent, about the size of the United States (including Alaska and Hawaii). The Sahara is bordered by the Atlantic Ocean on the west, the Red Sea on the east, the Mediterranean Sea on the north and the Sahel Savannah on the south. The enormous desert spans 11 countries: Algeria, Chad, Egypt, Libya, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Western Sahara, Sudan and Tunisia.

The Sahara desert has a variety of terrains, but is most famous for the sand dune fields that are often depicted in movies. The dunes can reach almost 600 feet (183 meters) high but they cover only about 15 percent of the entire desert. Other topographical features include mountains, plateaus, sand- and gravel-covered plains, salt flats, basins and depressions. Mount Koussi, an extinct volcano in Chad, is the highest point in the Sahara at 11,204 feet (3,415 m), and the Qattara Depression in Egypt is the Saraha's deepest point, at 436 feet (133 m) below sea level.

Water is scarce across the entire region, yet the Sahara contains two permanent rivers (the Nile and the Niger), at least 20 seasonal lakes and huge aquifers, which are the primary sources of water in the more than 90 major desert oases. Water management authorities once feared the aquifers in the Sahara would soon dry up due to overuse, but a study published in the journal Geophysical Research Letters in 2013, discovered that the "fossil" (nonrenewable) aquifers were still being fed via rain and runoff.

Despite the harsh, arid conditions of the desert, several plants and animals call the region home. There are approximately 500 species of plants, 70 known mammalian species, 90 avian species and 100 reptilian species that live in the Sahara, plus several species of spiders, scorpions and other small arthropods, according to World Wildlife Fund. Camels are one of the most iconic animals of the Sahara. The large mammals are native to North America and eventually made their way across the Bering Isthmus between 3 and 5 million years ago, according to a study in the Research Journal of Agriculture and Environmental Management in 2015. Camels were domesticated about 3,000 years ago on the Southeast Arabian Peninsula, to be used for various purposes, one of which is transportation in the desert, according to the University of Veterinary Medicine, Vienna. Plant species in the Sahara have adapted to the arid conditions, with roots that reach deep underground to find buried water sources and leaves that are shaped into spines that minimize moisture loss. The most arid parts of the desert are completely void of plant life, but oasis areas, such as the Nile Valley, support a large variety of plants.

For the past 2,000 years or so, the climate of the Sahara has been fairly stable. The northeastern winds dry out the air over the desert and drive hot winds toward the equator. These winds can reach exceptional speeds and cause severe dust storms that can drop local visibility to zero. Dust from the Sahara travels on trade winds all the way

to the opposite side of the globe. Precipitation in the Sahara ranges from zero to about 3 inches of rain per year, with some locations not seeing rain for several years at a time. Occasionally, snow falls at higher elevations. Daytime summer temperatures are often over 100 degrees Fahrenheit (38 degrees Celsius) and can drop to near-freezing temperatures at nighttime.

The Sahara alternates from being a dry, inhospitable desert to a lush, green oasis about every 20,000 years, according to a study published in the journal *Science Advances* in 2019. The study's authors examined marine sediments containing dust deposits from the Sahara from the past 240,000 years. The team found that the cycle between a dry and a green Sahara corresponded to the slight changes in the tilt of Earth's axis, which also drives monsoon activity. When the Earth's axis tilted the Northern Hemisphere just a single degree closer to the sun (about 24.5 degrees instead of today's 23.5 degrees), it received more sunlight, which increased the monsoon rains and therefore, supported a lush green landscape in the Sahara.

The area of the Sahara desert has grown nearly 10 percent since 1920, according to a 2018 study published in the *Journal of Climate*. While all deserts, including the Sahara, increase in area during the dry season and decrease during the wet season, human-caused climate change in conjunction with natural climate cycles, are causing the Sahara desert to grow more and shrink less. The study's authors estimated that approximately a third of the desert's expansion was due to human-made climate change.

Questions 8-13

Do the following statements agree with the information given in the **Reading Passage 1**?

In boxes **8-13** in your answer sheet, write

- | | |
|------------------|---|
| TRUE | If the statement agrees with the information |
| FALSE | If the statement contradicts with the information |
| NOT GIVEN | If there is no information on this |

- 8.** The Sahara is larger than any other hot deserts across the globe.
- 9.** Despite the scarcity of water in the Sahara, there are rivers and lakes that are filled with water all year round.
- 10.** Spiders, scorpions and some arthropods in the Sahara are smaller than those in other places.
- 11.** Ancient Arabian people are believed to have recently used camels for transportation.
- 12.** Dust storms in the Sahara are so severe that people nearby can hardly see anything.
- 13.** The earth is unlikely to tilt closer to the Sun in many thousand years to come.

Reading Passage 2

You should spend about 20 minutes on Questions 14-26, which are based on **Reading Passage 2**.

Making Medicine Out of Millipedes

Generally speaking, it is never a good idea to put a millipede in your mouth. After all, millipedes are known to produce an array of toxic secretions that keep predators at bay. Some species can even cause chemical burns. However, in November of 2016, animal behaviorist Louise Peckre watched as a female red-fronted lemur in Madagascar's Kirindy Forest picked up a giant millipede. The creature began alternating between chewing on the noxious critter and massaging it into the fur around her tail and sex organs. Finally, she gobbled the arthropod down. As Peckre watched, the lemur then found two more millipedes and went through the routine all over again. By the time she was finished, the lemur's bottom half was visibly soaked with a frothy mix of saliva and the arthropod's electric orange secretions. Later that day, she witnessed five more lemurs from two separate groups perform the same bizarre behavior. The animals hadn't previously been witnessed eating these animals, or, of course, rubbing them all over. What did it all mean?

It's too soon to say for sure, says Peckre, who is studying lemur communication at the German Primate Center. But in a paper published this week in the journal *Primates*, she and her coauthors make a compelling case that the red-fronted lemurs may be using the millipede secretions to self-medicate against intestinal parasites. To understand why the red-fronted lemurs might rub toxins on their genitals, first you have to understand that this species harbors a greater variety of gastrointestinal parasites than any other lemur species. What's more, some of these nematodes can cause itchy rashes around the lemurs' backsides when the adult worms exit the anus to lay their eggs on the surrounding skin.

Studies have shown that one of the toxic chemicals millipedes produce is called benzoquinone, a substance which has been proven to have insecticidal and antimicrobial properties. While benzoquinone is probably used by the millipedes to avoid getting eaten, the lemurs seem to have learned how to extract the chemical for their own uses. Derek Hennen, an entomologist studying millipedes at Virginia Tech, said the vigorous rubbing the lemurs use is a smart tactic. "Millipedes will secrete more toxins when continually disturbed," says Hennen. "If they immediately erupted in toxins upon the slightest bump, it wouldn't be a very good defense because it takes time to make new toxins."

Red-fronted lemurs wouldn't be the first animals observed self-medicating. For instance, orangutans were recently discovered chewing up leaves with known anti-inflammatory properties and applying them to their skin. Other lemurs, chimpanzees, brown bears, and hedgehogs are among the other animals that perform so-called self-

anointing behavior. "Some use plants, some use ants, and some use millipedes," says Michael Huffman of the Primate Research Institute of Kyoto University.

Interestingly, Huffman says this is the first time anyone has documented millipede ingestion for potential medicinal uses. Usually the animals just apply the millipedes topically. Hennen was also unaware of any instances where an animal has been seen eating a millipede for medicinal purposes.

Because millipedes are not thought to be a valuable food source for red-fronted lemurs, Peckre and her coauthors hypothesize that the animals may be eating them for other reasons. Specifically, the scientists think a few doses of millipedes could help prevent future parasitic infestations. It's unclear how the animals are able to stomach the poisonous arthropods, but the rubbing behavior may help detoxify the millipedes. A similar behavior has been seen in birds that rub formic-acid-secreting ants on their feathers, possibly as a way to make the ants edible.

Oddly, fecal analysis shows red-fronted lemurs experience a surge in parasites at the beginning of the rainy season, which is precisely the time of year millipedes tend to emerge from the ground. It's almost as if the lemurs' pharmacy becomes available right when they need it most. (Related: Is it possible to smell weakness? Lemurs can) Huffman, who has studied self-medication in animals extensively, remains skeptical that the animals are thinking ahead, though. "The short answer here is, no, there is no good evidence for preventive care in animals," says Huffman. However, he says every animal on the planet is prone to illness and parasites. So it makes sense that each species would find ways to "address the discomfort and return to their 'normal' state," he says.

But whether animals do this intentionally has not been proven. Peckre says the many remaining mysteries surrounding lemurs should spur greater efforts to conserve the ecosystems they inhabit. Fully 95 percent of lemur species are facing extinction, according to a recent meeting of the world's leading primate scientists. "The place where we are living is really threatened with deforestation," says Peckre. "So it's a bit of a fight every day just to be able to do research here."

Questions 14-17

Look at the following research findings (Questions 14-17) and the list of researchers below

Match each research finding with the correct researcher, A-C.

Write the correct letter, A-C, in boxes 14-17 on your answer sheet

NB: YOU MAY USE ONE LETTER MORE THAN ONCE

14. It is quite difficult to conduct research in forests which are negatively affected by human behaviors.
15. Millipedes will be unlikely to use their poison unless they are attacked many times in a row.
16. Using millipedes is only one of the methods of self-medicating in nature apart from using other insects and even plants.
17. It is understandable that some animals would by instinct find certain ways to cure themselves of health conditions.

List of researchers

- A. Louise Peckre
- B. Michael Huffman
- C. Derek Hennen

Questions 18-21

Complete the summary below.

Choose **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** from the passage for each answer

Write your answer in boxes 18-21 on your answer sheet

18. After being rubbed with some millipedes, the lemur's _____ was clearly seen soaking wet.
19. The red-fronted lemurs, compared to their relatives, are more susceptible to various kinds of _____.
20. Although millipedes are not rich in nutrients, they are still consumed by lemurs to prevent _____ later in their life.
21. Humans need to protect the _____ where the lemurs live as there are still many unknown things about this species yet to be discovered.

Questions 22-26

Complete each sentence with the correct ending, **A-F** below.

Write the correct letter, **A-F**, in boxes **22-26** on your answer sheet

- 22.** One of the lemurs that Louise Peckre observed in Madagascar
- 23.** An article in the journal Primates says some lemurs
- 24.** Benzoquinone is a substance that millipedes
- 25.** Some birds rubbed ants on their feather possibly because they
- 26.** The beginning of the rainy season is a precise time when lemurs

List of ideas

- A.** used millipedes to probably treat themselves from intestinal worms.
- B.** witnessed five more lemurs perform the same bizarre behavior.
- C.** heavily suffer parasites and many millipedes appear on the forest floor.
- D.** tried to neutralize the toxic content of those insects to eat them.
- E.** used 3 millipedes to rub on its body many times.
- F.** used as a self-defensive weapon to protect themselves from predators.

Reading Passage 3

You should spend about 20 minutes on Questions 27-40, which are based on Reading Passage 3.

FAVORITE TIME FOR GIVING BIRTH

A. Does it ever seem like you're invited to an awful lot of summer birthday gatherings? For good reason. In the United States, most births occur between June and early November. Count back nine months, and you'll see that places most conceptions in the fall and winter. What's going on? Is the crisp autumn air, or the joy (or anxiety) of the holiday season, triggering more unprotected sexual intercourse? Or is it something else entirely?

B. It turns out reproduction is seasonal across all living organisms, from plants to insects, to reptiles, to birds and mammals – including human beings. The ultimate explanation for this phenomenon is an evolutionary one. Earth's environment is seasonal. Above or below the equator, the year is structured by the winter, spring, summer and fall. In equatorial regions, the wet and dry seasons punctuate the year. Organisms have evolved strategies to reproduce at the time of year that will maximize their lifetime reproductive success. Humans are no exception and maintain this evolutionary outcome: birth seasonality. Researchers, including us, have recently been working to understand more about why births are seasonal because these patterns can have a big impact on childhood disease outbreaks.

C. The monthly birth rate over time was per 1,000 people. Over the decades, it's not a smooth line because each year has an internal peak. The annual timing of each state's peak in number of births correlates with its latitude. More northern regions see a birth peak in June or July while more southern areas have more births in October or November. The pattern holds even as the overall birth rate varies in different states.

D. The first studies demonstrating human birth seasonality date back to the early 1800s. In some countries, local customs can also explain birth seasonality. For example, in the 1990s, researchers showed that the traditional July-August wedding season in Catholic communities in Poland resulted in lots of births in the spring. But wedding season does not drive birth seasonality everywhere, and there is only a small correlation between weddings and births 9 to 15 months later in most locations. Thus, nuptial beds are not the full story.

E. Research shows that the seasonality of births correlates with changes in local temperature and day length. And regions with extreme temperatures typically have two peaks in births every year. For example, data from the early 1900s showed two pronounced birth peaks per year in West Greenland and Eastern Europe. Rural populations tend to have a more dramatic seasonal birth pulse than urban populations, probably because country dwellers may be more subject to environmental conditions, including changes in temperature and day length. Environmental factors like these could influence human sexual behavior.

F. Additionally, as in other animals, these environmental changes could drive seasonal changes in fertility. This means that, rather than just an increase in frequency of sexual intercourse, female and/or male fertility may change throughout the year, as an endogenous biological phenomenon, making people more likely to conceive at certain times – with the prerequisite of sexual intercourse, of course. Biologists know that the fertility of non-human mammals is influenced by day length, which may act like a reproductive calendar. For example, deer use the shortening days of autumn as a signal for timing reproduction. Females get pregnant in the fall and carry their pregnancy through winter. The goal is to give birth at a time when plenty of resources are available for newborns – being born in springtime is evolutionarily beneficial. Humans may not be so different from other mammals. Day-length has the potential to influence human fertility and it does seem to explain the patterns of birth seasonality in some places, but not others. In addition to the length of day, researchers have shown that social status and changes in the standard of living also affect birth seasonality. There seems to be no single driver for birth seasonality in people, with an array of social, environmental and cultural factors all playing a role.

H. However, people are starting to lose birth seasonality throughout the Northern Hemisphere. There are two pieces of evidence to support this. First, the strength of the birth pulse – from June to November in the U.S. – has been decreasing for decades; and second, locations that had two birth peaks per year now only have one. This loss of birth seasonality may be partially due to social factors, such as pregnancy planning and the increasing disconnect humans have with the natural environment and, therefore, the seasons. The root of this change is likely tied to industrialization and its downstream societal effects, including indoor work, fewer seasonal jobs, access to family planning, and modern housing and artificial light that obscures the natural day length that could influence fertility. Whatever the cause of birth seasonality, one thing remains clear, at least here in the U.S. – right now remains the prime time for conception.

Questions 27-32

Reading Passage 3 has eight sections, A-H.

Which paragraph contains the following information?

Write the correct letter, A-H, in boxes 27-32 on your answer sheet.

27. A wise reaction of living species to increase their life span by giving birth at favorable times of year.
28. A denial against the role of traditional events in determining the birth time of a region.
29. An evolutionary strategy of being pregnant to the advantage of the baby animals.
30. Different extents of seasonal birth effects on residents in and outside the city.
31. A question if emotion during a certain time of year may lead to more birth given.
32. Differences in birth season based on different geographical locations.

Questions 33-36

Do the following statements agree with the information given in the **Reading Passage 3**?

In boxes 33-36 in your answer sheet, write

YES	If the statement agrees with the claims of the writer
NO	If the statement contradicts with the claims of the writer
NOT GIVEN	If it is impossible to say what the writer thinks about this

33. Apart from humans, most animals are not likely to know how to choose a good time to reproduce.
34. Some animals are noticed to give birth upon a reduction in the length of the day, especially in fall.
35. Changes in social status affect birth seasonality to the same degree as changes in living standard.
36. Human fertility is also negatively influenced by modern lifestyles and inventions devised in recent centuries.

Questions 37-40

Complete the summary below.

Choose **ONE WORD ONLY** from the passage for each answer

Write your answer in boxes 37 - 40 on your answer sheet

Evolution is seen as the main cause of birth seasonality. Geographically, regions that are far from the (37) _____ have four seasons, while equatorial regions have two. Animals have to choose the optimal season to give birth for higher chances of survival. Although some people believe more children are born in spring than other seasons possibly because the (38) _____ of their parents is traditionally and religiously held in the summer, the (39) _____ between such an event and later birth is not strong enough to account for this phenomenon. Additionally, changes in temperature and day length can also be a cause of birth seasonality to which urban residents are believed to be less susceptible because they are less affected by such changes than their (40)_____ counterparts. There are other suggested factors possibly influencing breeding patterns of species but it is sure that we are losing this evolutionary feature.

Các bài đọc được lấy và chỉnh sửa từ các bài báo:

- More Babies Are Conceived Over the Holiday Season Than Other Times of Year
- Live Science
- The Sahara: Earth's Largest Hot Desert - Live Science
- Lemurs May Be Making Medicine Out of Millipedes - National Geographic

Writing

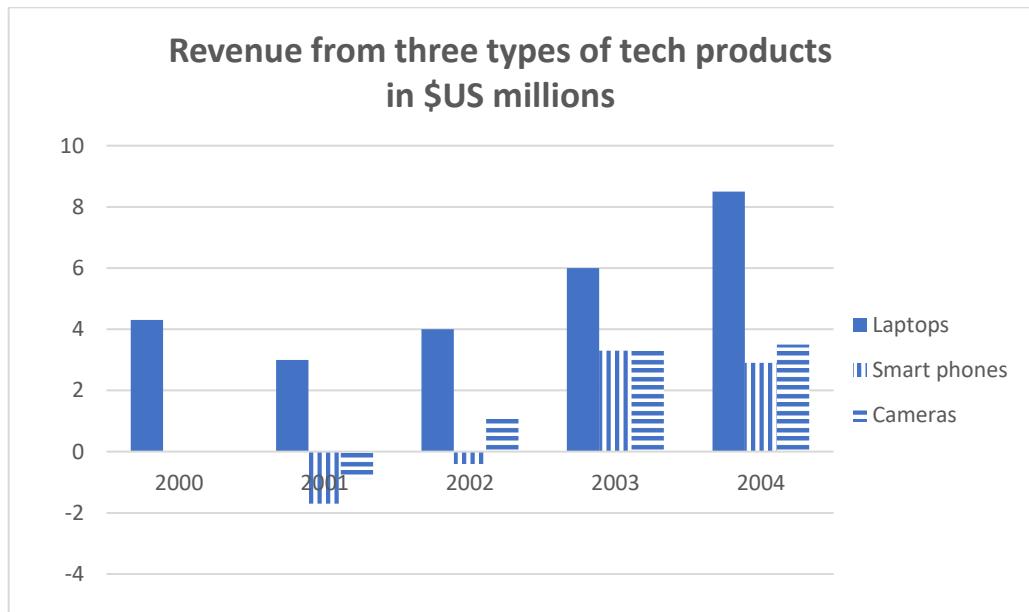
Task 1

You should spend about **20 minutes** on this task

The chart below gives information about the revenue of A&V Tech Company from 2000 to 2004.

Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

Write at least **150 words**.



Task 2

You should spend about **40 minutes** on this task.

Write about the following topic:

Nowadays, many people send their children to boarding schools so that they can have time to work.

Do the advantages of this trend outweigh the disadvantages?

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience.

Write at least **250 words**.

Speaking

Part 1

Do you like to dance? (Why?/Why not?)

Have you ever learned to dance?

Where can we see people dancing?

What kind of dancing do people in your country like?

Part 2

DESCRIBE A PRODUCT YOU BOUGHT THAT YOU WERE (OR ARE) HAPPY WITH

- You should say:
- what you bought
- how and when you bought it
- why you bought it
- and explain why you were (or are) happy with it.

Part 3

Do you like shopping?

Do you prefer to go shopping in shopping malls, or in small shops around your home?

What would you say are the major differences between online shopping and shopping in typical shops?

Key & Explanation

Listening

Tapescript

SECTION 1

- Agent Good afternoon.
- Denise Good afternoon. Excuse me, is this the Student Job Center? My friends told me it's somewhere between room 401 and room 405, so I...
- Agent You've come to the right place. This is the job center. How can I help you?
- Denise Thank goodness. I'm looking for a part-time job. Can you help me with that?
- Agent I certainly can, but I need to take some of your details first. Can I have your full name, please?
- Denise Yes, it's Denise Gough. G-O-U-G-H. You can call me Denise.
- Agent Are you a full-time student, Denise?
- Denise Yes. I'm a junior student in the Business Administration faculty.
- Agent Alright. Now I need your contact details. What's your phone number?
- Denise It's 08918220.
- Agent 2-2-0. Got it. And where do you live?
- Denise Sorry but... why do you need my address? I think it's more convenient for you to contact me by phone?
- Agent Yes, sure, but we also need your address, so that we can try to find a job that is near where you live.
- Denise Oh ok, well that'd be great. I live at 15 Aedirn Avenue. That's A-E-D-I-R-N.
- Agent Oh I now the place. That's in Ennis, isn't it?
- Denise Yeah that's right.
- Agent Ok, now Denise, have you done any work before?
- Denise Hm ... I've tried my hand at a few things ... but I'd say there are only 2 jobs

that are worth mentioning... The first job I had was like 2 years ago. I worked as a private tutor for secondary school students for about 8 months.

Agent Right. And what about the other one?

Denise The second one is probably the best job I've ever had, which I'm currently still doing. I'm working as a game translator for a company called Ubisoft. Not actually a well-paid job, but the working environment is amazing.

Agent Ubisoft? I think I've heard the name before. Is it a French company?

Denise Yes, it is.

Agent So....you can speak French then?

Denise Yes, I got a C1 certificate a couple of months ago.

Agent Do you speak any other language?

Denise I can speak Polish, too. Actually it's my mother-tongue.

Agent I see. So apart from that, do you have any other skills?

Denise I've been learning to play the violin for 8 years now. Can that be considered as a "skill"?

Agent It certainly is! Ok ... the last question. Do you have any special interests?

Denise Well, I'm a huge fan of video games. And I like playing sports, too.

Agent Alright Denise, I think I've got everything I need for now. I will check the job ads and see if there's anything that's suitable for you. Just wait a moment please, I won't take long.

Denise Ok, thanks.

Agent Okay, so there are 3 options that may interest you. The first one is at a bar called Lilac & Gooseberries. They're looking for a bartender and they also say that speaking French is a big advantage.

Denise Ok, so what does the job involve? Of course apart from the obvious, like mixing drinks, taking orders or planning the menu.

Agent It says here that you also have to check if all customers are over the legal drinking age.

- Denise Hmm...sounds simple enough. What about the working hours?
- Agent They need to hire someone for the night shift...it's from 8pm to 2am on Wednesdays and Fridays.
- Denise Excuse me, 2 am??
- Agent Yes. But don't worry, there is a police station nearby, so it's a perfectly safe place if you have to get home on your own.
- Denise It's not my safety that I'm concerned about, I've been learning karate for about 5 years now and those who dare to touch me will regret the day they were born. Actually I'm concerned because I have lectures on Thursday and Saturday mornings, starting at 7am! So if I work until 2am, it'll be almost impossible for me to make it that early in the morning to class. I think I'll have to say no to this job.
- Agent I see. hmmm...well how about this one....there's a position for a part-time violin teacher in the Angouleme Music Academy. It's on every weekend from 6-8 pm. Is that suitable for your schedule?
- Denise Yeah I'm free all weekend. So what does the job involve? Please tell me I don't have to teach children because I really hate teaching kids.
- Agent It doesn't say anything about teaching children. It just says you will be in charge of a class for beginners. Oh, and one more thing, you will be required to wear the academy's uniform.
- Denise Er..No, thank you. I can't stand wearing uniforms. What's the last option?
- Agent This one's really interesting. I don't think I've ever seen anything quite like this before. It is a position for a...err...voice actress for a game developer called CD Projekt Red. It's a Polish company, so obviously you have a clear advantage over other candidates.
- Denise Voice actress?? Really? That's what I always wanted to do since I was a little kid! What are the working hours??
- Agent It says you can come to the recording studio anytime you want, except for Mondays. And it says here that "candidates who can speak with a British accent will be given preference."
- Denise That shouldn't be a problem for me...and I love working flexible hours. Oh, I almost forgot, where is the studio located?
- Agent The address is ... 74 Cracow Street, Ennis. Ah, so it must be near your house?
- Denise Not really. I've been to that area once. It took me more than 30 minutes to

get there by bus. And I'm not really a fan of using buses, but I can't miss out on such a wonderful opportunity...Can you give me their contact details so that I could ask them more about the job?

SECTION 2

Good afternoon, everyone. You're now standing right before the famous Winchester Haunted House, one of the most interesting and also, scariest places in the country. This facility was built around 10 years ago and aims to provide visitors with the best horror experience. This house has taken inspiration from several different horror stories from all over the world and each room in the house has been designed to truly reflect those stories and bring the most frightening experience to those who dare to enter. It's located right here in the centre of the most popular theme park in town, so it's quite easy to find.

Now, before we go in, there's some information that I'd like you to know. Due to the content inside the house, children under 13 must remain outside. And in addition, if you have any particular medical problems like heart disease or epilepsy, we also advise you to not enter the house. After today, if you're interested and want to revisit the house, please note that the house is opened every day of the week, except on Monday when it's closed for maintenance.

Now, let me tell you something about the unique features inside the house and their origins. There're six rooms, each of which is created based on a particular theme or story and I'm sure that in addition to experiencing frightening and horrifying scenes, you may also gain an understand of the meaning behind each story. The first room is called "The asylum". It was created based on a very famous story of a mental hospital in Korea that was abandoned after the mysterious deaths of several patients. This room is a replica of the creepy looking hospital, where you will hear the voices of the dead souls, and even encounter some super natural beings. The next room is called "The Tomb", which was designed in an Egyptian style. It reflects the story about a horrific ritual that was recorded in Egyptian history. You know, things like summoning the dead or sacrificing people for the sake of Gods. I'm sure you'll be screaming very loudly when you see these things with your bare eyes.

Now if you're interested in some Western horror, "The operation room" might be the place for you. This room took inspiration from the diary of a doctor investigating the famous mass murderer, Ed Gein, in the US, who committed several terrifying murder crimes. This room in particular has many bloody, gory scenes and you are advised to carry an empty stomach when going through this room because ... you know what I mean.

Now, going back to Asia, people who are interested in Chinese culture may like our "Altar room". In this room, you'll experience the creepy details of a Chinese horror story while witnessing hungry and aggressive spirits wandering around. The next room, "The Warehouse" features a popular story from this country. It's the story of the famous English weapons trader from the 18th century and the spirits of those who died from his guns that eventually returned to haunt him.

And finally, the last room we have here is called "The Hall", where you'll be confronted by the spirit of a young girl who died painfully in her own home and returned to haunt

those trespassing her house. Many people say that this story originated in Thailand, but actually, it's a very popular Japanese urban legend.

Well, I hope that you all have a wonderfully horrific experience inside the house. Now, please stand in line to enter the first room....

SECTION 3

- Xavier Alright, I've finished reading the first draft of your essay about Starbucks's short-lived invasion on Australia's coffee culture. I think this will be a good case study for the assessment.
- Stephanie Thank you, professor. To be honest, at first there were so many topics that I wanted to cover, like Walmart's failure in Japan or Amazon in China. I thought Starbucks' story would be boring. Everybody knew about it.
- Xavier Yes, many other students said the same thing. So why the change of heart?
- Stephanie Well, initially I chose Walmart and I expected that finding the academic sources would be the most challenging part as I usually struggle when it comes to finding good articles. Luckily though, since Walmart is a big company, there were ample academic sources about this incident so it wasn't an issue. I saw many of my classmates working on the same project and I was bit afraid. I mean if their reports were well-written, it could hurt my score a little, right? So, in the end I decided to write about the story of Starbucks which I also had a lot of background knowledge and understanding of in advance.
- Xavier Hm.. Smart decision. So, the first requirement of this assignment is to give some general information about the business and it seems like you haven't included that part. Why not?
- Stephanie Yeah sorry, the company background is the easiest part so I saved it for last. I did look into the company's website and found some interesting facts though. I've written a note here. Beginning with a small coffee store in Seattle in 1971, Starbucks pioneered the introduction of the Italian coffeehouse tradition to American coffee lovers and became the world's largest coffee chain with more than 24,000 stores in 70 nations as of 2017.
- Xavier Good. But remember you have to briefly mention their global expansion process as well. Maybe try to look at other websites rather than just their homepage.
- Stephanie Actually, you can find that information on their homepage pretty easily where they talk about their history and development. For example, Starbucks opened their first retail store abroad in Tokyo in 1996, before moving to China two years later and gained enormous popularity in both countries. With continuous victories in Asian markets, Starbucks decided to then enter Australia's coffee industry, whose value was worth \$3 billion at the time.
- Xavier Ok nice. Now, for the failure analysis, you highlighted two reasons: the

lack of effective globalization strategies and culture understanding.
Which one is more crucial?

Stephanie Regarding international tactics, the American coffee giant expanded too rapidly and tried to impose the brand on customers. Instead of letting Australian coffee-lovers discover the "Starbucks story" which succeeded in the U.S with one single store, followed by gradual openings of the second and the third, Starbucks brought about an uncomfortable customer experience by setting up multiple outlets on every street corner. But the main contributor would be Starbucks's underestimation of the differences between the Australian market and others.

Xavier Ok so what did you find out about those differences?

Stephanie Well, being unaware of Australians' coffee preferences, Starbucks mimicked what worked in the U.S, which was weak coffee with sweet flavoured syrups. But Australians prefer real, strong and bitter espresso coffee.

Xavier Agreed. I tried Starbucks once and I hated it.

Stephanie I also outlined some recommendations if Starbucks wished to re-enter this sophisticated market. First, the pace of expansion must also be toned down to create scarcity and demand and let the customers explore Starbucks themselves. Also, Starbucks must concentrate more on what is appealing to Australians.

Xavier Okay so what exactly did you find out about the Australian coffee culture?

Stephanie Australia already established a rich and sophisticated coffee culture with the ultimate love for a true dark roasted cup of coffee with less milk and condensed syrup. In addition, coffee, for Australians, is as much about the relationship as it is about a product. Once they like your coffee, they'll become a loyal customer and are willing to travel a fair distance on a daily basis for a good cup of coffee.

...

Stephanie Oh, and there's one more part I'm not sure if I should include...

Xavier Oh, what's that?

Stephanie I also did some research about Starbucks' local competitors to understand how they successfully operate in Australia.

Xavier That's great. Readers can understand more about Starbucks' mistakes. So

- what did you find?
- Stephanie The leading coffee-chain at the moment is Gloria Jean's, which dominates the high-street sector of the coffee retailing market with about 500 stores. Peter Irvine, one of Gloria Jean's co-founders noted that: "US retailers often arrive in Australia thinking the size of their overseas chains and the strength of their brands in other markets will make it easy for them to crack the local market. Their focus is on global domination rather than the needs of the local consumers. That's why they fail"
- Xavier Hm. I know Peter personally actually. He is a very talented CEO. It seems like he understands Starbucks' situation quite well.
- Stephanie Yeah. He also pointed out one of Starbucks' crucial mistakes - ,that was all of the 200 stores are company-owned instead of franchises, which is an expensive model and lead to Starbucks' average price for a cup of coffee being the highest among all examined brands.
- Xavier Yes, and it is just a bucket of milk. How about other competitors?
- Stephanie Other significant competitors include The Coffee Club and Hudson's. All offer a similar in-store experience to Starbucks, with The Coffee Club from 2007 onwards refurbishing many of its stores to imitate the Starbucks' experience from the high-quality service and ambiance, as well as providing premium coffee to justify the high price. Meanwhile, Hudson's takes over the convenience end and has the lowest average price for a cup of coffee at \$3.10. Although it helps them to gradually grow, they won't become a major competitor as price is not the most essential factor for most Australian coffee lovers, who will go out of their way to purchase a good cup of coffee.
- Xavier Okay interesting. So did you find out anything else?
- Stephanie Oh, and there is the interesting case of McCafe which is also from the U.S. Surprisingly, it managed to survive here thanks to a sustainable business model with a full range of breakfast, lunch and dinner items that can accompany a McCafé latte. McCafé is widely recognized as the fastest growing café brand in Australia and New Zealand, proving it is actually not impossible for foreign coffee brands to succeed in Australia!
- Xavier You are, without a doubt, on the right track. I look forward to reading your final draft. Be careful of the word limit though.
- Stephanie Thanks professor!

SECTION 4

Good morning, my name is Robert Dawson, it is nice to see you all. My lecture today is about the mechanics of second language acquisition. And I hope such knowledge will be beneficial to you in your future teaching career.

As you may know, every language has its own set of rules for speaking and writing the language properly, and individuals trying to learn a new language often blur the lines between which set of rules to use. Second language learners also face a certain degree of fear or anxiety about tackling a new language, which can in turn affects how easily or how well they are able to acquire the language. Ann Oliveri, a teacher with more than 30 years of experience teaching English as a second language (ESL), describes second language acquisition as a learning continuum, because the person learning a new language “progresses from no knowledge of the new language to a level of competency closely resembling that of a native speaker.”

Advocates of second language acquisition theories, including Oliveri and Judie Haynes, another ESL teacher with 28 years of experience, identify five distinct stages of second language acquisition as originally theorised by linguist Stephen Krashen.

The first of these stages is the silent or receptive stage. This stage may last from several hours to several months, depending on the individual learner. During this time, new language learners typically spend time learning vocabulary and practice pronouncing new words. While they may engage in self-talk, they don't normally speak the language with any fluency or real understanding. This stage is controversial among some language educators. Ana Lomba disagrees that second language learners are totally silent while they are in this first learning stage. Instead, Lomba states that “speech is fundamental in language acquisition” and learners excel in language acquisition when they apply what they learn as they learn it.

The second stage is called early production. This stage may last about six months, during which language learners typically acquire an understanding of up to 1,000 words. They may also learn to speak some words and begin forming short phrases, even though they may not be grammatically correct.

Let's move on to the next stage - speech emergence. By this stage, learners have typically acquired a vocabulary of up to 3,000 words, and can communicate by putting the words in short phrases, sentences, and questions. Again, they may not be grammatically correct, but this is an important stage during which learners gain greater comprehension and begin reading and writing in their second language.

The fourth stage is called intermediate fluency, and may last for a year or more after speech emergence, learners typically have a vocabulary of as many as 6,000 words. They usually acquire the ability to communicate in writing and speech using more complex sentences. This crucial stage is also when learners begin actually thinking in their second language, which helps them gain more proficiency in speaking it.

The final stage is called continued language development or advanced fluency. It takes most learners at least two years to reach this stage, and then up to 10 years to achieve full mastery of the second language in all its complexities and nuances. Second language learners need ongoing opportunities to engage in discussions and express themselves in their new language, in order to maintain fluency in it.

The key to learning a new language and developing proficiency in speaking and writing that language is consistency and practice. A student must converse with others in the new language on a regular basis in order to improve their fluency and confidence. In addition, Haynes says it's important for students to continue to work with a classroom teacher on specific content related to the new language such as history, social studies and writing.

Đáp án

SECTION 1	SECTION 3
1. Business Administration	21. A
2. 15 Aedirn Avenue	22. C
3. game translator	23. C
4. French	24. B
5. bartender	25. C
6. Wednesdays and Fridays	26. H
7. beginners	27. A
8. wearing uniform(s)	28. F
9. voice actress	29. C
10. British accent	30. D
SECTION 2	SECTION 4
11. horror stories	31. anxiety
12. theme park	32. competency
13. children under 13	33. self-talk
14. Monday	34. silent
15. G	35. short phrases
16. A	36. comprehension
17. C	37. complex sentences
18. B	38. discussions
19. H	39. consistency
20. E	40. social studies

Giải thích đáp án

SECTION 1

Số thứ tự	Đáp án	Giải thích
1	Business Administration	<p>"I'm a junior student in the Business Administration faculty."</p> <p>→ Denise đang là sinh viên khoa Quản Trị Kinh Doanh (Business Administration).</p>
2	15 Aedirn Avenue	<p>"I live at 15 Aedirn Avenue. That's A-E-D-I-R-N."</p>
3	game translator	<p>"I'm working as a game translator for a company called Ubisoft"</p> <p>→ Sau khi nói về công việc đầu tiên của mình (private tutor), Denise nói thêm rằng mình hiện đang là một phiên dịch viên về game (game translator).</p>
4	French	<p>"So....you can speak French then?"</p> <p>"Yes, I got a C1 certificate a couple of months ago."</p> <p>"Do you speak any other language?"</p> <p>"I can speak Polish, too. Actually it's my mother-tongue."</p> <p>→ Khi được hỏi "Em nói được tiếng Pháp hả?", Denise xác nhận và nói thêm rằng bạn ấy vừa có chứng chỉ C1 trước đó vài tháng.</p> <p>Bên cạnh tiếng Pháp thì Denise còn thành thạo tiếng Ba Lan. Chi tiết này được đề cập tới ở sau trong đoạn ghi âm, trong khi từ "Polish" lại đứng trước đáp án cần điền (French) trong câu hỏi. Thí sinh cần cẩn thận với mèo đảo thứ tự thông tin này.</p>
5	bartender	<p>"The first one is at a bar called Lilac & Gooseberries. They're looking for a bartender .."</p> <p>→ Vị trí tuyển dụng đầu tiên là một người pha chế (bartender) tại một quán bar.</p>
6	Wednesdays and Fridays	<p>"They need to hire someone for the night shift...it's from 8pm to 2am on Wednesdays and Fridays"</p> <p>→ Ngày làm việc với vị trí bartender là Thứ Tư và Thứ Sáu (Wednesdays and Fridays). Ở đây Wednesdays và Fridays có dạng số nhiều, vì nó không chỉ một ngày Thứ Tư hay Thứ Sáu cụ thể, mà là Thứ Tư và Thứ Sáu hàng</p>

		tuần.
7	beginners	<p>"It doesn't say anything about teaching children. It just says you will be in charge of a class for beginners"</p> <p>➔ Với vị trí giáo viên dạy violin (violin teacher), ứng viên sẽ phải phụ trách lớp dành cho người mới bắt đầu (beginners)</p>
8	wearing uniform(s)	<p>"Er..No, thank you. I can't stand wearing uniforms"</p> <p>➔ Denise không muốn đi dạy violin, vì bạn ấy không chịu nổi việc phải mặc đồng phục (wearing uniforms). Từ hate trong câu hỏi gần nghĩa với cụm can't stand trong đoạn ghi âm.</p>
9	voice actress	<p>"It is a position for a...err...voice actress for a game developer called CD Projekt Red"</p> <p>➔ Vị trí đang tuyển người cuối cùng là một diễn viên (nữ) lồng tiếng (voice actress) cho một nhà phát triển game.</p>
10	British accent	<p>"And it says here that "candidates who can speak with a British accent will be given preference."</p> <p>➔ Ở vị trí này, những ứng viên có thể nói giọng Anh-Anh (British accent) sẽ được ưu tiên. (Cụm a major bonus trong câu hỏi mang nghĩa "một ưu điểm lớn".)</p>

SECTION 2

Stt	Đáp án	Giải thích
11	horror stories	<p>..This house has taken inspiration from several different horror stories from all over the world."</p> <p>➔ Căn nhà Winchester lấy cảm hứng từ những câu chuyện rùng rợn (horror stories) trên toàn thế giới.</p>
12	theme park	<p>"It's located right here in the centre of the most popular theme park in town"</p> <p>➔ Căn nhà nằm ở trung tâm một công viên giải trí (theme park) trong thị trấn.</p> <p>Do yêu cầu của đề là "Write NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS for each answer", thí sinh phải bỏ tính từ popular để ưu tiên cho 2 keywords quan trọng hơn là theme park.</p>

13	children under 13	<p>"Due to the content inside the house, children under 13 must remain outside"</p> <p>➔ Do tính chất rùng rợn của căn nhà, trẻ em dưới 13 tuổi (children under 13) không được phép vào. Chi tiết not allowed to enter the house trong phần câu hỏi có nghĩa tương đương với must remain outside trong đoạn ghi âm.</p>
14	Monday	<p>..the house is opened every day of the week, except on Monday when it's closed for maintenance."</p> <p>➔ Căn nhà mở cửa tất cả các ngày trong tuần, trừ Thứ Hai khi nó đóng cửa vì lí do bảo trì.</p>
15	G	<p>..This room is a replica of the creepy looking hospital, where you will hear the voices of the dead souls."</p> <p>➔ Ở căn phòng "The asylum", khách tham quan có thể nghe được giọng nói của những linh hồn đã khuất. Chi tiết này tương ứng với đáp án G - It features special sound effects. (Có hiệu ứng âm thanh đặc biệt).</p> <p>Đáp án D - It depicts an abandoned hospital in England có chi tiết "hospital" nhưng không thỏa mãn vì "The asylum" lấy bối cảnh một bệnh viện bỏ hoang ở Hàn Quốc, không phải ở Anh.</p>
16	A	<p>"It reflects the story about a horrific ritual that was recorded in Egyptian history. You know, things like summoning the dead or sacrificing people for the sake of Gods"</p> <p>➔ Chủ đề của phòng "The tomb" là một nghi thức kinh hoàng trong lịch sử Ai Cập, điển hình trong đó có việc triệu hồi người đã mất (summoning the dead). Điều này tương đương với đáp án A - It illustrates a religious tradition which involves resurrecting the deceased. Cụm resurrecting the deceased có nghĩa phục sinh người chết, tương tự summoning the dead.</p>
17	C	<p>"This room took inspiration from the diary of a doctor investigating the famous mass murderer.."</p> <p>➔ Phòng "The operation room" lấy cảm hứng từ cuốn nhật ký của một bác sĩ trong quá trình anh điều tra về một kẻ sát nhân hàng loạt khét tiếng. Thông tin này khớp với đáp án C - It tells a story about an investigator in pursuit of a notorious criminal.</p>

18	B	<p>“..In this room, you'll experience the creepy details of a Chinese horror story”</p> <p>➔ Khách tham quan phòng “The altar room” sẽ được trải nghiệm những tình tiết ghê rợn trong một câu chuyện kinh dị ở Trung Quốc. Điều này tương đương với đáp án B - It is inspired by a horror story told by people in China.</p>
19	H	<p>“It's the story of the famous English weapons trader from the 18th century and the spirits of those who died from his guns that eventually returned to haunt him”</p> <p>➔ Căn phòng “The warehouse” kể lại câu chuyện về một người buôn bán vũ khí. Nhân vật này sau đó bị ám ảnh bởi linh hồn của những người đã tử nạn dưới họng súng của hắn. Chi tiết này giống với đáp án H - It is about a murderer who later on had to confront the spirits of his victims.</p> <p>Cụm weapon trader trong đoạn ghi âm được thay thế bằng từ murderer (kẻ sát nhân) trong đáp án, và kẻ sát nhân đó phải “confront the spirits of his victims” (đối mặt với linh hồn các nạn nhân của hắn ta).</p>
20	E	<p>“you'll be confronted by the spirit of a young girl who died painfully in her own home and returned to haunt those trespassing her house. Many people say that this story originated in Thailand, but actually, it's a very popular Japanese urban legend.”</p> <p>➔ Nhiều người nghĩ rằng câu chuyện đằng sau căn phòng “The hall” bắt nguồn từ Thái Lan, trong khi thực ra nó là một truyền thuyết rất nổi tiếng ở Nhật Bản. Thông tin này tương ứng với đáp án E - Its origin remains unknown to a lot of people. (Nhiều người vẫn chưa biết nguồn gốc thực sự của căn phòng)</p> <p>Đáp án F - Its background is the house of a young girl who was brutally killed by gun có khá nhiều chi tiết trùng khớp với thông tin trong đoạn ghi âm, nhưng đáp án này không đúng với câu này vì đoạn killed by gun (bị bắn chết) không được đề cập tới.</p>

SECTION 3

Số thứ tự	Đáp án	Giải thích
21	A	“Luckily though, since Walmart is a big company,

		<p>there were ample academic sources about this incident so it wasn't an issue"</p> <p>➔ Walmart là một công ty lớn nên có rất nhiều tài liệu học thuật về nó. Stephanie không chọn nghiên cứu về hệ thống bán lẻ này không phải là vì thiếu nguồn tài liệu (There were not enough academic sources) như được nhắc tới ở đáp án A.</p> <p>Sau đó, Stephanie còn nói thêm rằng bạn ấy không muốn chọn chủ đề trùng với những sinh viên khác (I saw many of my classmates working on the same project and I was bit afraid), và bạn ấy cũng đã có sẵn kiến thức nền về Starbucks (I decided to write about the story of Starbucks which I also had a lot of background knowledge and understanding of in advance). Do đó chúng ta có thể loại trừ được hai đáp án B và C.</p>
22	C	<p>"Beginning with a small coffee store in Seattle in 1971, Starbucks pioneered the introduction of the Italian coffeehouse tradition to American coffee lovers and became the world's largest coffee chain with more than 24,000 stores in 70 nations as of 2017."</p> <p>➔ Starbucks khởi đầu là một cửa hàng cà phê nhỏ, và nó là hãng tiên phong trong việc phục vụ cà phê phong cách Ý cho người Mỹ. Vì vậy, chúng ta có thể loại trừ hai đáp án A (It started as a small business) và B (Starbucks was the first one to serve Italian-style coffee to Americans.)</p> <p>Đáp án C - Starbucks was the second biggest coffee house in the U.S up to 2017 (Starbucks là hãng cà phê lớn thứ 2 nước Mỹ tính tới 2017) - không phải đặc điểm đúng với Starbucks vì theo như đoạn ghi âm, hãng này đã trở thành chuỗi cà phê lớn nhất thế giới tính tới năm 2017.</p>
23	C	<p>"Starbucks opened their first retail store abroad in Tokyo in 1996, before moving to China two years later"</p> <p>➔ Starbucks khai trương cửa hàng bán lẻ đầu tiên ở Tokyo vào năm 1996, hai năm trước khi chuyển sang thị trường Trung Quốc.</p>
24	B	<p>"But the main contributor would be Starbucks's underestimation of the differences between the</p>

		<p>Australian market and others"</p> <p>➔ Nhân tố chính gây ra thất bại của Starbucks tại Australia chính là việc họ đã đánh giá thấp sự khác nhau giữa thị trường này với những thị trường khác. Điều này tương đương với đáp án B - They failed to adapt to locals' preferences. (Họ không thích nghi được với thị hiếu của người tiêu dùng địa phương).</p> <p>Cả hai đáp án A - They opened too many coffee stores at once (họ mở quá nhiều cửa hàng cùng lúc) và C - They failed to deliver the "Starbuck story" (họ không truyền tải được "câu chuyện về Starbucks") đều được đề cập tới trong đoạn ghi âm, nhưng chúng không phải nhân tố chính.</p>
25	C	<p>"In addition, coffee, for Australians, is as much about the relationship as it is about a product"</p> <p>➔ Đối với người Australia, cà phê không chỉ là một sản phẩm, mà còn là một mối quan hệ. Chi tiết này tương đương với đáp án C - Australians prefer having a close connection with their favorite coffee shop (Người Australia thích có một mối quan hệ gần gũi với cửa hàng cà phê yêu thích của họ.)</p> <p>Chúng ta có thể loại trừ đáp án A vì theo đoạn ghi âm, người Úc không thích "sweeter coffee with flavored syrup" (Australia already established a rich and sophisticated coffee culture with the ultimate love for a true dark roasted cup of coffee with less milk and condensed syrup).</p>
26	H	<p>"Peter Irvine, one of Gloria Jean's co-founders noted that..."</p> <p>He also pointed out one of Starbucks' crucial mistakes.."</p> <p>➔ Một trong những nhà đồng sáng lập Gloria Jean đã chỉ ra một sai lầm then chốt của Starbucks. Điều này tương ứng với đáp án H - Has their leader analyzing another coffee chain's motive. (Một trong những người lãnh đạo của hãng đã phân tích về động cơ của một hãng khác).</p> <p>Đáp án B - used to be the leading coffee brand in Australia (đã từng là hãng cà phê hàng đầu ở Australia) không thỏa mãn vì theo Stephanie, Gloria Jean vẫn đang là hãng hàng đầu (The leading coffee-chain at the moment is Gloria Jean's).</p>

27	A	<p>“..all of the 200 stores are company-owned instead of franchises, which is an expensive model and lead to Starbucks’ average price for a cup of coffee being the highest..”</p> <p>➔ Starbucks đã thực hiện một mô hình đắt đỏ và không hiệu quả. Điều này tương ứng đáp án A - Has an ineffective and costly way of conducting business.</p>
28	F	<p>“All offer a similar in-store experience to Starbucks, with The Coffee Club from 2007 onwards refurbishing many of its stores to imitate the Starbucks’ experience...”</p> <p>➔ The Coffee Club đã bắt chước Starbucks và mang tới trải nghiệm tương tự Starbucks ở nhiều khía cạnh. Chi tiết này khớp với đáp án F - Copy another successful business model. (sao chép một mô hình kinh doanh đã thành công)</p>
29	C	<p>“Although it helps them to gradually grow, they won’t become a major competitor as price is not the most essential factor for most Australian coffee lovers..”</p> <p>➔ Mặc dù chiến lược hạ giá giúp Hudson’s phát triển ổn định, họ không trở thành một hãng cạnh tranh lớn vì giá cả không phải nhân tố quan trọng nhất với những tín đồ cà phê ở Australia. Thông tin này tương ứng với đáp án C - Has a competitive advantage that Australian customers do not value. (Sở hữu một lợi thế cạnh tranh không có nhiều ý nghĩa với người Australia)</p>
30	D	<p>“..a sustainable business model with a full range of breakfast, lunch and dinner items that can accompany a McCafé latte”</p> <p>➔ Bên cạnh cà phê, McCafe còn phục vụ đầy đủ bữa sáng, bữa trưa và bữa tối. Đặc điểm này khớp với đáp án D - Offer a variety of products besides coffee.</p>

SECTION 4

Số thứ tự	Đáp án	Giải thích
31	anxiety	<p>"Second language learners also face a certain degree of fear or anxiety about tackling a new language"</p> <p>➔ Người học ngoại ngữ có thể đối mặt với sự sợ hãi hay lo lắng (anxiety) ở một mức độ nhất định. Từ face trong đoạn ghi âm gần nghĩa với từ encounter trong phần câu hỏi, trong khi từ degree được sử dụng để thay thế cho từ level.</p>
32	competency	<p>"the person learning a new language progresses from no knowledge of the new language to a level of competency closely resembling that of a native speaker."</p> <p>➔ Người học ngoại ngữ tiến bộ từ chỗ không có kiến thức nào tới trình độ (competency) tương đương người bản ngữ. Cụm closely resembling có nghĩa tương tự như be the same as.</p>
33	self-talk	<p>"While they may engage in self-talk, they don't normally speak the language with any fluency or real understanding"</p> <p>➔ Ở trình độ đầu tiên (Silent/Receptive), người học thường không nói được một cách trôi chảy, mặc dù họ có thể tự nói chuyện với bản thân (engage in self-talk). Từ engage trong đoạn ghi âm đồng nghĩa với cụm participate in trong câu hỏi.</p>
34	silent	<p>"Ana Lomba disagrees that second language learners are totally silent while they are in this first learning stage"</p> <p>➔ Ana Lomba không đồng ý rằng người học ngoại ngữ hoàn toàn im lặng (silent) trong giai đoạn đầu tiên này. Chi tiết "Ana Lomba disagrees that" trong đoạn ghi âm tương đương với "There is a disagreement as regards the fact that".</p>
35	short phrases	<p>"They may also learn to speak some words and begin forming short phrases, even though they may not be grammatically correct"</p> <p>➔ Ở giai đoạn thứ 2 (Early production), người học có thể tạo một số cụm từ ngắn (short phrases) mặc dù không đúng ngữ pháp. Cụm danh từ grammatical inaccuracy trong đoạn ghi âm mang nghĩa "sự không</p>

		chính xác về ngữ pháp”.
36	comprehension	<p>“..during which learners gain greater comprehension and begin reading and writing in their second language”</p> <p>➔ Ở giai đoạn 3 (Speech emergence), người học dần trau dồi được khả năng linh hội (comprehension) ngôn ngữ thứ hai, có thể dùng ngôn ngữ này để đọc và viết. Từ foster trong câu hỏi được thay thế bằng cụm gain greater trong đoạn ghi âm, với nghĩa “trau dồi, cải thiện thứ gì đó”</p>
37	complex sentences	<p>“They usually acquire the ability to communicate in writing and speech using more complex sentences.”</p> <p>➔ Ở giai đoạn 4 (Intermediate fluency), người học đã có thể sử dụng câu phức (complex sentences) để giao tiếp. Cụm acquire the ability to trong đoạn ghi âm gần nghĩa với cụm are able to trong phần câu hỏi.</p>
38	discussions	<p>“Second language learners need ongoing opportunities to engage in discussions and express themselves in their new language, in order to maintain fluency in it”</p> <p>➔ Trong giai đoạn 5 (Continued language development/ advanced fluency), người học ngoại ngữ cần tham gia vào những cuộc thảo luận (discussions) để có thể duy trì và cải thiện độ trôi chảy. Cụm get involved in trong phần câu hỏi đồng nghĩa với cụm engage in.</p>
39	consistency	<p>“The key to learning a new language and developing proficiency in speaking and writing that language is consistency and practice”</p> <p>➔ Yếu tố then chốt trong việc học ngoại ngữ và cải thiện khả năng viết cũng như nói bằng ngoại ngữ đó là sự ổn định (consistency) trong luyện tập. Ở đây, cụm the most decisive factor trong câu hỏi được paraphrase thành the key, communicative skills được nêu cụ thể ra thành speaking and writing, và từ association mang nghĩa mối liên kết giữa cái gì và cái gì.</p>
40	social studies	“it's important for students to continue to work with a classroom teacher on specific content related to the new language such as history, social studies and writing”

		<p>➔ Học sinh nên luyện tập ngôn ngữ ở nhiều lĩnh vực như lịch sử, khoa học xã hội (social studies) và viết. Chi tiết Learners are encouraged to trong câu hỏi tương đương với it's important for students to trong đoạn ghi âm.</p>
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Reading

Đáp án

PASSAGE 1	PASSAGE 2	PASSAGE 3
1. vii	14. A	27. B
2. x	15. C	28. D
3. v	16. B	29. F
4. vi	17. B	30. E
5. viii	18. bottom half	31. A
6. ix	19. gastrointestinal parasites	32. C
7. iv	20. parasitic infestations	33. No
8. TRUE	21. ecosystems	34. Yes
9. FALSE	22. E	35. Not Given
10. NOT GIVEN	23. A	36. Yes
11. FALSE	24. F	37. equator
12. TRUE	25. D	38. wedding
13. NOT GIVEN	26. C	39. correlation
		40. rural

Giải thích đáp án

STT	Vị trí	Giải thích
1	"The Sahara is one of the harshest environments on Earth, covering 3.6 million square miles (9.4 million square kilometers), nearly a third of the African continent, about the size of the United States" "The Sahara is bordered by the Atlantic Ocean on the west, the Red Sea on the east, the Mediterranean Sea on the north and the Sahel Savannah on the south. The enormous desert spans 11 countries"	Đoạn A nói về kích thước (how large) và vị trí địa lý (where) của Sahara ➔ Đáp án là vii
2	"The Sahara desert has a variety of terrains, but is most famous for the sand dune fields..." "Other topographical features include mountains, plateaus, sand-and gravel-covered plains, salt flats, basins and depressions"	Đoạn B nói về những loại địa hình (geographical characteristics, terrains, topographical features) của Sahara ➔ Đáp án là viii
3	"yet the Sahara contains two permanent rivers (the Nile and the Niger), at least 20 seasonal lakes and huge aquifers, which are the primary sources of water in the more than 90 major desert oases" "discovered that the "fossil" (nonrenewable) aquifers were still being fed via rain and runoff."	Đoạn C có nói về hiềm nước ở Sahara, nhưng việc thiếu nước này không phải là vấn đề, và đoạn này không nói về giải pháp nên không chọn đáp án iii mà chỉ là có sông hồ và nước ngầm nên không sợ thiếu nước ➔ Đáp án là viii
4	"several plants and animals call the region home"	Đoạn D này nói rất nhiều về thảm động vật thực vật (Fauna and Flora) ➔ Đáp án là vi

5	"The northeastern winds..." "Precipitation in the Sahara ranges from zero to about 3 inches of rain per year" "Occasionally, snow falls at higher elevations"	Đoạn E liệt kê các kiểu khí hậu đa dạng của Sahara nên chọn viii chứ không nói về ảnh hưởng tiêu cực của nó lên đời sống người dân nên không chọn câu ii ➔ Đáp án là viii
6	"When the Earth's axis tilted the Northern Hemisphere just a single degree closer to the sun (about 24.5 degrees instead of today's 23.5 degrees), it received more sunlight"	Đoạn F nói về những ảnh hưởng lên Sahara khi mà hành tinh nghiêng gần hơn về mặt trời ➔ Đáp án là ix
7	"human-caused climate change in conjunction with natural climate cycles"	Đoạn G nói về những tác động do con người gây ra, những can thiệp vào tự nhiên ➔ Đáp án là iv
8	The Sahara is the largest hot desert in the world	Sahara là sa mạc nóng lớn nhất thế giới nghĩa là không có sa mạc nóng nào lớn hơn nó ➔ Đáp án là TRUE
9	Water is scarce across the entire region, yet the Sahara contains two permanent rivers (the Nile and the Niger), at least 20 seasonal lakes	Hồ ở Sahara không phải quanh năm mà chỉ có theo mùa ➔ Đáp án là FALSE
10	several species of spiders, scorpions and other small arthropods	Bài chỉ đề cập đến những loài bò cạp, nhện và những loài động vật nhỏ chứ không so sánh nó với ở nơi khác ➔ Đáp án là NOT GIVEN
11	Camels were domesticated about 3,000 years ago on the Southeast Arabian Peninsula, to be used for various purposes, one of which is transportation in the desert	Người Ả rập sử dụng lạc đà từ rất lâu rồi chứ không phải chỉ mới đây ➔ Đáp án là FALSE
12	These winds can reach exceptional speeds and cause severe dust storms that can drop local visibility to zero.	Bão cát ở Sahara có thể khiến tầm nhìn của người gần đó giảm xuống bằng 0 nghĩa là khó có thể thấy gì khi đứng gần đó

		➔ Đáp án là TRUE
13	When the Earth's axis tilted the Northern Hemisphere just a single degree closer to the sun (about 24.5 degrees instead of today's 23.5 degrees), it received more sunlight	Bài đề cập Trái đất hiện đang nghiên về trái đất một vài độ so với trước đây, nhưng trong tương lai không đề cập tới việc nó có nghiêng thêm nữa hay không ➔ Đáp án là NOT GIVEN
14	"The place where we are living is really threatened with deforestation," says Peckre. "So it's a bit of a fight every day just to be able to do research here."	Peckre nói rằng việc làm nghiên cứu gặp khó khăn vì môi trường sống của các loài động vật bị đe dọa bởi chặt phá rừng, tức là hành vi của con người ➔ Đáp án là A
15	Derek Hennen, an entomologist studying millipedes at Virginia Tech, said the vigorous rubbing the lemurs use is a smart tactic. "Millipedes will secrete more toxins when continually disturbed," says Hennen.	Derek Henne nói rằng con rết chỉ tiết ra (secrete) độc tố (toxins) khi bị quấy rối liên tục (continually disturbed) ➔ Đáp án là C
16	"Some use plants, some use ants, and some use millipedes," says Michael Huffman of the Primate Research Institute of Kyoto University.	Michael Huffman nói rằng nhiều người sử dụng thực vật, một số người khác sử dụng kiến còn một số người lại dùng rết để chế thuốc. ➔ Đáp án là B
17	"...says Huffman. However, he says every animal on the planet is prone to illness and parasites. So it makes sense that each species would find ways to "address the discomfort and return to their 'normal' state,..."	Huffman nói rằng động vật sẽ luôn tự tìm cách chữa bệnh cho bản thân. Câu hỏi paraphrase "address the discomfort and return to their 'normal' state,..." thành "find certain ways to cure themselves from health conditions" ➔ Đáp án là B

18	<p>"By the time she was finished, the lemur's bottom half was visibly soaked with a frothy mix of saliva and the arthropod's electric orange secretions"</p>	<p>Câu hỏi: sau khi Lemurs chà millipedes lên người, thì bộ phận nào bị ướt sũng. "visibly soaked" trong bài được paraphrase thành "clearly seen soaking wet"</p> <p>➔ Đáp án là bottom half</p>
19	<p>"first you have to understand that this species harbors a greater variety of gastrointestinal parasites than any other lemur species"</p>	<p>Câu hỏi: loài red-front lemurs dễ bị cái gì tấn công hơn so với họ hàng lemur khác? "a greater variety of" đã được paraphrase thành "various kinds of"</p> <p>➔ Đáp án là gastrointestinal parasites</p>
20	<p>"Because millipedes are not thought to be a valuable food source for red-fronted lemurs"... "the scientists think a few doses of millipedes could help prevent future parasitic infestations"</p>	<p>Câu hỏi: mặc dù millipede không giàu dinh dưỡng, nhưng lemur vẫn ăn để ngăn ngừa cái gì? "future" đã được paraphrase thành "later in their life"</p> <p>➔ Đáp án là parasitic infestations</p>
21	<p>"Peckre says the many remaining mysteries surrounding lemurs should spur greater efforts to conserve the ecosystems they inhabit"</p>	<p>Câu hỏi: hiện nay có những bí ẩn còn chờ được giải quyết, con người nên bảo vệ cái gì? "should spur greater efforts to conserve" đã được paraphrase thành "need to protect" và "remaining mysteries surrounding lemurs" thành "there are still many unknown things"</p> <p>➔ Đáp án là ecosystems</p>
22	<p>"Louise Peckre watched as a female red-fronted lemur in Madagascar's Kirindy Forest picked up a giant millipede. The creature began alternating between chewing on the noxious critter and massaging it into the fur around her tail and sex organs"..."As Peckre watched, the lemur then found two more millipedes and went through the routine all over again"</p>	<p>Một trong những con lemur mà Peckre quan sát đã sử dụng 3 con millipede để chà sát vào cơ thể nó</p> <p>➔ Đáp án là E</p>

23	But in a paper published this week in the journal Primates, she and her coauthors make a compelling case that the red-fronted lemurs may be using the millipede secretions to self-medicate against intestinal parasites.	Trong bài báo Primates, tác giả nói lemur dùng những chất mà millipede tiết ra để chữa trị ký sinh trong ruột. "self-medicate" trong bài được paraphrase thành "treat themselves" ➔ Đáp án là A
24	"benzoquinone is probably used by the millipedes to avoid getting eaten"	Loài lemur sử dụng benzoquinone để chống lại kẻ thù. "to avoid getting eaten" được paraphrase thành "used as a self-defensive weapon to protect themselves from predators" ➔ Đáp án là F
25	"A similar behavior has been seen in birds that rub formic-acid-secreting ants on their feathers, possibly as a way to make the ants edible"	Một số loại chim chà millipede vào lông của mình để giảm bớt lượng độc tố để dễ ăn hơn. "make the ants edible" được paraphrase lại thành "neutralize the toxic content" ➔ Đáp án là D
26	red-fronted lemurs experience a surge in parasites at the beginning of the rainy season, which is precisely the time of year millipedes tend to emerge from the ground	Vào mùa mưa, lemur mắc phải ký sinh trùng nhiều hơn khi đây cũng là mùa mà có nhiều millipedes xuất hiện trên mặt đất. "experience a surge in parasites" được paraphrase thành "heavily suffer parasites" và "emerge from the ground" được paraphrase thành "appear on the forest floor" ➔ Đáp án là C
27	Organisms have evolved strategies to reproduce at the time of year that will maximize their lifetime reproductive success.	Một phản ứng khôn ngoan của những loại sinh vật để tăng sự thanh công trong sinh sản bằng cách sinh sản vào những thời điểm có lợi trong năm. "maximize their lifetime reproductive success" được paraphrase thành "increase their success in breeding" ➔ Đáp án là B

28	But wedding season does not drive birth seasonality everywhere, and there is only a small correlation between weddings and births 9 to 15 months later in most locations. Thus, nuptial beds are not the full story.	Phủ định vai trò của một sự kiện truyền thống trong việc xác định mùa sinh sản của một vùng. Wedding chính là "traditional events" trong câu 28 này ➔ Đáp án là D
29	"deer use the shortening days of autumn as a signal for timing reproduction. Females get pregnant in the fall and carry their pregnancy through winter. The goal is to give birth at a time when plenty of resources are available for newborns – being born in springtime is evolutionarily beneficial"	Một chiến lược mang thai có lợi cho con non. Đó là chiến lược mang thai vào mùa đông và sinh con vào mùa xuân để con non có nhiều nguồn thức ăn ➔ Đáp án là F
30	Rural populations tend to have a more dramatic seasonal birth pulse than urban populations, probably because country dwellers may be more subject to environmental conditions, including changes in temperature and day length	Sự khác nhau về hiệu ứng sinh sản theo mùa ở trong và ngoài thành phố, tức là ở nông thôn và thành thị ➔ Đáp án là E
31	What's going on? Is the crisp autumn air, or the joy (or anxiety) of the holiday season, triggering more unprotected sexual intercourse?	Một câu hỏi liệu cảm xúc có làm tăng tỷ lệ sinh sản hay không. "joy" và "anxiety" chính là emotion ➔ Đáp án là A
32	The annual timing of each state's peak in number of births correlates with its latitude. More northern regions see a birth peak in June or July while more southern areas have more births in October or November	Sự khác nhau về mùa sinh sản dựa trên vị trí địa lý khác nhau ➔ Đáp án là C
33	Organisms have evolved strategies to reproduce at the time of year that will maximize their lifetime reproductive success. Humans are no exception and maintain this evolutionary outcome: birth	Ngoài trừ loài người, hầu hết các động vật không biết lựa chọn thời điểm sinh sản. Trong bài: các loài động vật đã phát triển chiến lược sinh sản này, và loài người cũng không là ngoại lệ, chứng tỏ loài

	seasonality.	người không phải là duy nhất ➔ Đáp án là NO
34	deer use the shortening days of autumn as a signal for timing reproduction	Một số loài động vật sinh sản dựa trên việc độ dài của ngày ngắn lại, đặc biệt trong mùa thu. Trong bài: nai sử dụng những ngày mua thu bị rút ngắn như là dấu hiệu cho thời điểm sinh sản ➔ Đáp án là YES
35	In addition to the length of day, researchers have shown that social status and changes in the standard of living also affect birth seasonality	Thay đổi trong địa vị xã hội và mức sống có mức ảnh hưởng ngang nhau trong việc xác định mùa sinh sản. Trong bài: hai yếu tố này có ảnh hưởng nhưng không biết mức độ cái nào hơn cái nào ➔ Đáp án là NOT GIVEN
36	The root of this change is likely tied to industrialization and its downstream societal effects, including indoor work, fewer seasonal jobs, access to family planning, and modern housing and artificial light that obscures the natural day length that could influence fertility	Khả năng sinh sản của con người bị ảnh hưởng tiêu cực do lối sống hiện đại và các phát minh công nghệ gần đây. Lối sống hiện đại ở đây chính là "family planning" còn phát minh hiện đại chính là "modern house and artificial light" ➔ Đáp án là YES
37	Earth's environment is seasonal. Above or below the equator, the year is structured by the winter, spring, summer and fall. In equatorial regions, the wet and dry seasons punctuate the year.	Có bốn mùa ở những khu vực ở trên, ở dưới, tức là ở xa xích đạo và chỉ có 2 mùa ở những khu vực ngay trên xích đạo ➔ Đáp án là equator
38	researchers showed that the traditional July-August wedding season in Catholic communities in Poland resulted in lots of births in the spring	Mặc dù nhiều người tin rằng có nhiều trẻ em hơn được sinh ra trong mùa xuân bởi vì đám cưới của cha mẹ chúng được tổ chức vào mùa hè năm trước, theo tôn giáo (Catholic) và truyền thống ➔ Đáp án là wedding

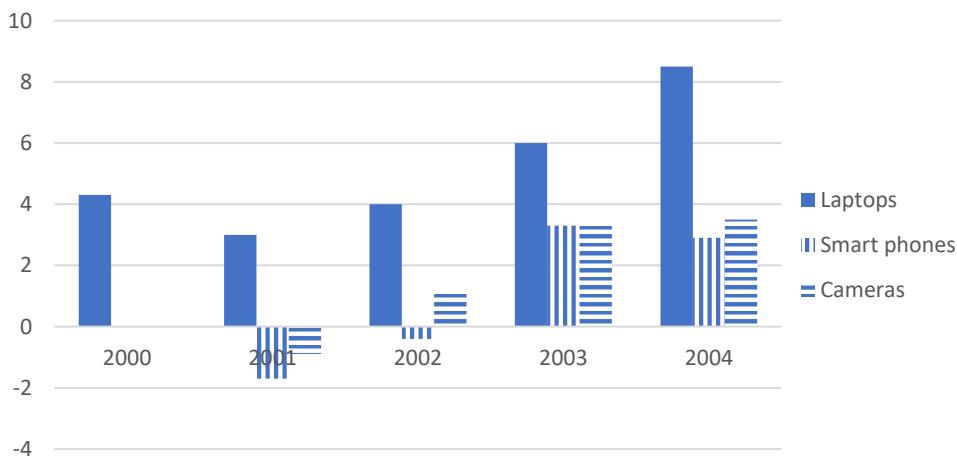
39	<p>there is only a small correlation between weddings and births 9 to 15 months later in most locations. Thus, nuptial beds are not the full story.</p>	<p>Sự tương quan giữa những đám cưới này và việc sinh sản sau đó không đủ mạnh để giải thích cho hiện tượng này</p> <p>➔ Đáp án là correlation</p>
40	<p>Rural populations tend to have a more dramatic seasonal birth pulse than urban populations, probably because rural dwellers may be more subject to environmental conditions</p>	<p>người dân ở thành phố ít bị ảnh hưởng bởi những thay đổi hơn là người dân ở nông thôn. "rural populations" và "urban populations" được paraphrase thành "urban residents and their rural counterparts"</p> <p>➔ Đáp án là rural</p>

Writing

Task 1

The chart below gives information about the revenue of A&V Tech Company from 2000 to 2004.

**Revenue from three types of tech products
in \$US millions**



Phân tích

- **Dạng bài:** Bar Chart
- **Đối tượng đề cập trong bài:** Doanh thu từ ba loại sản phẩm của công ty A&V.
- **Đơn vị đo lường:** Dollars
- **Thì sử dụng:** Quá khứ đơn

Dàn bài

- **Introduction:** Paraphrase lại nội dung câu hỏi
- **Overview:** Cung cấp đặc điểm chính về xu hướng và độ lớn
Doanh thu từ mỗi loại sản phẩm tăng.
Laptops tạo ra nhiều doanh thu nhất.
- **Body 1:**
Trình bày & so sánh số liệu tại năm 2000.

So sánh xu hướng thay đổi cho 1 năm tiếp theo.

- **Body 2:**

Trình bày & so sánh xu hướng cho những năm còn lại.

Bài mẫu

The bar chart illustrates how much money was earned by A&V Tech Company from three categories of technological devices, over a five-year period starting from 2000.

Overall, the revenue generated from each type of product increased over the period. Additionally, laptops generated the most revenue for the company in each of the five years

In 2000, revenue from laptop sales stood at just over \$4 million, while there was no revenue from smartphones or cameras. However, one year later the company's turnover from laptops dropped by around \$1 million, and smartphones and cameras even reported losses on revenue of about \$2 million and \$1 million respectively.

Over the next 3 years, revenue from all types of devices started to increase. Almost twice as much money was earned from laptops in 2004, at over \$8 million, compared to 2000, while the figures for smartphones and cameras reached around \$3 million each in 2004.

152 words

Task 2

Nowadays, many people send their children to boarding schools so that they can have time to work.

Do the advantages of this trend outweigh the disadvantages?

Phân tích

Đây là một chủ đề quen thuộc liên quan đến “Children Education”. Đã có nhiều lần chủ đề tương tự được lấy làm đề thi Viết cho kỳ thi IELTS. Một số đề cùng chủ đề như:

- Some people feel that boarding schools (where students or pupils live at the school during the term) are an excellent option for children, while other people disagree for a number of reasons.

Discuss both views and give your opinion.

- Sending children to boarding schools has become more and more popular, where children live and study from home (either abroad or in their own countries) is some countries.

What may be the reasons? Is it a positive development?

Đối với dạng bài này, người viết cần lưu ý đưa ra cả “lợi ích” và “bất lợi” của việc nhiều phụ huynh chọn gửi con cái đến học tại các trường nội trú. Quan điểm cá nhân của người viết nghiêng về “mặt lợi” hay “mặt hại” của việc này có thể được đề cập rõ ràng ở mở bài, thân bài hoặc kết bài.

Dưới đây là một cách tiếp cận và phát triển ý cho đề bài này.

Dàn bài

Mở bài: giới thiệu chủ đề và đưa ra dàn ý tổng quan của bài viết.

Thân bài:

Đoạn thân bài thứ nhất: chỉ ra những lợi ích của việc gửi con cái theo học trường nội trú, bao gồm bố mẹ có nhiều thời gian làm việc giúp nâng cao điều kiện tài chính gia đình tốt hơn và thái độ tuân thủ luật lệ, sự trưởng thành, độc lập của trẻ nhỏ.

Đoạn thân bài thứ hai: phân tích những bất lợi của việc gửi con cái theo học trường nội trú, bao gồm trẻ nhỏ thiếu thời gian gắn bó bên cạnh người thân, cho rằng công việc quan trọng hơn gia đình và thiếu sự giám sát cần thiết.

Kết bài: tóm tắt lại đại ý của toàn bài viết và thể hiện quan điểm cá nhân rõ ràng.

Bài mẫu

These days, there are many families choosing to send their children to boarding schools. This essay will analyse the potential benefits and drawbacks of this trend.

Firstly, sending children to boarding schools can have a number of benefits for both children and adults. While children are away at boarding school, parents will have more time to focus on work and earning money, and therefore, be in a better financial position to provide their children with a better lifestyle and more opportunities for the future. Students can also gain a number of benefits from attending boarding school. For example, boarding schools are generally known as having an excellent standard of education, and can instil good discipline in students by having them adhere to strict rules. Children may also have the opportunity to become more independent and mature by living away from their families.

However, this trend does come with a number of disadvantages. Firstly, when children spend long periods of time away from their families at boarding school, they may lack important bonding time with their parents and siblings. This may lead to poor family relationships in the future. Secondly, this trend could negatively influence children's values, and cause them to think that work is more important than family, which may have negative consequences for their own family in the future. And finally, children attending boarding schools can sometimes lack appropriate supervision, and therefore be negatively influenced by their peers, and become involved in bad activities or behaviour.

In conclusion, I believe that children need to be around their families to develop family bonds and relationships and to learn important values passed down from generation to

generation. Although attending boarding schools does have some benefits, I believe they are outweighed by the drawbacks.

292 words

Từ vựng

- **A better financial position:** điều kiện tài chính tốt hơn
- **A better lifestyle:** lối sống tốt hơn
- **More opportunities for the future:** nhiều cơ hội hơn cho tương lai
- **An excellent standard of education:** tiêu chuẩn giáo dục xuất sắc
- **Instil good discipline in students:** thấm nhuần kỷ luật tốt đối với học sinh
- **Adhere to strict rules:** tuân thủ các quy định nghiêm khắc
- **Become more independent and mature:** trở nên độc lập và trưởng thành hơn
- **Important bonding time with their parents and siblings:** khoảng thời gian gắn kết quan trọng với bố mẹ và chị em ruột
- **Negatively influence children's values:** ảnh hưởng tiêu cực đến những giá trị (suy nghĩ) của trẻ nhỏ
- **Lack appropriate supervision:** thiếu sự giám sát hợp lý
- **Develop family bonds and relationships:** thắt chặt tình cảm và các mối quan hệ gia đình
- **Important values passed down from generation to generation:** những giá trị quan trọng truyền từ đời này sang đời khác

Ngữ pháp

1. **While children are away at boarding school, parents will have more time to focus on work and earning money, and therefore, be in a better financial position to provide their children with a better lifestyle and more opportunities for the future**

Ý nghĩa: Đây là một câu phức mà mệnh đề chính mang nghĩa bố mẹ sẽ có nhiều thời gian hơn để tập trung vào công việc và kiếm tiền, vì vậy giúp cho kinh tế gia đình tốt hơn, có thể mang đến cho con cái cuộc sống tốt hơn và nhiều cơ hội tốt trong tương lai. Mệnh đề phụ đứng ở đầu câu bổ sung điều kiện xảy ra của mệnh đề chính.

Các cấu trúc cần lưu ý:

- Mệnh đề “While children are away at boarding school” là mệnh đề trạng ngữ chỉ thời gian giúp bổ sung làm rõ nghĩa cho mệnh đề chính.
 - Cấu trúc “focus on something/V-ing” mang nghĩa tập trung vào cái gì, việc gì.
 - Cấu trúc “provide somebody with something” mang nghĩa cung cấp cho ai đó cái gì.
 - Từ nối therefore” được dùng để đưa ra kết quả của vấn đề trước đó.
- 2. Secondly, this trend could negatively influence children’s values, and cause them to think that work is more important than family, which may have negative consequences for their own family in the future**

Ý nghĩa: Đây là một câu phức mà mệnh đề chính mang nghĩa xu hướng này có thể ảnh hưởng xấu đến những giá trị của trẻ nhỏ, và dẫn chúng đến suy nghĩ rằng công việc là quan trọng hơn gia đình. Mệnh đề phụ chỉ rõ những ảnh hưởng chỉ ra trong mệnh đề chính.

Các cấu trúc cần lưu ý:

- Mệnh đề phụ “which ...family in the future” là mệnh đề quan hệ bổ sung ý nghĩa cho cả mệnh đề chính.
 - Cấu trúc “cause somebody to do something” mang nghĩa khiến cho ai đó làm gì
 - Cấu trúc “have consequences for somebody/something” mang nghĩa mang đến hậu quả xấu cho ai đó/ cái gì đó.
 - Từ nối “secondly” được dùng để bổ sung thêm ý kiến thứ hai.
- 3. And finally, children attending boarding schools can sometimes lack appropriate supervision, and therefore be negatively influenced by their peers, and become involved in bad activities or behaviour.**

Ý nghĩa: Ý chính của câu trên là những học sinh nội trú đôi khi có thể thiếu sự giám sát phù hợp, và vì vậy bị ảnh hưởng bởi các bạn bè cùng trang lứa, liên quan đến các hoạt động hoặc hành vi sai trái.

Các cấu trúc cần lưu ý:

- Mệnh đề phụ “children attending boarding schools” là mệnh đề quan hệ rút gọn, được viết đầy đủ như sau “children who attend boarding schools”.
- Cấu trúc “lack something” mang nghĩa thiếu cái gì.
- Cấu trúc “become involved in something/V-ing” mang nghĩa trở nên có liên quan đến cái gì, việc gì.

- Từ nối “therefore” được dùng để đưa ra kết quả của vấn đề trước đó.
- Từ nối “finally” dùng để đưa ra ý kiến cuối cùng.

Áp dụng luyện tập

Ngoài cách phát triển ý theo bài mẫu trên, người viết có thể phát triển bài này theo các hướng sau:

Lợi ích	Bất lợi
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Học sinh tại các trường nội trú thường trở nên độc lập hơn, có khả năng tự giải quyết các vấn đề mà không phụ thuộc vào sự giúp đỡ, hỗ trợ từ gia đình. • Sống xa người thân giúp trẻ nhỏ rèn luyện được các kỹ năng về quản lý thời gian và quản lý tiền bạc. • Sống chung với các bạn học giúp tăng cường khả năng thích nghi và hòa nhập với môi trường tập thể của trẻ nhỏ. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cảm giác nhớ nhà và cô đơn, đặc biệt là khi gặp áp lực trong học tập hoặc không hòa đồng với các bạn cùng trường. • Trẻ nhỏ có thể bị cô lập hoặc bị bắt nạt bởi các bạn cùng tuổi hoặc các học sinh khóa trên.

Speaking

Part 1

Do you like to dance? (Why/Why not?)

→ Well, sometimes it's fun, but actually, so I don't do it very often. I think it would be fun to learn some kind of dancing though like salsa dancing or something like that where you dance with a partner.

Have you ever learned to dance?

→ Actually one time when I was an extra in a film I did have to learn how to dance, and it was really fun. But I've probably forgotten the steps now.

Where can we see people dancing?

→ Well apart from on TV, I guess there's a few places you can find people dancing, like in a bar or nightclub, or in a dance club. Also it is quite common here in Hanoi to find some older people dancing in parks in the evening. It's quite fun to watch, they really get into it and have a lot of fun.

What kind of dancing do people in your country like?

→ Well I wouldn't say that dancing is that common in my country, but I guess there are some dancing clubs around where you can learn salsa and other Latin dance styles. Breakdancing is quite popular amongst some youngsters these days too.

Từ vựng

- **get into it:** Rất hứng thú với điều gì đó
- **salsa:** Một loại nhảy Latin
- **breakdancing:** Một loại nhảy hiện đại

Part 2

DESCRIBE A PRODUCT YOU BOUGHT THAT YOU WERE (OR ARE) HAPPY WITH

You should say:

- what you bought
- how and when you bought it
- why you bought it

and explain why you were (or are) happy with it.

Bài mẫu

So the product that I purchased that I'm quite satisfied with is my laptop computer. I bought this laptop about one year ago from a computer store here in Hanoi with some money that I had saved up. There's a few reasons why I bought this laptop but the main reasons are for work and for entertainment. These days it's almost impossible to get by without a computer or a smartphone because the internet has become such a big part of modern life. Although I could go to an internet café to access the internet and use a computer, it is much more convenient to just own my own laptop so that I can use it whenever and wherever I want. As I was saying, I do need to use my laptop to create documents for my work and also I like to use it to watch movies and listen to music in my free time, so it is very handy.

So there's a couple of reasons why I'm happy with this product, and the first reason is because of its size. I like to travel a lot so I bought a small 11.6-inch screen laptop that would be very portable, easy to carry, not weigh much and not take up too much space in my luggage, and since owning it I have taken it with me to a lot of places and it's never been a hassle, unlike my old laptop which was big and bulky and weighed a ton. The other reason I'm happy with this product is because even though I have only owned it for about a year, I have never had any problems with it. I use it every day for many hours and it's never missed a beat, and I've never had to take it back to be repaired or fixed in any way. It's still works as perfectly as the day I bought it.

Từ vựng

- **get by:** Có đủ thứ gì đó (tiền bạc, tri thức...) để làm điều gì đó
- **it is very handy:** Rất hữu ích

- **it's never been a hassle:** Chưa bao giờ là vấn đề
- **big and bulky:** To và tốn diện tích
- **it's never missed a beat:** Hoạt động một cách trơn tru

Part 3

Do you like shopping?

→ Well, I don't mind shopping, but I don't do it just for fun like some people. I usually only go shopping when I need to buy something, like new clothes or shoes or a new phone or laptop. Shopping for those kinds of things can be fun I guess, but I absolutely hate grocery shopping, I find it to be a real drag sometimes, especially if I have to try and bargain the price, I'm really bad at that and I usually get ripped off every time.

Do you prefer to go shopping in shopping malls, or in small shops around your home?

→ Well, I like both I guess, but it just depends on what it is I am looking for. Here in Vietnam usually things in shopping malls are much more expensive than in small local stores though, so if I am looking to get a bargain then I will avoid the shopping malls. But if I need something with high quality and maybe some kind of guarantee or warranty then I might go to a shopping mall.

What would you say are the major differences between online shopping and shopping in typical shops?

→ Well, I guess the main differences are probably to do with the price, the quality, the service and whether or not the product has a guarantee or not. In many situations the price of products when shopping online is usually much cheaper than in a physical store, but in many situations the product could be of lower quality or sometimes even fake. Also when you buy online you don't get to experience the customer service that you might receive in a physical store. Another factor is that when you shop online you can't actually see or touch the product before buying it, you can only look at a picture, and sometimes the product might be a little different than what it looks like in the picture.

Từ vựng cần lưu ý:

- **find it to be a real drag:** Thấy một điều gì đó mình không thích và rất tẻ nhạt
- **bargain:** Mặc cả
- **get ripped off:** Phải trả giá tiền cao hơn mức bình thường

IELTS

PRACTICE TEST 3

Scan mã QR dưới đây để tải file nghe



*Hoặc truy cập đường link:
<https://qrco.de/practicing-for-ielts-1>*

Listening

SECTION 1 Questions 1 – 10

Questions 1 – 10

Complete the note below.

Write **NO MORE THAN ONE WORD AND/OR A NUMBER** for each answer.

Additional baggage allowance

Maximum weight for carry-on: ___7___kilograms

Flight Passenger's name: Eric 1

information Booking number: 2

Place of departure: Hanoi

Date of departure: 3

Type of ticket: round-trip

Pre-order The minimum weight to buy 4 luggage is 14kg

The initial price is 5 per extra luggage for prepaid payment.

Payment method: 6

Important Forbidden items on board include:

Notice Firearms (gun, sword) and sharp objects (such as 7)

Raw food products

Living animals

8 that can catch fire easily

Do not put 9and breakable objects in the additional luggage.

It is required that all luggage must have a 10in order to be boarded.

SECTION 2 Questions 11 – 20

Questions 11 & 12

Choose TWO letters, A-E.

Which are TWO reasons for the company's changes?

- A. The sales are going down.
- B. The company is not working effectively.
- C. There will be a new department.
- D. There will be a new director.
- E. The company is developing more than expected.

Questions 13 & 14

Choose TWO letters, A-E.

Which are TWO business advantages of the company?

- A. The products are unique.
- B. The marketing strategy is working well.
- C. There are many talented employees in the company.
- D. The company's market share is large.
- E. The company has many loyal customers.

Questions 15 & 16

Choose TWO letters, A-E.

Which are the TWO new products that the company is going to release?

- A. Office software
- B. Security software
- C. Household software
- D. Student software
- E. Kid's software

Questions 17 – 20

What changes are going to take place in each department?

Choose **FOUR** answers from the box and write the correct letter, **A-F**, next to questions **17 – 20**.

Changes

- A. There will be some new staff.
- B. A new manager will join.
- C. There will be a reduction in staff members.
- D. There will be changes in working time.
- E. There will be some new tasks.
- F. Some new facilities will be installed.

17. Sale department

18. Marketing department

19. Training department

20. Accounting department

SECTION 3 Questions 21 – 30

Questions 21-26

Complete the notes below.

Write NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER for each answer.

LEATHER MANUFACTURING PROCESS

PREPARATORY STAGES

- The skin is cut into many 21 after the removal of unwanted raw skin components.
- The 22 are removed, and the skin is pickled by using salts.



TANNING

- Animal skin is washed by soap and lime.
- A 23 flattens the washed skin.
- The flattened skin is soaked in a liquid mixture of water and 24



CRUSTING

- The leather is colored and made harder by adding 25
- Fats/oils and waxes are added between the fibers.
- The skin is pressed between two cylinders to force out 26

Questions 27-30

Answer the questions below.

Write **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** for each answer.

- 27.** What is the stage that sometimes takes place before the manufacture of some leather goods?
- 28.** What was the second most common type of leather products in England during the first 10 years of the 21st century?
- 29.** What is used during the transformation process that is responsible for the increase in air pollution?
- 30.** What are sometimes added during the skin conservation process?

SECTION 4 Questions 31 – 40

Complete the note below.

Write **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** for each answer.

LION vs. TIGER

Useful facts

- Lions and tigers are believed to never 31 each other
- The lion rules the African savannah while the tiger inhabits the 32 of Asia and Russia
- They have been involved in battle for their 33 in the recent years

Comparison

Characteristics	Lions	Tigers
The heaviest weight	500 pounds The biggest wild lion was 34 in 1936	600 pounds
The average speed and sprinting	Male lions: 35 miles/hour Female lions: 43-45 miles/hour	Male tigers: 40 miles/hour Female Tigers: 50 miles/hour
Canine teeth (determines the impact on the 35)	70 millimeters	78 millimeters (has a more powerful 36.....)
Cranial volume (used to measure 37 among species)	0.75 cubic centimeters	0.92 cubic centimeters (affect the ability to adapt to various types of 38 options for food and 39.....)
Swimming skill	Avoid swimming under 40	Love being in deep water

Reading

Reading Passage 1

You should spend about 20 minutes on Questions 1 – 13, which are based on Reading Passage 1 on the following pages.

THE BERMUDA TRIANGLE

The Bermuda Triangle is a mythical section of the Atlantic Ocean roughly bounded by Miami, Bermuda and Puerto Rico where dozens of ships and airplanes have disappeared. Unexplained circumstances surround some of these accidents, including one in which the pilots of a squadron of U.S. Navy bombers became disoriented while flying over the area; the planes were never found. Other boats and planes have seemingly vanished from the area in good weather without even radioing distress messages. But although myriad fanciful theories have been proposed regarding the Bermuda Triangle, none of them prove that mysterious disappearances occur more frequently there than in other well-travelled sections of the ocean. In fact, people navigate the area every day without incident.

The area referred to as the Bermuda Triangle, or Devil's Triangle, covers about 500,000 square miles of ocean off the South-Eastern tip of Florida. When Christopher Columbus sailed through the area on his first voyage to the New World, he reported that a great flame of fire (probably a meteor) crashed into the sea one night and that a strange light appeared in the distance a few weeks later. He also wrote about erratic compass readings, perhaps because at that time a sliver of the Bermuda Triangle was one of the few places on Earth where true north and magnetic north lined up.

William Shakespeare's play "The Tempest," which some scholars claim was based on a real-life Bermuda shipwreck, may have enhanced the area's aura of mystery. Nonetheless, reports of unexplained disappearances did not really capture the public's attention until the 20th century. An especially infamous tragedy occurred in March 1918 when the USS Cyclops, a 542-foot-long Navy cargo ship with over 300 men and 10,000 tons of manganese ore onboard, sank somewhere between Barbados and the Chesapeake Bay. The Cyclops never sent out an SOS distress call despite being equipped to do so, and an extensive search found no wreckage. "Only God and the sea know what happened to the great ship," U.S. President Woodrow Wilson later said. In 1941 two of the Cyclops' sister ships similarly vanished without a trace along nearly the same route.

A pattern allegedly began forming in which vessels traversing the Bermuda Triangle would either disappear or be found abandoned. Then, in December 1945, five Navy bombers carrying 14 men took off from a Fort Lauderdale, Florida, airfield in order to conduct practice bombing runs over some nearby shoals. But with his compasses apparently malfunctioning, the leader of the mission, known as Flight 19, got severely lost. All five planes flew aimlessly until they ran low on fuel and were forced to ditch at sea. That same day, a rescue plane and its 13-man crew also disappeared. After a

massive weeks-long search failed to turn up any evidence, the official Navy report declared that it was “as if they had flown to Mars.”

By the time author Vincent Gaddis coined the phrase “Bermuda Triangle” in a 1964 magazine article, additional mysterious accidents had occurred in the area, including three passenger planes that went down despite having just sent “all’s well” messages. Charles Berlitz, whose grandfather founded the Berlitz language schools, stoked the legend even further in 1974 with a sensational bestseller about the legend. Since then, scores of fellow paranormal writers have blamed the triangle’s supposed lethality on everything from aliens, Atlantis and sea monsters to time warps and reverse gravity fields, whereas more scientifically minded theorists have pointed to magnetic anomalies, waterspouts or huge eruptions of methane gas from the ocean floor.

In all probability, however, there is no single theory that solves the mystery. As one skeptic put it, trying to find a common cause for every Bermuda Triangle disappearance is no more logical than trying to find a common cause for every automobile accident in Arizona. Moreover, although storms, reefs and the Gulf Stream can cause navigational challenges there, maritime insurance leader Lloyd’s of London does not recognize the Bermuda Triangle as an especially hazardous place. Neither does the U.S. Coast Guard, which says: “In a review of many aircraft and vessel losses in the area over the years, there has been nothing discovered that would indicate that casualties were the result of anything other than physical causes. No extraordinary factors have ever been identified.”

Questions 1–8

Do the following statements agree with the information in the text? In **boxes 1–8** on your answer sheet, write:

TRUE if the statement agrees with the text

FALSE if the statement does not agree with the text

NOT GIVEN if there is no information about this in the text

1. Aircraft and ships mysteriously vanished when travelling through the Bermuda Triangle.
2. There were many fictional explanations for the Bermuda Triangle.
3. Many theories prove that mysterious incidents happened more often in the Bermuda Triangle than in other parts of the ocean.
4. Many people still traveled through the Bermuda Triangle because they were not familiar with the tales regarding mysterious accidents that had happened in the area.
5. Christopher Columbus was the first one to visit the Bermuda Triangle.
6. One of William Shakespeare's plays was based on an actual event that occurred in the Bermuda Triangle.
7. Only after the unexplained disappearance of a Navy ship did the Bermuda Triangle become the center of the public's attention.
8. After a distress signal was sent from The Cyclops, an extensive search was conducted yet found no trace of the vessel.

Questions 9 – 13

Complete the sentences below.

Write **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** for each answer

9. The leader of Flight 19 and the whole squad got lost because his _____ did not work properly.
10. Before the phrase “Bermuda Triangle” appeared in a magazine, unexplained _____ had been reported in this water.
11. Charles Berlitz published a thrilling _____ about the Bermuda Triangle.
- 12 – 13. The U.S. Coast Guard says there is hardly any evidence indicative of _____ being the result of _____.

Reading Passage 2

You should spend about 20 minutes on questions 14-26, which are based on **Reading passage 2**

Questions 14-20

Reading passage 2 has 7 sections, from **A to G**.

Choose the correct heading for each section from the list of headings below

Write the correct number, from **i to ix**, in boxes **14-20** on your answer sheet

List of headings

- i. Conclusion was made on an analysis of men and women's chronic neuropathic pain
- ii. The inclusion of females in pain research used to encounter certain obstacles
- iii. A criticism of a wrong belief
- iv. Different pain conditions were found in women
- v. The pioneering study about the differences in neuropathic pain between men and women
- vi. Promising scenarios for the medicine field
- vii. The main cause of prolonged disability in the US
- viii. Challenges to include sex differences in medicine researches
- ix. Less attention has been paid to gender-specific medicine

14. Section A

18. Section E

15. Section B

19. Section F

16. Section C

20. Section G

17. Section D

WOMEN'S PAIN IS DIFFERENT FROM MEN'S—THE DRUGS COULD BE TOO

A. Men and women can't feel each other's pain. Literally, we have different biological pathways for chronic pain, which means pain-relieving drugs that work for one sex might fail in the other half of the population. So why don't we have pain medicines designed just for men or women? The reason is simple: Because no one has looked for them. Drug development begins with studies on rats and mice, and until three years ago, almost all that research used only male animals. As a result, women in particular may be left with unnecessary pain—but men might be too.

B. Now a study in the journal *Brain* reveals differences in the sensory nerves that enter the spinal cords of men and women with neuropathic pain, which is persistent shooting or burning pain. The first such study in humans, it provides the most compelling evidence yet that we need different drugs for men and women. "There's a huge amount of suffering that's happening that we could solve," says Ted Price, professor of neuroscience at the University of Texas, Dallas, and an author of the *Brain* article. "As a field, it would be awesome to start having some success stories."

C. Some 50 million people struggle with pain most days or every day, and chronic pain is the leading cause of long-term disability in the United States. Women are more likely than men to have a chronic pain condition, such as arthritis, fibromyalgia, or migraines. Meanwhile, pain medications are killing us. About 17,000 people die each year from prescribed opioids as clinicians write almost 200 million opioid prescriptions, or more than one for every two American adults.

D. The failure to include sex differences in the search for better pain relief stems in part from flawed but deep-seated beliefs. "Medical researchers made the assumption that men and women were absolutely identical in every respect, except their reproductive biology. If there were differences in how their drugs worked between men and women, they didn't want to hear about it" says Marianne Legato, a cardiologist who began sounding an alarm in the 1980s about differences in heart attack symptoms among women. She went on to pioneer a new field of gender-specific medicine.

E. The *Brain* study came about from a unique opportunity at M.D. Anderson Cancer Center in Houston. You can't take a biopsy of spinal tissue, but researchers were able to study clusters of sensory neurons in eight women and 18 men who had spinal tumors removed. The analysis included sequencing RNA to determine which genes are active in the neural cells. They compared men and women who had a history of chronic neuropathic pain to those who didn't. Their pain wasn't caused by the tumors themselves. Some patients had nerve compression causing neuropathic pain, while others didn't have neuropathic pain or chronic pain at all. In men who did have neuropathic pain, macrophages—cells of the immune system—were most active. In women, neuropeptides, which are protein-like substances released by neurons, were prominent. "This represents the first direct human evidence that pain seems to be as sex-dependent in its underlying biology in humans as we have been suggesting for a while

now, based on experiments in mice," says Jeffrey Mogil, professor of pain studies at McGill University in Montreal and a leading researcher on sex differences in pain, who was not involved in the Brain study.

F. Tailoring new medicines to men or women would be revolutionary, particularly considering that it took many years for women (and female animals) to get included in pain research at all. Fearful of potential birth defects, in 1977 the FDA cautioned against including women of childbearing age in clinical trials, which meant women used drugs solely designed for men. By 1993, the thinking had changed, and Congress passed a law requiring the inclusion of women in clinical trials funded by the National Institutes of Health. Although clinical trials now include both men and women, they often don't report results by sex.

G. The acknowledgement of sex differences in pain could stir up the field and lead to new advances. Amid the promise of "personalized" medicine, with drugs tailored to patients based on genetic sequencing, developing pain medicines for half the population seems like a no-brainer. "Now there's a whole new frontier opening up in front of our eyes," Price says.

Questions 21-26

Complete the sentences below

Choose **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** from the passage for each answer

Write your answers in **boxes 21-26** on your answer sheet

21. Chronic pain is considered the root ofin many people in the US.
22. It used to be assumed by medical researchers thatwas the only difference found in men and women.
23. The study at M.D. Anderson Cancer Center included participants whosewere cut off.
24. were the cells that functioned most strongly in men having neuropathic pain.
25. The Brain study suggested that pain was likely to bein terms of the biology.
26. Women during theused to be refused to be included in medical experiments.

Reading Passage 3

You should spend about 20 minutes on Questions 27 – 40, which are based on Reading Passage 3 on the following pages.

A CHANGE IN OUR DIETS MAY HAVE CHANGED THE WAY WE SPEAK

You might be able to thank agriculture for a rise in the use of "f" and "v" sounds, a controversial new study suggests.

As the saying goes, we are what we eat—but does that aspect of our identity carry over to the languages we speak? In a new study in Science, a team of linguists at the University of Zurich uses biomechanics and linguistic evidence to make the case that the rise of agriculture thousands of years ago increased the odds that populations would start to use sounds such as f and v. The idea is that agriculture introduced a range of softer foods into human diets, which altered how humans' teeth and jaws wore down with age in ways that made these sounds slightly easier to produce. “I hope our study will trigger a wider discussion on the fact that at least some aspects of language and speech—and I insist, some—need to be treated as we treat other complex human behaviours: laying between biology and culture” says lead study author Damián Blasi.

If confirmed, the study would be among the first to show that a culturally induced change in human biology altered the arc of global languages. Blasi and his colleagues stress that changes in tooth wear didn't guarantee changes in language, nor did they replace any other forces. Instead, they argue that the shift in tooth wear improved the odds of sounds such as f and v emerging. Some scientists in other fields, such as experts in tooth wear, are open to the idea. “Tooth wear is a common pattern with deep evolutionary roots; it's not specific for humans and hominins but also present in the great apes,” University of Zurich paleoanthropologists Marcia Ponce de León and Christoph Zollikofer, who didn't participate in the study, say in a joint email. “Who could have imagined that, after millions of years of evolution, it will have implications for human language diversity?”

But many linguists have defaulted to scepticism, out of a broader concern about tracing differences in languages back to differences in biology—a line of thinking within the field that has led to ethnocentrism or worse. Based on the world's huge variety of tongues and dialects, most linguists now think that we all broadly share the same biological tools and sound-making abilities for spoken languages. “We really need to know that the small average differences observed in studies like this aren't swamped by the ordinary diversity within a community,” Adam Albright, a linguist at MIT who wasn't involved with the study, says in an email.

Teeth might feel solidly embedded in the skull and jaw, but as anyone who's worn braces can tell you, teeth can shift and drift in the jawbone quite a bit as people age. Humans are often born with a slight overbite, but as teeth naturally wear down, they tilt to a more vertical orientation. To compensate, the bottom jaw shifts forward so that the top and bottom rows of teeth are in an edge-on-edge alignment.

For much of our species' history, this edge-on-edge configuration was the norm in adulthood, as seen in many prehistoric skulls studied over the last three decades. But when societies adopted new agricultural techniques, such as the cultivation of cereal grains and raising cattle, diets changed. Once porridge, cheese, and other soft foods dominated ancient menus, people's teeth saw less wear, which let more people keep an overbite into adulthood. A more common overbite, the thinking goes, set the stage for sounds such as f and v, which you make by tucking your bottom lips beneath their top teeth. If your top teeth jut out slightly more, it's theoretically easier to make these sounds, which linguists call labiodentals.

When Blasi's team compared language records with data on how different societies acquire food, they found that languages used by modern hunter-gatherer societies use about a quarter of the f sounds that agricultural societies do, suggesting a possible correlation with diet. And when they looked at the vast family of Indo-European languages, they found that the odds of labiodentals popping up were worse than 50 percent until 4,000 to 6,000 years ago. "It is often assumed that the structure and the processes we see in languages today were the same as 10,000 years ago," Blasi said. "Now we have a very strong case to think that there are some global and very frequent linguistic phenomena that are surprisingly recent in times of human history."

The time of labiodentals' rise roughly matches up to when their speakers first started using dairy products and cultivating cereal grains. Blasi's team argues that this is no coincidence. "The landscape of sounds that we have is fundamentally affected by the biology of our speech apparatus," says study co-author Balthasar Bickel. "It's not just cultural evolution."

Although the researchers suggest that overbite and overjet make it easier to produce labiodentals, "that doesn't mean that labiodentals will emerge within all languages", said study co-lead author Steven Moran at the University of Zurich. "It does mean that the probability of producing labiodentals increases slightly over time and that means that some languages are likely to acquire them, but not all languages will." In the future, "we are interested in applying our novel methods to other speech sounds beyond just labiodentals," Moran said. "Nearly half of all known speech sounds are unique to particular languages."

Questions 27 – 32

Do the following statements agree with the views of the writer in **Reading Passage 3**?

In boxes 27 – 32 on your answer sheet, write:

- | | |
|------------------|---|
| YES | <i>if the statement agrees with the views of the writer</i> |
| NO | <i>if the statement contradicts the views of the writer</i> |
| NOT GIVEN | <i>if it is impossible to say what the writer thinks about this</i> |

27. The agricultural development several thousand years ago indirectly influenced the way humans make 'f' and 'v' sounds.
28. Blasi's study indicated that tooth wear always affected the diversity of languages that humans have.
29. Blasi's study did not receive much support from many linguists.
30. Before new agricultural techniques were applied, overbite had been a natural feature of human's mouth, especially in adults.
31. It is easier for a person with bigger overbite to make the sounds 'f' and 'v'.
32. Hunters use more "f" and "v" sounds than people working in the field of agriculture.

Questions 33 – 37

Choose the correct letter, A, B, C or D.

Write the correct letter in **boxes 33 – 37** on your answer sheet.

33. According to the second paragraph, what does Blasi want to emphasize in his research?

- A. Changes in our language are always caused by the shift in our teeth structure
- B. The emergence of “f” and “v” sounds is made more possible by changes in tooth wear
- C. Apes also had changes in teeth like humans.
- D. It took millions of years for our teeth to change.

34. Linguists remained sceptical about Blasi’s study because _____

- A. they think the study is different from the previous ones.
- B. the study did not focus on ordinary diversity in a community.
- C. people actually speak different languages.
- D. they think people generally have the same abilities to make the sounds of spoken languages.

35. According to the passage, before soft foods were used, human overbite _____

- A. gradually disappeared as people grew up.
- B. helped people create the sounds “f” and “v”.
- C. remained even when people reached adulthood.
- D. made it difficult for people to consume cereal grains.

36. Blasi researched the hunter-gatherer societies in order to _____

- A. Learn how they hunted animals for food.
- B. prove that hunting is less effective than agricultural practices.
- C. prove that regular linguistic phenomena occurred more recently than other people had thought.
- D. state that hunting started 4000 – 6000 years ago.

37. In the final paragraph, what did Steven Moran say about languages?

- A. Changes in diet helped people produce more sounds than just labiodentals.
- B. Half of the languages nowadays share the same sounds.
- C. Some languages will not acquire “f” and “v” sounds.
- D. It is unclear whether “f” and “v” sounds will be more popular in languages.

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Questions 38 – 40

Complete the summary below.

Choose **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** from the passage for each answer.

Write your answers in **boxes 38 – 40** on your answer sheets.

HOW DIET CHANGED OUR LANGUAGE

Blasi and his team at the University of Zurich carried out a study to find the relations between the agricultural development millennia ago and the beginning of "f" and "v" sounds. One of the main aims of this study is to open up discussion on the fact that some aspects of language and speech should receive equal attention as other 38

_____ The team found that our teeth and jaw changed after a time of consuming different foods that are 39 _____ and that this change in 40
_____ made it easier for people to produce labiodentals.

Các bài đọc được lấy và chỉnh sửa từ các bài báo:

- Bermuda Triangle - History.com
- Woman's pain is different from men's - The drugs could be too - Wired
- A change in our diets may have changed the way we speak - National Geographic

Writing

Task 1

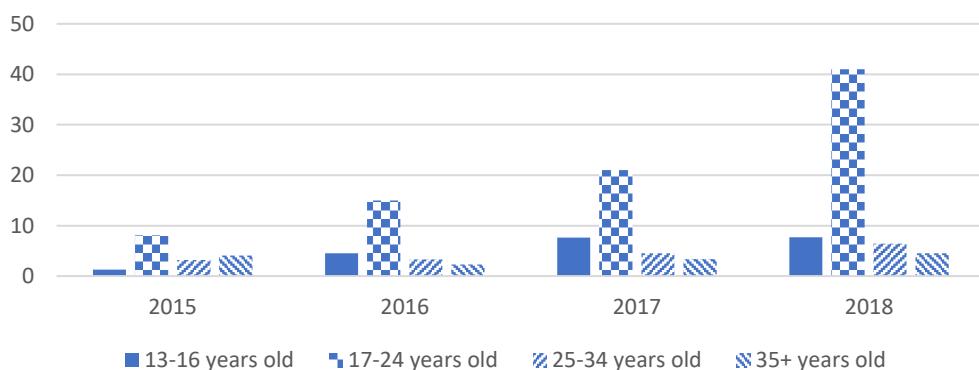
You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The charts below show the total number of students who studied English in Vietnam from 2015 to 2018, and their purposes of learning English.

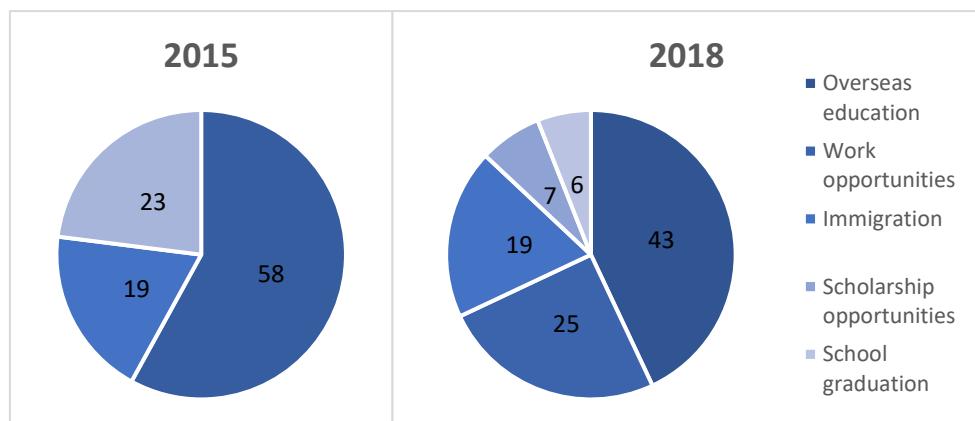
Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

Write at least 150 words.

The number of students who studied English in Vietnam from 2015 to 2018



Purposes of learning English



Task 2

You should spend about **40 minutes** on this task.

Write about the following topic:

Some people say that it is impossible for the human workforce to compete with artificial intelligence in the future.

How true do you think that statement is?

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience.

Write at least **250 words**.

Speaking

Part 1

Do you like sweets or chocolate?

How often do you eat chocolate?

When was the first time you ate chocolate?

Have you ever given chocolate as a present to someone? Why?

Part 2

DESCRIBE A DIFFICULT DECISIONS (OR CHOICE) YOU HAVE MADE

You should say:

- what decision it was
- what difficulties you faced
- what the results of your decision were
- And explain what the results of your decision were

Part 3

What are some of the typical, everyday decisions that people have to make?

Besides your example from Part 2, what other difficult decisions are many people faced with at times in their lives?

What determines people's daily plans?

Key & Explanation

Listening

Tapescript

SECTION 1

- Agent Hello, this is Vietjet Airline's customer service . How may I help you?
- Eric Hi there, I'm calling to ask about your baggage policies. I have a flight from Hanoi to Da Nang next week and I just realized I may have over packed and exceeded the weight limits. I cannot carry more than 8 kilograms in my hand luggage, can I?
- Agent The maximum weight for each carry-on luggage is usually 7 kilograms. It used to be 8 but we reduced the limit last year for safety reasons.
- Eric Oh dear, mine is 12 kilograms already. Seems like I definitely have to purchase more baggage. Could you tell me about the available options?
- Agent Sure. Let me check your flight information first. Could you please tell me your full name?
- Eric Eric Cronkleton.
- Agent Eric... I'm sorry ... How do you spell your last name?
- Eric C-R-O-N-K-L-E-T-O-N.
- Agent Alright... Mr. Cronkleton, do you remember your booking number?
- Eric Hang on a second, let me just open my confirmation email. Here it is. 67711319. Did you get that?
- Agent Yes. And you said you'll fly from Hanoi to Da Nang, correct?
- Eric Yeah. I have a week off from work from February 19th. I heard it's the Tet holiday in Vietnam around that time, so I plan to have a break from the city from February 20th and return on the 27th.
- Agent Okay. One more thing that I need to know, do you want to purchase luggage for your return flight in advance or just this one?
- Eric Oh yeah, I have a round-trip ticket. For some reason I thought it was just one-way. Sure. I can't just leave my stuff in Da Nang right.
- Agent Alright. Let me inform you about our baggage services. The minimum limit to be purchased for checked baggage is 14 kilograms, which is almost double

the maximum limit of carry-on luggage, and after that passengers can purchase more weight in 5kg increments. We will weigh your luggage at the airport check-in counter and if it's overweight there will be extra fees.

- Eric I have a mini digital scale at home so I'll make sure that doesn't happen. I think I'll just need 14 kilograms. How much would that cost?
- Agent \$10 for each additional baggage. So that would be \$20 for a round trip. If you pay 3 hours before your flight, the price would be \$25.
- Eric I'll make the payment now. Can I send you a cheque?
- Agent Sorry, we don't accept cheques for pre-paid baggage, or cash either. The only option is to pay by card, either master card or debit card. And remember, all of luggage payments is non-refundable.
- Eric I just lost my credit card yesterday, so I'll probably have to call you later. Besides, is there anything else that I need to know about?
- Agent Yes. There are some important notices. First of all, Vietjet reserves the right to deny carriage of items that might endanger the life of passengers or anyone on board such as weapons or even pointy objects like knives. Fresh and frozen food products without proper packaging and labelling are also prohibited. And finally, explosive and flammable gases will be confiscated if found. Oh, I almost forgot, both live or dead animals are prohibited as well.
- Eric Oh no, I have to leave Tony at home? He was so excited about this trip. (sigh) ... Fine... Anything else I'm not allowed to bring?
- Agent We highly recommend that you don't leave any valuable or fragile items such as jewellery, cameras, or important documents, in your check in luggage. If you wish to carry these items, putting them in your hand luggage will be the safest option.
- Eric Yeah. I'll always carry my laptop with me and it's the only expensive item I will have so I guess I'm good.
- Agent One final note. In terms of your hand luggage, we will not accept any items on board without a Vietjet tag, so please make sure that your luggage is securely labelled at the check-in counters to avoid any inconvenience.
- Eric Sure, I'll take note of that. Travelling these days is so complicated. I'll call you back to complete the payment later.
- Agent You're welcome. Have an enjoyable flight!

SECTION 2

Good afternoon everyone, I'm glad you could all join our meeting today. So today I'm going to be outlining the company plan for the next financial year. Now we're going to have a few changes to our operating system due to some of the main issues that I've collected from your reports. First of all, we all know that last year was quite a gloomy time for the programming and software sales industry, both for businesses and individuals. We had actually expected our revenue to decrease last year. However, we were quite surprised to see that our company actually saw a remarkable growth in sales during the past year. Now, one important thing that I need to mention is that due to that growth in sales, the management board has decided to open up a new department in order to release a number of new products this year. This also means that Mr. Sanders here, our newest director, will have a few extra things to pay close attention to.

Now, although we're going to be working on something new this year, as I've mentioned, I still want everyone here to focus on developing things that have always been to our advantage. We may not have a large share in the market, like some of our rivals, but one thing we should be proud of is that our products are carefully designed to suit the needs of a variety of customers, which many of our rivals still cannot do. The marketing strategy that we ran last year brought some positive results, however, I still think that we need to do something more to improve it this year. And we're still going to keep our focus on increasing customer satisfaction since this is one of the things that we've always been good at. Reports have shown that over 80% of our customers are willing to keep using our products and even to pay a little more if we can develop something new.

Now, with regards to our new products, last year, we introduced some brand new software for office workers and students and received quite a positive response. That's why management has decided to set up a new department for producing educational software for children. This software is going to be very popular, and very user-friendly for everyone, both kids and parents. Now, we've also thought of producing something new in terms of business security systems, but that may be postponed until a little later on, since we don't really have the resource for that now. And the product that we're sure to release this year is a program for families to manage their household chores, even without them being at home. So let's hope that these new projects will bring us greater success this coming year.

Ok so let me give you some information about some specific changes in each department. In the sales department, due to Mr. Brown's decision to leave the organisation, Ms. Jodie will replace him in the position of manager. As I've mentioned, the marketing strategy we used last year did not quite work as well as expected, despite some positive results, the main reason being the shortage of staff. Therefore, there will be 3 more people joining you guys in the marketing department and I hope that they will help us to improve our sales. As for training, we're doing quite a good job in inspiring and helping new people to get used to the working environment here. However, the facilities have been quite a problem because some of the equipment is now getting quite old, like the air-conditioning, which has caused some inconvenience to the training process. That's why we've decided to replace everything in the training room with brand new equipment, including a new air-conditioner, a new projector and a new smart board. And finally, there will also be a few changes in the accounting department. The working schedule of some people in the department will be slightly adjusted to make sure that everyone has enough time to finish their work. It doesn't mean that you will have to work overtime though.

And that's all I'd like to tell you for today. Thanks for coming.

SECTION 3

- Evie Hey, Jacob. Finally you show up. Where have you been?
- Jacob Sorry. I forgot my laptop at home and I had to go all the way back to get it.
- Evie And please tell me you didn't forget the notes Mr. Green gave us?
- Jacob Of course I didn't. Here they are...a bit crumple, but still readable...I think.
sign So...do we really have to do this Evie? I mean why don't we just copy everything and add some pictures to the slide? That's what everyone else does...
- Evie Which is exactly why we're not. I want to make our presentation really stand out. Come on, stop whining. We've been goofing around for 2 weeks now. It's time to get it done.
- Jacob Okay. So last night I drafted a flow chart based on the leather making process Prof. Green gave us. It's pretty complicated, but generally I think we can summarize the whole thing into 3 main stages: The Preparatory stage, the Tanning, and finally, the Crusting.
- Evie Good idea. And for the first stage, well, if my memory serves me right ... the animal skins first need to be cut into horizontal layers, is that right?
- Jacob Well, not until they're 'cleaned' first. And by 'cleaned' I mean the removal of unwanted raw skin components. Things like fur, hair or meat fibers.
- Evie Right. So what happens then?
- Jacob The skin is then treated with a special chemical substance that removes all the natural fats within it, and after that it is pickled. The pickling process can be done in various ways, but it always requires the presence of salts.
- Evie Okay. I think that's enough for the first bit. Now for the Tanning stage ... What do you want to include? The section Mr. Green gave us looks pretty long, I think we need to leave out some details.
- Jacob Well firstly, animal hide needs to be washed in soap and lime. This helps loosen the fibers and therefore makes it easier for the skin to absorb chemicals that will be later used in the tanning processes. Next, a rolling machine is used to straighten the skin. It's actually more complicated than that, but we'll just keep it short and simple.
- Evie Right. After that, the skin is drenched in a solution called "tannin", which is basically vegetable matter and water mixed together, isn't it?

- Jacob Yeah, that's right. Tanning is the process that converts the protein of the raw hide or skin into a stable material which will not putrefy and is suitable for a wide variety of applications. During this process, the hides are allowed to soak and the tanning liquor slowly penetrates through the full substance of the hide. Regular checks will be made to see the penetration of the liquid by cutting the cross section of a hide to observe the degree of penetration.
- Evie I see. Well I think we don't need to include all of the purposes of each step in the flow chart. We can just explain things as we go... And, what is the name of the third stage again? Is it "crushing"?
- Jacob No, it's crusting. This is where dense chemicals are used to make the leather tougher, after the coloring process. Additives like fats or waxes are also added between the fibers, thus giving the leather the flexibility and the softness needed for making various products.
- Evie Hm... it looks like the leather has to be treated in many kinds of liquid during the entire process, which is probably why the final thing to do is to dry it out. I suppose these huge cylinders will perform that function?
- Jacob Exactly. They exert immense pressure on the leather, thereby forcing out any excessive water within it. Other methods can also be deployed, but this is probably the most common one.
- Evie Alright, the flow chart looks pretty neat now. It seems we've done the hardest part. George and Henry will handle the next bit about leather products and the environmental impact of the process. But I think we still need to run through some important details, to make sure that we all have a general understanding of the entire presentation. ... Oh, hang on ... it seems there's still another stage here in the notes... Did you intentionally leave it out?
- Jacob Ah yes. That's what they call "Surface coating". It's carried out after the leather's been made, so I think it's not really a part of the "Leather making process". Basically it's like a finishing process before certain kinds of products are made ... Things like wallets, purses, handbags and so on. These are also the most common kinds of leather products in England, from 2000 to 2010.
- Evie And I suppose the second most popular was sports equipment?
- Jacob Yes it was actually, and in fact it still is. Oh, about the part that George and Henry will present, did you mention something about the environmental issue? So the leather manufacturing process also involves pollution?
- Evie Yes, it definitely does. It's mostly due to the heavy use of polluting chemicals in the tanning process. And apart from that, the transformation process which uses toxic gases for dehairing and deliming also takes a great toll on

the environment, causing serious air pollution during the past few years. And the atmosphere isn't the only thing that suffers. The tanning process is also responsible for water contamination, since solid waste accounts for up to 70% of the wet weight of the original hides. Pesticides are also often added to conserve the hide during transport, which comes at a considerable strain on water treatment installations. These systems usually cost a considerable amount of money, so a lot of manufacturing companies are trying to cut costs by using low-standard filtering systems, or not even installing them at all. And you don't need to be an expert to predict how severe the consequences on the environment could be.

SECTION 4

Good afternoon everyone, nice to see you again. In today's lecture we will be focusing on two species of the animal kingdom – the Lion and the Tiger.

Well, the lion vs. the tiger is always a fascinating debate, as it captures the attention of all big cat lovers. Lions and tigers are the two big arch rivals amongst the big cats. Both are highly territorial and will never tolerate each other when they are in the presence of one another. But luckily, in the wild, they are separated by thousands of kilometers. The lion is crowned as the king of the African savannah while the tiger holds its reign across the dense forests of Asia and Russia. Both animals have been known to mankind for thousands of years but today they are fighting for their own survival. Even worse, still little is known about these big cats.

So, let's bring on the contest between these two magnificent creatures and see which one of them holds the advantage based upon their physical and mental characteristics. Plus, we'll take a look at some historical perspectives.

So, when it comes to the comparison of weight between lions and tigers; lions usually come in second to tigers. According to weight statistics; the biggest lion breed usually weighs around 500 pounds; whereas; the biggest tiger breed, the Siberian tiger, weighs well over 600 pounds. According to many researchers; it is very rare for lions to even reach a weight of 500 pounds in the wild. The biggest lion ever recorded in the wild was around 690 pounds, which was shot in Kruger National Park in 1936. On the other hand; the biggest tiger ever recorded in the wild was more than 846 pounds. This tiger was shot in Russia's Sikhote Alin Gory Mountains in 1950. Normally it is very common for male Siberian Tigers to weigh well over 600 pounds. Therefore, the weight advantage goes to the Siberian Tiger.

When it comes to speed and sprinting; the tigers again have an edge over the lions. In speed measurements, female tigers and lions are faster than their male counterparts. The average sprinting speed of a male lion is around 35 miles per hour. On the other hand, the average sprinting speed of a male tiger is recorded to be around 40 miles per hour. Lionesses are even faster than the male tigers. Their sprinting speed is around 43 to 45 miles per hour. But the fastest are the tigresses; who have a sprinting speed of nearly 50 miles per hour.

Canine teeth are common in carnivorous animals which also include lions and tigers. Bigger canine teeth also mean bigger impact on their prey. Among all the big cats,

clouded leopards are believed to have the longest canine teeth. However; in a comparison between lions and tigers; tigers have longer canine teeth than lions. The length of the canine teeth of a tiger is about 78 millimeters, while the average lion's canine teeth are about 70 millimeters. This means that any canine related impact or damage from the tiger will be marginally worse for the prey than that of a lion. The tiger has double advantage in this regard as it not only has a powerful bite force but also longer canine teeth which help big cats in bringing down their prey.

When it comes to intelligence, the tiger again topples the lion. Intelligence levels among species are measured on the basis of cranial volume. Therefore; in a comparison of lions vs. tigers, the tiger is definitely more intelligent than the lion. Scientific data collection has concluded that the cranial volume for a tiger is around 0.92 cubic centimeters, whereas the cranial volume for a lion is around 0.75 cubic centimeters. Moreover, among all the big cats, the tiger is most likely to have the biggest cranial volume.

This means that tigers should be considered as the most intelligent of all the big cats as well. So, in the comparison of lions and tigers; the advantage goes to the tiger when it comes to intelligence. This is the key reason that tigers throughout the world have been able to adapt to so many different climates, prey options and living conditions, and the ability of being a solitary hunter.

A tiger is also an expert swimmer when compared to a lion. Lions do not like water and they try to avoid swimming in any situation. Even though lions can swim, they rarely do, and not under extreme conditions. Lions also avoid hunting in water as well. Only the swamp lion pride in Africa is known to have adapted to water. Tigers on the other hand love to swim in deep waters and they are fully adept at it.

Đáp án

SECTION 1	SECTION 3
1. Cronkleton	21. horizontal layers
2. 67711319	22. natural fats
3. February 20(th)/20(th) February	23. rolling machine
4. Checked	24. vegetable matter
5. \$10	25. (dense) chemicals
6. Card	26. (excessive) water
7. Knives	27. surface coating
8. Gases	28. sports equipment
9. Valuable	29. toxic gases
10. Tag	30. pesticides
SECTION 2	SECTION 4
11. C/E	31. tolerate
12. E/C	32. (dense) forests
13. A/E	33. survival
14. E/A	34. shot
15. C/E	35. prey
16. E/C	36. bite force
17. B	37. intelligence levels
18. A	38. climates
19. F	39. living conditions
20. D	40. extreme conditions

Giải thích đáp án

SECTION 1

Số thứ tự	Đáp án	Giải thích
1	Cronkleton	<p>“Eric... I’m sorry ... How do you spell your last name?”</p> <p>“C-R-O-N-K-L-E-T-O-N.”</p>
2	67711319	<p>“Mr. Cronkleton, do you remember your booking number?”</p> <p>“Hang on a second, let me just open my confirmation email. Here it is. 67711319”</p> <p>➔ Mã đặt chỗ (booking number) của Eric được ghi trong email xác nhận (confirmation email) của anh ấy, do vậy dãy số này chính là “confirmation number” ở câu 2.</p>
3	August 20(th) /20(th) August	<p>“I have a week off from work from February 19th. I heard it’s the Tet holiday in Vietnam around that time, so I plan to have a break from the city from February 20th and return on the 27th”</p> <p>➔ Eric được nghỉ làm từ hôm 19/2, nhưng tới tận ngày 20 thì anh ấy mới rời thành phố (date of departure).</p>
4	Checked	<p>“The minimum limit to be purchased for checked baggage is 14 kilograms...”</p> <p>➔ 14 kg là giới hạn tối thiểu được mua cho hành lý ký gửi (checked baggage)</p>
5	\$10	<p>“\$10 for each additional baggage. So that would be \$20 for a round trip. If you pay 3 hours before your flight, the price would be \$25”</p> <p>➔ Hành khách phải trả \$10 cho mỗi hành lí gửi thêm nếu thanh toán trước (prepaid payment).</p>
6	Card	<p>“Sorry, we don’t accept cheques for pre-paid baggage, or cash either. The only option is to pay by card, either master card or debit card”</p> <p>➔ Phương thức thanh toán duy nhất cho hành lí trả trước là bằng thẻ (card). Thanh toán bằng tiền mặt (cash) hay séc (cheques) đều không được chấp nhận.</p>
7	Knives	<p>“Vietjet reserves the right to deny carriage of items that might endanger the life of passengers or anyone on</p>

		<p>board such as weapons or even pointy objects like knives”</p> <p>➔ Vietjet cấm hành khách mang theo những đồ vật có thể đe dọa tính mạng người khác, ví dụ như vũ khí và vật nhọn (chẳng hạn như dao - knives). Từ <i>pointy</i> ở đoạn ghi âm gần nghĩa với từ <i>sharp</i> trong phần câu hỏi.</p>
8	Gases	<p>“..explosive and flammable gases will be confiscated if found”</p> <p>➔ Những chất khí (gases) dễ gây cháy nổ cũng sẽ bị tịch thu nếu được tìm thấy. Explosive and flammable trong đoạn ghi âm tương tự với “catch fire easily” ở phần câu hỏi.</p>
9	Valuable	<p>“We highly recommend that you don't leave any valuable or fragile items such as ... in your check in luggage”</p> <p>➔ Hành khách không nên để vật dụng giá trị (valuable) hoặc đồ dễ vỡ trong hành lý kí gửi. Từ <i>fragile</i> trong đoạn ghi âm gần nghĩa với từ <i>breakable</i> ở phần câu hỏi.</p>
10	Tag	<p>“.. we will not accept any items on board without a Vietjet tag”</p> <p>➔ Tất cả các hành lý không được gắn thẻ của Vietjet sẽ không được mang lên máy bay.</p>

SECTION 2

Số thứ tự	Đáp án	Giải thích
11 12	C/E E/C	<p>“..however, we were quite surprised to see that our company actually saw a remarkable growth in sales over the last year”</p> <p>=> Thay đổi đầu tiên được nhắc tới là việc doanh số công ty tăng đáng kể trong năm vừa rồi - một điều khá bất ngờ với người nói (quite surprised to see). Vì vậy, chi tiết này tương ứng đáp án E - The company is developing more than expected.</p> <p>“..the management board has decided to open up a new department in order to release a number of new products..”</p> <p>➔ Hội đồng quản trị quyết định mở một bộ phận mới để ra mắt sản phẩm. Thay đổi này tương ứng với đáp án C - There will be a new department.</p>
13 14	A/E E/A	<p>“but one thing we should be proud of is that our products are carefully designed to suit the needs of a variety of customers, which many of our rivals still cannot do”</p> <p>➔ Các sản phẩm của công ty được thiết kế cẩn thận để đáp ứng nhu cầu của nhiều đối tượng khách hàng khác nhau, điều mà nhiều đối thủ cạnh tranh không làm được. Ưu thế này tương ứng với đáp án A - The products are unique.</p> <p>“Reports have shown that over 80% of our customers are willing to keep using our products and even pay a little more if we can develop something new.”</p> <p>➔ 80% khách hàng muốn duy trì sử dụng sản phẩm của công ty. Lợi thế này ứng với đáp án E - The company has many loyal customers. (Công ty đang có nhiều khách hàng trung thành)</p>
15 16	C/E E/C	<p>“That’s why management has decided to set up a new department for producing educational software for children”</p> <p>➔ Dòng sản phẩm mới đầu tiên được ra mắt là những phần mềm giáo dục dành cho trẻ em. Chi tiết này tương</p>

		tự đáp án E. Kid's software. "And the product that we're sure to release this year is a program for families to manage their household chores.." ➔ Sau đó, công ty sẽ phát triển một chương trình dành cho các hộ gia đình để giúp họ quản lý việc nhà. Thông tin này tương ứng đáp án C - Household software.
17	B	"In the sales department, due to Mr. Brown's decision to leave the organisation, Ms. Jodie will replace him in the position of manager" ➔ Ở bộ phận bán hàng, bà Jodie sẽ thế chỗ ông Brown ở vị trí giám đốc. Thay đổi này tương ứng với đáp án B - A new manager will join.
18	A	..there will be 3 more people joining you guys in the marketing department and I hope that they will help us to improve our sales" ➔ Sẽ có thêm 3 người mới tham gia vào bộ phận marketing. Thông tin này ứng với đáp án A - There will be some new staff.
19	F	"That's why we've decided to replace everything in the training room with brand new equipment.." ➔ Trang thiết bị ở phòng tập sẽ được thay mới toàn bộ. Điều này tương ứng với đáp án F - Some new facilities will be installed.
20	D	"The working schedule of some people in the department will be slightly adjusted.." ➔ Lịch làm việc của một số người ở phòng kế toán sẽ được thay đổi. Sự điều chỉnh này được thể hiện ở đáp án D - There will be changes in working time.

SECTION 3

Số	Đáp án	Giải thích
21	horizontal layers	..the animal skins first need to be cut into horizontal layers, is that right?" "Well, not until they're 'cleaned' first. And by 'cleaned' I mean the removal of unwanted raw skin components"

		<p>➔ Theo trí nhớ của Evie, da thú trước tiên cần phải được cắt thành từng lớp theo chiều ngang (horizontal layers). Tuy nhiên Jacob xác nhận lại rằng bước này chỉ được thực hiện sau khi da đã được làm sạch bằng cách loại bỏ đi những thành phần không cần thiết (unwanted raw skin components).</p> <p>Chi tiết này xuất hiện trước đáp án trong câu hỏi, nhưng lại xuất hiện sau ở đoạn ghi âm nên thí sinh cần có sự cảnh giác.</p>
22	natural fats	<p>"The skin is then treated with a special chemical substance that removes all the natural fats within it, and after that it is pickled"</p> <p>➔ Phần da sau đó được xử lí bởi một hợp chất đặc biệt, thứ sẽ loại bỏ phần mỡ tự nhiên (natural fats) trong da.</p>
23	rolling machine	<p>"Well firstly, animal hide needs to be washed in soap and lime ... Next, a rolling machine is used to straighten the skin"</p> <p>➔ Sau khi được rửa sạch, da được ép phẳng bằng máy cán (rolling machine).</p>
24	vegetable matter	<p>"After that, the skin is drenched in a solution called "tannin", which is basically vegetable matter and water mixed together"</p> <p>➔ Phần da sau đó được ngâm trong một dung dịch tên là "tannin" – một hỗn hợp của nước và chất thực vật (vegetable matter).</p>
25	(dense) chemicals	<p>"No, it's crusting. This is where dense chemicals are used to make the leather tougher, after the coloring process "</p> <p>➔ Ở giai đoạn "Crusting", sau quá trình nhuộm màu, hóa chất đậm đặc (dense chemicals) được sử dụng để làm phần da bền hơn.</p>
26	(excessive) water	<p>"..the leather has to be treated in many kinds of liquid during the entire process, which is probably why the final thing to do is to dry it out. I suppose these huge cylinders will perform that function?"</p> <p>"Exactly. They exert immense pressure on the leather, thereby forcing out any excessive water within it"</p> <p>➔ Sau khi được xử lí trong nhiều loại chất lỏng khác nhau, phần da phải được vắt khô. Những ống trụ lớn</p>

		sẽ được dùng để ép phần nước thừa (excessive water) ra khỏi tấm da.
27	surface coating	<p>"That's what they call "Surface coating"... Basically it's like a finishing process before certain kinds of products are made"</p> <p>➔ Giai đoạn thi thoảng diễn ra trước quá trình sản xuất đồ da được gọi là "Surface Coating".</p>
28	sports equipment	<p>"These are also the most common kinds of leather products in England, from 2000 to 2010."</p> <p>"And I suppose the second most popular was sports equipment?"</p> <p>"Yes it was actually, and in fact it still is."</p> <p>➔ Theo phỏng đoán của Evie, sản phẩm làm từ da phổ biến nhất ở Anh từ năm 2000 đến năm 2010 là các dụng cụ thể thao (sports equipment). Jacob xác nhận phỏng đoán này.</p>
29	toxic gases	<p>..the transformation process which uses toxic gases for dehairing and deliming also takes a great toll on the environment, causing serious air pollution.."</p> <p>➔ Trong quá trình biến đổi (transformation process), các loại khí độc hại (toxic gases) là tác nhân gây ô nhiễm không khí.</p>
30	pesticides	<p>"Pesticides are also often added for hide conservation during transport.."</p> <p>➔ Thuốc trừ sâu (pesticides) thường được thêm vào trong quá trình bảo quản da. Từ hide trong đoạn ghi âm gần nghĩa với từ skin ở phần câu hỏi.</p>

SECTION 4

Stt	Đáp án	Giải thích
31	tolerate	<p>"Both are highly territorial and will never tolerate each other when they are in the presence of one another"</p> <p>➔ Cá sú tử và hổ đều là những loài có tính độc chiếm lãnh thổ rất cao (highly territorial) và sẽ không khoan nhượng (tolerate) nhau khi chúng đối đầu.</p>
32	(dense) forests	"The lion is crowned as the king of the African

		<p>savannah while the tiger holds its reign across the dense forests of Asia and Russia”</p> <p>➔ Sư tử là vua của thảo nguyên châu Phi, trong khi hổ thống trị những khu rừng rậm (dense forests) ở châu Á và Nga.</p>
33	survival	<p>“Both animals have been known to mankind for thousands of years but today they are fighting for their own survival”</p> <p>➔ Ngày nay, sư tử và hổ đang phải đấu tranh cho chính sự sinh tồn (survival) của chúng.</p>
34	shot	<p>“The biggest lion ever recorded in the wild was around 690 pounds, which was shot in Kruger National Park in 1936”</p> <p>➔ Con sư tử lớn nhất từng được ghi lại đã bị bắn hạ (shot) ở vườn quốc gia Kruger vào năm 1936.</p>
35	prey	<p>“Bigger canine teeth also mean bigger impact on their prey.”</p> <p>➔ Răng nanh càng lớn thì lực tác động lên con mồi (prey) càng cao.</p>
36	bite force	<p>“The tiger has double advantage in this regard as it not only has a powerful bite force but also longer canine teeth”</p> <p>➔ Hổ có lợi thế hơn sư tử vì nó có lực cắn (bite force) mạnh và răng nanh dài hơn.</p>
37	intelligence levels	<p>“Intelligence levels among species are measured on the basis of cranial volume”</p> <p>➔ Mức độ thông minh (intelligence levels) ở các loài được đo đạc dựa theo khối lượng hộp sọ.</p>
38 39	climates living conditions	<p>“This is the key reason that tigers throughout the world have been able to adapt to so many different climates, prey options and living conditions”</p> <p>➔ Những loài hổ trên thế giới có thể thích nghi tốt với nhiều loại khí hậu (climates), con mồi và điều kiện sống (living conditions) khác nhau. Từ prey options trong đoạn ghi âm tương tự với options for food ở phần câu hỏi</p>
40	extreme conditions	<p>“Even though lions can swim, they rarely do, and not</p>

		<p>under extreme conditions”</p> <p>➔ Mặc dù sư tử biết bơi, chúng hiếm khi làm việc này, và sẽ không bơi dưới điều kiện khắc nghiệt (extreme conditions).</p>
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Reading

Đáp án

PASSAGE 1	PASSAGE 2	PASSAGE 3
1. FALSE	14. ix	27. YES
2. TRUE	15. v	28. NOT GIVEN
3. FALSE	16. vii	29. YES
4. NOT GIVEN	17. iii	30. NO
5. NOT GIVEN	18. i	31. YES
6. TRUE	19. ii	32. NO
7. TRUE	20. vi	33. A
8. FALSE	21. long-term disability	34. D
9. Compasses	22. reproductive biology	35. A
10. Accidents	23. spinal tumors	36. C
11. Bestseller	24. macrophages	37. C
12. Casualties	25. sex-dependent	38. Human behaviours
13. Extraordinary factors	26. childbearing age	39. Softer
		40. Tooth wear

Giải thích đáp án

STT	Đáp án	Vị trí	Giải thích
1	FALSE	The Bermuda Triangle is a mythical section of the Atlantic Ocean roughly bounded by Miami, Bermuda and Puerto Rico where dozens of ships and airplanes have disappeared.	Phần này chỉ đề cập đến việc nhiều tàu thuyền và máy bay bị mất tích ở vùng Bermuda Triangle chứ không khẳng định tất cả tàu thuyền và máy bay đi qua vùng này đều biến mất.
2	TRUE		
3	FALSE	But although myriad fanciful theories have been proposed regarding the Bermuda Triangle, none of them prove that mysterious disappearances occur more frequently there than in other well-travelled sections of the ocean.	Phần này đề cập đến việc có rất nhiều những giả thuyết khác nhau (myriad fanciful theories) về bùng Bermuda Triangle nhưng không có bằng chứng cho thấy tàu thuyền biến mất nhiều hơn tại vùng này so với các vùng khác.
4	NOT GIVEN	In fact, people navigate the area every day without incident.	Trong bài đọc không đề cập đến lý do tại sao người ta vẫn đi lại qua vùng này.
5	NOT GIVEN	When Christopher Columbus sailed through the area on his first voyage to the New World, he reported that a great flame of fire (probably a meteor) crashed into the sea one night and that a strange light appeared in the distance a few weeks later.	Christopher Columbus là đi qua vùng Bermuda Triangle trong chuyến đi đầu tiên của mình đến "the New World" chứ trong bài không nói về việc ông là người đầu tiên đến vùng Bermuda Triangle.
6	TRUE	William Shakespeare's play "The Tempest," which some scholars claim was based on a real-life Bermuda shipwreck, may have enhanced the area's aura of mystery.	Một trong những màn kịch của Shakespeare được viết dựa theo một vụ đắm tàu thực sự xảy ra ở vùng Bermuda Triangle.
7	TRUE	Nonetheless, reports of unexplained disappearances did not really capture the public's attention until the 20th century. An especially	Trước vụ đắm tàu Cyclops thì hầu như công chúng không để ý đến vùng Bermuda Triangle (did not capture public's

		infamous tragedy occurred in March 1918 when the USS Cyclops, a 542-foot-long Navy cargo ship with over 300 men and 10,000 tons of manganese ore onboard, sank somewhere between Barbados and the Chesapeake Bay.	attention).
8	FALSE	The Cyclops never sent out an SOS distress call despite being equipped to do so, and an extensive search found no wreckage.	Tàu Cyclops không hề phát ra tín hiệu SOS.
9	Compasses	But with his compasses apparently malfunctioning, the leader of the mission, known as Flight 19, got severely lost.	Key word: Malfunctioning = did not work properly
10	Accidents	By the time author Vincent Gaddis coined the phrase "Bermuda Triangle" in a 1964 magazine article, additional mysterious accidents had occurred in the area, including three passenger planes that went down despite having just sent "all's well" messages.	Key word: Mysterious = unexplained
11	Bestseller	Charles Berlitz, whose grandfather founded the Berlitz language schools, stoked the legend even further in 1974 with a sensational bestseller about the legend.	Key word: Sensational = thrilling
12	Casualties	In a review of many aircraft and vessel losses in the area over the years, there has been nothing discovered that would indicate that casualties were the result of anything other than physical causes.	Key words: Indicate something = to be indicative of something No = Hardly Thông tin trong đoạn cho thấy không có bằng chứng cho
13	Extraordinary factors		

		No extraordinary factors have ever been identified.	những “casualties” là hệ quả của bất kỳ “extraordinary factors” nào.
14	ix	Đoạn A	Trong đoạn A tác giả đưa ra câu trả lời cho câu hỏi “So why don’t we have pain medicines designed just for men or women?” chính là “no one has looked for them.” Nghĩa là chưa ai thực sự tìm ra những loại thuốc dành riêng cho nam và nữ. Và tác giả chốt lại vấn đề lần nữa ở câu cuối “As a result, women in particular may be left with unnecessary pain—but men might be too.”, ý nói kết quả là không chỉ nữ mà thậm chí nam đều chưa có được loại thuốc cho riêng mình. Do đó, ix, Less attention has been paid to gender-specific medicine - việc thuốc được sản xuất để phục vụ cho từng giới tính chưa được chú ý nhiều là đáp án phù hợp nhất
15	v	Đoạn B	Câu đầu tiên của đoạn đã nêu lên ý chính, câu tiếp theo làm rõ hơn bằng việc nói rằng sự khác biệt đó đưa đến nhu cầu tìm ra thuốc cho riêng nam và nữ. Phần còn lại của đoạn văn là những thông tin không quan trọng. Do đó, heading v, A difference found in males’ and females’ neuropathic pain, một sự khác biệt đã được tìm thấy trong cơn đau thần kinh ở nam và nữ có nhắc đến “difference” và “neuropathic pain” là đáp án phù hợp.
16	vii	Đoạn C	Ý heading vii đề cập đến nguyên nhân gây ra nhiều cái chết ở Mỹ. Đoạn C cũng là đoạn duy nhất có đề cập đến

			những số người chết (17000) do bởi thuốc giảm đau có chứa opioid.
17	iii	Đoạn D	Câu đầu tiên của đoạn D đã nêu lên được ý chính của cả đoạn. Các key word cần chú ý trong câu này chính là “failure” và cụm “flawed but deep-seated beliefs”. Câu sau đó đề cập chi tiết belief đó là gì. Có thể thấy người chỉ trích quan điểm này là Marianne Legato, được đề cập sau đó. Ý heading iii A criticism of a wrong belief nói đến sự chỉ trích đối với một quan niệm vốn sai lầm, là đáp án chính xác nhất.
18	i	Đoạn E	Theo heading i, một kết luận đã được rút ra từ việc phân tích cơn đau thần kinh mãn tính ở nam và nữ. Đoạn E là đoạn duy nhất miêu tả chi tiết quá trình thực hiện nghiên cứu ở nam và nữ. Chúng ta có thể bắt đầu quan sát từ câu thứ 3, bắt đầu bằng “the analysis”. Dù có nhiều từ khó, song chúng ta có thể thấy được có một sự so sánh các khác biệt quan sát được khi nghiên cứu cơn đau ở nam và nữ. Kết luận rút ra nằm ở câu bắt đầu với “This represents the first direct human evidence that....”
19	ii	Đoạn F	Đoạn F mở đầu bằng câu nêu lên việc tìm ra thuốc mới chon nam và nữ sẽ là một cuộc cách mạng, đặc biệt đối với nữ. Phần còn lại của đoạn giải thích vì sao đây được xem là một cuộc cách mạng bằng cách đưa ra các khó khăn từng gấp phải trước đó khi nghiên cứu thuốc dành riêng cho nữ.

			Theo đó, đáp án ii The inclusion of females in pain research used to encounter certain obstacles là đáp án phù hợp nhất vì có dùng “used to” (trước đây từng) và “obstacles”
20	vì	Đoạn G	Câu đầu tiên của đoạn G có cụm “leading to new advance”, các câu sau đó miêu tả những tiến bộ có thể trông đợi trong tương lai. Chú ý các từ “promise”, “tailored”. Do đó, đáp án Promising scenarios for the medicine field mang nghĩa phù hợp nhất.
21	long-term disability	Đoạn C	Key word chính là “Chronic pain” và “root”. Câu này yêu cầu tìm hiểu Chronic pain là nguyên nhân của vấn đề gì. Khi scanning sẽ thấy “chronic pain” xuất hiện ở đoạn C, và từ “cause” trong đoạn bằng nghĩa với “root” trong câu cần điền. Từ loại cần điền vào chỗ trống là một danh từ (sau of), đáp án là long-term disability. Chú ý long-term cách nhau bằng “-” được tính là 1 từ
22	reproductive biology	Đoạn D	Câu cần điền có key word “many researcher”, “the only difference”. Quá trình scanning sẽ thấy 2 key words này xuất hiện ở đoạn D. Khi đó đọc kỹ câu thứ 2, sẽ thấy quan điểm trước đó cho rằng nam và nữ đều identical (hoàn toàn giống nhau) nhưng except their reproductive biology. Vì except ở đây là “ngoại trừ” nên có thể hiểu các từ sau đó chỉ sự khác biệt. Vì đáp án không được điền

			quá 2 từ nên câu trả lời sẽ là reproductive biology
23	spinal tumors	Đoạn E	Key word của câu hỏi là M.D. Anderson Cancer Center, có thể dễ dàng tìm thấy cụm này ở đoạn E. Từ cần điền là một danh từ (vì đứng sau whose) và cut off trong câu bằng nghĩa với “removed” trong đoạn. Do đó, đáp án là spinal tumors
24	macrophages	Đoạn E	Câu cần điền có cụm (men having) neuropathic pain vốn cũng là key word có thể tìm thấy trong đoạn E. Khi scanning sẽ thấy trong đoạn có câu bắt đầu với In men who did have neuropathic pain, macrophages—cells of the immune system—were most active. Cụm “were most active” đồng nghĩa với functioned the most strongly trong câu cần điền, do đó đáp án là macrophages
25	sex-dependent	Đoạn E	Đoạn này vẫn đề cập đến the Brain study nên đáp án vẫn còn nằm ở đoạn E. Từ cần điền đứng sau “was” nên có thể là một tính từ, cụm “likely to be” đồng nghĩa với “seems”; từ biology đều xuất hiện trong câu có chưa đáp án và câu cần điền, do đó sex-dependent là đáp án phù hợp.
26	childbearing age	Đoạn F	Câu cần điền có nói đến phụ nữ và việc bị từ chối mang vào các thí nghiệm y khoa. Từ cần điền là một danh từ (sau “the” và sau khoảng trống không có danh từ). Đoạn F có nói đến to get included, và against including women. Clinical trials gần nghĩa với

			medical experiment, do đó đáp án childbearing age là đáp án đúng.
27	YES	<p>Paragraph 1:</p> <p>In a new study in Science, a team of linguists at the University of Zurich uses biomechanics and linguistic evidence to make the case that the rise of agriculture thousands of years ago increased the odds that populations would start to use sounds such as f and v. The idea is that agriculture introduced a range of softer foods into human diets, which altered how humans' teeth and jaws wore down with age in ways that made these sounds slightly easier to produce</p>	<p>Trong bài đọc, tác giả nói rằng agriculture tạo ra "softer foods" và những đồ ăn này "altered how teeth and jaws wore down with age" và giúp cho việc phát âm "f" và "v" dễ hơn. Nói ngắn gọn: agriculture => softer foods => changes in teeth and jaws => sound f and v, tức là agriculture gián tiếp làm cho việc phát âm f và v dễ hơn.</p> <p>Có đầy đủ các phần trong câu: agriculture, indirectly influenced, make f and v sounds</p>
28	NOT GIVEN	<p>Paragraph 2:</p> <p>Blasi and his colleagues stress that changes in tooth wear didn't guarantee changes in language, nor did they replace any other forces. Instead, they argue that the shift in tooth wear improved the odds of sounds such as f and v emerging</p>	Trong bài có nhắc đến "tooth wear" nhưng không nhắc gì đến mối liên hệ giữa nó và "diversity of languages"
29	YES	<p>Paragraph 3:</p> <p>But many linguists have defaulted to scepticism, out of a broader concern about tracing differences in languages back to differences in biology ... most linguists now think that we all broadly share the same biological tools and sound-making abilities for spoken languages</p>	Trong đoạn 3, tác giả nói nhiều nhà ngôn ngữ "linguists" vẫn giữ thái độ hoài nghi và đưa ra bằng chứng về cơ chế sinh học, đồng nghĩa với việc họ không ủng hộ ý của ông Blasi liên quan đến sự thay đổi trong chế độ ăn

30	NO	<p>Paragraph 4:</p> <p>Humans are often born with a slight overbite, but as teeth naturally wear down, they tilt to a more vertical orientation</p>	<p>Đoạn này nói rằng overbite xuất hiện từ khi con người sinh ra và dần biến mất và chuyển theo “vertical orientation” khi lớn lên.</p> <p>Vì vậy, overbite không xuất hiện ở người lớn trước khi có sự thay đổi về các phương thức nông nghiệp</p>
31	YES	<p>Paragraph 5:</p> <p>A more common overbite, the thinking goes, set the stage for sounds such as f and v, which you make by tucking your bottom lips beneath their top teeth. If your top teeth jut out slightly more, it's theoretically easier to make these sounds, which linguists call labiodentals</p>	<p>Ở trong bài này, “overbite” chính là “top teeth jut out slightly more” và trong đoạn 5 có nói rằng điều này sẽ khiến việc phát âm f và v dễ hơn.</p>
32	NO	<p>Paragraph 6:</p> <p>they found that languages used by modern hunter-gatherer societies use about a quarter of the f sounds that agricultural societies do, suggesting a possible correlation with diet</p>	<p>Trong bài, tác giả nói hunters sử dụng f sounds chỉ bằng $\frac{1}{4}$ (a quarter) so với agricultural societies</p>
33	A	<p>Paragraph 2:</p> <p>Instead, they argue that the shift in tooth wear improved the odds of sounds such as f and v emerging</p>	<p>“Teeth structure changed” chính là “the shift in tooth wear” trong bài và điều này làm cho f and v emerging.</p>
34	D	<p>Paragraph 3:</p> <p>most linguists now think that we all broadly share the same biological tools and sound-making abilities for spoken languages</p>	<p>Have the same abilities to make the sound = share the same sound-making abilities</p>
35	A	<p>Paragraph 4 and 5:</p>	Câu cuối đoạn 4 và đầu đoạn

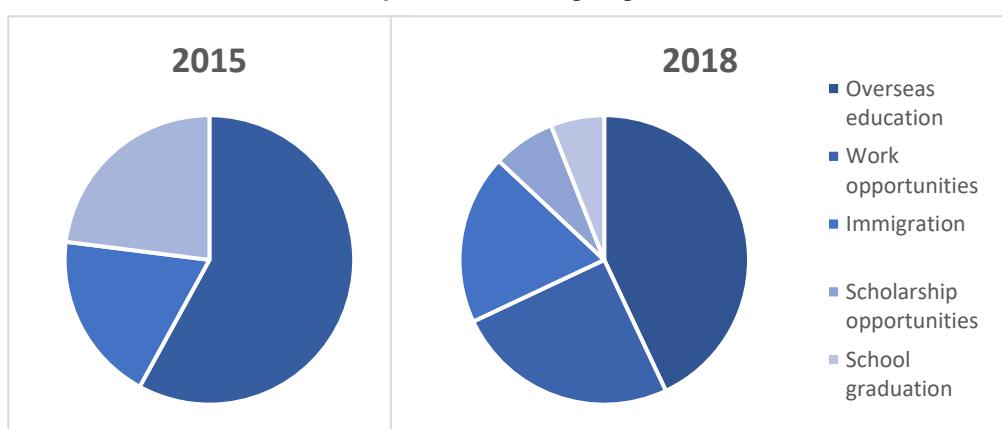
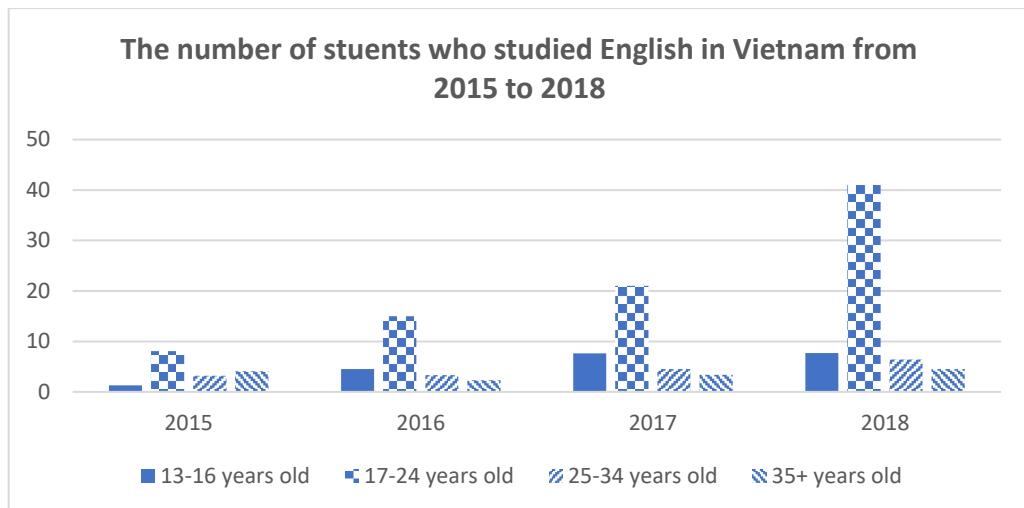
		Humans are often born with a slight overbite, but as teeth naturally wear down, they tilt to a more vertical orientation ... For much of our species' history, this edge-on-edge configuration was the norm in adulthood	5 nói rằng con người sinh ra có overbite (răng cửa đưa ra phía trước so với hàm dưới) nhưng dần dần răng xếp thành hàng dọc với nhau (tilt to a more vertical orientation) và điều này là "the norm in adulthood"; có nghĩa răng overbite dần biến mất khi con người lớn lên.
36	C	<p>Paragraph 6:</p> <p>It is often assumed that the structure and the processes we see in languages today were the same as 10,000 years ago," Blasi said. "Now we have a very strong case to think that there are some global and very frequent linguistic phenomena that are surprisingly recent in times of human history."</p>	Trong đoạn 6, ví dụ về hunter-gatherer và agricultural societies là ví dụ cho kết luận ở cuối đoạn: there are some global and very frequent linguistic phenomena that are surprisingly recent in times of human history
37	C	<p>Paragraph 8:</p> <p>"that doesn't mean that labiodentals will emerge within all languages", ...</p> <p>It does mean that the probability of producing labiodentals increases slightly over time and that means that some languages are likely to acquire them, but not all languages will.</p>	Trong đoạn cuối, ông Moran khẳng định rằng việc phát âm f và v sẽ tăng nhẹ theo thời gian nhưng không phải toàn bộ ngôn ngữ đều làm được
38	Human behaviours	<p>Paragraph 1:</p> <p>"I hope our study will trigger a wider discussion on the fact that at least some aspects of language and speech—and I insist, some—need to be treated as we treat other complex human behaviours: laying between biology and</p>	Trong trường hợp này, "treat" trong bài văn gần nghĩa với "pay attention to" và đối tượng được chú ý trong bài là "complex human behaviours" nhưng chỉ được diễn 2 từ nên ta chọn "human behaviours"

		culture”	
39	Softer	<p>Paragraph 1:</p> <p>The idea is that agriculture introduced a range of softer foods into human diets, which altered how humans' teeth and jaws wore down with age in ways that made these sounds slightly easier to produce</p>	<p>Đoạn 1 và 2 nhắc đến 2 phát hiện từ nghiên cứu của ông Blasi. Trong câu hỏi, ta cần diễn 1 tính từ nên từ softer trong đoạn 1 là phù hợp nhất.</p>
40	Tooth wear	<p>Paragraph 2:</p> <p>Instead, they argue that the shift in tooth wear improved the odds of sounds such as f and v emerging</p>	<p>Trong trường hợp này, “change” = “shift” nên từ phù hợp nhất sẽ là tooth wear</p>

Writing

Task 1

The charts below show the total number of students who studied English in Vietnam from 2015 to 2018, and their purposes of learning English.



Phân tích

- **Dạng bài:** Mix (Bar Chart và Pie Chart)
- **Đối tượng đề cập trong bài:** Số lượng học sinh học tiếng Anh ở Việt Nam và mục đích học tiếng Anh.
- **Đơn vị đo lường:** thousands (bar chart); % (Pie chart)

- **Thì sử dụng:** Khoảng thời gian được đưa ra là vào năm 2015-2018, nên chúng ta sẽ dùng thì quá khứ đơn trong bài viết.

Dàn bài

- **Mở bài :** Viết lại câu hỏi theo cách khác
- **Đoạn tổng quan:** Nêu đặc điểm chính của 2 biểu đồ.

Số lượng học sinh các nhóm tuổi theo học tiếng Anh đều tăng, trừ nhóm 35 tuổi trở lên

Du học là mục đích quan trọng nhất của việc học tiếng anh.

- **Đoạn miêu tả 1:** Miêu tả và so sánh số liệu năm 2015 ở cả 2 biểu đồ
- **Đoạn miêu tả 2:** Miêu tả xu hướng và số liệu cho hai biểu đồ cho tới năm 2018.

Bài mẫu

The charts illustrate how many students studied English in Vietnam between 2015 and 2018, and the reasons why they decided to learn English.

It is clear that the number of students studying English in Vietnam rose over the research period, except for those aged 35 years and over. Additionally, studying abroad was the main reason for studying English.

In 2015, about 8,000 students aged 17-24 studied English, compared to under 5,000 students in the other age groups. Well over half of all students studied English for overseas education, while the figures for other purposes were significantly lower, at around 20% each.

In 2018, the number of students aged 17-24 studying English soared to over 40,000, whereas students aged 13-16 and 25-34 witnessed slight increases, to nearly 8,000 and 6,000 respectively. The figure for the other age group was relatively stable throughout the period, at around 4,000. The percentage of students studying English in order to study abroad and immigrate fell to 43% and 19% respectively, whereas those studying for work opportunities rose to 25%. Less than 10% of students studied English to obtain scholarships and to graduate.

(187 words)

Task 2

Some people say that it is impossible for the human workforce to compete with artificial intelligence in the future.

How true do you think that statement is?

Phân tích

Chủ đề “trí tuệ nhân tạo” là một chủ đề khó, ít ra trong IELTS. Đã có những đề tương tự được ra trong quá khứ, như là:

“Some people believe that developments in the field of artificial intelligence will have a positive impact on our lives in the near future. Others, by contrast, are worried that we are not prepared for a world in which computers are more intelligent than humans. Discuss both of these views and give your own opinion.”

Câu hỏi “How true do you think that statement is” thực chất là một cách hỏi khác của “Do you agree or disagree?”, người viết cần chú ý đưa ra quan điểm ngay tại mở bài (đồng ý hoàn toàn, không đồng ý hoàn toàn, hoặc đồng ý một phần). Dưới đây là một cách tiếp cận và phát triển ý cho đề bài này.

Dàn bài

Mở bài: giới thiệu chủ đề và đưa ra quan điểm cá nhân: Đồng ý một phần

Thân bài:

Đoạn thân bài thứ nhất: đồng ý với quan điểm của bài bằng việc đưa ra ứng dụng của AI trong những lĩnh vực khác nhau, và những công việc sẽ bị ảnh hưởng hoặc bị thay thế bởi AI trong tương lai.

Đoạn thân bài thứ hai: phản bác lại quan điểm của đề bài bằng việc đưa ra những loại hình công việc mà AI không thể thay thế được.

Kết bài: tóm tắt lại đại ý của toàn bài viết và khẳng định lại quan điểm cá nhân

Bài mẫu

Some people speculate that artificial intelligence will be far superior than humans in the workplace in the future. I personally tend to agree with this idea to a certain extent, and will explain my reasons in further detail in the following essay.

Firstly, I believe that many jobs will be lost to AI in the future. It has already been seen that AI can work faster, more efficiently, and much more accurately than humans in many fields, particularly in monotonous, labor-intensive jobs. AI can complete most logical-based tasks at a much faster rate than humans, and with potentially no error. Once implemented, AI should be far more cost efficient than human labor, as computers and AI-operated processes do not need days off, holidays, overtime pay, sick days, and so on. Most driving or delivery jobs will be replaced by autonomous driving technology, and most assembly line manufacturing and factory work will be replaced by robotics and automation. Many retail, customer service, and office work jobs will also be performed by AI in the future.

However, there are some cases where AI may not be as effective as humans in the workplace. For example, in most fields where true creativity and non-logical or abstract thinking is necessary, humans may be more effective than AI. For example, writers, artists, musicians, inventors, engineers, and entrepreneurs, are unlikely to be replaced by AI. Further attributes that humans have which give them a distinct advantage over AI in certain fields of work are strategic and critical thinking, imagination and vision, and leadership qualities. Furthermore, jobs requiring empathy and communication, such as doctors, nurses, psychologists, and other care-givers will be more suitably performed by humans rather than robots.

In conclusion, although AI will replace humans in many jobs in the future, there are also many jobs that cannot be performed by AI as effectively as humans, at least in the near future. I believe it is also likely that AI will assist many people in their work to help them work more effectively, but not replace them entirely.

342 words

Từ vựng

- **Be far superior than:** Vượt trội hơn cái gì đó rất nhiều
- **Monotonous, labour-intensive jobs:** Công việc lặp đi lặp lại.

- **Logical-based tasks:** Công việc dựa trên logic.
- **Cost efficient:** Tiết kiệm chi phí
- **Autonomous driving technology:** Công nghệ lái xe tự động.
- **Assembly line manufacturing:** Dây chuyền lắp ráp tự động.
- **Robotics and automation:** Rô bốt và tự động hóa.
- **Non-logical or abstract thinking:** Suy nghĩ trừu tượng, phi logic
- **A distinct advantage:** Lợi thế khác biệt.
- **Leadership qualities:** Phẩm chất lãnh đạo.

Ngữ pháp

- Once implemented, AI should be far more cost efficient than human labour, as computers and AI-operated processes do not need days off, holidays, overtime pay, sick days, and so on.**
 - Mệnh đề chính của câu trên mang nghĩa AI sẽ giúp tiết kiệm chi phí và nhân lực hơn, mệnh đề còn lại bổ sung thêm lý do tại sao lại như vậy.
 - Mệnh đề “Once implemented” là mệnh đề trạng ngữ chỉ thời gian (thể rút gọn), bổ sung thông tin cho “AI”, viết đầy đủ là “Once AI is implemented”.
 - Mệnh đề “as.....and so on” là mệnh đề phụ thuộc chỉ nguyên nhân cho mệnh đề chính, với “as” có nghĩa tương tự như “because” dùng khi người viết muốn đưa ra nguyên nhân
- Further attributes that humans have which give them a distinct advantage over AI in certain fields of work are strategic and critical thinking, imagination and vision, and leadership qualities**

Đây là một câu phức bao gồm mệnh đề chính mang nghĩa những phẩm chất khác mà con người có là tư duy phản biện và chiến lược, tầm nhìn và phẩm chất lãnh đạo. Hai mệnh đề phụ bổ nghĩa làm rõ cho những phẩm chất con người có mà mang đến cho họ lợi thế đặc biệt so với sản phẩm trí thông minh nhân tạo.

- Mệnh đề phụ “that humans have” là mệnh đề tính từ bổ nghĩa cho danh từ đứng liền trước “Further attributes”

- Mệnh đề phụ “which give them a distinct advantage over AI in certain fields of work” là mệnh đề quan hệ bổ nghĩa làm rõ cho danh từ đứng trước “Further attributes”
- Cấu trúc “give something (somebody) an advantage over another” mang nghĩa mang đến lợi thế so với vật/người khác.

3. Furthermore, jobs requiring empathy and communication, such as doctors, nurses, psychologists, and other care-givers will be more suitably performed by humans rather than robots.

Đây là một câu phức có mệnh đề chính mang nghĩa một số công việc sẽ phù hợp với người hơn là với robots và một mệnh đề quan hệ rút gọn để làm rõ nghĩa cho những công việc mà đòi hỏi sự cảm thông và giao tiếp như là bác sĩ, y tá, nhà tâm lý học và những nghề chăm sóc khác.

- Mệnh đề chính dùng câu bị động ở thì tương lai.
- “requiring empathy and communication” là mệnh đề quan hệ dạng rút gọn thể chủ động, bổ sung thông tin cho “jobs” được viết đầy đủ là “jobs which require empathy and communication”.
- Từ nối “Furthermore” dùng để bổ sung luận điểm mới trong đoạn, thường đứng ở đầu câu và sau là một mệnh đề hoàn chỉnh.
- Từ nối “Such as” được dùng để liệt kê ví dụ cho danh từ trước đó, sau bởi danh từ, cụm danh từ, danh động từ hoặc mệnh đề danh từ.

Áp dụng luyện tập:

Ngoài cách phát triển ý theo bài mẫu trên, người viết có thể phát triển bài này theo các hướng sau:

Lợi ích khác mà AI mang lại

AI trong công nghệ vệ tinh và tàu vũ trụ giúp dự đoán những nguy cơ tiềm ẩn như thiên tai, sự thay đổi của khí hậu.

AI trong giao thông giúp giảm tắc nghẽn, an toàn giao thông hơn.

Speaking

Part 1

Do you like sweets or chocolate?

→ Sure. I've got a real sweet tooth actually, and I really love some good quality dark chocolate, especially if it's Swiss or Belgium chocolate. Lindt 70% dark chocolate is probably my favourite.

How often do you eat chocolate?

→ Well as I mentioned I do have a sweet tooth so I do have to try to resist the temptation to eat it too often, but I guess I would probably eat it about 2 or 3 times per week.

When was the first time you ate chocolate?

→ Actually I have no idea when I first tried chocolate, probably when I was quite young though, around the age of 5 or 6 years old I guess.

Have you ever given chocolate as a present to someone? Why?

→ Yes, many times. In Australia it is quite common to give chocolate as a gift. There are many occasions when people give chocolate as a gift, such as for a birthday, Valentine's Day, Mother's Day, Christmas, and especially Easter. Actually Easter is all about giving and eating chocolate.

Từ vựng

- **a sweet tooth:** Thích ăn đồ ngọt
- **resist the temptation:** Cưỡng lại sự hấp dẫn của cái gì

Part 2

DESCRIBE A DIFFICULT DECISIONS (OR CHOICE) YOU HAVE MADE

You should say:

- what decision it was
- what difficulties you faced
- what the results of your decision were

And explain what the results of your decision were

Bài mẫu

So many years ago, back when I was finishing high school I had to make a very difficult decision about what I should study at university the following year. The main difficulty that I was faced with at that time was that what I really wanted to study was architecture, however, unfortunately my grades in school weren't good enough for me to apply for that course so I had a difficult decision to make about what else I was interested in studying. And then, to make matters worse, my second choice, which was Construction Management, was being cancelled the following year, so I then had to rethink my choice again! So, after much thought about the issue and after a lot of advice from my parents and career guidance counsellor at school, I chose to study Civil Engineering, as it just seemed like the most logical choice after my other two choices were not possible.

So, the following year I went off to university and began studying Civil Engineering, however, after my first year of studying I began to take an interest in some electronics subjects that I had been taking as a part of my course, so I then decided to change my course in my second year to Electrical Engineering. I then went on to finish that course, however many years later I did feel some regret towards that decision as ultimately what I wanted to study was related to building design and construction.

Từ vựng

- **faced with:** Đối mặt với điều gì
- **to make matters worse:** Làm cho một vấn đề trở nên nghiêm trọng hơn
- **career guidance counsellor:** Người tư vấn người khác nên chọn ngành nghề gì
- **went off to:** Rời khỏi nơi nào đó để làm gì

- **to feel regret:** Hối tiếc

Part 3

What are some of the typical, everyday decisions that people have to make?

→ Well, I guess there's all sorts of decisions that people have to make every day. Some are important, some are trivial. For example, people have to decide what to eat for breakfast when they get up in the morning, or what to eat for lunch or dinner, or what clothes they should wear that day, or maybe if it's the weekend they might have to decide what they will spend their time doing. Even what they should or shouldn't spend their money on is also an 'every day' decision that people have to make.

Besides your example from Part 2, what other difficult decisions are many people faced with at times in their lives?

→ So apart from having to choose what to study at university, there are also many other decisions that people are faced with in life. For example, what career path they should follow, or whether or not to change careers at some stage in their life. Another difficult decision for people is when to get married or when or whether they should have children or not. Also choosing where to live or whether they should buy a house or not can also be a tough choice to make.

What determines people's daily plans?

→ Well I guess there's a number of things that affect somebody's daily plans, but the main thing is probably their responsibilities, such as their job or their study life, or whether they have children or not. Some people also have a responsibility to look after their parents or their grandparents as well, which could affect their daily plans. And of course there are also other unexpected situations that might affect someone's plans such as bad weather or an accident and so on..

Từ vựng:

- **trivial:** Lặt vặt
- **look after:** Chăm lo cho ai đó hoặc cái gì đó
- **unexpected situations:** Tình huống bất ngờ

IELTS

PRACTICE TEST 4

Scan mã QR dưới đây để tải file nghe



*Hoặc truy cập đường link:
<https://qrco.de/practicing-for-ielts-1>*

Listening

SECTION 1 Questions 1-10

Complete the form below.

Write NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER for each answer.

Vivaldi Department Store Lost Property Report

Example

Answer

Main item lost

handbag

Caller's name 1

Item description black with 2

- Other items
- a small flask of 3
("lilac and gooseberries" labeled)
 - some cash
 - a badge that resembles 4
 - a black 5

Additional details

Last time noted 6

Last place noted 7

If found, contact:

Relationship to caller 8

Name 9

Phone 7102506041

Address 10

SECTION 2 Questions 11 – 20

Questions 11–14

Choose the correct letter, A, B or C.

KENTON UNIVERSITY

11. When did the university become one of the top schools in the country?

- A. 25 years ago
- B. 20 years ago
- C. 30 years ago

12. The university is popular for courses in the fields relating to _____

- A. Technology and engineering
- B. Hospitality
- C. Finance and Banking

13. The university is proud to have _____

- A. the highest employment rate among graduates.
- B. the highest rate of students taking part in social activities.
- C. the highest number of professors in the academic team.

14. Students who want to enrol need to _____

- A. contact the university office
- B. submit a form online
- C. submit their documents

Questions 15–20

Who are eligible for taking the following courses this year?

- A. International students
- B. Local students
- C. Both local and international students

Write A, B or C next to questions 15 – 20:

15. Network management

18. Game design

16. Database administration

19. Electrical engineering

17. Game design

20. Chemical engineering

SECTION 3 Questions 21 – 30

Questions 21-26

Choose the correct answers, **A, B or C**.

21. Yennefer and Geralt decided to choose “Mass strandings of sperm whales” to be the topic of their presentation because:

- A. No one has ever done it before.
- B. They’re really concerned about the well-being of marine animals.
- C. Their tutor suggested this topic.

22. What was the major difficulty that the students had to overcome?

- A. Finding the latest statistics.
- B. Getting high-quality footage.
- C. Getting used to the new presentation software.

23. What part of the presentation did Yennefer feel satisfied with the most?

- A. The introduction.
- B. The part that explains the factors affecting whales’ ability to navigate.
- C. The Q&A.

24. What surprised Yennefer most about their presentation?

- A. The audience seemed to be very interested in the presentation.
- B. It took much less time to finish than she’d expected.
- C. She was given lots of questions from her classmates after the class.

25. Vesemir was mostly impressed by Geralt’s ability to

- A. Include his own experience in an unexpectedly fascinating way.
- B. Give clear answers within such a short amount of time.
- C. Present confidently without having to look at the slides.

26. The most important thing Geralt learnt from this experience is how to

- A. Work collaboratively with others.
- B. Prepare well before giving a presentation.
- C. Quickly search for necessary information.

Questions 27-30

Complete the summary below.

Write **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** for each answer.

Vesemir's advice

- Information that may draw the audience's **27** should be put in the introduction part.
- The templates for the charts should be more **28** in order to make key features really stand out.
- The slides should also be **29** to make it easier for students to follow the presentation and ask questions if they want.
- Read the script beforehand and try to predict the potential points that may cause **30**

SECTION 4 Questions 31 – 40

Complete the notes below.

Write **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** for each answer.

CONFIRMATION BIAS

Confirmation bias is the tendency to look for information that **31** one's own beliefs.

People show this bias when gather information **32**

Even **33** can have confirmation bias.

Types of confirmation bias:

- **Biased search for information:**

People tend to search for information in a **34** way to confirm their hypothesis.

People prefer using the question called “positive tests”.

- **Biased interpretation:**

If 2 people have the same information, the way they interpret it can be biased.

Stanford university experiment:

- Two groups of students who are in favor and against capital punishment were required to read **35** of two studies.
- Result: all students tried to find details that supported their point and **36** the contrary details.

- **Biased memory:**

People remember evidence in a selective way to reinforce their expectations.

Selective memory can affect people's attitude towards **37**

Consequences:

- **In finance:**

Many investors are **38** when they ignore the possibility of losing money.

- **In social media:**

Confirmation bias is developed by “filter bubbles”, which shows people what they agree with and exclude **39**

- **In politics:**

Confirmation bias can be a factor leading to **40** since politicians interpret evidence in their favor.

Reading

Reading Passage 1

You should spend about 20 minutes on Questions 1-13, which are based on Reading Passage 1.

Angkor Wat: History of Ancient Temple

Built between roughly A.D. 1113 and 1150, and encompassing an area of about 500 acres (200 hectares), Angkor Wat is one of the largest religious monuments ever constructed. Its name means "temple city."

A. Originally built as a Hindu temple dedicated to the god Vishnu, it was converted into a Buddhist temple in the 14th century, and statues of Buddha were added to its already rich artwork. Sometime later it was turned into a military fortification. Today it is a UNESCO World Heritage Site that scientists are struggling to preserve. Its 213-foot-tall (65 meters) central tower is, along with other four smaller towers, wrapped around by a series of enclosure walls, a layout that recreates the image of Mount Meru, a legendary place in Hindu mythology that is said to lie beyond the Himalayas and be the home of the gods.

B. The city where the temple was built, Angkor, is located in modern-day Cambodia and was once the capital of the Khmer Empire. This city contains hundreds of temples, and the population may have been over 1 million people. It was easily the largest city in the world until the Industrial Revolution. Angkor had an urban core that could easily have held 500,000 people and a vast hinterland that had many more inhabitants, as airborne laser scanning (lidar) research has shown. Researchers have also identified a "lost" city called Mahendraparvata, which is located about 25 miles (40 kilometers) north of Angkor Wat.

C. Angkor Wat itself is surrounded by a 650-foot-wide (200 m) moat that encompasses a perimeter of more than 3 miles (5 km). This moat is 13 feet deep (4 m) and would have helped stabilize the temple's foundation, preventing groundwater from rising too high or falling too low. Angkor Wat's main entrance was to the west (a direction associated with Vishnu) across a stone causeway, with guardian lions marking the way. Recently, archaeologists found the remains of eight towers made of sandstone and laterite by the western gateway. These towers may be the remains of shrines that were in use before Angkor Wat was fully constructed. To the east of the temple was a second, more modest, entrance.

D. The heart of the temple was the central tower, entered by way of a steep staircase, a statue of Vishnu at top. This tower "was at once the symbolic center of the nation and the actual center where secular and sacred power joined forces," writes researcher Eleanor Mannikka in the book "Angkor: Celestial Temples of the Khmer Empire" (Abbeville Press, 2002). "From that unparalleled space, Vishnu and the king ruled over the Khmer people."

E. Hidden paintings have been discovered in the central tower. One chamber in the tower has a scene showing a traditional Khmer ensemble of musical instruments known as the pinpeat, which is made up of different gongs, xylophones, wind instruments and other percussion instruments. In the same chamber, there's also an intricate scene featuring people riding horses between two structures, which might be temples. These two paintings are among 200 that have been discovered in Angkor Wat since 2010.

F. A mile long sand structure containing a variety of spiral designs was recently discovered beside Angkor Wat by archaeologists using lidar. It would have existed for a brief period during the mid-to-late 12th century. Archaeologists are not certain what it was used for, and it's possible that the structure was never completed. The remains of homes and ponds used by workers who lived near Angkor Wat, and serviced the temple, were also found recently during lidar research.

G. Building Angkor Wat was an enormous undertaking that involved quarrying, careful artistic work and lots of digging. To create the moat around the temple, 1.5 million cubic meters (53 million cubic feet) of sand and silt were moved, a task that would have required thousands of people working at one time. To support them, a tough material called laterite was used, which in turn was encased with softer sandstone that was used for carving the reliefs. These sandstone blocks were quarried at the Kulen Hills, about 18 miles (30 km) to the north. A series of canals were used to transport the blocks to Angkor Wat, research shows.

H. Beneath the central tower was a shaft that leads to a chamber where, in 1934, archaeologists found "two pieces of crystal and two gold leaves far beneath where the Vishnu statue must have been," Coe writes, adding that deposits like these "spiritually 'energized' a temple, much as a battery will provide power to a portable electronic device."

I. Although Angkor Wat is dedicated to Vishnu, the full purpose of the temple is still debated. Researchers still wonder whether the ashes of Suryavarman II were interred in the monument, perhaps in the same chamber where the deposits were found. If that were the case, it would give the temple a funerary meaning.

Questions 1 – 5

Reading Passage 1 has nine sections A – I.

Which section contains the following information?

Write the correct letter, A – I, in boxes 1 – 5 of your answer sheet.

1. Evidence of artistic works found in Angkor Wat.
2. A description of challenges during the construction of Angkor Wat.
3. A statement on the role of the central tower.

4. The function of some items found under the central tower
5. A question on further uses of Angkor Wat.

Questions 6 – 9

Do the following statements agree with the information in **Reading Passage 1**?

In boxes **6 – 9** on your answer sheet, write

TRUE *if the statement agrees with the information*

FALSE *if the statement contradicts the information*

NOT GIVEN *if there is no information on this*

6. At first, the Angkor Wat was not built as a place to worship Buddha.
7. The temples of Angkor Wat were believed to be the place where the gods lived.
8. The city Angkor was the largest in the world during the Industrial Revolution.
9. 500,000 people lived in the centre of Angkor during the Khmer Empire

Questions 10 – 13

Complete the following sentences.

Choose **ONE WORD ONLY** from the passage for each answer.

Write your answers in boxes **10 – 13** on your answer sheet.

10. Besides stabilizing the temple's foundation, the moat also helped to control the level
of _____
11. The eight towers next to the western gateway are thought to have been used as
_____ before Angkor Wat was completed.
12. In order to help the workers making the moat, _____ was used.
13. Scientists still doubt whether the Suryavarman II's _____ were buried in the
temple.

Reading Passage 2

You should spend about 20 minutes on **Questions 14-26**, which are based on **Reading Passage 2**.

Taoism and Confucianism – Ancient Philosophies

"Those who know do not say; those who say do not know." -Lao-tzu

"The superior men are sparing in their words and profuse in their deeds." -Confucius

The 6th century B.C.E. was an amazing time of philosophical growth for ancient China. It was during that time that the two most influential spiritual leaders native to China, Confucius and Lao-tzu, are thought to have lived and taught. The philosophies that they practiced, Taoism and Confucianism, existed simultaneously in dynastic China, attracting countless numbers of followers over the past 2,500 years. The fascination of both the Eastern and Western worlds with these two legendary figures and the philosophies that they created remains strong.

The Old Master

Lao-tzu, translated as either "Old Master" or "Old Boy," is believed to be the author of Taoism. Very little is known of his life; he may not even have existed. According to myth, at his birth around 604 B.C.E., Lao-tzu came from the womb as an old man, white-haired and full of wisdom. He eventually took a position as head librarian of the Imperial Archives. Saddened by society's lack of goodness, Lao-tzu decided to leave his home in Luoyang to live out the rest of his life in quiet and solitude somewhere beyond the Great Wall of China, possibly near Tibet. As he passed through the city gates for the final time, the gatekeeper asked Lao-tzu to write down his parting thoughts. The "Old Master" agreed, and three days later returned with a small book. Lao-tzu then left civilization, never to return. His writings were titled the *Tao Te Ching*, and became the most important text of Taoism.

According to Taoism, the entire universe and everything in it flows with a mysterious, unknowable force called the Tao. Translated literally as "The Way," the Tao has many different meanings. It is the name that describes ultimate reality. The Tao also explains the powers that drive the universe and the wonder of human nature. Taoists believe that everything is one despite all appearances. Opinions of good and evil or true and false only happen when people forget that they are all one in the Tao. Therefore, it is the aim of Taoists not to forget, and if forgotten to remember that oneness. However, Lao-tzu reminds believers that the Tao is difficult to grasp: "*the Tao that can be spoken is not the true Tao.*"

Over time a Taoist religion evolved, becoming somewhat different from the philosophy of Taoism just described. While religious Taoism held some of the same beliefs, it also called for worship of many gods and ancestors, a practice that began during the Shang

dynasty. Other religious practices included the cultivation of bodily energy called "chi," the creation of a system of morals, and use of alchemy in attempts to attain immortality. The folk religion of Taoism became popular after its adoption by China as the state religion in 440 C.E., and continues to be practiced even to the present-day.

Confucius and the Analects

The other driving philosophy of dynastic China was created by a politician, musician, and philosopher named Confucius. Born in 551 B.C.E., Confucius wandered throughout China, first as a government employee, and later as a political advisor to the rulers of the Chou dynasty. In later life, Confucius left politics to teach a small group of students. After his death in 479 B.C.E., the ethics and moral teachings of Confucius were written down by his students to become the *Lun-yü*, or *Analects*. Many of his clever sayings are still followed today. "It is as hard to be poor without complaining as to be rich without becoming arrogant."

Learning to be human was the goal of Confucianism. According to Confucius, each person should act with virtue in all social matters; family, community, state, and kingdom, to ensure order and unity. Man's virtue in all its forms is called "Jen." "Jen" is all encompassing and unable to be defined, in some respects similar to the Tao. Confucian ceremonies contained many rituals based in the Five Classics, especially the *I Ching*, or *Book of Changes*. Procedures for birth, marriage, and death were rigid and specific. For example, according to Confucian funeral tradition, a willow branch is always carried behind the body of the deceased symbolizing the soul of that person.

However, by far the most influential aspect of Confucianism remains the *Analects*: "Not to teach a man who can be taught, is to waste a man; to teach a man who cannot be taught, is a waste of words. The wise will lose neither men nor words." It was sayings such as this one that made Confucianism the social philosophy of China from the Han dynasty in 202 B.C.E. until the end of dynastic rule in 1911.

Rival Philosophies

Taoism and Confucianism have lived together in China for well over 2,000 years. Confucianism deals with social matters, while Taoism concerns itself with the search for meaning. They share common beliefs about man, society, and the universe, although these notions were around long before either philosophy. Both began as philosophies, each later taking on religious overtones. Legend states that Confucius and Lao-tzu did in fact meet to discuss the Imperial Archives. Lao-tzu was unimpressed by the beautiful robes worn by Confucius, and did not agree with looking back on the past. "Put away your polite airs and your vain display of fine robes. The wise man does not display his treasures to those he does not know. And he cannot learn justice from the Ancients."

Regardless of the disagreements between Lao-tzu and Confucius, both Taoism and Confucianism have served as guides. They have led China through the peaks and valleys of its vast history, the longest continuing story on the planet.

Questions 14–18

Answer the questions below.

Choose **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** from the passage for each answer.

Write your answer in boxes 14–18 on your answer sheet.

- 14.** What job did Lao-tzu use to work as?
- 15.** What did Lao-tzu note down before leaving the city?
- 16.** What did Confucius decide to separate himself from in order to devote more on teaching?
- 17.** What should human behavior be accompanied by in all circumstances, according to Confucius?
- 18.** By Confucius's ceremonial belief, what usually appears in a funeral to represent for the dead person's soul?

Questions 19–22

Complete the table below

Choose **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** from the passage for each answer

Write your answer in boxes **19–22** on your answer sheet.

Philosophy	Belief
Taoism	The meaning of the Tao says how (19) is like The universe is driven by certain (20) Everything on Earth is a single unit although their (21) can be different.
Confucianism	Teaching can be a (22) without having the right learners.

Questions 23-26

Do the following statements agree with the belief of the two philosophers in the passage? In boxes 23 – 26 – on your answer sheet, write

- | | |
|-----------|--|
| YES | <i>if the statement agrees with the belief of the philosophers</i> |
| NO | <i>if the statement contradicts with the belief of the philosophers</i> |
| NOT GIVEN | <i>if it is impossible to say what the philosophers believe about this</i> |

Confucius

- 23.** Human behavior are often in accordance with their current financial status.
- 24.** Human's good qualities can be described.

Lao-tzu

- 25.** Human should respect past values.
- 26.** Education can bring someone wisdom and ensure justice.

Reading Passage 3

You should spend about 20 minutes on **Questions 27-40**, which are based on **Reading Passage 3**.

Too much sunscreen?

- A. The Ancient Babylonians, Egyptians, Greeks and Romans all recognized that sunlight could be harnessed to promote health. Hippocrates, for instance, believed that it was beneficial in the treatment of most ailments. But medical interest in sunlight truly took hold at the turn of the 20th century, following observations that it kills bacteria and that a deficiency is associated with rickets, a condition that affects bone development during childhood. By the late-1920s, sunlight was being touted as a cure for pretty much every illness under the sun, and a suntan had become an emblem of health and status.
- B. It was also around this time that scientists identified one of the key mechanisms by which sunlight promotes health. When the ultraviolet (UV) B rays in sunlight hit the skin, they spur the synthesis of vitamin D3. This circulates in the blood before being further metabolised into the active form of vitamin D elsewhere in the body. Bone and muscle cells use vitamin D to regulate levels of calcium and phosphorus, keeping them strong and healthy – but it is also important for certain immune cells, which spew out an antimicrobial in response to it. Indeed, last month a study found that giving vitamin D supplements alongside antibiotics could speed up treatment of multidrug-resistant tuberculosis in the lungs.
- C. The dark side of sunlight was recognised in 1928 by British researcher George Findlay, who exposed monkeys and horses to regular irradiation with UV light and observed that tumors developed under their skin. Since then, many further studies have shown that UV light triggers DNA mutations in our skin cells, potentially leading to cancer. Sunscreen, in combination with other sun avoidance measures, reduces that risk.
- D. Today, the sunscreen industry is booming. Global sales of sun-care products totalled around \$15.8 billion in 2015 and are projected to reach \$24.9 billion by 2024. There is also a trend towards ever higher sun protection factors, even SPF100, although they don't necessarily provide much extra protection. Combined with the fact that most Westerners spend a lot of time indoors – in the US it is, on average, 90 per cent of their lives – this has prompted concerns that, at least at high latitudes, many people aren't storing enough vitamin D to see them through winter. The fear is that their bones, muscles and possibly other tissues are suffering as a result.
- E. The trouble is, in recent years the list of illnesses associated with vitamin D deficiency has grown, but for many of these, supplements don't seem to lead to better health. Several recent studies actually associated high doses of vitamin D with an increased risk of falls in older people. According to a recent review of trials, apart from bone-related conditions, there is good evidence for only two things: that vitamin D can prevent upper respiratory tract infections and stop existing asthma from getting worse. Ongoing trials

may yet find additional benefits, but it is unlikely vitamin D will be a panacea for our many modern health challenges.

F. Scott Byrne, an immunologist at the University of Sydney, has been working with Prue Hart at the University of Western Australia to investigate whether UV light could help people with multiple sclerosis (MS), an autoimmune condition that is more common at higher latitudes. Hart has shown that exposing mice to UV doses equivalent to a brief stint in the midday sun can protect them from developing a form of MS. Now she and Byrne are looking into whether UV exposure from specialised lamps could slow, or even prevent, the development of MS in people.

G. Even so, immune suppression can't explain all the effects of sunlight on health that we have seen. Consider the perplexing finding that people with high sun exposures have higher a life expectancy, on average, than sun avoiders – despite facing an increased risk of skin cancer. That was the discovery of a large Swedish study into the risks associated with melanoma and breast cancer. In 1990, nearly 30,000 women were interviewed about their health and behaviour – including their sun habits. They were then interviewed again 20 years later. When Pelle Lindqvist at the Karolinska Institute and his colleagues crunched that data, they found that, on average, women who spent more time in the sun lived one to two years longer than sun avoiders, even after adjusting for factors such as disposable income, education level and exercise. That suggests it wasn't simply about having a more healthy lifestyle overall. The researchers found that reduced life expectancy among sun avoiders was mostly due to a greater risk of death from cardiovascular diseases and other non-cancer-related illnesses, such as type 2 diabetes, autoimmune disease or chronic lung disease. What could be going on?

H. Richard Weller at the University of Edinburgh, UK, thinks he has the answer. Like most dermatologists, Weller started his career believing that sunlight is terribly bad for you. He still wouldn't dispute that it is a major risk factor for skin cancer. However, his discovery that we produce and stockpile vast quantities of nitric oxide – a potent dilator of blood vessels – in our skin made him think again. He wondered if this UV-activated nitric oxide was why people's blood pressure readings are lower in summer than in winter. This may be the reason why cardiovascular conditions are more prevalent at higher latitudes. If that were the case, it would also help to explain the puzzling results of the Swedish study. What he found pointed in that direction: his experiments showed that if you expose somebody to the equivalent of about 20 minutes of UK noontime summer sunlight, they experience a drop in blood pressure that continues even after they step indoors.

Questions 27-32

Reading Passage 2 has eight sections, **A-H**.

Which paragraph contains the following information?

Write the correct letter, **A-H**, in boxes **27-32** on your answer sheet.

- 27.** An experiment on animals to demonstrate that sunlight can be seen as a preventative measure
- 28.** A possible reason explaining why people in certain regions are more susceptible to heart-related conditions than others
- 29.** Two factors leading to the deficiency in a vital element for the human body.
- 30.** A particular disease among children that is a consequence of the infrequent exposure to sunlight
- 31.** A denial of the healing function of a specific vitamin.
- 32.** An explanation why protecting ourselves from excessive sunlight exposure is of great necessity.

Questions 33-36

Choose the correct letter, **A, B, C or D**.

Write the correct letter in boxes **33-36** on your answer sheet

33. What can be inferred from the paragraph A?

- A.** It was not until the 20th century that sunlight was acknowledged as a cure thanks to a number of observations.
- B.** Killing bacteria is believed to be a good way to deal with rickets.
- C.** The lack of sunlight exposure can be a cause of a certain physical condition
- D.** By the 20th century, some bacteria were believed to affect a child's development of bones

34. What did George Findlay find in his research in 1928?

- A.** Some species of animals were more prone to cancer than others
- B.** DNA mutations in people's skin cells could barely be triggered by UV light
- C.** Monkeys were also susceptible to skin cancer like horses

D. Skin cancer on some animals could be attributed to the ultraviolet light.

35. What was true about Pelle Lindqvist's study?

- A. Sun avoiders have higher chances of skin diseases.
- B. There were fewer interviewees in the second interview after 2 decades
- C. The study only focuses on female subjects.
- D. Those who avoided being exposed to sunlight died from illnesses like lung cancer.

36. What if the research of Richard Weller was right?

- A. It would help to confirm that excessive sunlight can increase the risk of skin cancer
- B. It would account for what the previous study did not explain
- C. The reason why our blood pressure readings are low in certain periods of the year would be clear.
- D. Why our blood pressure continuously drops when we stand in the shade could be explained.

Questions 37-40

Complete the summary below.

Choose **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** from the passage for each answer

Write your answer in boxes **37-40** on your answer sheet

Since ancient times, the benefits of sunlight to health have been acknowledged. In the second decade of the last century, people with a (37) _____ were generally believed to be healthier and stronger. Although sunlight has several undesirable effects, one of which is causing (38) _____ to develop beneath skin layers as a consequence of being exposed to UV light frequently, lacking it is also a disaster. As sunlight helps synthesize Vitamin D, overprotection from it can make people's muscles, bones and (39) _____ more vulnerable to illnesses. A study in Sweden has proven that people with less time spent under the sun will likely have a shorter (40) _____ than those who do not avoid sunlight.

Các bài đọc được lấy và chỉnh sửa từ các bài báo:

- Angkor Wat: History of Ancient Temple - Live Science
- Taoism and Confucianism – Ancient Philosophies - US History
- Too much sunscreen? Why avoiding the sun could damage your health - NewScientist

WRITING

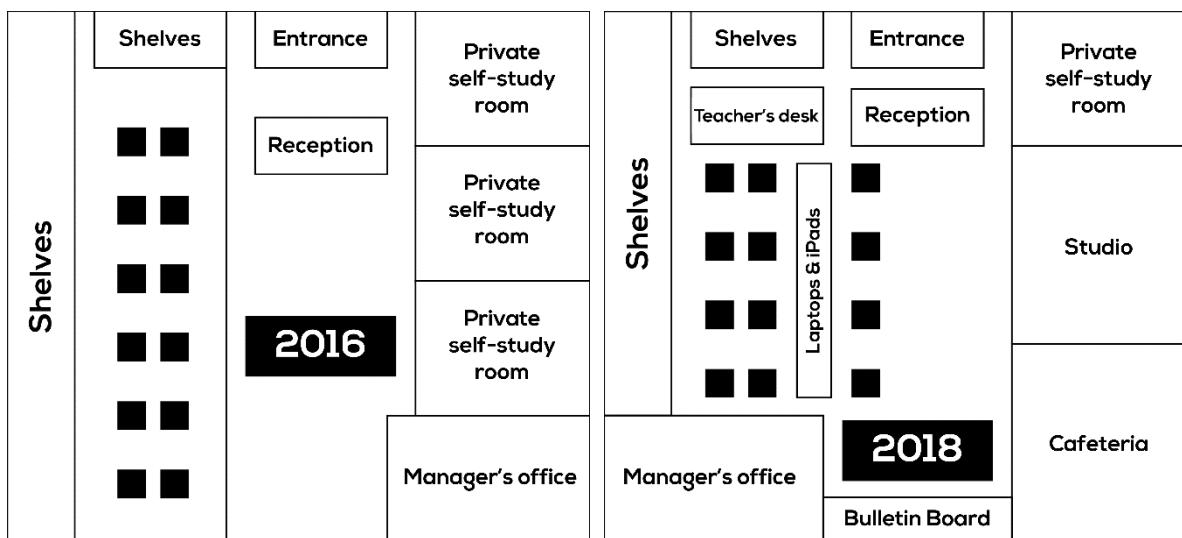
Task 1

You should spend about **20 minutes** on this task

The pictures show the changes in a self-study area of a language school in Vietnam after 2 years.

Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

Write at least **150 words**.



Task 2

You should spend about **40 minutes** on this task.

Write about the following topic:

Many people nowadays have more than one job at the same time.

What are the reasons?

Is it a positive or negative development?

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience.

Write at least **250 words**.

SPEAKING

Part 1

Do you do the same things every day of the week?

How many days off do you have every week?

Which day would you say is your busiest day of the week?

Which is your favourite day of the week?

Part 2

DESCRIBE A SUCCESSFUL FAMILY BUSINESS THAT YOU ARE FAMILIAR WITH

You should say:

- what business it is
- how you know this business
- who the customers of the business are
- And explain why you think this business is successful.

Part 3

What are some of the main differences between big companies and small businesses?

Some people think that small companies will be replaced by large companies in the future. Would you agree?

What factors do you think help to make a business successful?

Key & Explanation

Listening

Tapescript

SECTION 1

Staff Hello. This is Vivaldi Department Store Lost Property Department. How may I help you?

Yennefer Hello, I'm calling about a handbag I lost yesterday at the department store.

Staff People often hand in lost items here so if you're lucky, you may find your handbag. Ok so let's start with some basic information first. May I have your full name please?

Yennefer Yes, my name is Yennefer Vengerberg.

Staff Sorry, is that Jennifer spelled with a J?

Yennefer No, it's actually quite an uncommon name. It's Y-E-double N-E-F-E-R, and my family name is V-E-N-G-E-R-B-E-R-G.

Staff Ok, I got that. Now I need you to give a clear description of the handbag. As clear as possible. You know, the material, the colour, the patterns...

Yennefer Ok, well it's black, and the most distinctive feature about it is that it's decorated with violet feathers. It's a limited edition so I think it's quite distinguishable.

Staff Right ... I think you've described it well enough. Now...are there any notable items inside it? Can you name them as well?

Yennefer Yes. The most important thing is a small flask of perfume. It's also violet, and there is a heart-shaped label on it that says "Lilac and gooseberries". It's my favourite scent.

Staff Alright... Now, is there anything else?

Yennefer There's some cash, but not much. Oh, and there is a small badge made of diamonds that looks like a star. It's in the smaller pouch along the zip, so it might be a bit tricky to find.

Staff Ok I'll just add that detail. Anything else? Your identification? Or passport perhaps?

Yennefer No. I've got all of that in my wallet, thank goodness. Losing money is no big

deal, but losing those important papers ... God I shiver just at the thought of it! Hmm... what else...Ah yes, there is also a black bracelet. It should be in the same place with the small flask of perfume.

Staff Black ... bracelet...Ok, is that all?

Yennefer Oh sorry! I'm wearing the bracelet now. How could I be so forgetful ... Er... it's actually a black necklace. And it's made from leather. That's all I can remember.

Staff No problem. Alright, we've got a very clear description here. Now, let's move on.

Staff Ms. Vengerberg, do you happen to remember the time when you visited our department store? Of course, it doesn't have to be exact. It was just yesterday, wasn't it?

Yennefer Yes. I got there in the morning, and I was there from 8-11 am. First I went to the cafeteria to have breakfast. I'm pretty sure I still had my handbag with me at that time. Then, I went to the supermarket to buy some stuff. Later, I went to a French restaurant nearby, and that was probably where I last saw the handbag, at around 10:30.

Staff Do you remember the name of the restaurant?

Yennefer Not sure... Gusten, Guste something..

Staff Ah, the Gusteau restaurant. That's good news then. The owners of that restaurant have turned in customers' lost items quite a few times. I think it should be fine.

Yennefer I hope so. Do you need any more details?

Staff No, that's enough for now. Now all you need to do is tell me how we can contact you should we find the handbag. May I have your phone number please?

Yennefer My phone broke the other day unfortunately ... Hmm, OK you can contact my co-worker. Her name is Triss Merigold.

Staff Marigold? Is it spelled just like the flower?

Yennefer No, it's another uncommon name. It's T-R-I-S-S M-E-R-I-G-O-L-D.

Staff Done. And her phone number?

- Yennefer Hang on, I wrote it down here somewhere ... Ah there it is. It's 7-1-0-2-5-0-6-0-4-1.
- Staff 6-0-4-1 . Got it! Oh, and may I have her address? You know, to send the property should we manage to locate it?
- Yennefer She lives at 14, Maribor Parade. That's M-A-R-I-B-O-R.
- Staff Very well, I think that's all we need now. And don't worry Ms. Vengerberg, we will try our best to find your item. We'll call you, I mean your co-worker, as soon as we find the handbag. Have a nice day!
- Yennefer Thank you so much. Goodbye!

SECTION 2

Good morning everyone, and thank you for attending today's seminar of Kenton University. Now, Before I discuss any course-related information, I'd like to give you a bit of the background about the institution itself. So, 30 years ago, the first principal of the school, Mr. Balton, came up with the idea of starting his own university. However, due to some financial problems, it did take another 5 years before Kenton university was certificated as one of the top schools in the country.

At first, the university specialised in teaching finance and economics. However, we soon changed our focus to technology and engineering as we realised that this would going to be 2 very important fields that would help with the development of the local area and the country. And since then, these have always been our most popular majors and we're very proud to have the most well-qualified lecturers teaching these subjects.

The school is also renowned for teaching students in an active and dynamic way. And each year, we organise several social activities to provide students with situations to develop their interpersonal skills and raise their sense of community within the school. And when it comes to employment, we're also very proud to say that students with degrees from Kenton university are very highly regarded by the both local employers and all around the country. And we've actually been the top school in the area in terms of student employment rate in the past 5 years.

Now, regarding enrolment, I hope that you've all brought the necessary documents with you today, including your ID card, high school diploma, and a health certificate. If you have them with you, please take them to the Student application office on the second floor of this building after we finish this seminar. Then, over the next 3 days, you'll be contacted by the university head office to verify your information and also confirm your attendance at the school. Unfortunately, we will not be providing online application this year.

Now, let's get down to the courses on offer. This year, we're taking in students for 6 main courses. In the technology department, we're offering an information Network management course. However, unfortunately this course is only offered to local students due to the restriction on the number of students we can recruit and a high level of

demand for this course. We're sorry to say that international students are not eligible to apply for this one or the Database administration course. Hopefully we'll be able to accommodate more students in the coming years. However, international students are very welcomed to join our Gaming design course, in which you'll learn the fundamentals from computer programming all the way through to advanced game design. Local students are also welcomed to join this course. And the final technology-based course we'll be offering is Web management, where you can learn how to create, operate, maintain and develop a website. This course is especially meant for foreign students only. Next year, it'll be opened to all students regardless of their geographical location.

Now, in the engineering department, we're gonna be running 2 engineering courses this year: electrical and chemical. All students can apply for the electrical course due to a reduction in the number of skilled electrical engineers in recent years, which also means that the job opportunities in this field at the moment are very high. The chemical engineering course is, however, only opened to local students this year due to a number of reasons.

Now, Mr. Denver, the new principal would like to say a few words...

SECTION 3

Vesemir OK, Geralt and Yennefer. Before we start, first I want to congratulate you both for doing so well in your first group project. I have to admit though, I didn't expect such a solid performance, given the short amount of time you guys have for preparation. So Yennefer, can you tell me why you chose "Mass strandings of sperm whales" as the main focus for your project? Is it something your tutor suggested?

Yennefer Well our tutor did suggest several topics that have never been done by anyone before. You know, we just don't want to repeat stuff. But the reason for us to choose "Mass strandings" from those topics was quite personal actually. We both come from coastal cities so we really care about the dangers that sea creatures are facing. For us, it was more than just a group project. We really want to spread the word.

Vesemir Hm, interesting. Well things would be a lot easier when you actually enjoy what you're doing. But it doesn't mean there wouldn't be any challenge, right?

Geralt Yes you are. Finding the most up-to-date statistics, for one, was a real pain since we couldn't find much on the Internet. It's a good thing my uncle is working for the Marine Life Lab, so he helped me a lot to get hold of the important data.

Vesemir I see. And I was quite impressed by the quality of the video clips that were shown in your presentation. Where did you guys find them?

Geralt Actually, finding that footage wasn't very hard. All the clips are available on a website called "dailymotion.com". However, we had to wait for 3

days for the clips to be sent to our email. I thought it wouldn't be a problem since we had 2 days left to prepare. But I was dead wrong. The new presentation application we used couldn't handle media files that were too large, so it always crashed whenever I tried to insert the footage. In the end I had to lower the definition for those videos using another software. The whole process cost me another 4 hours! Fortunately, things went smoothly after that. It could have been a disaster otherwise!

- Yennefer Not so smoothly I think ... In the first 5 minutes of the presentation, I tried so hard not to panic when we couldn't turn on the sound. That's why I'm not at all satisfied with the introduction ... Things could have gone so much better, had we prepared more carefully.
- Vesemir Well, a lesson learned. But let's not focus only on the negatives. How did you guys feel about the other parts Yennefer? Personally speaking, I think you guys handled the Q&A one really well!
- Yennefer I do think so. But since I didn't contribute much to the answers - you know, Geralt almost single-handedly answered all the questions. I put my most effort in the section where we stated several factors that could influence the navigating abilities of whales. That was the highlight for me.
- Vesemir Right. So apart from the "unexpected" technical error you mentioned, is there anything else you didn't expect to happen?
- Yennefer Oh yes, but thankfully they're all good things. I think the audience liked our presentation the best. They were really enthusiastic. The students got really involved and asked us so many interesting questions that I wish I could have had enough time to answer all of them. And speaking of time, I had to say this was originally our biggest concern. I just couldn't believe we managed to finish everything in just 14 minutes! Even Geralt couldn't believe it.
- Geralt Oh yeah. I think it's because we didn't have to keep looking at the slides, which saved lots of time.
- Vesemir And because of that, you felt much more comfortable in the Q&A?
- Geralt Indeed. Otherwise I wouldn't be able to answer the questions so confidently.
- Vesemir Honestly I think you would still do well no matter how much time you had, Geralt. You've always been good at thinking on your feet, which is a major bonus. However the thing I particularly liked is that you mentioned your own experience when no one expected it. It makes what you said so much more convincing, and relevant at the same time. So Geralt, what was the most valuable thing you learned from this project?

- Geralt I would say it's the ability to work well with a partner. To be honest, Yennefer and I weren't exactly on the same page. We could argue about pretty much anything. But then, we decided to put aside our differences for the greater good, and once we managed to do that, I think we made a great couple.
- Vesemir Hm glad to hear that.
-
- Vesemir Okay, so let's talk about things that you could improve to make your future presentations even better. I think they mostly come down to preparation. So I'll just focus on things that are usually ignored by students. For a start, your slides include lots of fascinating information which can easily draw the attention of the audience. Of course it's a good thing. However my advice is to put most of this information in the introduction part, so that it would create a much stronger initial impression.
- Yennefer I see. Is there anything you'd like to comment on about the design of the slides?
- Vesemir They look great in my opinion. The font, the colors.... However it could have been even better if the charts displayed were a bit more diverse, you know? A wider combination between different templates – say, pie charts, line graphs and tables, and so on - would make it easier to illustrate important features.
- Geralt Wow, we didn't see that. I'll definitely pay attention next time.
- Vesemir And then the slides - especially those that include unclear details – should also be printed out. This allows the audience to pay full attention to what is being presented, while still being able to ask questions later on. Also, there will usually be several things in your presentation that are a bit harder to understand, so my tip is to read through your script carefully before giving a presentation, since it may help you to predict certain points that may cause confusion for the audience.
- Yennefer Such a great tip! We should have asked you about this way earlier! Thank you so much Prof. Vesemir!
- Vesemir You're welcome, Yennefer.

SECTION 4

Hello everyone, in today's lesson of our psychology class, I'd like to introduce to you a very popular psychological phenomenon that most people in the world encounter but hardly anyone notice it. It's called "confirmation bias". It is the tendency search for, interpret, favor, and recall information in a way that confirms one's preexisting beliefs. It is a type of cognitive bias and a systematic error of inductive reasoning. People display this bias when they gather or remember information selectively, or when they interpret it in a biased way. People also tend to interpret ambiguous evidence as supporting their existing position. Biased search, interpretation and memory have been invoked to explain attitude polarization and belief perseverance. And you should also notice that even scientists can be prone to this bias.

In 1960s, a psychologist in England called Peter Wason did the first series of experiments on confirmation bias and then he came up with classifying it into 3 main types. The first one is called Biased search for information. Experiments have found repeatedly that people tend to test hypotheses in a one-sided way, by searching for evidence consistent with their current hypothesis. Rather than searching through all the relevant evidence, they phrase questions to receive an affirmative answer that supports their theory. They look for the consequences that they would expect if their hypothesis were true, rather than what would happen if they were false. For example, someone using yes/no questions to find a number he or she suspects to be the number 3 might ask, "Is it an odd number?" People prefer this type of question, called a "positive test", even when a negative test such as "Is it an even number?" would yield exactly the same information.

The second type is called Biased interpretation. Confirmation biases are not limited to the collection of evidence. Even if two individuals have the same information, the way they interpret it can be biased. A team at Stanford University conducted an experiment involving participants who felt strongly about capital punishment, with half in favor and half against it. Each participant read descriptions of two studies then they were asked whether their opinions had changed. The result was not very surprising. The participants, whether supporters or opponents, confirmed their original belief regardless of the evidence provided. They pointed to details that supported their viewpoint and rejected anything contrary.

The third type is Biased memory. People may remember evidence selectively to reinforce their expectations, even if they gather and interpret evidence in a neutral manner. Some experiments also showed that this selective memory can have some influence on people's attitude towards personality, like whether it is better to be introvert or extrovert.

In the real world, you can find evidence of confirmation bias everywhere you go. Here are some typical consequences of having this kind of bias. In finance, confirmation bias can lead investors to be overconfident, ignoring evidence that their strategies will lose money. In studies of political stock markets, investors made more profit when they resisted bias. For example, participants who interpreted a candidate's debate performance in a neutral rather than partisan way were more likely to profit.

In social media, confirmation bias is amplified by the use of filter bubbles, which shows individuals information that they are more likely to agree with, while excluding opposing views. This is exactly what Facebook, Twitter and Google are doing when giving you the

information, which has made the problem of confirmation bias become worse and worse in the modern life.

In politics, confirmation bias can be a factor in creating or extending conflicts, from emotionally charged debates to wars: by interpreting the evidence in their favor, each opposing party can become overconfident that it is in the stronger position.

Now, the question is: how can we

Đáp án

SECTION 1	SECTION 3
1. Yennefer Vengerberg	21. B
2. violet feathers	22. C
3. perfume	23. B
4. a star	24. B
5. necklace	25. A
6. French restaurant	26. A
7. 10.30 (am)	27. attention
8. co-worker	28. diverse
9. Triss Merigold	29. printed (out)
10. 14 Maribor Parade	30. confusion
SECTION 2	SECTION 4
11. A	31. confirms
12. A	32. selectively
13. A	33. scientists
14. C	34. one-sided
15. B	35. descriptions
16. B	36. rejected
17. C	37. personality
18. A	38. over-confident
19. C	39. opposing views
20. B	40. conflicts

Giải thích đáp án

SECTION 1

Số	Đáp án	Giải thích
1	Yennefer Vengerberg	"It's Y-E-double N-E-F-E-R, and my family name is V-E-N-G-E-R-B-E-R-G"
2	violet feathers	"the most distinctive feature about it is that it's decorated with violet feathers" ➔ Đặc điểm nổi bật nhất của cái túi xách là nó được trang trí bằng lông vũ tím (violet feathers).
3	perfume	"The most important thing is a small flask of perfume ... there is a heart-shaped label on it that says "Lilac and gooseberries" ➔ Thứ quan trọng nhất trong túi xách là một lọ nước hoa (perfume) nhỏ được dán nhãn "Lilac and gooseberries".
4	a star	"Oh, and there is a small badge made of fake diamonds that looks like a star" ➔ Có một chiếc huy hiệu kim cương có hình dạng giống một ngôi sao (star). Cụm từ "looks like" trong đoạn ghi âm đồng nghĩa với từ "resemble" trong phần câu hỏi.
5	(leather) necklace	"Oh sorry! I'm wearing the bracelet right now. How could I be so forgetful ... Er... it's actually a black necklace. And it's made from leather" ➔ Ban đầu Yennefer nói rằng trong túi xách của cô còn có một cái vòng tay (bracelet), nhưng sau đó cô mới nhận ra là mình đang đeo cái vòng tay đó rồi, và thứ mà cô để trong cái túi xách bị mất là một cái vòng cổ (necklace) bằng da màu đen.
6	French restaurant	"Later, I went to a French restaurant nearby, and that was probably where I last saw the handbag, at around 10:30"
7	10:30 (am)	➔ Theo trí nhớ của Yennefer thì lần cuối cùng cô thấy cái túi xách là ở một nhà hàng Pháp (French restaurant), vào khoảng 10 giờ 30.
8	co-worker	"My phone broke the other day unfortunately ... Hmm, OK you can contact my co-worker."

		=> Do điện thoại của Yennefer bị hỏng nên cô muốn được nhận thông tin về cái túi xách bị mất qua người đồng nghiệp (co-worker) của mình.
9	Triss Merigold	"No, it's another uncommon name. It's <u>T-R-I-S-S M-E-R-I-G-O-L-D</u> ."
10	14 Maribor Parade	"14, Maribor Parade. That's M-A-R-I-B-O-R."

SECTION 2

Stt	Đáp án	Giải thích
11	A	<p>"So, 30 years ago, the first principal of the school, Mr. Balton, came up with the idea of starting his own university. However, due to some financial problems, it did take another 5 years before Kenton university was certificated as one of the top schools..."</p> <p>➔ 30 năm trước thì hiệu trưởng đầu tiên của trường Kenton đã có ý tưởng thành lập trường, nhưng ông phải mất 5 năm để thực hiện điều đó. Từ đây suy ra trường Kenton được thành lập cách đây 25 năm.</p>
12	A	<p>"we soon changed our focus to technology and engineering ... Since then, these have always been our most popular majors"</p> <p>➔ 2 ngành học phổ biến nhất ở trường Kenton là công nghệ và kĩ thuật (technology and engineering).</p>
13	A	<p>"And we've actually been the top school in the area in terms of student employment rate in the past 5 years."</p> <p>➔ Kenton là trường có tỉ lệ học sinh có việc làm sau khi tốt nghiệp cao nhất trong 5 năm gần đây. Chi tiết "social activities" ở phương án B được nhắc tới, nhưng người nói không đề cập gì đến tỉ lệ học sinh tham gia những hoạt động này</p>
14	C	<p>"Regarding enrolment, I hope that you've all brought the necessary documents with you today... If you have them with you, please take them to the Student application office..."</p> <p>➔ Học sinh muốn ứng tuyển thì cần phải mang đủ hồ sơ cần thiết.</p>

15 16	B B	<p>"In the technology department, we're offering an information Network management course. However, unfortunately this course is only offered to local students ... We're sorry to say that international students are not eligible to apply for this one or the Database administration course"</p> <p>➔ Cả hai khoá học Network management và Database administration chỉ dành cho sinh viên trong nước.</p>
17	C	<p>..international students are very welcomed to join our Gaming design course ... Local students are also welcomed in this course"</p> <p>➔ Khoá học Game design dành cho cả sinh viên trong nước và sinh viên nước ngoài.</p>
18	A	<p>"And the final technology-based course we'll be offering is Web management ... This course is especially meant for foreign students only"</p> <p>➔ Khoá học Web management chỉ dành cho sinh viên nước ngoài.</p>
19	C	<p>"All students can apply for the electrical one since there has been a reduction in the number of skilled electricians in recent years"</p> <p>➔ Khoá học Electrical engineering dành cho mọi đối tượng sinh viên.</p>
20	B	<p>"The chemical engineering course is, however, only opened to local students this year due to a number of reasons"</p> <p>➔ Khoá học Chemical engineering chỉ dành cho sinh viên trong nước.</p>

SECTION 3

Sđt	Đáp án	Giải thích
21	B	<p>"the reason for us to choose "Mass strandings" from those topics was quite personal actually. We both come from coastal cities so we really care about the dangers that sea creatures are facing"</p> <p>➔ Yennefer và Geralt chọn chủ đề "Mass strandings" (nạn chết đat bờ hàng loạt của cá voi) vì họ tới từ những</p>

		thành phố biển và rất quan tâm tới những mối hiểm họa mà các sinh vật biển phải đối mặt.
22	C	<p>"Actually, finding that footage wasn't very hard...The new presentation application we used couldn't handle media files that were too large, so it always crashed whenever I tried to insert the footage."</p> <p>➔ Vấn đề mà Geralt gặp phải không nằm ở việc tìm những thước phim trên mạng (đáp án B), mà là ở chỗ phần mềm thuyết trình Geralt sử dụng không xử lý được những tập tin đa phương tiện quá nặng.</p>
23	B	<p>"I put my most effort in the section where we stated several factors that could influence the navigating abilities of whales. That was the highlight for me."</p> <p>➔ Yennefer cảm thấy hài lòng nhất với phần phân tích những nhân tố ảnh hưởng tới khả năng định vị của cá voi, phần mà bạn ấy đầu tư nhiều công sức nhất (từ influence ở đoạn ghi âm đồng nghĩa với từ affect ở đáp án).</p>
24	B	<p>"And speaking of time, I had to say this was originally our biggest concern. I just couldn't believe we managed to finish everything in just 14 minutes"</p> <p>➔ Lúc đầu, mối quan ngại lớn nhất của Geralt và Yennefer là thời gian. Yennefer không thể tin rằng họ có thể hoàn thành mọi thứ chỉ trong 14 phút.</p>
25	A	<p>"You've always been good at thinking on your feet, which is a major bonus. However, the thing I particularly liked is that you mentioned your own experience when no one expected it."</p> <p>➔ Điều khiến giáo sư Vesemir ấn tượng nhất ở Geralt là khi bạn ấy đề cập tới trải nghiệm cá nhân ở thời điểm mà không ai ngờ tới. Việc Geralt phản ứng rất nhanh (good at thinking on your feet) trước mỗi câu hỏi – đáp án B - không làm Vesemir bất ngờ bởi đây là ưu điểm vốn có của Geralt.</p>
26	A	<p>"So Geralt, what was the most valuable thing you learned from this project?"</p> <p>I would say it's the ability to work well with a partner."</p> <p>➔ Đối với Geralt, điều giá trị nhất bạn ấy học được từ dự án này là khả năng làm việc ăn ý với bạn cùng nhóm.</p>

27	attention	<p>“..your slides include lots of fascinating information, which can easily draw the attention of the audience. Of course it's a good thing. However, my advice is to put most of this information in the introduction part”</p> <p>➔ Theo Vesemir, những thông tin có thể dễ dàng thu hút sự chú ý (attention) của người xem nên được đặt ở phần mở đầu.</p>
28	diverse	<p>“However it could have been even better if the charts displayed were a bit more ..diverse, you know?”</p> <p>➔ Biểu đồ được dùng trong bài thuyết trình nên đa dạng hơn (more diverse)</p>
29	printed (out)	<p>“And then the slides - especially those that include unclear details – should also be printed out. This allows the audience to pay full attention to what is being presented, while still being able to ask questions later on”</p> <p>➔ Slides trình chiếu nên được in ra (printed out) để người xem vừa có thể theo dõi nội dung bài thuyết trình, vừa có thể đưa ra câu hỏi</p>
30	confusion	<p>“ ... so my tip is to read through your script carefully before giving a presentation, since it may help you to predict certain points that may cause confusion for the audience.”</p> <p>➔ Vesemir khuyên 2 học sinh của mình đọc qua kịch bản trước khi thuyết trình để dự đoán trước những phần có thể gây sự khó hiểu (confusion) cho người xem.</p>

SECTION 4

Số	Đáp án	Giải thích
31	confirms	<p>“It is the tendency search for, interpret, favor, and recall information in a way that confirms one's preexisting beliefs”</p> <p>➔ “Thiên kiến xác nhận” (Confirmation bias) chỉ khuynh hướng tìm kiếm và ưu tiên những thông tin xác nhận (confirms) niềm tin điểm của một người.</p>
32	selectively	<p>“People display this bias when they gather or remember information selectively...”</p>

		<p>➔ Khuynh hướng này được thể hiện khi người ta thu thập hoặc ghi nhớ những thông tin một cách có chọn lọc (selectively)</p>
33	scientists	<p>"And you should also notice that even scientists can be prone to this bias."</p> <p>➔ Ngay cả các nhà khoa học cũng chịu ảnh hưởng bởi khuynh hướng này.</p>
34	one-sided	<p>"Experiments have found repeatedly that people tend to test hypotheses in a one-sided way, by searching for evidence consistent with their current hypothesis"</p> <p>➔ Các thí nghiệm đã chỉ ra rằng người ta thường kiểm tra những giả định của mình theo cách một chiều (one-sided) bằng cách chỉ tập trung vào những dẫn chứng khớp với nhận định ban đầu của họ.</p>
35	descriptions	<p>"an experiment involving participants who felt strongly about capital punishment, with half in favor and half against it. Each participant read descriptions of two studies.."</p> <p>➔ Trong thí nghiệm ở đại học Stanford, 2 học sinh (người ủng hộ, người phản đối án tử hình) đều phải đọc mô tả (descriptions) về 2 bài nghiên cứu.</p>
36	rejected	<p>"They pointed to details that supported their viewpoint and rejected anything contrary."</p> <p>➔ Cả hai học sinh đều chỉ ra những chi tiết ủng hộ, và phản đối (rejected) bất cứ thứ gì chống lại quan điểm của họ.</p>
37	personality	<p>"Some experiments also showed that this selective memory can have some influence on people's attitude towards personality, like whether it is better to be introvert or extrovert"</p> <p>➔ Một số nghiên cứu chỉ ra rằng trí nhớ chọn lọc có thể ảnh hưởng lên thái độ của mọi người đối với những tính cách (personality) khác nhau</p>
38	over-confident	<p>"confirmation bias can lead investors to be overconfident, ignoring evidence that their strategies will lose money"</p> <p>=> Thiên kiến xác nhận có thể khiến những nhà đầu tư trở nên quá tự tin (overconfident) và lờ đi những dẫn chứng chỉ ra rằng chiến lược của họ có thể dẫn tới thua</p>

		Iõ.
39	opposing views	<p>"In social media, confirmation bias is amplified by the use of "filter bubbles", which shows individuals information that they are more likely to agree with, while excluding opposing views"</p> <p>➔ Ở lĩnh vực truyền thông, thiên kiến xác nhận còn có thể bị khuyếch đại bởi "filter bubbles", thứ mang lại cho con người những thông tin mà họ muốn được thấy và loại bỏ đi những ý kiến trái chiều (opposing views).</p>
40	conflicts	<p>"In politics, confirmation bias can be a factor in creating or extending conflicts"</p> <p>➔ Trong lĩnh vực chính trị, thiên kiến xác nhận có thể là nhân tố tạo ra hoặc làm những xung đột (conflicts) trở nên căng thẳng hơn.</p>

Reading

Đáp án

PASSAGE 1	PASSAGE 2	PASSAGE 3
1. E	14. head librarian	27. F
2. G	15. parting thoughts	28. H
3. D	16. politics	29. D
4. H	17. virtue	30. A
5. I	18. willow branch	31. E
6. TRUE	19. ultimate reality	32. C
7. FALSE	20. powers	33. C
8. FALSE	21. appearances	34. D
9. NOT GIVEN	22. waste	35. C
10. Groundwater	23. YES	36. B
11. Shrines	24. NO	37. suntan
12. Laterite	25. NO	38. tumors
13. Ashes	26. NOT GIVEN	39. tissues
		40. life expectancy

Giải thích đáp án

Reading passage 1

STT	Đáp án	Vị trí	Giải thích
1	E	Hidden paintings have been discovered in the central tower. One chamber in the tower has a scene showing a traditional Khmer ensemble of musical instruments known as the pinpeat	Paintings/musical instruments = artistic works
2	G	Building Angkor Wat was an enormous undertaking that involved quarrying, careful artistic work and lots of digging	Enormous undertaking chỉ một công việc cực kỳ nặng nhọc, khó khăn và sau đó từ này được cụ thể hóa bằng một loạt các công việc (quarrying, digging) => gắn nghĩa với challenges
3	D	This tower "was at once the symbolic center of the nation and the actual center where secular and sacred power joined forces	Trong đoạn D, tác giả đề cập đến 2 vai trò (roles) của central tower: the symbolic center of the nation và the actual center where secular and sacred power joined forces
4	H	two pieces of crystal and two gold leaves far beneath where the Vishnu statue must have been," Coe writes, adding that deposits like these "spiritually 'energized' a temple, much as a battery will provide power to a portable electronic device."	Some items ở đây chính là "two pieces of crystal and two gold leaves" và chức năng của những món đồ này là "spiritually 'energized' a temple
5	I	Researchers still wonder whether the ashes of Suryavarman II were interred in the monument, perhaps in the same chamber where the deposits were found. If that were the case, it would give the temple a funerary meaning.	A question trong câu hỏi được thể hiện ở từ wonder trong đoạn văn. Ngoài ra, "further use" trong trường hợp này chính là việc ngõi đền có thể được sử dụng cho mục đích tang lễ (funerary meaning).

6	TRUE	Paragraph A: Originally built as a Hindu temple dedicated to the god Vishnu, it was converted into a Buddhist temple in the 14th century, and statues of Buddha were added to its already rich artwork.	Câu hỏi nói rằng đền Angkor không được “first built as a place to worship Buddha” và nội dung trong bài cũng đồng ý và nói rằng ngôi đền lúc đầu được xây để thời Vishnu.
7	FALSE	Paragraph A: Its 213-foot-tall (65 meters) central tower is, along with other four smaller towers, wrapped around by a series of enclosure walls, a layout that recreates the image of Mount Meru, a legendary place in Hindu mythology that is said to lie beyond the Himalayas and be the home of the gods.	Câu hỏi nói rằng Angkor Wat được cho rằng là nơi ở của thánh thần (God). Tuy nhiên, nội dung trong bài thể hiện rằng ngọn núi Meru mới là nơi ở của thánh thần.
8	FALSE	Paragraph B: It was easily the largest city in the world until the Industrial Revolution.	Trong câu này sai do 2 từ during và until mang ý nghĩa đối lập nhau. Until mang ý nghĩa rằng Angkor là tòa tháp lớn nhất trước thời Cách mạng công nghiệp và sau đó không còn là lớn nhất nữa
9	NOT GIVEN	Paragraph B: Angkor had an urban core that could easily have held 500,000 people and a vast hinterland that had many more inhabitants, as airborne laser scanning (lidar) research has shown	Urban core = centre Tuy nhiên, trong bài chỉ nói rằng trung tâm Angkor có thể chứa được 500,000 người chứ không nói rằng có bao nhiêu người thật sự sống ở đó
10	Groundwater	Paragraph C: This moat is 13 feet deep (4 m) and would have helped stabilize the temple's foundation, preventing	Control trong trường hợp này chính là việc “prevent ... from rising to high or falling too low”. Ngoài ra, ta cần 1 danh từ cho câu này nên từ

		groundwater from rising too high or falling too low.	"groundwater" là phù hợp nhất
11	Shrines	Paragraph C: Recently, archaeologists found the remains of eight towers made of sandstone and laterite by the western gateway. These towers may be the remains of shrines that were in use before Angkor Wat was fully constructed	Trong câu này, ta cần điền 1 danh từ chỉ mục đích sử dụng của các tòa tháp vào thời điểm trước khi ngôi đền hoàn thành (fully constructed = completed) và từ "shrines" là phù hợp nhất
12	Laterite	Paragraph G To create the moat around the temple, 1.5 million cubic meters (53 million cubic feet) of sand and silt were moved, a task that would have required thousands of people working at one time. To support them, a tough material called laterite was used, which in turn was encased with softer sandstone that was used for carving the reliefs	Ta cần một danh từ chỉ đồ vật được sử dụng để giúp đỡ công nhân. Dựa vào nội dung trong bài, ta thấy thứ được sử dụng là "a tough material called laterite", vì vậy từ laterite là phù hợp nhất
13	Ashes	Paragraph I Researchers still wonder whether the ashes of Suryavarman II were interred in the monument, perhaps in the same chamber where the deposits were found	Trong câu này, ta cần điền 1 danh từ chỉ thứ thuộc về Suryavarman II và từ duy nhất phù hợp trong ngữ cảnh này là "ashes"

Reading passage 2

STT	Đáp án	Vị trí	Giải thích đáp án
14	head librarian	The Old Master đoạn 1	Câu hỏi hỏi về nghề nghiệp của Lão Tử (Lao-tzu), nên ta sẽ nhìn vào đoạn "The Old Master" chính là phần nói về ông. Theo đó, nghề nghiệp duy nhất được nhắc đến trong đoạn chính là

			"head librarian"
15	parting thoughts	The Old Master đoạn 1	Câu hỏi hỏi về việc Lão Tử đã viết gì trước lúc ra đi. Từ "note down" dùng trong câu hỏi đồng nghĩa với "write down" dùng trong bài đọc, do đó, áp án là "parting thoughts".
16	politics	Confucius and the Analects đoạn 1	Câu hỏi hỏi về việc Khổng Tử (Confucius) đã rời khỏi cái gì để dành nhiều thời gian và công sức cho việc dạy. Cụm "separate himself from" trong câu hỏi gần nghĩa với "left" trong đoạn đọc; từ teach trong câu hỏi và đoạn đọc được thay đổi word form, do đó câu trả lời là "politics".
17	virtue	Confucius and the Analects đoạn 2	Câu hỏi hỏi về việc hành vi con người nên đi kèm theo điều gì trong mọi hoàn cảnh. Đoạn này tiếp tục hỏi về Confucius. Theo đó, "behavior" trong câu hỏi gần nghĩa với "act" trong đoạn đọc, "in all circumstances" trong câu hỏi gần nghĩa với "in all social matters", do đó câu trả lời là "virtue".
18	willow branch	Confucius and the Analects đoạn 2	Câu hỏi hỏi về món đồ/vật hay xuất hiện trong đám tang để tượng trưng cho linh hồn người đã khuất, dựa theo tín ngưỡng của Khổng Tử. Câu cuối cùng của đoạn 2 trong phần Confucius and the Analects là vị trí duy nhất đề cập đến "funeral". "Represent", "dead" trong câu hỏi lần lượt đồng nghĩa với "symbolizing", "deceased" trong đoạn đọc. Do đó, áp án là "willow branch"
19	ultimate reality	The Old Master đoạn 2	Đoạn này nhắc đến "Tao" và ý nghĩa cách gọi tên đó nên sau khi scanning ta sẽ dừng lại và

			tập trung phần đầu đoạn 2. Cách hỏi “how...is like” bằng nghĩa với “describe”, sau “describe” là “ultimate reality”, đó cũng là câu trả lời cho câu hỏi này.
20	powers	The Old Master đoạn 2	Câu hỏi hỏi về nguồn gốc sản sinh ra vũ trụ. Theo đó, từ “originate” trong câu hỏi có thể xem là gần nghĩa với “drive” trong đoạn đọc, ngay trong câu này cũng có xuất hiện của “universe”, do đó đáp án là “powers”.
21	appearances	The Old Master đoạn 2	Câu này nói mọi thứ trên trái đất đều là một thể thống nhất cho dù một thứ gì đó có thể khác nhau. “A single unit” trong câu hỏi đồng nghĩa với “one” trong đoạn đọc, cách dùng “although” trong câu hỏi cũng tương ứng với “despite” trong đoạn đọc, do đó đáp án là “appearances”
22	waste	Confucius and the Analects đoạn 3	Câu này tập trung vào quan điểm của Khổng Tử, liên quan đến việc giảng dạy và người học. Theo phần mô tả Khổng Tử Confucius and the Analects, đoạn 3 có đề cập đến một câu nói của ông về vấn đề này, theo đó đáp án là “waste”.
23	YES	Confucius and the Analects đoạn 1	Câu này tập trung vào quan điểm của Khổng Tử nên phần Confucius and the Analects được tập trung đọc kỹ. Câu cuối cùng trong đoạn 1, “It is as hard to be poor without complaining as to be rich without becoming arrogant.” Phản ánh được quan điểm nêu trong câu hỏi, nên đáp án là YES

24	NO	Confucius and the Analects đoạn 2	Câu này tập trung vào quan điểm của Khổng Tử nên phần Confucius and the Analects được tập trung đọc kỹ. “Human's good qualities” trong câu hỏi đồng nghĩa với “virtue” trong đoạn đọc, và chỉ tiết “unable to be defined” trong đoạn đọc phủ nhận quan điểm nêu trong câu hỏi, do đó đáp án là NO
25	NO	Rival Philosophies đoạn 1	Phần cuối của bài đọc, Rival Philosophies có nói đến một số quan điểm của Lão Tử. Ý được nêu trong câu hỏi về việc con người nên trân trọng những giá trị trong quá khứ để tiến bộ mâu thuẫn với quan điểm “did not agree with looking back on the past” của Lão Tử, nên đáp án là NO
26	NOT GIVEN	n/a	Ý trong câu hỏi nói về việc giáo dục mang lại cho con người sự thông thái và đảm bảo công bằng hoàn toàn không được nhắc đến trong quan điểm Lão Tử nên câu trả lời là NOT GIVEN

Reading passage 3:

STT	Đáp án	Vị trí thông tin trong bài đọc	Giải thích đáp án
27	F	“Hart has shown that exposing mice to UV doses equivalent to a brief stint in the midday sun can protect them from developing a form of MS”	Câu hỏi: thí nghiệm trên động vật để chỉ ra rằng ánh sáng mặt trời có thể xem như là 1 biện pháp ngăn ngừa. Trong bài: thí nghiệm trên chuột chỉ ra rằng ánh sáng bảo vệ chuột khỏi MS (multiple sclerosis)
28	H	“He wondered if this UV-	Câu hỏi: một nguyên nhân có

		activated nitric oxide was why people's blood pressure readings are lower in summer than in winter, and whether it may help to explain why cardiovascular conditions are more prevalent at higher latitudes."	thể giải thích được tại sao người ở một số vùng nhất định thì dễ mắc bệnh tim mạch hơn. Cardiovascular conditions trong bài đã được paraphrase thành heart-related diseases, "at higher latitudes" là ở những vĩ tuyến cao, tức là ở 1 số vùng nhất định trên thế giới
29	D	"There is also a trend towards ever higher sun protection factors, even SPF100, although they don't necessarily provide much extra protection. Combined with the fact that most Westerners spend a lot of time indoors"	Câu hỏi: Hai nguyên nhân khiến con người thiếu một nguyên tố quan trọng cho cơ thể. Đó là sử dụng kem chống nắng và ở trong nhà, dẫn tới thiếu Vitamin D
30	A	"But medical interest in sunlight truly took hold at the turn of the 20th century, following observations that it kills bacteria and that a deficiency is associated with rickets, a condition that affects bone development during childhood"	Câu hỏi: một căn bệnh cụ thể đối với trẻ em khi thiếu tiếp xúc với ánh sáng mặt trời thường xuyên, đó là rickets, bệnh coi xương ở trẻ em
31	E	"Ongoing trials may yet find additional benefits, but it is unlikely vitamin D will be a panacea for our many modern health challenges."	Câu hỏi: Phủ nhận chức năng chữa bệnh của một nguyên tố cụ thể, đó là vitamin D. Trong bài: Không có khả năng là Vitamin D sẽ là 1 liều thuốc bách bệnh (panacea) cho tất cả các căn bệnh hiện nay
32	C	"Since then, many further studies have shown that UV light triggers DNA mutations in our skin cells, potentially leading to cancer"	Câu hỏi: Giải thích nguyên nhân tại sao bảo vệ bản thân khỏi quá nhiều ánh nắng mặt trời là cần thiết. Trong bài: vì tia UV sẽ có khả năng gây ra ung thư
33	C	"...following observations that it kills bacteria and that a deficiency is associated with rickets, a condition that affects bone development during	Chọn câu C vì thiếu tiếp xúc với ánh sáng mặt trời sẽ gây ra một vài cảng bệnh nhất định Không chọn A vì chức năng chữa trị của ánh sáng mặt trời được

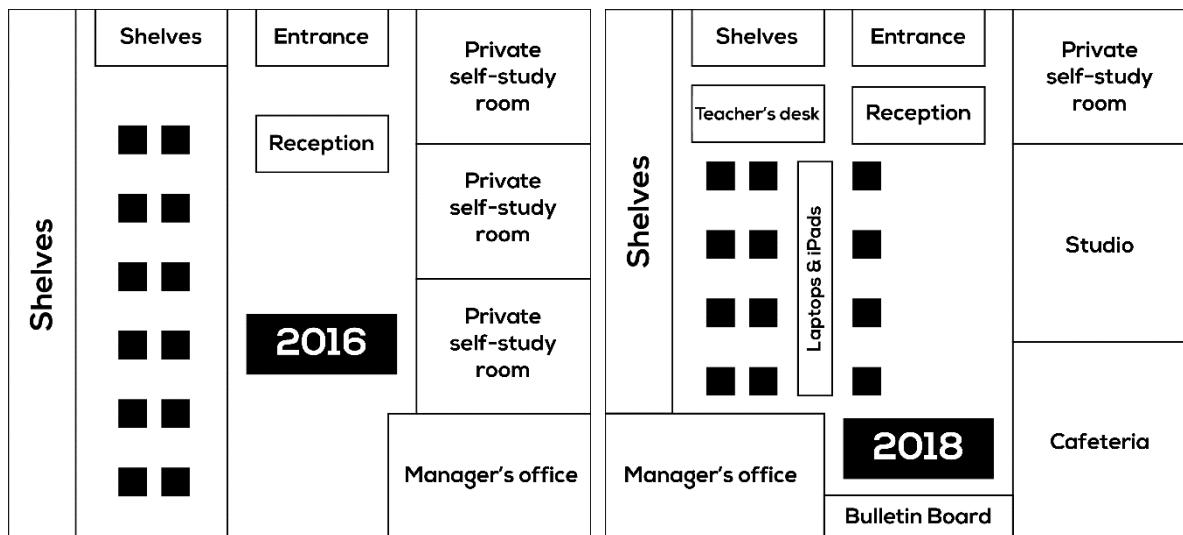
		childhood."	công nhận từ xưa tới nay rồi. Không chọn B và D vì trong bài không nói tiêu diệt vi khuẩn thì sẽ trị được bệnh còi xương cũng như vi khuẩn không được nhắc tới như là tác nhân ảnh hưởng sự phát triển của xương
34	D	"... in 1928 by British researcher George Findlay, who exposed monkeys and horses to regular irradiation with UV light and observed that tumors developed under their skin"	Chọn câu D vì bệnh ung thư da (khối u - tumors) trên động vật có thể bị gây ra bởi tia UV. Không chọn câu A và C vì không so sánh động vật nào dễ bị ung thư hơn. Không chọn B vì DNA mutations là của những nghiên cứu sau đó chứ không phải năm 1928, và câu này cũng ngược với ý trong bài
35	C	"That was the discovery of a large Swedish study into the risks associated with melanoma and breast cancer. In 1990, nearly 30,000 women were interviewed about their health and behaviour – including their sun habits"	Chọn câu C vì có thể đây là đối tượng duy nhất (sole subject) của nghiên cứu này, bài chỉ nhấn mạnh là khảo sát trên nữ, chứ không hề đề cập tới males, thêm nữa, trong bài chỉ đề cập là khảo sát bệnh nhân bệnh ung thư vú. Không chọn A vì người né tránh ánh nắng mặt trời sẽ ít bị bệnh về da hơn (theo trong bài). Không chọn B vì bài không nói về số lượng đối tượng ở lần phỏng vấn hai cũng như là sự suy giảm nào về số lượng đó. Không chọn D vì bài có nhấn mạnh những người tránh ánh nắng thì mắc những bệnh không liên quan tới ung thư
36	B	"...If that were the case, it would also help to explain the puzzling results of the Swedish study"	Chọn câu B vì nếu giả thuyết của Richard Weller là đúng, thì sẽ giải thích được những gì mà bài nghiên cứu ở Thụy Điển còn chưa giải thích được (puzzling trong bài được paraphrase thành left unexplained). Không chọn A và B vì đây là hai ý trong việc nghiên cứu của Richard Weller chứ không phải những gì sẽ đạt

			được nên nghiên cứu này đúng, Không chọn D vì đây là những gì Richard đã chứng minh được rồi, không còn ngờ vực gì nữa.
37	suntan	"...By the late-1920s, sunlight was being touted as a cure for pretty much every illness under the sun, and a suntan had become an emblem of health and status..."	Câu hỏi: ở thập niên thứ 2 của thế kỷ trước, tức là những năm 1920, những người có "suntan" thường được xem như là những người khỏe mạnh, vì trong bài có nói "suntan" là sự tượng trưng (emblem) cho sự khỏe mạnh
38	tumors	"...by British researcher George Findlay, who exposed monkeys and horses to regular irradiation with UV light and observed that tumors developed under their skin..."	Câu hỏi: một trong những bất lợi của ánh sáng mặt trời đó là gây ra nhữn "tumors" ở dưới da nếu tiếp xúc với tia UV thường xuyên. Under the skin trong bài đã được paraphrase thành "beneath skin layers" trong câu hỏi
39	tissues	"...many people aren't storing enough vitamin D to see them through winter. The fear is that their bones, muscles and possibly other tissues are suffering as a result"	Câu hỏi: bảo vệ cơ thể quá mức sẽ khiến cái gì dễ bị mắc bệnh, trong bài có nhắc đến 3 thứ, trong câu hỏi đã đề cập bones và muscles rồi thì cái còn thiếu ở đây là tissues
40	life expectancy	"...The researchers found that reduced life expectancy among sun avoiders was mostly due to a greater risk of death from cardiovascular diseases..."	Câu hỏi: nghiên cứu ở Thụy Điển cho thấy là những người ít dành thời gian dưới ánh mặt trời (tức là sun avoiders như trong bài) sẽ có tuổi thọ ngắn hơn, "reduced" trong bài chính là "shorter" trong câu hỏi.

Writing

Task 1

The pictures show the changes in a self-study area of a language school in Vietnam after 2 years.



Phân tích

- **Dạng bài:** Map
- **Đối tượng đề cập trong bài:** So sánh các đặc điểm ở khu vực tự học tại trường.
- **Đơn vị đo lường:** Không có
- **Thì sử dụng:** Quá khứ đơn

Dàn bài

Introduction: Paraphrase lại nội dung câu hỏi

Overview: Cung cấp sự thay đổi lớn nhất giữa hai biểu đồ

Có sự thay đổi lớn, đặc biệt là ở nửa bên phải.

Body 1: Trình bày sự thay đổi ở nửa bên phải của khu vực tự học

Body 2: Trình bày sự thay đổi phía đối diện.

Bài mẫu

The pictures illustrate how the layout of a self-study area of a language school in Vietnam changed over two years.

Overall, significant changes were made in terms of the area's interior design, especially on the right hand side of the area.

The shelves, the entrance and the reception on the top of the area remained, while three private self-study rooms on the top right corner were converted into a larger room for self-study purposes and a studio after two years. Additionally, a cafeteria and a bulletin board were set up on the bottom right corner in 2018 and replaced the manager's office, which was relocated to the opposite corner.

The relocation of a manager's office and a teacher's desk in 2018 made the space for small tables become smaller. The shelves on the west still existed, but with smaller size, and a new space for laptops and Ipads was set up in the centre of the self- study area.

159 words

Task 2

Many people nowadays have more than one job at the same time. What are the reasons? Is it a positive or negative development?

Phân tích

Đây là một chủ đề quen thuộc liên quan đến “Job”. Đã có nhiều lần chủ đề tương tự được lấy làm đề thi Viết cho kỳ thi IELTS. Một số đề tương tự:

- Many people think that to become a successful specialist, it is better to choose a career early in life and never change it later. To what extent do you agree or disagree?
- High salary is much more important than job satisfaction. Do you agree or disagree?

Với đề bài này, người viết lưu ý cần đưa ra lý do và nói rõ quan điểm cá nhân ở kết bài và phát triển chứng minh ý kiến xuyên suốt thân bài.

Dưới đây là một cách tiếp cận phát triển ý cho đề bài này.

Dài bài

Mở bài giới thiệu chủ đề và tóm tắt những nội dung chính sẽ được đề cập trong bài

Đoạn thân bài thứ nhất giải thích nhiều người làm nhiều việc trang trải cho cuộc sống hàng ngày và đưa ra một vài ví dụ để làm rõ luận điểm này.

Đoạn thân bài thứ hai giải thích nhiều người cần nhiều công việc để tích góp tiền cho những dịp đặc biệt hay trang trải cho các chi phí khác.

Kết bài khẳng định có nhiều hơn 1 việc làm là điều tiêu cực và lý do vì sao nó tiêu cực.

Bài mẫu

These days there are many people who have multiple jobs. This essay will discuss some reasons why this might be occurring, and suggest whether this is a positive or negative development.

Firstly, keeping up with the cost of living, particularly in large cities, is becoming increasingly more difficult for many people these days. For some people, particularly those working in unskilled jobs where the salary is quite low, it is necessary for them to work more than one job in order to feed and house their family. For instance, I know some people who work as taxi drivers during the daytime, and then need to supplement their income by working as security guards during the evening. In some developing countries, even people with skilled jobs, such as teachers, need to do other work in order to maintain a decent standard of living.

However, keeping up with the cost of living isn't the only factor behind this trend. For example, many people take up a second job in order to save money for a special occasion, such as a wedding, or a holiday, or to buy something expensive, like a house or car. Furthermore, there are many people these days who are negatively influenced by advertising and media, and are living beyond their means. Many people spend too much of their money on unnecessary things due to the influence of advertising, or celebrity lifestyles seen in the media, and therefore need to get a second job in order to keep up their expensive lifestyle, or pay off their debts.

In conclusion, I believe that having more than one job is definitely a negative development as it reduces the amount of time people have for more important things, like family and hobbies. However, for some people it is necessary, while for others, it could definitely be avoided.

305 words

Từ vựng

- **the cost of living:** Chi phí cuộc sống
- **unskilled job:** công việc không cần chuyên môn
- **to feed and house their family:** lo cuộc sống và chỗ ở cho gia đình
- **supplement their income:** tăng thu nhập
- **a decent standard of living:** mức sống kha khá

- **keep up with:** theo kịp với
- **take up:** bắt đầu làm gì
- **save money for a special occasion:** tiết kiệm tiền cho dịp đặc biệt
- **to be negatively influenced by advertising and media:** bị ảnh hưởng xấu bởi quảng cáo và truyền thông
- **live beyond their means:** tiêu vượt mức
- **celebrity lifestyle:** lối sống theo người nổi tiếng
- **expensive lifestyle:** lối sống đắt đỏ
- **pay off their debts:** trả nợ

Ngữ pháp

1. **For some people, particularly those working in unskilled jobs where the salary is quite low, it is necessary for them to work more than one job in order to feed and house their family.**

Ý nghĩa: Đây là một câu phức mà mệnh đề chính đưa ra lý do mọi người làm nhiều hơn một việc là để trang trải cuộc sống. Mệnh đề phụ ở đầu câu nói rõ các đối tượng hay làm nhiều hơn một công việc.

Các cấu trúc cần lưu ý:

- Mệnh đề "where the salary is quite low" là mệnh đề quan hệ, bổ sung thông tin cho "unskilled jobs".
 - Cấu trúc "to feed and house their family" mang nghĩa nuôi sống gia đình.
 - Trạng từ "particularly" dùng để nhấn mạnh một thông tin chi tiết và rõ ràng hơn.
2. **For instance, I know some people who work as taxi drivers during the daytime, and then need to supplement their income by working as security guards during the evening**

Ý nghĩa: Ý chính của câu trên là một vài người phải làm nhiều công việc cùng lúc để trang trải cho cuộc sống của họ.

Các cấu trúc cần lưu ý:

- Mệnh đề “whothe evening” là mệnh đề quan hệ bổ sung thông tin cho “people”.
- Cấu trúc “supplement their income” mang nghĩa tăng thu nhập.
- “For instance” tương tự với “For example”, dùng để đưa ra ví dụ bổ nghĩa cho thông tin trước đó.

3. Many people spend too much of their money on unnecessary things due to the influence of advertising, or celebrity lifestyles seen in the media, and therefore need to get a second job in order to keep up their expensive lifestyle, or pay off their debts.

Ý nghĩa: Ý chính của câu trên là nhiều người phải làm hai việc cùng lúc để có thể chi trả cho những khoản chi phí không cần thiết.

Các cấu trúc cần lưu ý:

- Mệnh đề “Celebrity lifestyles seen in the media” là mệnh đề quan hệ dạng rút gọn ở thể bị động.
- Cấu trúc “keep up their expensive lifestyle” mang nghĩa duy trì lối sống đắt đỏ.
- Cấu trúc “pay off their debt” mang nghĩa trả hết nợ.
- Từ nối “therefore” được dùng để đưa ra kết quả của vấn đề trước đó.

Áp dụng luyện tập:

Một số cách diễn đạt khác

Lý do làm nhiều hơn 1 việc

Muốn thay đổi môi trường làm việc, từ đó cảm thấy thoả mãn với công việc và có thêm cơ hội trong sự nghiệp.

Muốn thử sức nhiều việc để tìm ra công việc hợp với bản thân mình nhất.

Thử sức với nhiều việc khác nhau sẽ giúp bản thân phát triển trên nhiều lĩnh vực hơn.

Speaking

Part 1

Do you do the same things every day of the week?

→ Well, kind of, from Monday to Friday I have to go to university to attend my classes, and in the evenings I work part time at a small restaurant. But on the weekends I have more free time because I don't need to go to university, so I try to do something different each weekend with my friends.

How many days off do you have every week?

→ So I usually have one day off a week, which is Sunday. This is the time when I like to meet up with my friends and go somewhere for the day or do something special. From Monday to Friday I am busy with my studies and on Saturday evening I also have to work.

Which day would you say is your busiest day of the week?

→ I think Friday would be my busiest day of the week, because I usually have to spend the whole day at university on Fridays, and then I have to work until late at night at the restaurant where I work. Fridays are the busiest night at the restaurant so I don't finish until around midnight.

Which is your favorite day of the week?

→ Well, that's definitely Sundays! On Sundays I don't have to think about work or study so I can just kick back with my friends and hang out at a café or take a day trip somewhere outside of the city to escape from the craziness of city life.

Từ vựng

- **meet up with:** Gặp gỡ ai đó
- **to kick back:** Thư giãn
- **hang out:** dành thời gian với ai
- **take a day trip:** đi đâu đó trong 1 ngày

Part 2

DESCRIBE A SUCCESSFUL FAMILY BUSINESS THAT YOU ARE FAMILIAR WITH

You should say:

- what business it is
- how you know this business
- who the customers of the business are

And explain why you think this business is successful.

Bài mẫu

Ok, so I'd like to tell you about a family-owned business which was run by the family of my classmate, Peter, in high school. So his family owned a small but successful convenience store which was located on the ground floor of their house on the corner of a very busy intersection in the middle of my hometown. There were all sorts of people who used to shop there because they sold mostly a lot day-to-day items, like bread, milk, some fruit and vegetables and a lot of other packaged food. I guess you could say that it was kind of like a mini supermarket. Also there was a gaming arcade connected to the side of the shop, which attracted a lot of school kids after school, who would come into the shop to buy drinks and snacks while they were playing computer games.

So there's a few reasons why I think this business was successful, but the main reason was because of the location. As I mentioned, it was located right in the middle of the town, and on the corner of a busy intersection. So there was a lot of traffic passing by this shop every day and there was a lot of very convenient parking on the street, so it was very easy to quickly stop and run in to grab something that you needed. The second reason I think it was successful is because it was a convenience store, so they sold a lot of day-to-day items that people needed all the time, like fruit and vegetables or milk, bread, meat, eggs, toothpaste, toilet paper, cooking oil and so on. You know, all the daily essential items that you might run out of and quickly need to pick up without having to go inside a busy supermarket or shopping mall. And the final reason I think it was successful was because of the gaming arcade next door, which was also a part of the shop and owned by Peter's parents. This place attracted a lot of kids after school and on

the weekends, who would spend quite a bit of money on the arcade machines and also buy a lot of snacks and junk food from the convenience store.

Từ vựng

- **a family-owned business:** Công ty mà gia đình sở hữu
- **day-to-day items:** vật dụng được sử dụng hàng ngày
- **to grab something:** Lấy hoặc mua cái gì đó
- **run out of sth:** hết cái gì đó
- **pick up:** lấy/mua cái gì đó hoặc đón ai đó đi đâu

Part 3

What are some of the main differences between big companies and small businesses?

→ Well, I guess there's probably a host of differences between big and small companies, but the first thing I can think of is the ownership. I think most small businesses are probably privately or family-owned businesses, while many large companies are owned by many different investors. The second thing is obviously the amount of money the company makes or the amount of products it produces and sells. Big companies probably sell a larger quantity of products and therefore potentially have higher revenue. They probably also employ more people and have a more complicated structure of employees, for example, different departments and managers and so on.

Some people think that small companies will be replaced by large companies in the future. Would you agree?

→ No, I don't necessarily agree with that. Although large companies are probably stealing a lot of business from smaller businesses these days, I think there will always be a place for small companies. Large companies take time to build up and become successful, however people are always looking for a way to make money so there are many small businesses opening up all the time.

What factors do you think help to make a business successful?

→ Well, I don't know much about business but I think there are a few basic things that will help to make a business successful, and the first thing is that the product or service that the business sells must be either unique, good quality or inexpensive. If the product

is low quality or the service is bad, then the company probably won't last for very long. Secondly I think the management of a company is very important. If a company has a great product or service but the company isn't managed well, then they are probably doomed for failure.

Từ vựng

- **a host of sth:** Nhiều thứ gì đó
- **doomed for failure:** Chắc chắn sẽ thất bại

IELTS

PRACTICE TEST 5

Scan mã QR dưới đây để tải file nghe



Hoặc truy cập đường link:
<https://qrco.de/practicing-for-ielts-1>

Listening

SECTION 1

Questions 1 – 10

Questions 1-10

Complete the form below.

Write **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER** for each answer.

Rosemary and Thyme Pub

<i>Example</i>	<i>Answer</i>
<i>Personnel Manager</i>	<i>Julian Alfred</i>
Job vacancy	bartender (part-time)
Job duties	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• prepare beverages• check 1 (to confirm legal drinking age)• take care of the 2• a signature T-shirt (provided)• 3 or skirts (dark)
Working shift	8 pm to 4
Working days	5 , and
Minimum pay per hour	6
Time of the interview	7
Address of the pub	8 , Novigrad
Assistant name	9 Anna
Assistant phone number	10

SECTION 2

Questions 11 – 20

Questions 11-14

Choose the correct letter, A, B or C.

11 The playground is now situated

- A outside the park
- B in front of a factory
- C near the entrance

12 Once a month the park organizes

- A a fair
- B an exhibition of handicrafts
- C a food festival

13 The park's most popular amusement ride is

- A the roller coaster
- B the carousel
- C bumper cars

14 What change has recently taken place in the park?

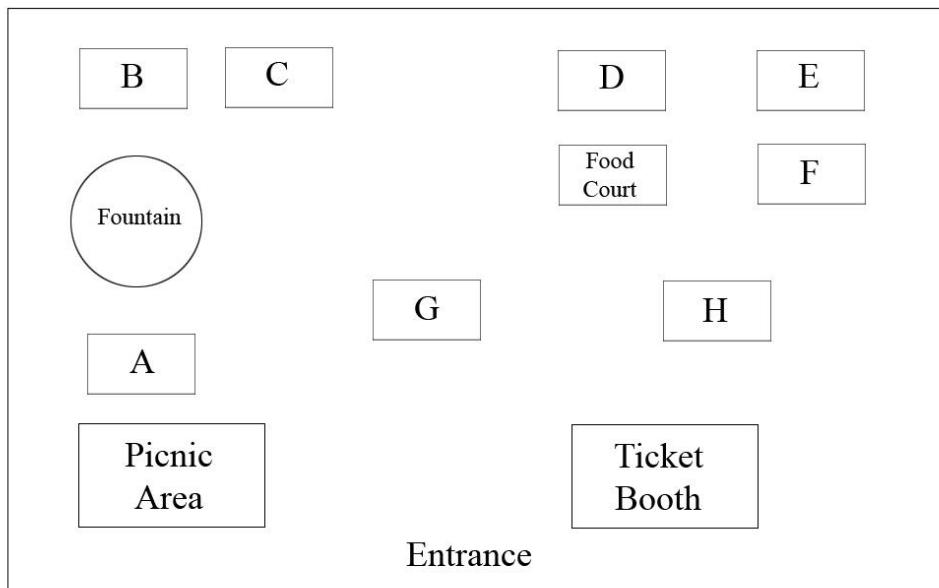
- A a picnic area has been added next to the old buildings
- B the expansion of the children playground
- C more rides for children to play

Questions 15-20

Label the map below

Write the correct letter, **A-H**, next to questions 15-20.

Hilton Park



15 Playground

16 Carousel

17 Roller Coaster

18 Bookstore

19 Haunted House

20 Souvenir Shop

SECTION 3

Questions 21 – 30

Questions 21-26

Choose the correct answer, A, B or C.

21. What is the most amazing thing about the Business Negotiations course, according to Cahir?

- A. The lecturer is very helpful and knowledgeable.
- B. The syllabus is logically designed.
- C. The lessons involve many exciting activities.

22. How often does Milva go to the Reference Section?

- A. Twice a week.
- B. Every weekend.
- C. Every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

23. What helps Milva to be more confident before giving a presentation?

- A. Her tutor gives her lots of advice.
- B. She has some relevant experience.
- C. She spent a lot of time practicing.

24. What do the speakers agree about the main problem of Cahir's presentation about competitive advantages?

- A. The amount of data given.
- B. He didn't follow the timeline.
- C. His examples are not representative enough.

25. What did Cahir find the most difficult when doing the first group project?

- A. Designing the slides.
- B. Deciding on the topic.
- C. Working collaboratively with other students in his group.

26. According to Prof. Regis, what is the most common mistake that students usually make during a presentation?

- A. Putting out too much irrelevant data.
- B. Having little or no communication between group members.
- C. Not summarizing the main points after each important section.

Questions 27-30

Complete the table below.

Write **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** for each answer.

What does Prof. Regis recommend the students doing for the upcoming years in university?

Second year

- Participate in **27**
- Sign up for the annual **28**

Third year

- Take an **29** course
- Find out more about the available **30**

SECTION 4

Questions 31 – 40

Questions 31-40

Complete the note below.

Write **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** for each answer.

UNDERSTAND AN ASTEROID

A source of worry

- There can be a collision between asteroids and the Earth.
- Asteroids can contact some **31** and cause devastation with unexpected consequences.

Sizes and locations

- Asteroids come in various sizes.
- Large asteroids closely resemble **32**
- Small asteroids are **33** of the bigger ones.
- The asteroids that orbit in the space normally remain in the belt between **34** and Mars.

Categorization

- There are typically 3 types: M-Type, C-Type and the S-Type.
- The names are given in relation to the richness of **35**, stone and the composition of metallic materials.

Observation

- Most asteroids can be seen using a **36**
- They can be observed in certain conditions depending on the sky's level of darkness and how good the **37** is.

The Pioneering Effect

- **1891:** technology started to be used to detect asteroids.
- **1800s-1900s:** people thought discovering asteroids was not worth their time.
- **Since late 1900s-2000s:**
 - The number of people who were interested in locating and **38**..... asteroids grew significantly.

- The three groups of asteroids near the Earth-Atens, the Apollo's and the Amors are **39**..... and checked regularly using new technology.
- A greater **40**..... is aroused with regard to the possibility of the Earth being struck by the asteroids nearby.

Reading

Reading Passage 1

You should spend about 20 minutes on **Questions 1-13**, which are based on **Reading Passage 1**.

Leopard seal

A. Named for its spotted coat, ferocity, and superficial resemblance to the spotted “big cat,” the leopard seal (*Hydrurga leptonyx*) is one of five species of “true” or phocid seals that live in Antarctica. Its status as an apex predator of the continent can be compared to that of the tiger in Asia, the lion in Africa and the grizzly bear in North America. Leopard seals are found in circumpolar Antarctica, but there have been sightings as far north as the southern coasts of Australia, New Zealand, South America and South Africa. Population estimates put their number at 220,000 to 440,000 individuals.

B. Leopard seals are the largest of the “true” (having no external ear flaps) Antarctic seals, and can grow to over 11 feet (3.3 meters) in length, with exceptionally large individuals weighing up to 1,300 pounds (590 kg). They are identified by their huge reptilian-like head, large toothy mouth, long neck, arched back and long powerful flippers with webbed digits (fingers and toes). The fur on the back is dark grey, the stomach light grey, and the throat area is white with characteristic black spots. Leopard seals can be confused with Weddell seals, which can also be spotted. Females are slightly larger than males.

C. With the exception of Antarctic fur seals which are “eared” seals, the leopard seal is a true seal like all other Antarctic seals. Even without external ear flaps they do have an ear canal with an external opening on both sides of their head. They can hear as well as humans when outside of the water and even better when underwater. Although it was long believed seals use sonar for navigation and locating food in conditions of low visibility, scientists now believe they use their movement-sensitive whiskers to navigate and to locate much of their prey by following hydrodynamic turbulence trailing from fish, squid, penguins and other seals in dark or murky water.

D. During the Antarctic summer (November–April), leopard seals hunt among the pack

ice surrounding the Antarctic continent, spending almost all of their time (except for breeding) in the water. In the winter (May–October) they range northward to the sub-Antarctic islands.

E. Solitary by nature, leopard seals come on land (ice) only during the breeding season and then only in pairs or small groups. Pupping generally takes place during November and December. Females dig a hole in the fast ice where they will give birth to a single pup after a 9 to 11-month gestation period (implantation can be delayed by up to two months). The pups weigh about 66 pounds (30 kg) at birth and nurse for about one month. The female protects the pups until they can take care of themselves; males do not participate in parental care. Male leopard seals reach sexual maturity between ages 6 and 7, females between 3 and 7 years of age. Mating generally takes place after the pupping season in February when the females are in estrus. Mating takes place in the water.

F. Leopard seals' acute hearing, sight and smell, coupled with their streamlined bodies that move with agility and speed, have established them as one of the top predators of the Antarctic. While krill are an important food for leopard seals, their diet also includes a significant number of warm-blooded animals, including other seals. The leopard seal's jaw is adapted to a varied diet. Lobes on the sides of the mouth filter krill and their mouths have a remarkable looseness—opening to more than 160 degrees—that enables them to feed on large marine mammals. Their long, sharp teeth are well adapted for cutting and tearing prey. Being a highly-evolved predator, leopard seals eat krill (estimated at 45% of their diet), other seals (30%), penguins (10%), and fish and cephalopods (10%). In summer, leopard seals patrol penguin rookeries, waiting underwater near an ice shelf and snaring the birds just as they enter the water after jumping off the ice. They have also been seen coming up beneath seabirds resting on the water surface and snatching them in their jaws.

G. Unlike other seal species that swim by moving their hind limbs from side to side, leopard seals are graceful swimmers, using long, powerful, simultaneous strokes with their forelimbs. When underwater, their nose closes automatically and doesn't reopen until they surface. They can remain underwater for 15–30 minutes, even sleeping under

the water and resurfacing for air without waking. As shallow-water hunters, they do not dive deep. On the ice leopard seals are generally quiet. Underwater they produce trills, grunts, low frequency moans and growling noises.

H. Leopard seals may live for 26 years or longer. Their only known natural predators are the orca whale and some large sharks. Leopard seals exhibit a ferocious nature with their prey, but they rarely interact with humans—although visitors to Antarctica are generally warned to keep their distance.

Questions 1-5

Reading Passage 1 has eight sections, **A-H**

Which section contains the following information?

Write the correct letter, **A-H**, in boxes 1-5 on your answer sheet.

1. a change in scientific beliefs about the sense that leopard seals use for underwater navigation
2. Leopard seal's contrasting characteristics in and out of the sea.
3. A reference of body parts that evolve to be able to consume various foods
4. A description about time and place of reproduction of leopard seals
5. A reference of the only natural enemies that can threaten leopard seals

Question 6-11

Complete the summary below.

Choose **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** from the passage for each answer

Write your answer in boxes 6 - 10 on your answer sheet

Leopard seals' status in 6 is similar to that of other predators like tigers or lions. These mammals do not have external ear flaps and although their body shape is identifiable, they closely resemble 7 (both are spotted). Leopard seals have relatively good hearing but scientists today believe they use their 8 for navigation and hunting (by tracking 9 from their prey), rather than sonar.

Leopard seals can be seen as a solitude animal. They give birth on ice in a 10 made by the female, and only female leopard seals take care of the pups. While some seals use their hind legs to swim, leopard seals move underwater with their strong 11

Questions 12-13

Choose **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER** from the passage for each answer.

Write your answers in boxes 38-40 on your answer sheet.

12. What do leopard seals have on both sides of their head?
13. When would leopard seals migrate to the north of the continent?

Reading Passage 2

You should spend about 20 minutes on **Questions 15-27**, which are based on Reading Passage 2.

TEABAGS AND CLIMATE CHANGE

How teabags became a secret weapon in the fight against climate change.

A. Teabags, which seem to be humble, but turn out to provide an ingenious window onto a largely hidden world: soil. When soil litter – dead leaves, twigs and other organic material – decomposes, it emits carbon dioxide, which contributes to global warming. Being able to measure the rate at which this happens is important – and nowhere more so than in the Arctic, where the tundra holds vast quantities of carbon and is emitting it into the air at an accelerating rate as the land heats up. Sizing up this problem should allow us to better predict the ramifications of a warmer world, and chart a course to avert disastrous climate change.

B. It started in 2010, when Joost Keuskamp and Judith Sarneel at Utrecht University in the Netherlands had a eureka moment. Both study soil decomposition, and their research entails sewing or gluing together the seams of hundreds of tiny bags, filling them with dead plant material, then burying them in the ground. The ecologists later dig up the bags and reweigh them to track the progress of decay. During a well-earned tea break, the pair were bemoaning the tedium of this time-consuming job. If only there were some way to avoid it, they mused, while staring into the depths of their teacups. Teabags! It was a genius idea. Not only would using them bypass all the sewing and gluing, but if ecologists everywhere buried the same type of teabag instead of homemade litterbags, it would also give them a standard piece of kit with which to do their studies.

C. Soil decomposition occurs when microorganisms, including fungi and bacteria, digest dead plant material, transforming it into nutrients and releasing carbon dioxide. The rate of decay depends on environmental conditions such as humidity, temperature, soil acidity and nutrient content, together with the chemical properties of the litter and the types of microorganisms present. It is a two-stage process. Typically, decay is fast at first, as microbes consume all the easily degraded organic material. In the next phase, the decomposition rate is slower because the material left behind is more resistant.

D. After much trial and error, Sarneel, now at Umeå University in Sweden, and Keuskamp realised that, by burying two different types of tea for two or three months, they could capture data on both phases at the same time. Woody rooibos tea, also known as redbush, is slow to decompose, so the amount of weight lost gives a measure of the initial decay rate. Meanwhile, rapidly decomposing green tea quickly reaches the slower phase of decay, so can be used to measure its rate. The Tea Bag Index – a standardized system of classification was born. Since Sarneel and Keuskamp publish their method in 2013, teabag ecology has taken off. Last year, the first global comparative study of soil litter decomposition was published by the TeaTime4Science website, a collaboration of researchers from more than 190 institutions over the world.

E. They looked at early stage decay rates of the two types of teabags in soil at 336 sites within nine different biomes, including boreal forests, equatorial regions, the Mediterranean and Arctic tundra. They found that rooibos tea always decayed much slower than green tea, reassuring them that the Tea Bag Index works in vastly different geographical areas and biomes. As expected, decay of both tea types was faster in warmer, more humid environments. However, for tea at least, moisture levels have more impact on decomposition rates than temperature.

F. Being able to make such global comparisons is a huge leap forward for soil scientists. But the group acknowledged that data from the Arctic was sparse. That matters because tundra contains huge amounts of carbon – almost twice as much as the atmosphere – in the form of dead vegetation.

G. Historically, low temperatures in the Arctic have kept the decomposition rates in tundra soil low, locking up this carbon. With global warming, that is no longer the case. However, we don't know how fast carbon dioxide is being released from the tundra into the atmosphere or what impact this will have. That is what Myers-Smith and her team are trying to find out. They are particularly keen to examine the unusual changes that are occurring in places like Herschel Island, where rising temperatures are leading to increased plant growth. "One of the big questions is, what happens to that biomass once it gets deposited into the soil," says Myers-Smith. Might it rapidly decompose, creating a feedback loop that makes things worse?

H. To tackle this question, Thomas heads up the Tundra Tea Bag Experiment, an international collaboration involving some 50 researchers. It has buried teabags at over 350 sites worldwide and aims to find out how decomposition rates across the tundra differ with changes in soil and air temperature and moisture. Analysis is ongoing, but early hints are concerning. In the Arctic, soils are often below 0°C but warm up through the summer. As temperature and moisture increase, decomposition speeds up. The researchers had predicted – in line with assumptions used by many climate models – that after an initial spurt, rates of decay would begin to level off. That isn't happening.

I. "We're seeing a linear relationship across the whole tundra," says Myers-Smith. "Some of the highest rates of decomposition occurred at sites that were the warmest and the wettest." She hopes that the findings, which will be published soon, will be used to update climate models and improve our ability to predict the effects of climate change at high latitudes.

Questions 14-19

Reading Passage 2 has seven sections A-I.

Which section contains the following information?

Write the correct letter A-I in boxes 15-20 on your answer sheet.

14. a detailed description of a natural process

15. an unsolved mystery regarding the possible scenario of a strange phenomenon

16. a reference to an unexpected discovery

17. the name of a particular research which was conducted on a global scale

18. evidence for the practicality of a standardized system on various regions

19. the publication of a research method which helps an area of research flourish

Questions 20-26

Do the following statements agree with the information given in Reading Passage 2?

In boxes 20-26 on your answer sheet, write:

TRUE if the statement agrees with the information

FALSE if the statement contradicts the information

NOT GIVEN if there is no information on this

20. *The rate at which the Arctic tundra is emitting carbon has been stabilizing over the past few years.*

21. *Joost Keuskamp and Judith Sarneel discovered the potential scientific use of teabags when they are analyzing the results of their experiment.*

22. *The rate of decay is affected by various environmental factors.*

23. *The soil's decomposition process is divided into 2 stages with different rates.*

24. *Researchers in Umeå University found evidence for the cost-effectiveness of burying two different types of tea.*

25. *Among all types, green tea has the fastest decay rate.*

26. *The effect of temperature on tea decomposition rate is similar to that of moisture.*

Reading Passage 3

You should spend about 20 minutes on **Questions 27-40**, which are based on Reading Passage 3.

THE HIDDEN OPPORTUNITY IN CONTAINER SHIPPING

- A The container-shipping industry has been highly unprofitable over the past five years. Making things worse, earnings have been exceptionally volatile. Several external factors are responsible, notably trade's spotty recovery from the global financial crisis, and redoubled efforts by corporate customers to control costs. Some of the pain is self-inflicted: as in past cycles, the industry extrapolated the good times and foresaw an unsustainable rise in demand. It is now building capacity that appears will be mostly unneeded.
- B These problems are real and significant, and largely beyond the power of any one company to address. But shipping companies cannot afford to throw up their hands and accept their fate. Hidden beneath these issues (and driving them to a degree) is another set of challenges that shipping lines can readily take on. Across the enterprise, in commercial, operations, and network and fleet activities, shipping lines have opportunities to improve performance. In sales, for example, carriers often confuse their costs with the value received by customers and fail to charge a premium for services for which shippers will pay more. In operations, many lines treat bunker as just another cost of doing business. In network design, more than a few shipping companies use outmoded approaches to design their routes; new and more powerful systems use algorithms to make better, more effective decisions about networks.
- C With a little bit here and a little bit there, companies that take on a full program of initiatives regarding the three mentioned aspects can boost earnings by as much as 10 to 20 percentage points—enough to reverse the recent trend, and return to profit. To realize that kind of upside, however, firms must also ready their organizations for change. That's a nontrivial challenge: in many ways, very little has changed in container shipping since the first crane hoisted the first box in 1956. Companies need to find ways to help employees embrace new ways of working and must be prepared to bet on the future.

Carriers that embrace change will be better prepared than their rivals to make the best of the current business cycle and to thrive in the next one.

- D Some of the challenges that companies face—the supply/ demand imbalance, and swings in demand— are systemic, and beyond the ability of any one company to fix. But the rest are readily addressable. Container lines can and must deploy three sets of actions—commercial, operations, and network and fleet—to improve their performance. Companies have a huge incentive to act first—once the whole industry has moved to a greater level of productivity, the benefits will likely be passed on to customers once again through competition. Several lines are already well advanced on the journey to greater productivity; smart lines can beat the competition by being quicker and more thorough in their implementation.
- E In their marketing and sales, shipping companies need to shift from a cost-plus approach to one that emphasizes value. Lines should get paid full value for the services they provide. A comprehensive commercial program, covering the full gamut of commercial activities from pricing strategy to contracting strategy to uptake management, can deliver immediate bottom-line impact. In our experience, companies can improve return on sales (ROS) by 1 to 2 percent within 9 to 12 months.
- F The approach has many elements; three stand out. First, a “model ship” analysis can help carriers understand which customers contribute most to profits. One global container line used market information to develop its model. Based on this analysis, the company created targeted sales campaigns to pursue and capture high-contributing customers. The campaigns lifted ROS by about 2 percent in several regions and trade lanes.
- G A second element is better commercialization of “last mile” customer services, including detention and demurrage. Many shipping lines have made strides in this area, but more can be done. One global shipping line created a rigorous performance-management system to ensure accurate invoicing and also standardized tariffs across different countries and trades. These two steps lifted detention and demurrage revenues by 15 percent.

- H Third, and perhaps most important, lines can improve their pricing discipline to ensure that they reap the full benefit of their value-selling approach. We see clear improvement potential for lines across all elements of the pricing process, from strategic pricing to transactional pricing to the systems and tools used to support the front line. Sometimes it is right to follow the market and price close to marginal cost to fill the ship. But lines need to promptly identify the peaks in prices (they do happen, even in today's oversupplied market) and the times that they have privileged capacity, and ensure that they are charging to capture both events. This requires building flexibility into contracting, so that in the peaks a carrier's ships are not full of low-yielding cargo contracted at annual rates. Carriers can also extract higher prices from customers in certain industries in Europe, to whom reliable transport and the resulting stable inventory are quite valuable.

Questions 27-30

Reading Passage 3 has eight paragraphs, A-H.

Which paragraph contains the following information?

Write the correct number, A-H, in boxes 1-6 on your answer sheet.

27. a potential benefit that encourages shipping lines to take actions as soon as possible
28. two important factors for a specific group of customers
29. reasons for the current state of container-shipping industry
30. the maximum rise in revenue a company can achieve once it manages to address all three crucial elements

Questions 31-35

Do the following statements agree with the information given in Reading Passage 3?

In boxes 33-36 on your answer sheet, write:

YES *if the statement agrees with the information*

NO *if the statement contradicts the information*

NOT GIVEN *if there is no information on this*

31. Most of the challenges that shipping companies are facing are caused by increasing tax rate.
32. Shipping companies are fully responsible for their own worrying situations.
33. There is room for improvement in various aspects of a shipping line.
34. Container shipping industry has gone through significant changes since the first container was drag up.
35. Companies must set higher standards when recruiting new employees.

Questions 36-40

Complete the sentences below.

Choose **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** from the passage for each answer.

Write your answers in boxes 37-40 on your answer sheet.

36. A comprehensive commercial program to take up and make use of management can make without delay.
37. A “model ship” analysis is used to calculate the main source of and set plans for attracting significant contributors.
38. Companies can gain maximum benefit from their provided that they can improve their pricing strategy.
39. Despite today’s oversupplied market, the should be quickly recognized by shipping lines.
40. *For European customers, reliable transport and* are two important aspects.

Các bài đọc được lấy và chỉnh sửa từ các bài báo:

- Leopard seal - Travel Wild
- How teabags became a secret weapon in the fight against climate change – New Scientist
- The hidden opportunity in container shipping - McKinsey Insights

Writing

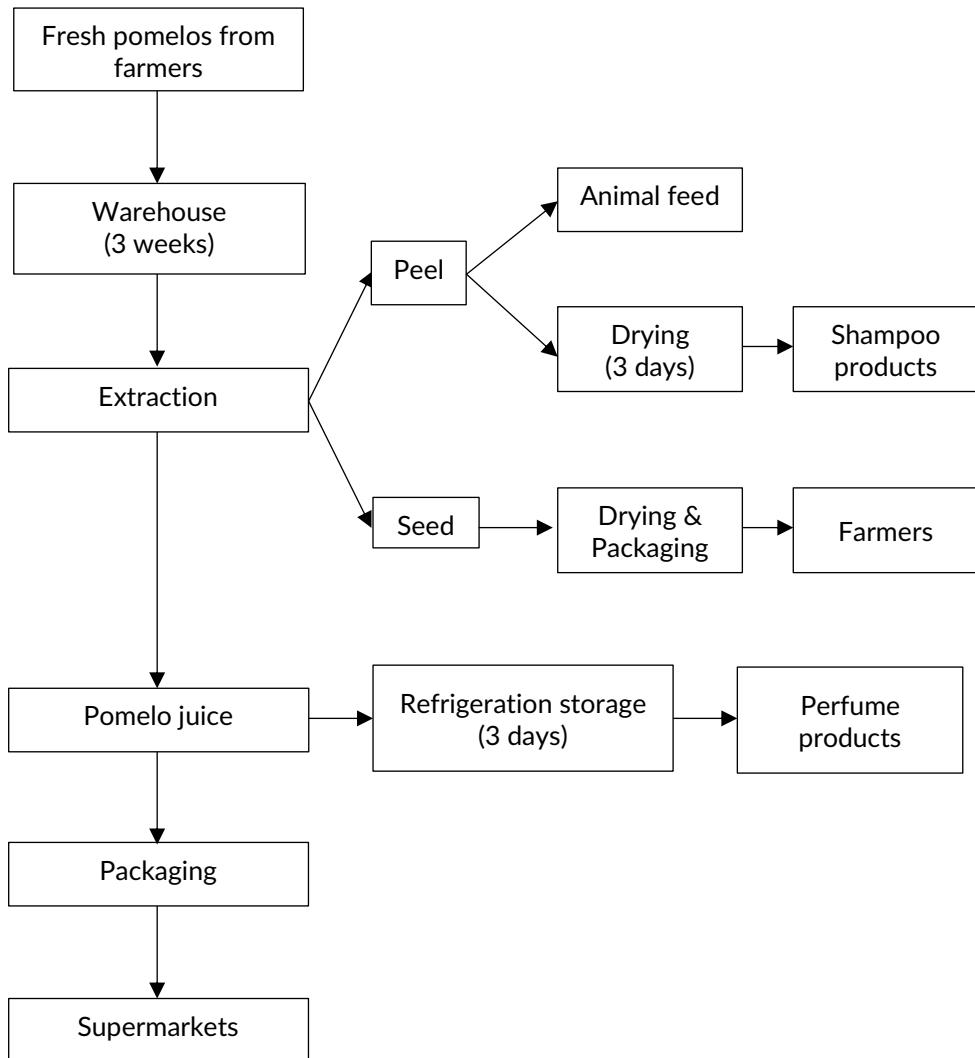
TASK 1

You should spend about **20 minutes** on this task

The diagram below illustrates how to produce several products from pomelos.

Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

Write at least **150 words**.



TASK 2

You should spend about **40 minutes** on this task.

Write about the following topic:

Some people believe that the expansion of tourism is ruining the culture of a country, but others consider that tourism is the only way of protecting a culture.

Discuss both views and give your opinion.

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience.

Write at least **250 words**.

SPEAKING

Part 1

- Are you interested in science?
- Do you think science is important?
- What science subjects did you study at school?
- Have you ever visited a science museum?

Part 2

DESCRIBE A TIME WHEN YOU FORGOT SOMETHING IMPORTANT

You should say:

- what it was that you forgot
- when this happened
- where it happened

And explain what the result of your forgetting was and how you felt about it.

Part 3

- Do you think it's important to have a good memory?
- Can you suggest any types of work (or professions) that require having a good memory?
- What are some reasons why people forget things (or, have a bad memory)?

Key & Explanation

Listening

Tapepscript

SECTION 1

- Alfred : Hello, Julian Alfred speaking.
- Essi : Hello sir. My name is Essi, Essi Daven. I'm a senior student at Oxenfurt university and I'm looking for a part-time job. Is it true that you're looking for a bartender?
- Alfred : Indeed we are. The job is quite demanding really, and you'll have to work late in at night.
- Essi : Oh not a problem at all. Can you tell me what the job involves?
- Alfred : Well the first responsibility is quite obvious: preparing beverages, both alcoholic and non-alcoholic. And whenever you serve alcoholic beverages, it's extremely important that you must also check our customers' identification. This is to confirm whether they are under legal drinking age or not.
- Essi : I see. What else?
- Alfred : You are also expected to take care of the musical instruments for the band. We have a live music performance twice a week and it's your responsibility to make sure their beloved violins, guitars and drums are always in good condition
- Essi : Not a problem. I'm also playing in a band at the moment so I know a thing or two about those. Oh, I almost forgot. Do you have any rules regarding uniform or things like that? Can I wear casual clothes?
- Alfred : I'm afraid not. You shouldn't worry too much about that, we have our own T-shirt for every bartender and you can wear either tight jeans or skirts. But that must be black.
- Essi : Ok, got it. How about the working hours? You said something about working late at night, so I assume I'm expected to work the night shift then?
- Alfred : That's right. We already have 2 bartenders for the other shifts so we only need one for the 8pm-11pm one. Oh, I'm sorry, it's 8pm – 1am. Is that OK for you?
- Essi : Perfectly OK. I wouldn't mind going home late. I've got my boyfriend taking me home so it shouldn't be a problem. So...how many days a week do I have to work?
- Alfred : All night shifts in the week are available for you to choose. You're expected to work at least 3 days a weekwork and you must be at the pub on Saturday evenings. This's when the band performs and we need as many people as possible.
- Essi : Alright then. I'm free Sunday morning so that's fine. So I think I'm available on Tuesdays and Wednesdays. Oh I'm sorry, I have to go to my school club on Wednesdays. Fridays would be OK. And if I can manage, I can also work on Thursdays. But I'm not 100% sure about that just now.

- Essi** : So how much do you pay?
- Alfred** : The minimum hourly rate here is \$9/hour, though it can go up to \$16 for some one with experience, not to mention the tips. Our customers tend to be quite generous compared to other pubs in the area like The Seven Cats or The Golden Sturgeon.
- Essi** : That's reasonable. It's much higher than the previous job I got at Velen.
- Alfred** : And it would be more challenging. So, what do you think? Are you interested in coming along for an interview?
- Essi** : Sure! I hate having too much free time and this sounds like just the job I'm looking for.
- Alfred** : Right.. and it's Essi, isn't it? E-S-S-I?
- Essi** : Yeah, Essi Daven.
- Alfred** : Are you free next Monday, Essi? Around 8.00 am?
- Essi** : Next Monday? Oh I have to visit my grandparents in Oxenfurt, but I can make it there after lunchtime.
- Alfred** : So how about 1:30 pm?
- Essi** : Perfect. Oh sorry, but I'm not sure if I even remember your address. It's in Novigrad isn't it?
- Alfred** : Yes. The pub is on 231, Bremervoord Avenue. That's B-R-E-M-E-R-V-double O – R – D. Avenue.
- Essi** : Bremervoord... 131, got it.
- Alfred** : No, it's 231.
- Essi** : Oops, my bad. So I'll call you when I get there?
- Alfred** : Actually, I won't be at the office at that time, so you will need to contact my assistant. Her name is Anna Henrietta. It's H-E-N-R-I-E-double T-A. Her phone number is ...
- Essi** : Hang on! Let me just grab a pen...Henrietta, right? And her phone number is?
- Alfred** : It's 81021041.
- Essi** : Great! Thanks very much then. I'll be there on Monday. Bye!
- Alfred** : Bye!

SECTION 2

Hi and good morning everyone. Thanks for coming today. I'm going to be giving you some information about the great facilities and some recent changes to the wonderful Hilton Amusement Park. The park has become an extremely popular place for many of the local citizens and we're very lucky to have this wonderful park in the neighbourhood. This park was originally located on a piece of land in front of an old timber factory but at the beginning of the decade was moved here along with some significant changes. One of the first changes was the location of the playground, which has now been moved much closer to the main entrance, to make it easier for parents with small children to locate.

In the past, this park was only open on the weekends, but now, it's also opened on weekdays. There's a wide range of activities for residents to do here, from amusement park rides to purchasing souvenirs. And, if you visit this park during the final week of each month, you'll also have the chance to take part in the monthly fair, with a wide range of products on offer -from clothes and accessories to local handmade crafts and homemade foods.

This park also offers a lot of exciting amusement park rides, where adults and their children can play, relax and have fun together, such as a carousel and bumper cars. Now, although these rides are quite exciting, the roller coasters in the park are definitely the most well-known and popular rides and are sure to give you an exhilarating experience. Now, even though they may look quite scary at first, after the first ride most people want to try them again and again, some people just can't get enough.

Now, as you will see, we have recently made a number of significant changes to the park in order to keep it a modern and attractive facility. Firstly, due to the demand for a picnic area, we decided to demolish some of the old buildings in order to make room for this new facility, where friends and families can gather together and enjoy a picnic lunch in the natural beauty of the park. And on top of that, the play area for children in this park has recently been expanded, with the addition of more swings and playground equipment, as well as a larger field for kids who love to play soccer or other sports with their friends.

So, for those of you who are new to this park, I'd like to give you some directions and point out some important landmarks so that you can easily find your way around the park.

Right now we're standing in front of the main entrance, which is located at the south of the park. In order to enter the park, you need to buy a ticket from the ticket booth to the right of the entrance. On the opposite side, as I've already mentioned, there's a picnic area for those who want to have breakfast or lunch, with many tables and chairs for people to sit, and it's right next to the new playground where children can play while their parents can keep a close eye on them without worrying too much about their safety.

Now, on the other side of the park, there's a convenience store where people can buy drinks and snacks if they get thirsty or hungry, and it's located right behind a small fountain. And right next to this store you will see a big carousel, which is free for adults who are accompanying small children under 10 years old.

Ok, so let's take a look at the eastern side of the park. You will see there's a huge roller coaster right behind the ticket booth, and only operates during the day from 9am to 6pm, and I can assure you, this roller coaster is guaranteed to be a thrilling experience! So, near the middle of the park is a new bookstore, which sells a wide range of books, from fairy tales to the latest novels, all at affordable prices.

Now, can you see the food court in the upper right-hand corner of the park over there? That's where you will find a number of food vendors as well as a few small restaurants for when you start to get hungry. Right behind the food court you will see the haunted house, however, due to obvious reasons this facility is only open to those aged 15 or older, we apologise for any inconvenience if you had any intentions of taking your children through this attraction.

And finally, right in the corner is the souvenir shop, selling many handicrafts and paintings as well with a wide range of price tags, and there's also a café there too in case you need a cup of coffee along with some other drinks and refreshments.

Now, shall we begin our trip around the park? Let's go....

SECTION 3

Knock knock

Regis Come in.

Cahir Good morning Prof. Regis.

Regis Good morning Cahir. Is Milva coming with you?

Cahir Yes, we came here together, but apparently she's got to do something at the library first, so she said she'd be here soon. Do you think we should wait for her?

Regis I don't think that's necessary. She can join us later. Anyway, congratulations to you both for doing so well in the last semester. First, I'd like you to talk to you about your experience here during the past few months. Perhaps we should start by...say... which course proved to be the most valuable to you?

Cahir I would say it was the Business Negotiation course. Honestly at first, I thought this would be just like other core subjects. Boring, repetitive and impractical. But after just a few weeks, I was really surprised and impressed by how fascinating it was!

Regis Oh why's that? Was it because of the lecturer?

Cahir Exactly. I already knew our university has a lot of well-trained and dedicated lecturers, so the fact that Mr. Abagnale, who was our lecturer for the course, had such an in-depth knowledge about the field didn't really surprise me. What I found most impressive though, was how he designed the curriculum. I wonder how he could fit such a huge amount of content into just 15 weeks! Even though there aren't many exciting activities compared to other courses, we still found it easy to put what we learned into practice.

Regis Glad to hear that. So how did you feel ..

* knock knock *

Regis Come in please...

Milva Good morning Professor. I'm so sorry to keep you waiting. I had to dash to the library to return some books that were due back this afternoon. I hope I'm not too late?

Regis Oh don't worry, we're just getting started. Take a seat. Talking about the library ..., what do you think about it Milva?

Milva I think it's great. It has such a large reference section and I can find pretty much everything I need there. It's a shame that I live quite far from the university though, because I can only go there every Monday and Friday! I could make it on Wednesday, but I've got such a tight schedule at the moment, it'd be very difficult.

Regis I see. So apart from the library, what do you like most about your first year here?

Milva Well, that would have to be my tutor - Ms. Orianna. She was very supportive during the last few months when I was preparing for the final exam. It was also she who gave me lots of valuable feedback on how to handle tough situations that might occur in a presentation, and that's why I felt so self-assured whenever I had to speak in front of others, even though I didn't have much experience, or time for practice.

Cahir That's what I'm struggling with, Milva. No matter how much I practice, I still get so anxious. This was also why I couldn't follow the timeline like I'd planned before the presentation, because I tended to drag on and say too much about

- Regis things that weren't really necessary...
- Milva Well, actually in terms of timing, you did a pretty good job compared to other students, Cahir. It's not the end of the world if you spoke for an extra 2 or 3 minutes. There is one thing you need to improve, though. Milva, what is the main problem you saw in Cahir's performance?
- Milva Hmm ...Well I think it was when he took the case of an international company to illustrate the problems that a company may face if they use bad business strategies? Maybe it's just my personal opinion, but I find it a bit... off-topic..?
- Regis Exactly. The case of the Genneferi company doesn't clearly exemplify the situation. This is a very common mistake among first-year students and I think next time you should be careful with your examples.
- Cahir I see. I didn't feel satisfied with my first group project either...
- Regis Why? Was it hard to work well in a team full of strangers?
- Cahir That didn't bother me. I don't mind working with people I've never met before. The real pain was when we had to choose a suitable subject from a ton of choices. We spent about 3 weeks just for that, and that left us only 2 days to design the slides, which I thought was almost impossible. I don't even know how we managed to get everything done before the deadline..
- Regis Well. Fortunately, things turned out pretty well. And I'm glad that you didn't make the same mistake that almost everybody did.
- Milva Let me guess... A lot of students forget to summarise what they've said from the beginning, thus making it very difficult for the audience to catch up and fully understand what they have said!
- Cahir Not to mention the fact that they tend to throw out a bunch of irrelevant data, without providing any clear explanation or analysis whatsoever!
- Regis All the things you two mentioned are indeed what most students don't notice in their performance. However, from my observations, the most common mistake is that sometimes students forget that they're supposed to function as a team. So when something goes wrong, instead of discussing with each other to come up with a solution, they tend to just ignore it, thinking it wasn't their responsibility to fix the problem. But as I've said, you two were very assertive and pro-active in every group project you did, and that's clearly a major bonus.
- Milva Thanks, it's a good thing we've had a chance to learn from the best.
- Regis ...
- Regis OK so now I wanna talk about things that you should bear in mind for the next stage of your university life. Have you got any plans for your second year, Cahir?
- Cahir I haven't thought about that yet... Could you give me some advice?
- Regis Well my first suggestion would be to try to take part in some of the charity events that are held here on campus. They occur quite frequently and it's a great opportunity for students during their time at university to make a difference to their local community, as well as being able to develop some skills which you can't acquire from textbooks.
- Milva And should we take an Advanced Informatics course as well? There is one available in the summer term as far as I know.
- Regis Well I wouldn't say you shouldn't ... But I think it's better to leave it until the third year. There'll be a General Informatics course in the second year that provides you with some basic knowledge, so you might want to take that one first. Actually If you really want to spend the summer term after the second

year doing something particularly useful, I think you should really register for the summer camp that is held every year. This provides students with what I call a "blank-slate" which allows them to try out different things and identities. It's also a great way to relax and be ready for the next crucial stage.

Cahir And what should we do in our third year?

Regis Well, you have plenty of options. But I highly recommend starting to look for information of some of the university's exchange programs. These schemes not only put you in an international environment in which you can enhance your language abilities through practical immersion, but also propel students towards acceptance and understanding of an array of different cultural and community perspectives. There are tons of other benefits that I could go on and on about, but I think you already understand why so many students want to have this wonderful experience.

Cahir That sounds really exciting. I hope I do well enough to meet the requirements and be accepted into these programs. Thank you so much for your advice

Professor Regis.

Regis Not a problem Cahir.

SECTION 4

Good morning everyone, in today's lecture, I'm going to be telling you a few things about asteroids, and I'm hoping that the information will be helpful for your upcoming final science project.

Now, asteroids are something that many people are concerned about these days. They float in space and orbit the earth and solar system every single day and mostly, asteroids are not something to worry about. However, they have been known to collide with Earth and come into contact with populated areas. They can create utter devastation and no one really knows what a single asteroid, large or small, could do to the planet.

Asteroids vary greatly in size, with the largest recorded asteroid measured at almost one thousand kilometers in diameter, and this is really quite amazing considering how close they are to the Earth. To be honest, some of the larger asteroids almost look like mini planets – they look like a normal planet because they look somewhat spherical but not all are so big. The majority of asteroids are very small and oddly shaped. Most smaller asteroids are fragments of once bigger asteroids which have been broken down into many smaller ones.

Most asteroids are very small and are the shattered remains of space objects. Nine times out of ten, the asteroids orbiting space will stay in the asteroid belt which sits between Jupiter and Mars, however this isn't always the case and there are many asteroids orbiting much closer to the earth. All asteroids however, are put into one of three categories. These are: M-Type, C-Type and S-Type. The reason why these categories are named this way is because of the carbon rich, stony and metallic compositions or materials found within the asteroids. Even though there are a lot of asteroids orbiting the Earth; there has not been many that have reached the Earth's surface with much force. Most asteroids are not visible to the naked eye and can only be seen via telescope; however, one asteroid by the name of 4 Vesta can be seen with the naked

eye. This is thanks to its reflective surface, though, the asteroid can only usually be seen when the sky is very dark and it has to be of course positioned perfectly in the right location. There might be one or two other smaller asteroids which can be seen with the naked eye when they are closely passing by the earth though the time frame for this is very small indeed.

Since 1891, new technology has been discovered and used to detect asteroids. There are many unknown and undiscovered asteroids but in the 1800's and even 1900's, many people didn't really think finding them was worth spending time on. There is a huge number of asteroids out there but very few are known; there are only a few thousand asteroids which have been identified, named and numbered.

Since the late 1900's and early 2000's, more and more people have become increasingly interested in identifying and tracking asteroids orbiting the Earth, due to the fact that many people were starting to worry about asteroids colliding with the planet. The three main subcategories of asteroids named as the most important groups that are near the earth, are the Atens, Apollo's and the Amors. All three groups are close to the earth and as a result of newer technology, have been monitored and checked constantly for years.

With the latest technology however, it has caused a higher level of anxiety regarding asteroids striking the Earth, especially those so close to it. However, with telescopes tracking most near-Earth asteroids, any slight changes are being noted down carefully. Also, thanks to some of the latest technology, over one hundred thousand asteroids have now been found.

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Giải thích đáp án

SECTION 1

1. customers' identification	<p>"And whenever you serve alcoholic beverages, it's extremely important that you must also check our customers' identification."</p> <p>➔ Khi phục vụ đồ uống có cồn, nhân viên pha chế cần kiểm tra chứng minh thư của khách hàng.</p>
2. musical instruments	<p>"You are also expected to take care of the musical instruments for the band."</p> <p>➔ Bên cạnh đó, nhân viên cũng cần chăm sóc nhạc cụ cho band nhạc.</p>
3. tight jeans	<p>"You shouldn't worry too much about that, we have our own T-shirt for every bartender and you can wear either tight jeans or skirts."</p> <p>➔ Quán bar có sẵn áo thun cho nhân viên pha chế (T-shirt) và nhân viên có thể mặc quần jeans bó sát hoặc chân váy.</p>
4. 1 am	<p>"Oh, I'm sorry, it's 8 pm – 1 am."</p> <p>➔ Ca làm cần tuyển người là từ 8 giờ tối đến 1 giờ sáng.</p>
5. IN EITHER ORDER Saturdays, Tuesdays, Fridays	<p>"You're expected to work at least 3 days a week-work and you must be at the pub on Saturday evenings"</p> <p>"So I think I'm available on Tuesdays and Wednesdays. Oh I'm sorry, I have to go to my school club on Wednesdays. Fridays would be OK."</p> <p>➔ Yêu cầu về số ngày làm việc là 3 ngày 1 tuần, trong đó phải có 1 buổi tối thứ bảy. Ngoài ra, Essi có thể đi làm vào thứ ba và thứ sáu.</p>
6. \$9	<p>"The minimum hourly rate here is \$9/hour, ..."</p> <p>➔ Mức lương theo giờ thấp nhất là 9\$/giờ.</p>

7. 1.30 pm	<p>"Are you free next Monday, Essi? Around 8.00 am?"</p> <p>"Next Monday? Oh I have to visit my grandparents in Oxenfurt, but I can make it there after lunchtime."</p> <p>"So how about 1:30 pm?"</p> <p>"Perfect."</p> <p>➔ Essi phải thăm ông bà của cô ấy vào buổi sáng ngày thứ 2 nên không tới buổi phỏng vấn được. Sau đó, Alfred đưa ra gợi ý là 1:30 chiều và Essi đồng ý.</p>
8. 231 Bremervoord Avenue	"The pub is on 231, Bremervoord Avenue . That's B-R-E-M-E-R-V-double O – R – D. Avenue."
9. Henrietta	"Her name is Anna Henrietta . It's H-E-N-R-I-E-double T-A."
10. 81021041	"It's 81021041 ."

SECTION 2

11. C	<p>"One of the first changes was the location of the playground, which has now been moved much closer to the main entrance"</p> <p>➔ Một trong những sự thay đổi đầu tiên là vị trí của sân chơi (playground) khi mà nó được chuyển đến gần lối ra vào chính hơn. Thông tin này tương ứng đáp án C - near the entrance.</p>
12. A	<p>"And, if you visit this park during the final week of each month, you'll also have the chance to take part in the monthly fair"</p> <p>➔ Nếu đi tham quan công viên vào tuần cuối cùng của mỗi tháng, du khách sẽ có cơ hội tham gia hội chợ hàng tháng.</p>
13. A	<p>"Now, although these rides are quite exciting, the roller coasters in the park are definitely the most well-known and popular rides and are sure to give you an exhilarating experience."</p> <p>➔ Trò giải trí phổ biến nhất trong công viên là tàu lượn siêu tốc.</p>

14. B	<p>"And on top of that, the play area for children in this park has recently been expanded, ..."</p> <p>➔ Khu vực vui chơi cho trẻ em gần đây đã được mở rộng. Thông tin này tương ứng với đáp án B - the expansion of the children playground.</p>
15. A	<p>"On the opposite side, as I've already mentioned, there's a picnic area for those who want to have breakfast or lunch, with many tables and chairs for people to sit, and it's right next to the new playground where children can play ..."</p> <p>➔ Đối diện phòng vé là khu dã ngoại và ở ngay cạnh đó là khu vui chơi mới cho trẻ em.</p>
16. C	<p>"Now, on the other side of the park, there's a convenience store where people can buy drinks and snacks if they get thirsty or hungry, and it's located right behind a small fountain. And right next to this store you will see a big carousel"</p> <p>➔ Ở phía xa của công viên có một cửa hàng tiện lợi ở sau đài phun nước và vòng quay thú nhún thì ở ngay cạnh cửa hàng tiện lợi đó.</p>
17. H	<p>"Ok, so let's take a look at the eastern side of the park. You will see there's a huge roller coaster right behind the ticket booth, ..."</p> <p>➔ Tàu lượn siêu tốc nằm ở mạn phía đông của công viên, đằng sau phòng vé.</p>
18. G	<p>"So, near the middle of the park is a new bookstore, ..."</p> <p>➔ Ở giữa công viên là một cửa hàng sách.</p>
19. D	<p>"Right behind the food court you will see the haunted house"</p> <p>➔ Ngôi nhà ma ám nằm ở ngay phía sau khu ẩm thực.</p>
20. E	<p>"And finally, right in the corner is the souvenir shop, ..."</p> <p>➔ Cửa hàng lưu niệm nằm ở góc bên phải của công viên.</p>

SECTION 3

21. B	<p>"What I found most impressive though, was how he designed the curriculum."</p> <p>➔ Điều Cahir ấn tượng nhất chính là cách Mr. Abagnale thiết kế chương trình học. Thông tin này tương ứng đáp án B. The syllabus is logically designed. (Từ <i>impressive</i> trong đoạn ghi âm tương ứng từ <i>amazing</i> ở trong câu hỏi)</p>
22. A	<p>"It's a shame that I live quite far from the university though, because I can only go there every Monday and Friday!"</p> <p>➔ Vì sống xa trường nên Milva chỉ có thể đến khu vực tham khảo vào mỗi thứ hai và thứ sáu. Thông tin này tương ứng đáp án A. Twice a week.</p>
23. A	<p>"It was also she who gave me lots of valuable feedback on how to handle tough situations that might occur in a presentation, and that's why I felt so self-assured whenever I had to speak in front of others, ..."</p> <p>➔ Cô Orianna đã hướng dẫn Milva cách xử lý các tình huống có thể xảy ra trong bài thuyết trình và điều đó giúp cho Milva cảm thấy tự tin hơn mỗi khi phải nói trước đám đông. Thông tin này tương ứng đáp án A. Her tutor gives her lots of advice. (Cụm <i>felt so self-assured</i> trong đoạn nghi âm tương ứng cụm <i>be more confident</i> trong câu hỏi)</p>
24. C	<p>Milva: "Well I think it was when he took the case of an international company ..., but I find it a bit... off-topic ...?"</p> <p>Regis: "Exactly. The case of the Genneferi company doesn't clearly exemplify the situation."</p> <p>➔ Trường hợp của công ty Genneferi không minh họa được rõ ràng cho tình huống được đưa ra trong phần thuyết trình của Cahir. Thông tin này tương ứng đáp án C. His examples are not representative enough. (Cụm <i>doesn't clearly exemplify</i> trong</p>

	đoạn nghe tương ứng thông tin <i>examples are not representative enough</i> trong đáp án)
25. B	<p>"The real pain was when we had to choose a suitable subject from a ton of choices."</p> <p>➔ Với Cahir, điều thật sự khó khăn là phải chọn ra một chủ đề phù hợp trong quá nhiều lựa chọn khác nhau. Thông tin này tương ứng đáp án B. Deciding on the topic. (Cụm <i>the real pain</i> trong đoạn ghi âm tương ứng cụm <i>the most difficult</i> trong câu hỏi)</p>
26. B	<p>"However, from my observations, the most common mistake is that sometimes students forget that they're supposed to function as a team."</p> <p>➔ Lỗi mà đa số sinh viên mắc phải là đôi khi họ quên rằng mình cần phải phối hợp với nhau như một đội. Điều này tương ứng đáp án B. Having little or no communication between group members.</p>
27. charity events	<p>"Well my first suggestion would be to try to take part in some of the charity events that are held here on campus."</p> <p>➔ Đề xuất đầu tiên được Regis đưa ra là tham gia vào một số chương trình từ thiện được tổ chức ở khuôn viên trường. (Cụm <i>take part in</i> trong đoạn ghi âm tương ứng cụm <i>participate in</i> trong đáp án).</p>

<p>28. summer camp</p> <p>29. Advance(d) Informatics</p>	<p>"And should we take an Advanced Informatics course as well? There is one available in the summer term as far as I know."</p> <p>"Well I wouldn't say you shouldn't ... But I think it's better to leave it until the third year... Actually, if you really want to spend the summer term after the second year doing something particularly useful, I think you should really register for the summer camp that is held every year."</p> <p>➔ Theo Regis, Milva nên dời việc theo học khoá tin học nâng cao đến năm học thứ ba và nên đăng ký đi trại hè được tổ chức hàng năm.</p> <p>(Từ <i>register</i> và cụm <i>is held every year</i> trong đoạn ghi âm lần lượt tương ứng cụm <i>sign up for</i> và từ <i>annual</i> trong đáp án)</p>
<p>30. exchange programs</p>	<p>"Well, you have plenty of options. But I highly recommend starting to look for information of some of the university's exchange programs."</p> <p>➔ Lời khuyên cuối cùng của Regis là nên bắt đầu tìm hiểu về một số chương trình trao đổi của trường đại học. (Chi tiết <i>look for information</i> of trong đoạn ghi âm tương ứng với chi tiết <i>find out more about</i> trong đáp án)</p>

SECTION 4

<p>31. populated areas</p>	<p>"However, they have been known to collide with Earth and come into contact with populated areas."</p> <p>➔ Các tiểu hành tinh có thể va chạm với trái đất (Earth) và rơi xuống khu vực đông dân cư.</p>
<p>32. mini planets</p>	<p>"...some of the larger asteroids almost look like mini planets"</p> <p>➔ Một vài tiểu hành tinh lớn trông giống như các hành tinh nhỏ. (Cụm <i>look like</i> trong đoạn ghi âm tương tự từ <i>resemble</i> trong câu hỏi)</p>

33. fragments	<p>"Most smaller asteroids are fragments of one bigger asteroids which have been broken down into many smaller ones."</p> <p>➔ Hầu hết các tiểu hành tinh nhỏ là những mảnh vỡ của các tiểu hành tinh lớn hơn.</p>
34. Jupiter	<p>"Nine times out of ten, the asteroids orbiting space will stay in the asteroid belt which sits between Jupiter and Mars, ..."</p> <p>➔ 90% các tiểu hành tinh trong không gian sẽ nằm ở vành đai tiểu hành tinh giữa Mộc Tinh và Hoả Tinh. (Cụm <i>stay in</i> trong đoạn ghi âm tương ứng từ <i>remain</i> trong đáp án)</p>
35. carbon	<p>"The reason why these categories are named this way is because of the carbon rich, stony and metallic compositions or materials found within the asteroids."</p> <p>➔ Tên của các tiểu hành tinh được đặt theo mật độ tập trung của các thành phần tạo nên nó. Tiểu hành tinh được tạo ra chủ yếu từ carbon (carbon rich) được gọi là C-type, từ đá (stony) được gọi là S-type và từ kim loại (metallic) được gọi là M-type.</p>
36. telescope	<p>"Most asteroids are not visible to the naked eye and can only be seen via telescope"</p> <p>➔ Hầu hết các tiểu hành tinh chỉ có thể nhìn thấy bằng kính viễn vọng chứ không thể thấy được bằng mắt thường.</p>
37. location	<p>"...the asteroid can only usually be seen when the sky is very dark and it has to be of course positioned perfectly in the right location."</p> <p>➔ Tiểu hành tinh chỉ có thể được nhìn thấy khi bầu trời rất tối và người quan sát đứng đúng vị trí.</p>
38. identifying	<p>"Since the late 1900's and early 2000's, more and more people have become increasingly interested in identifying and tracking asteroids orbiting the Earth, ..."</p>

	<p>➔ Ngày càng nhiều người quan tâm đến việc phát hiện và theo dõi các tiểu hành tinh quay quanh trái đất.</p>
39. monitored	<p>"All three groups are close to the earth and as a result of newer technology, have been monitored and checked constantly for years."</p> <p>➔ Cả ba nhóm tiểu hành tinh gần trái đất đang được theo dõi và kiểm tra liên tục trong nhiều năm.</p>
40. anxiety	<p>"With the latest technology however, it has caused a higher level of anxiety regarding asteroids striking the Earth, ..."</p> <p>➔ Việc các tiểu hành tinh ở gần có thể va chạm với trái đất gây ra sự lo lắng cho nhiều người.</p>

Đáp án

Passage 1	Passage 2	Passage 3
1. C	14. C	27. D
2. G	15. G	28. H
3. F	16. B	29. A
4. E	17. H	30. C
5. H	18. E	31. NOT GIVEN
6. Antarctica	19. D	32. NO
7. Weddell seals	20. FALSE	33. YES
8. (movement-sensitive) whiskers	21. FALSE 22. TRUE	34. NO 35. NOT GIVEN
9. hydrodynamic turbulence	23. TRUE 24. NOT GIVEN	36. bottom-line impact 37. profits
10. hole	25. NOT GIVEN	38. value-selling
11. forelimbs	26. FALSE	approach
12. ear canal		39. peaks in prices
13. winter		40. (stable) inventory

Giải thích đáp án

READING PASSAGE 1

Câu	Vùng thông tin	Giải thích
1.	Đoạn C "Although it was long believed seals use sonar for navigation and locating food in conditions of low visibility, scientists now believe they use their movement-sensitive whiskers to navigate..."	Từ trước tới giờ, người ta vẫn nghĩ rằng hải cẩu báo dùng sóng âm để định vị và tìm thức ăn, tuy nhiên các nhà khoa học ngày nay tin rằng chúng dùng ria mép nhạy cảm với chuyển động. Chi tiết này tương ứng với thông tin ở câu 1 – sự thay đổi quan niệm về giác quan mà hải cẩu báo dùng để định vị dưới nước. ➔ Đáp án đúng là C.
2.	Đoạn G "When underwater, their nose closes automatically and doesn't reopen until they surface" "On the ice leopard seals are generally quiet. Underwater they produce trills, grunts, low frequency moans and growling noises"	Mũi của hải cẩu báo tự động đóng lại khi ở dưới nước và chỉ mở ra khi chúng nổi lên trên mặt nước. Dù khá im lặng trên cạn, hải cẩu báo thường phát ra một số âm thanh tần số thấp khi ở dưới nước. Những thông tin trên tương tự với thông tin ở câu 2 – những đặc điểm trái ngược nhau của hải cẩu báo khi ở dưới nước và trên cạn. ➔ Đáp án đúng là G.
3.	Đoạn F "The leopard seal's jaw is adapted to a varied diet. Lobes on the sides of the mouth filter krill and their mouths have a remarkable	Bộ hàm của hải cẩu báo thích nghi với một chế độ ăn đa dạng. Thuỷ ở hai bên miệng có chức năng lọc các sinh vật phù du và miệng của chúng có thể mở rộng tới 160 độ - điều này cho phép chúng ăn những sinh vật

	<p>looseness—opening to more than 160 degrees—that enables them to feed on large marine mammals. Their long, sharp teeth are well adapted for cutting and tearing prey”</p>	<p>bển lớn. Bộ răng của chúng dài và sắc, thuận lợi cho việc xé thịt con mồi.</p> <p>Những đặc điểm trên tương tự với thông tin ở câu 3 – những bộ phận cơ thể thích nghi với việc tiêu thụ nhiều loại thức ăn của hải cẩu báo.</p> <p>➔ Đáp án đúng là F.</p>
4.	<p>Đoạn E</p> <p>“Pupping generally takes place during November and December. Females dig a hole in the fast ice where they will give birth to a single pup after a 9 to 11-month gestation period”</p> <p>“Mating generally takes place after the pupping season in February when the females are in estrus. Mating takes place in the water.”</p>	<p>Kỳ sinh nở của hải cẩu báo rơi vào khoảng tháng 11 và 12. Sau khi mang thai từ 9–11 tháng, hải cẩu báo cái sẽ đào một cái hố và sinh con vào đó. Mùa giao phối của hải cẩu báo là tháng 2 và quá trình giao phối diễn ra dưới nước.</p> <p>Những chi tiết trên tương ứng với thông tin ở câu 4 – thời gian và địa điểm diễn ra quá trình sinh sản của hải cẩu báo.</p> <p>➔ Đáp án đúng là E.</p>
5.	<p>Đoạn H</p> <p>“Their only known natural predators are the orca whale and some large sharks”</p>	<p>Những động vật săn mồi duy nhất đối với hải cẩu báo là cá voi orca và một số loài cá mập lớn. Điều này tương ứng với thông tin ở câu 5 – những loài thiên địch duy nhất có thể đe doạ hải cẩu báo.</p> <p>➔ Đáp án đúng là H.</p>
6.	<p>Đoạn A</p> <p>“the leopard seal (Hydrurga</p>	<p>Vị thế kẻ săn mồi hàng đầu (apex predator) của hải cẩu báo ở lục địa Nam Cực có thể sánh ngang với sự</p>

	leptonyx) is one of five species of “true” or phocid seals that live in Antarctica. Its status as an apex predator of the continent can be compared to that of the tiger in Asia, the lion in Africa and the grizzly bear in North America”	thống trị của hổ châu Á, sư tử châu Phi và gấu xám Bắc Mỹ. ➔ Đáp án đúng là Antarctica .
7.	Đoạn B “Leopard seals can be confused with Weddell seals, which can also be spotted. Females are slightly larger than males.”	Hải cẩu báo có thể bị nhầm với hải cẩu Weddell vì cả hai loài này đều có đốm (spotted). Cụm <i>can be confused with</i> (có thể bị nhầm với) trong bài đọc được diễn đạt lại thành <i>closely resemble</i> (trông rất giống) ở đoạn tóm tắt. ➔ Đáp án đúng là Weddell seals .
8.	Đoạn C “scientists now believe they use their movement-sensitive whiskers to navigate and to locate much of their prey by following hydrodynamic turbulence trailing from fish, squid, penguins and other seals in dark or murky water”	Các nhà khoa học tin rằng hải cẩu báo sử dụng phần ria mép nhạy cảm với chuyển động để định vị và kiếm ăn. ➔ Đáp án đúng là (movement-sensitive) whiskers .
9.	Đoạn E “Adnan Sharif, a British kidney surgeon who is a member of Doctors Against Forced Organ Harvesting, says transplant doctors from other countries should refuse to collaborate with their Chinese	Hải cẩu báo kiếm ăn bằng cách theo dõi những biến động dưới nước tạo ra bởi con mồi. Từ <i>following</i> trong bài đọc gần nghĩa với từ <i>tracking</i> ở đoạn tóm tắt. ➔ Đáp án đúng là hydrodynamic turbulence .

	colleagues until the unethical practices stop."	
10.	Đoạn E "Females dig a hole in the fast ice where they will give birth to a single pup after a 9 to 11-month gestation period"	Sau khi mang thai từ 9–11 tháng, hải cẩu béo cái sẽ đào một cái hở trên băng mỏng và sinh con vào đó. ➔ Đáp án đúng là hole .
11.	Đoạn G "Unlike other seal species that swim by moving their hind limbs from side to side, leopard seals are graceful swimmers, using long, powerful, simultaneous strokes with their forelimbs"	Trong khi những loài hải cẩu khác bơi bằng cách di chuyển các chi sau (hind limbs) theo chiều ngang, hải cẩu béo bơi bằng cách di chuyển đồng thời các chi trước một cách mạnh mẽ. ➔ Đáp án đúng là forelimbs .
12.	Đoạn C "Even without external ear flaps they do have an ear canal with an external opening on both sides of their head"	Hải cẩu béo có ống tai ở cả hai bên đầu. ➔ Đáp án đúng là ear canal .
13.	Đoạn D "In the winter (May–October) they range northward to the sub-Antarctic islands"	Hải cẩu béo di cư về phía bắc vào mùa đông . ➔ Đáp án đúng là winter .

READING PASSAGE 2

Câu	Vùng thông tin	Giải thích
14.	Toàn bộ đoạn C	Đoạn C đưa ra thông tin mô tả rất chi tiết (detailed description) về soil decomposition ở những khía cạnh

		<p>như quá trình này bắt đầu khi nào, xảy ra như thế nào, phụ thuộc vào những yếu tố môi trường nào và bao gồm bao nhiêu giai đoạn. Soil decomposition chính là một natural process (quá trình diễn ra trong tự nhiên)</p> <p>➔ Đáp án đúng là C.</p>
15.	"That is what Myers-Smith and her team are trying to find out. They are particularly keen to examine the unusual changes that are occurring in places like Herschel Island, where rising temperatures are leading to increased plant growth. "One of the big questions is, what happens to that biomass once it gets deposited into the soil," says Myers-Smith."	<p>Thông tin cần tìm là bí ẩn chưa được giải quyết về viễn cảnh (possible scenario) của một hiện tượng lạ (strange phenomenon). Hiện tượng lạ ở đây chính là việc cây cối tăng trưởng nhanh do nhiệt độ lên cao, trong đó từ unusual ở đoạn bên gần nghĩa với từ strange ở thông tin cần tìm. Ở đoạn bên, Myers-Smith cũng nói rằng "Một trong những câu hỏi lớn là điều gì sẽ xảy ra ...". Ở đây, chi tiết what happens trong bà iđọc tương tự với cụm possible scenario ở thông tin cần tìm.</p> <p>➔ Đáp án đúng là G.</p>
16.	"It started in 2010, when Joost Keuskamp and Judith Sarneel at Utrecht University in the Netherlands had a eureka moment"	<p>Thông tin cần tìm là an unexpected discovery – một phát hiện bất ngờ. Cụm này tương ứng với cụm “eureka moment” trong bài đọc.</p> <p>➔ Đáp án đúng là B.</p>
17.	"Thomas heads up the Tundra Tea Bag Experiment, an international	Thông tin cần tìm là tên của một nghiên cứu có quy mô toàn cầu.

	collaboration involving some 50 researchers”	<p>Đoạn H nhắc tới 1 sự hợp tác quốc tế với 50 nhà nghiên cứu (an international collaboration involving some 50 researchers) và sự hợp tác này có tên cụ thể là “Tundra Tea Bag Experiment”.</p> <p>Một nghiên cứu có quy mô toàn cầu khác còn xuất hiện ở đoạn I (the first global comparative study of soil litter decomposition was published by the TeaComposition Initiative, a collaboration of researchers from more than 190 institutions), tuy nhiên nghiên cứu này lại không có tên. (“TeaComposition initiative” là tên tổ chức đã công bố nghiên cứu, không phải tên nghiên cứu”</p> <p>➔ Đáp án đúng là H.</p>
18.	“They found that rooibos tea always decayed much slower than green tea, reassuring them that the Tea Bag Index works in vastly different geographical areas and biomes. ”	<p>Thông tin cần tìm là giá trị áp dụng thực tế của một hệ thống chuẩn hóa ở nhiều khu vực. Đoạn “Tea Bag Index works in vastly different geographical areas and biomes.” cho người đọc biết rằng Tea Bag Index có thể áp dụng ở những khu vực địa lý và quần xã khác nhau.</p> <p>➔ Đáp án đúng là E.</p>
19.	Since they went public with their method in 2013, teabag ecology has taken off.	Thông tin cần tìm là sự công bố (publication) của một phương pháp nghiên cứu, điều đã giúp một lĩnh

		<p>vực nghiên cứu phát triển mạnh (flourish). Ở đoạn bên, chi tiết went public và taken off lần lượt tương ứng với chi tiết publication và flourish ở thông tin cần tìm.</p> <p>➔ Đáp án đúng là D.</p>
20.	<p>Đoạn A</p> <p>"...where the tundra holds vast quantities of carbon and is emitting it into the air at an accelerating rate as the land heats up."</p>	<p>Vùng Lãnh Nguyên Bắc Cực đang thải khí carbon với tốc độ ngày càng tăng (accelerating rate). Điều này mâu thuẫn với nhận định được đưa ra ở câu 21 – tốc độ thải khí carbon của vùng này đã và đang duy trì ở mức ổn định (stabilizing).</p> <p>➔ Đáp án đúng là FALSE.</p>
21.	<p>Đoạn B</p> <p>"During a well-earned tea break, the pair were bemoaning the tedium of this time-consuming job. If only there were some way to avoid it, they mused, while staring into the depths of their teacups. Teabags! It was a genius idea."</p>	<p>Joost Keuskamp and Judith Sarneel đã phát hiện ra tiềm năng sử dụng của túi lọc trà khi họ đang nghỉ uống trà, chứ không phải trong khi đang phân tích kết quả thí nghiệm (analyzing the results of their experiment) như được nhắc tới ở câu 22.</p> <p>➔ Đáp án đúng là FALSE.</p>
22.	<p>Đoạn C</p> <p>"The rate of decay depends on environmental conditions such as humidity, temperature, soil acidity and nutrient content, together with the chemical properties of the litter</p>	<p>Thông tin ở câu 22 được xác nhận bởi đoạn bên: tốc độ phân hủy phụ thuộc vào các yếu tố môi trường như: độ ẩm, nhiệt độ, v.v. Chi tiết "affected by various environmental factors" ở câu hỏi tương tự "depends on environmental conditions" trong</p>

	and the types of microorganisms present."	bài đọc. ➔ Đáp án đúng là TRUE.
23.	Đoạn C "It is a two-stage process . Typically, decay is fast at first , as microbes consume all the easily degraded organic material. In the next phase, the decomposition rate is slower... "	Thông tin ở câu 23 được xác nhận bởi đoạn bên: Quá trình phân hủy của đất được chia làm 2 giai đoạn với tốc độ khác nhau (2 stages with different rates), trong đó giai đoạn một diễn ra nhanh hơn giai đoạn hai. ➔ Đáp án đúng là TRUE.
24.	Đoạn D "...by burying two different types of tea for two or three months, they could capture data on both phases at the same time."	Thông tin này cho thấy phương pháp chôn đồng thời hai loại túi trà giúp thu thập thông tin về hai loại trà cùng lúc (tiết kiệm thời gian), chứ không nhắc gì tới việc phương pháp này có hiệu quả về mặt chi phí (cost-effectiveness) hay không. Do đó, người đọc không đủ cơ sở để kết luận tính đúng/sai cho câu 24. ➔ Đáp án đúng là NOT GIVEN.
25.	Đoạn E "They found that rooibos tea always decayed much slower than green tea, reassuring them that the Tea Bag Index works in vastly different geographical areas and biomes."	Đoạn bên chỉ nói rằng trà xanh có tốc độ phân huỷ nhanh hơn trà rooibos. Người đọc chưa đủ dữ liệu để khẳng định rằng trà xanh có tốc độ phân huỷ nhanh nhất (fastest decay rate) trong các loại trà. ➔ Đáp án đúng là NOT GIVEN.
26.	Đoạn E "However, for tea at least, moisture levels have more impact on	Đoạn bên chỉ ra rằng độ ẩm ảnh hưởng nhiều tới tốc độ phân huỷ hơn nhiệt độ. Chi tiết này mâu thuẫn

	decomposition rates than temperature."	với nhận định được đưa ra ở câu 26 - Ảnh hưởng của nhiệt độ và độ ẩm lên tốc độ phân huỷ của trà là tương đương nhau. ➔ Đáp án đúng là FALSE.
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READING PASSAGE 3

Câu	Vùng thông tin	Giải thích
27.	Đoạn D “Companies have a huge incentive to act first”	Thông tin cần tìm đề cập tới lợi ích (a potential benefit) mà các công ty vận chuyển có thể được hưởng - điều sẽ khuyến khích họ hành động càng sớm càng tốt (as soon as possible) . Hai chi tiết a potential benefit và act as soon as possible lần lượt tương đương với a huge incentive và act first trong đoạn bên. ➔ Đáp án đúng là D.
28.	Đoạn H “Carriers can also extract higher prices from customers in certain industries in Europe, to whom reliable transport and the resulting stable inventory are quite valuable.”	Thông tin cần tìm đề cập tới hai nhân tố quan trọng (two important factors) đối với một nhóm khách hàng cụ thể. Ở đoạn bên, hai nhân tố trên chính là giao hàng đáng tin cậy (reliable transport) và hàng tồn kho ổn định (stable inventory), còn nhóm khách hàng cụ thể chính là khách hàng châu Âu. (customers in certain industries in Europe) ➔ Đáp án đúng là H.
29.	Đoạn A “The container – shipping industry has	Thông tin cần tìm là nguyên nhân dẫn tới thực trạng hiện nay của ngành

	<p>been highly unprofitable over the past five years.”</p> <p>“Several external factors are responsible ...”</p>	<p>công nghiệp vận chuyển. Đoạn A là đoạn duy nhất có đủ hai khía cạnh này:</p> <p>Ngành công nghiệp vận chuyển bằng container không thu được lợi nhuận cao trong 5 năm qua - đây chính là thực trạng.</p> <p>Có nhiều nhân tố ngoại cảnh gây ra vấn đề này - đây chính là nguyên nhân.</p> <p>➔ Đáp án đúng là A.</p>
30.	<p>Đoạn C</p> <p>“companies that take on a full program of initiatives regarding the three mentioned aspects can boost earnings by as much as 10 to 20 percentage points”</p>	<p>Các công ty tiến hành thực hiện tốt các sáng kiến ở cả 3 khía cạnh được đề cập có thể tăng doanh thu lên tới 10 đến 20 phần trăm. Đây chính là thông tin cần tìm ở câu 31 - mức tăng doanh thu tối đa (the maximum rise) mà một công ty có thể đạt được khi nó giải quyết được cả 3 yếu tố then chốt (all three crucial elements).</p> <p>➔ Đáp án đúng là C.</p>
31.	<p>Đoạn A</p> <p>“Several external factors are responsible, notably trade’s spotty recovery from the global financial crisis, and redoubled efforts by corporate customers to control costs.”</p>	<p>Thông tin trong bài đọc đề cập tới những nhiều yếu tố ngoại cảnh gây ra thực trạng hiện tại trong ngành công nghiệp vận chuyển, trong đó không đề cập gì tới việc tăng thuế (an increase in tax rate). Người đọc không đủ cơ sở để kết luận tính đúng/sai cho câu 32.</p> <p>➔ Đáp án đúng là NOT GIVEN.</p>
32.	<p>Đoạn A</p> <p>“Several external factors are</p>	<p>Đoạn bên chỉ ra rằng thực trạng hiện nay của ngành vận chuyển được gây</p>

	<p>responsible, notably trade's spotty recovery from the global financial crisis, and redoubled efforts by corporate customers to control costs. Some of the pain is self-inflicted”</p>	<p>ra bởi cả những yếu tố ngoại cảnh (external factors) và những yếu tố chủ quan (self-inflicted). Chi tiết này mâu thuẫn với nhận định được đưa ra ở câu 33: các công ty vận chuyển phải hoàn toàn tự chịu trách nhiệm (are fully responsible) cho thực trạng đáng lo ngại họ đang phải đối mặt.</p> <p>➔ Đáp án đúng là NO.</p>
33.	<p>Đoạn B</p> <p>“Across the enterprise, in commercial, operations, and network and fleet activities, shipping lines have opportunities to improve performance”</p>	<p>Các hãng tàu có cơ hội cải thiện về các mặt như thương mại, tổ chức và mạng lưới hoạt động của đội tàu. Thông tin này khớp với nhận định được đưa ra ở câu 34: một hãng vận chuyển có cơ hội phát triển ở nhiều khía cạnh (various aspects).</p> <p>➔ Đáp án đúng là YES.</p>
34.	<p>Đoạn C</p> <p>“very little has changed in container shipping since the first crane hoisted the first box in 1956”</p>	<p>Kể từ khi cần cẩu kéo chiếc container đầu tiên vào năm 1956, có rất ít thay đổi diễn ra với ngành vận chuyển. Chi tiết này mâu thuẫn với nhận định được đưa ra trong câu 35: nhiều sự thay đổi lớn (significant changes) đã diễn ra kể từ khi chiếc container đầu tiên được kéo lên.</p> <p>➔ Đáp án đúng là NO.</p>
35.	<p>Đoạn C</p> <p>“Companies need to find ways to help employees embrace new ways of working and must be prepared to bet</p>	<p>Đoạn bên chỉ nhắc tới việc các công ty phải giúp nhân viên của mình làm quen với cách làm việc mới, chứ không đề cập tới việc nâng cao tiêu</p>

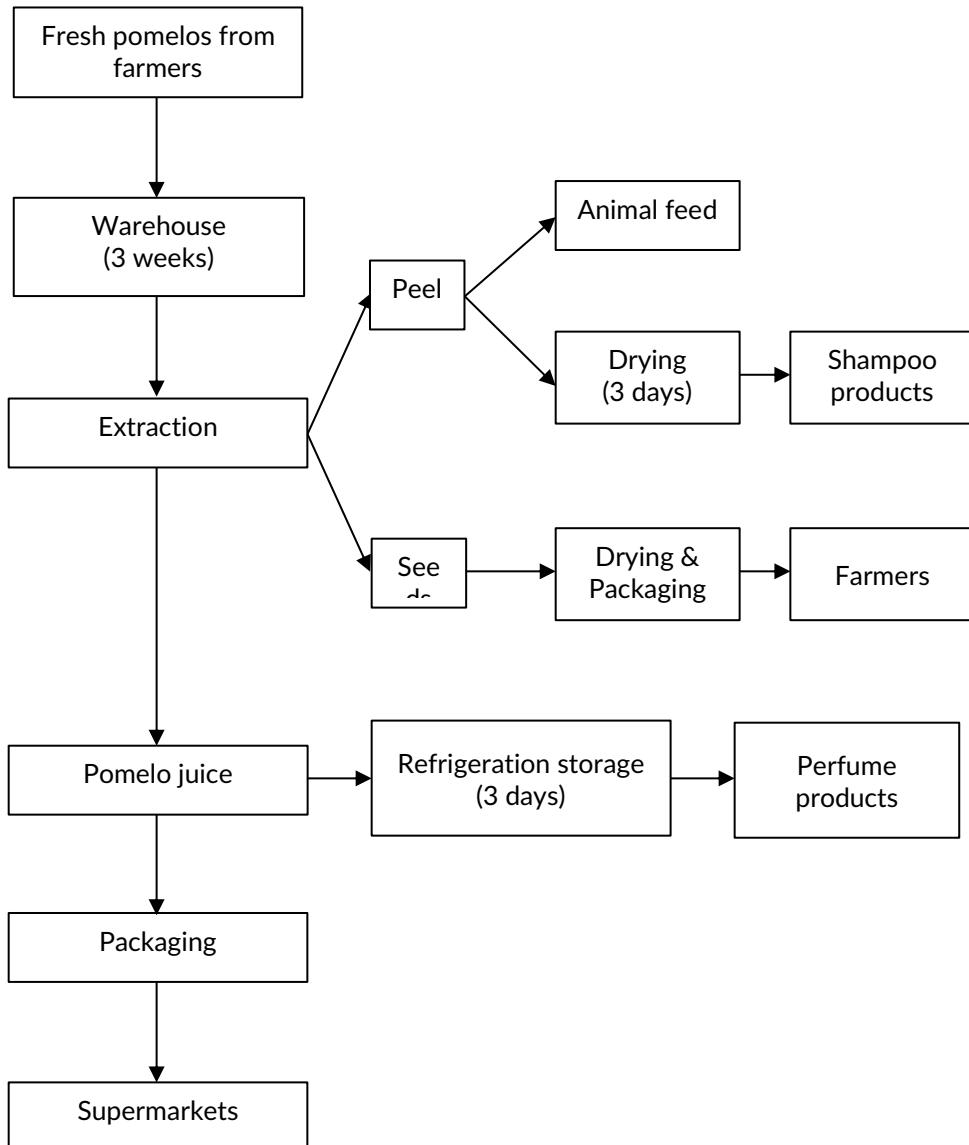
	on the future”	chuẩn (standards) trong khâu tuyển dụng. Người đọc không đủ cơ sở để kết luận tính đúng/sai cho câu 36. ➔ Đáp án đúng là NOT GIVEN.
36.	Đoạn E “A comprehensive commercial program, covering the full gamut of commercial activities from pricing strategy to contracting strategy to uptake management, can deliver immediate bottom-line impact”	Đáp án cần điền là một (cụm) danh từ chỉ ra loại hình tác động mà một chương trình thương mại toàn diện có thể đem lại. Đoạn bên nói rằng chương trình thương mại toàn diện này có thể tạo ra tác động mang tính mấu chốt (bottom-line impact) . ➔ Đáp án đúng là bottom-line impact.
37.	Đoạn F “First, a “model ship” analysis can help carriers understand which customers contribute most to profits”	Đáp án cần điền là một danh từ (số nhiều) chỉ thứ có thể được tính toán và xác định bởi a “model ship” analysis). Ở đoạn bên, người đọc có thể rút ra rằng việc phân tích “a model ship” giúp các hãng vận chuyển hiểu rõ nhóm khách hành nào đang mang lại nhiều lợi nhuận (profits) nhất. ➔ Đáp án đúng là profits.
38.	Đoạn H “Third, and perhaps most important, lines can improve their pricing discipline to ensure that they reap the full benefit of their value-selling approach ”	Đáp án cần điền là một (cụm) danh từ chỉ điều có thể giúp doanh nghiệp đạt lợi nhuận cao nhất. Điều này chính là value-selling approach ở đoạn đoạn bên, trong đó chi tiết reap the full benefit ở bài đọc tương tự gain maximum benefit trong câu hỏi.

		<p>➔ Đáp án đúng là value-selling approach.</p>
39.	<p>Đoạn H</p> <p>“But lines need to promptly identify the peaks in prices (they do happen, even in today's oversupplied market)”</p>	<p>Đáp án cần điền là một (cụm) danh từ chỉ điều mà các hãng tàu nên nhanh chóng ý thức được. Điều này chính là peaks in prices ở đoạn bên, trong đó từ identify trong bài đọc gần nghĩa với từ recognize trong câu hỏi.</p> <p>➔ Đáp án đúng là peaks in prices.</p>
40.	<p>Đoạn H</p> <p>“Carriers can also extract higher prices from customers in certain industries in Europe, to whom reliable transport and the resulting stable inventory are quite valuable”</p>	<p>Đáp án cần điền là một danh từ chỉ một trong những điều mà khách hàng châu Âu coi trọng. Đoạn bên chỉ ra hai yếu tố quan trọng đó lần lượt là reliable transport và stable inventory.</p> <p>➔ Đáp án đúng là (stable) inventory.</p>

Writing

TASK 1

The diagram below illustrates how to produce several products from pomelos.



Phân tích đề bài:

- *Dạng bài: Process*
- *Thì sử dụng: Hiện tại đơn*
- *Nội dung: quy trình sản xuất các sản phẩm từ bưởi*

Overview:

Người viết cần chỉ ra rõ 3 sản phẩm được làm từ bưởi, trong đó có nước ép, nước hoa làm từ nước ép và dầu gội.

Ví dụ: “Có 4 bước trong quy trình làm nước ép bưởi, cái mà được đóng gói để bán ở siêu thị hoặc dùng để sản xuất nước hoa. Ngoài ra, vỏ bưởi cũng có thể được dùng để làm dầu gội”.

Cách chia đoạn thân bài:

Cách 1: Cách đơn giản nhất để chia đoạn ở Process là chia đôi quy trình. Cụ thể ở đây ta sẽ chia đến phần tạo ra nước ép bưởi vào 1 đoạn, các sản phẩm sau vào đoạn còn lại.

- *Đoạn 1: từ đầu đến trước phần tạo ra pomelo juice*
- *Đoạn 2: phần còn lại*

Với cách viết này, việc sắp xếp các câu và nội dung trong đoạn sẽ rất dễ dàng do mọi thứ đều đi theo đúng quy trình trong đề bài. Tuy nhiên, đoạn 2 sẽ rất ngắn do 2 sản phẩm cuối cùng có thể miêu tả được trong 1 câu.

Cách 2: Chia thành 2 phần: 1 phần từ đầu đến các sản phẩm liên quan đến các sản phẩm về pomelo juice, 1 phần nói về các sản phẩm còn lại.

- *Đoạn 1: từ đầu đến hết các sản phẩm liên quan đến pomelo juice, bỏ qua peels và seeds.*
- *Đoạn 2: nói về việc sử dụng peels và seeds.*

Với cách viết này, đoạn 1 sẽ rất dễ viết do theo đúng 1 quy trình thống nhất. Tuy nhiên, giống như cách 1, cách viết này cũng sẽ làm đoạn 2 rất ngắn.

Bài mẫu được viết theo cách 1

The given diagram shows the various steps in the process of making pomelo products.

In general, it can be seen that there are four main stages in the production of pomelo juice, which is then either sold in supermarkets or used to make perfume products. In addition, pomelo peels can also be used for making shampoo.

In the first stage of the process, farmers harvest pomelos directly from trees and store them in a warehouse for 3 weeks. After that, these pomelos will undergo an extraction stage in which their peels and seeds are removed, and their juice is collected. The peels are either used to feed animals or dried for 3 days to make shampoo products, while the seeds are dried and packaged by farmers for later use.

Subsequently, after the pomelo juice is extracted, it is either packaged and sold in supermarkets or stored in a refrigerator for 3 days to make perfume products.

156 từ

TASK 2

Some people believe that the expansion of tourism is ruining the culture of a country, but others consider that tourism is the only way of protecting a culture.

Discuss both views and give your opinion.

Phân tích

Đây là một chủ đề về du lịch - văn hóa và thuộc loại câu hỏi thảo luận (Discussion) và đưa ra quan điểm cá nhân. Chủ đề nói về hai quan điểm, một bên chỉ trích việc mở rộng du lịch sẽ phá hoại đến văn hóa. Trong khi đó, bên còn lại ủng hộ việc phát triển du lịch và nói rằng đây là cách duy nhất để bảo vệ văn hóa nước nhà.

Một số chủ đề tương tự như:

1. Nowadays, international tourism is the biggest industry in the world. Unfortunately, international tourism creates tension rather than understanding between people from different cultures.

To what extent do you agree or disagree with this opinion?

2. Many museums and historical sites are mainly visited by tourists but not local people. Why is this the case and what can be done to attract more local people to visit these places?

Ở đề thứ nhất, du lịch quốc tế (international tourism) đang tạo ra nhiều cảng thẳng hơn là sự thấu hiểu lẫn nhau. Đề bài yêu cầu chúng ta đưa ra ý kiến đồng ý hay không đồng ý với quan điểm trên.

Ở đề bài thứ 2, bảo tang và các di tích lịch sử thường được tham quan ở khách du lịch chứ không phải người dân địa phương. Đề này đặc biệt đã được cho ra lại vào tháng 5 vừa qua. Đề bài yêu cầu phân tích nguyên nhân và giải pháp để thu hút được nhiều khách tham quan hơn.

Dàn bài

Mở bài: nhắc lại vấn đề và nêu rõ quan điểm cá nhân, rằng du lịch sẽ giúp bảo vệ văn hóa của đất nước mình.

Đoạn thân bài thứ nhất: phân tích nguyên nhân chính khiến cho nhiều người nghĩ rằng du lịch đang có hệ quả tiêu cực đến văn hóa địa phương. Cụ thể, tác giả bài viết đã phân tích “demonstration effect”, hay còn gọi là “hiệu ứng bắt chước”

Đoạn thân bài thứ hai: ủng hộ việc du lịch. Lý do thứ nhất: du lịch mang lại nguồn lợi tài chính cho chính phủ để sử dụng vào việc bảo vệ văn hóa địa phương. Lý do thứ hai: việc có nhiều du khách đến tham quan sẽ giúp cho văn hóa địa phương trở nên nổi tiếng và được công nhận bởi các tổ chức uy tín.

Kết bài: nhắc lại quan điểm cá nhân

Bài mẫu

Many people say that a country's culture can be negatively affected by the development of tourism, while others claim that promoting this growing industry is the only way to preserve cultural values. Personally, I agree that tourism helps to protect a country's culture, and will analyze the argument in the following essay.

On the one hand, the survival of indigenous cultures in many places is being seriously threatened. The main factor behind this is the “demonstration effect”, which commonly refers to local people's adoption of foreign tourists' behavior, or ways of thinking. Many local people living in tourist areas, particularly those who are more susceptible to influence such as the youth, tend to imitate certain behaviors. As a result, such people tend to develop bad habits like drug and alcohol abuse, as their limited moral awareness does not allow them to be critical when adopting other's behaviors. In extreme cases, this eventually leads to the loss of one's own culture and cultural values.

On the other hand, although I think developing tourism is not the only way of protecting a culture, it can provide extra resources and support for a country to effectively implement other measures. Firstly, governments can use money earned from tourism in a number of ways to help protect local cultures. For example, preserving the cultural heritage of tourist attractions by renovating historical sites or supporting the sustainable development of

traditional arts and crafts. Furthermore, the increasing number of foreign tourists to a country might help it to gain international recognition, which may therefore lead to more aid from the global community to promote its cultural diversity, especially from specialist organizations such as UNESCO or ICCROM.

In conclusion, although the negative cultural impact created by the expansion of tourism is evident, this growing industry still has an important role to play in protecting the culture of many nations.

310 từ

Từ vựng:

1. **growing industry:** ngành công nghiệp đang phát triển
2. **the survival of indigenous cultures:** sự tồn tại của văn hóa bản địa
3. **local people's adoption of foreign tourists' behaviour:** sự áp dụng văn hóa nước ngoài của người bản địa
4. **those who are more susceptible to influence:** những người dễ bị ảnh hưởng
5. **preserving the cultural heritage:** bảo tồn văn hóa địa phương
6. **renovating historical sites:** làm mới lại các di tích lịch sử
7. **to gain international recognition:** có được sự công nhận của quốc tế
8. **specialist organizations:** các tổ chức chuyên biệt

Các cấu trúc cần lưu ý:

1. Many local people living in tourist areas, particularly those who are more susceptible to influence such as the youth, tend to imitate certain behaviors.

➔ **Ý nghĩa:** Đây là một câu phức bao gồm một mệnh đề chính và hai mệnh đề liên hệ. Ngoài ra, trong câu còn có thêm ví dụ (the youth) để giúp câu trở nên cụ thể hơn. Mệnh đề chính mang nghĩa nhiều người sống ở các vùng du lịch có khuynh hướng bắt chước hành động của khách du lịch. Để làm rõ nghĩa hơn về đối tượng được nhắc đến trong mệnh đề chính, tác giả bài viết đã đưa thêm một mệnh đề quan hệ phía sau “particularly those who are more susceptible to influence such as the youth”, mang nghĩa những người dễ bị ảnh hưởng như người trẻ.

➔ **Các cấu trúc cần lưu ý:**

- Mệnh đề phụ “particularly those who are more susceptible to influence such as the youth” bổ nghĩa cho chủ từ của mệnh đề chính “Many local people living in tourist areas”.
 - Tend to imitate: có khuynh hướng bắt chước theo ai đó
 - Be susceptible to something: dễ bị ảnh hưởng bởi
2. As a result, such people tend to develop bad habits like drug and alcohol abuse, as their limited moral awareness does not allow them to be critical when adopting other's behaviors.

➔ **Ý nghĩa:** Câu văn trên nhấn mạnh hệ quả của việc phát triển du lịch, rằng nhiều người, đặc biệt là những người trẻ sẽ có khuynh hướng phát triển các thói quen xấu như lạm dụng thuốc và rượu bia. Điều này xảy ra do nhận thức về văn hóa của người dân đang còn khá hạn hẹp, và họ không thể nghiêm túc nhìn nhận hậu quả khi họ theo những thói quen xấu này.

➔ **Cấu trúc lưu ý:**

- “as their limited moral awareness does not allow them to be critical” từ “as” đứng đầu câu với chức năng ngang với “because”
 - “when adopting other's behaviours”: đây là mệnh đề phụ đã được rút gọn, với nghĩa khi người dân học theo những thói quen xấu.
3. Furthermore, the increasing number of foreign tourists to a country might help it to gain international recognition, which may therefore lead to more aid from the global community to promote its cultural diversity, especially from specialist organizations such as UNESCO or ICCROM.

➔ **Ý nghĩa:** Việc gia tăng về số lượng cách du lịch nước ngoài giúp đất nước có được sự công nhận của cộng đồng quốc tế. Mệnh đề chính vừa rồi được bổ nghĩa bởi một mệnh đề phụ đưa ra hệ quả, rằng điều đó sẽ thu hút nhiều viện trợ đến từ những tổ chức có uy tín như UNESCO hay ICCROM.

➔ **Cấu trúc lưu ý:**

- Mệnh đề phụ “which may therefore lead to more aid from the global community to promote its cultural diversity” bổ sung ý nghĩa cho mệnh đề chính phía trước.
- Mệnh đề phụ “especially from specialist organizations such as UNESCO or ICCROM”, bổ sung ý nghĩa cho danh từ “global community”.

Speaking

Part 1

Are you interested in science?

→ Yes, and no. I mean I am fascinated by some scientific aspects of life, but I don't really spend too much time researching or studying science. I had to study physics in high school and university, which I kind of enjoyed, but I haven't studied it since then.

Do you think science is important?

→ Well, I suppose so. I guess science has helped humanity in many ways, like with technology and medicine and so on. But I think advancements in science and technology have also helped cause a lot of problems for the planet as well. Take nuclear technology for example, which has caused a lot of devastation across the world.

What science subjects did you study at school?

→ In secondary school I had to study a number of science subjects like Biology, Chemistry and Physics. However, in high school I was able to choose what subjects I wanted to study, and I was only mainly interested in physics, so I dropped the other two classes.

Have you ever visited a science museum?

→ Yes, on a number of occasions actually. There is a really great science museum in my hometown, which has a lot of really great interactive exhibits. My parents took me there quite a few times when I was young because I was quite fascinated in science and understanding how things worked.

Từ vựng cần lưu ý:

- **humanity:** loài người
- **devastation:** sự tàn phá
- **to drop a subject/class:** bỏ một môn / lớp
- **interactive exhibits:** những buổi triển lãm có tính tương tác

Part 2

DESCRIBE A TIME WHEN YOU FORGOT SOMETHING IMPORTANT

You should say:

- what it was that you forgot
- when this happened
- where it happened

And explain what the result of your forgetting was and how you felt about it.

Bài mẫu

Ok, so about three years ago I was travelling in Asia, and at the time I had just spent about two weeks visiting some friends in Hong Kong and I was preparing to leave to cross the border to China on this particular day. So I was staying in my friend's apartment in the city and he had gone to work that day, so I spent the morning packing all my luggage. Then I had to travel into the city-centre to meet my friend to give him back the key to his apartment before I caught the train to the Chinese border, however on my way into the city-centre on the subway, the thought occurred to me to double-check that I had my passport and my money. Normally I didn't carry large sums of money with me when travelling, however for a particular reason I was carrying more than \$1000 in cash with me at that time. But when I checked my bag I couldn't find the money anywhere. I immediately freaked out because I didn't want to lose all that money, and I had also just had my iPhone pick-pocketed a week before after just arriving in Hong Kong, so I thought I was really having a streak of bad-luck!

So after getting off the subway and rummaging through all my belongings, I still couldn't find the cash, so I decided to get back on the subway again and head back to my friend's apartment as I thought maybe I had left the money there somewhere. So, about an hour later back at his apartment I still couldn't find the money, and I was really perplexed as to what had happened to it, then the thought struck me.....I remembered that I had hidden it in a small side pocket of my toiletry bag when I was packing late the night before. I was so tired that night when I was packing that it totally slipped my mind that I had hidden it there. So after finding the money I felt completely relieved, and went back to meet my

friend and continued on my way to China....though, now I was really cutting it fine to make it there in time to catch the train in China that I had booked. After this saga, I told myself that I would never hide my money again when I was so tired!

Từ vựng cần lưu ý:

- **the thought occurred to me:** chợt nghĩ ra ý tưởng
- **to double-check:** kiểm tra lại
large sums of money: một lượng tiền lớn
- **to freak out:** bị lo lắng khủng hoảng
- **to be pick-pocketed:** bị móc túi
- **a streak of bad-luck (idiom):** một chuỗi sự kiện không may
- **to rummage through:** lục tung tìm kiếm
- **perplexed:** khó hiểu., không thể hiểu một thứ
- **the thought struck me:** = **the thought occurred to me**
- **to slip your mind:** quên thứ gì
- **to cut it fine:** khi có rất ít thời gian làm một việc
- **saga:** một câu truyện dài, nhiều phần và kịch tính

Part 3

Do you think it's important to have a good memory?

→ Well, yes and no. I mean, it is very handy if you have a good memory because it can be very beneficial to you in your daily life and in your studies or work. For example, if you have a very good memory then I think you can probably do really well at school or university because you are able to recall information much easier. But these days there are many things people can do to help them remember things, like making a to-do list, or writing themselves reminder notes, or even setting a reminder alarm on their smartphone. So I think it is beneficial but not that important.

Can you suggest any types of work (or professions) that require having a good memory?

→ Well I think there are many jobs that require a good memory. For example, doctor's need to have a very good memory to remember all about different sickness and diseases, and the correct dosage of medicines to give for the cure. Other professions, like acting, also need good memory skills because actors usually have to remember a lot of lines that they need to say when filming. Even a waiter in a busy restaurant has many things to remember about different orders from all the customers.

What are some reasons why people forget things (or, have a bad memory)?

→ So there's probably many different reasons for people forgetting things but the first thing I can think of is lack of sleep. When you are really tired I think it's easy for things to slip your mind. Also when people are stressed out it's easy to forget things. Also, these days, people are becoming busier and busier, and with so many things to do, there is also many things to remember and many things to potentially forget about.

Từ vựng cần lưu ý:

- ***to recall sth:*** nhớ lại
- ***a to-do list:*** list việc cần làm
- ***lack of sleep:*** sự thiếu ngủ
- ***stressed out:*** lo lắng , căng thẳng

Bảng quy đổi điểm

Điểm nghe

Số câu đúng	Test 1		Test 2		Test 3		Test 4	
39-40	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0
37-38	8.5	9.0	8.5	9.0	8.5	9.0	8.5	9.0
35-36	8.0	8.5- 9.0	8.0	8.5- 9.0	8.0	8.5- 9.0	8.0	8.5- 9.0
33-34	7.5	8.0- 8.5	7.5	8.0- 8.5	7.5	8.0- 8.5	7.5	8.0- 8.5
30-32	7.0	7.5- 8.0	7.0	7.5- 8.0	7.0	7.5- 8.0	7.0	7.5- 8.0
27-29	6.5	7.0	6.5	7.0	6.5	7.0	6.5	7.0
23-26	6.0	6.5- 7.0	6.0	6.5- 7.0	6.0	6.5- 7.0	6.0	6.5- 7.0
20-22	5.5	6.0	5.5	6.0	5.5	6.0	5.5	6.0
16-19	5.0	5.5- 6.0	5.0	5.5- 6.0	5.0	5.5- 6.0	5.0	5.5- 6.0
13-15	4.5	5.0	4.5	5.0	4.5	5.0	4.5	5.0
10-12	4.0	4.5	4.0	4.5	4.0	4.5	4.0	4.5
7-9	3.5	4.0	3.5	4.0	3.5	4.0	3.5	4.0
5-6	3.0	3.5- 4.0	3.0	3.5- 4.0	3.0	3.5- 4.0	3.0	3.5- 4.0

Điểm đọc

Số câu đúng	Test 1		Test 2		Test 3		Test 4	
39-40	9.0	8.5- 9.0	9.0	8.5- 9.0	9.0	8.5- 9.0	9.0	8.5- 9.0
37-38	8.5	8.0	8.5	8.0	8.5	8.0	8.5	8.0
35-36	8.0	7.5	8.0	7.5	8.0	7.5	8.0	7.5
33-34	7.5	7.0	7.5	7.0	7.5	7.0	7.5	7.0
30-32	7.0	6.5	7.0	6.5	7.0	6.5	7.0	6.5
27-29	6.5	6.0	6.5	6.0	6.5	6.0	6.5	6.0
23-26	6.0	5.5	6.0	5.5	6.0	5.5	6.0	5.5
20-22	5.5	5.0	5.5	5.0	5.5	5.0	5.5	5.0
16-19	5.0	4.5	5.0	4.5	5.0	4.5	5.0	4.5
13-15	4.5	4.0	4.5	4.0	4.5	4.0	4.5	4.0
10-12	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
7-9	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5
5-6	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0

Practicing for IELTS

Nhóm tác giả thực hiện

Chỉnh sửa và tổng hợp

Cao Thế Vũ

Nguyễn Anh Toàn

Nội dung Reading & Listening

Cao Thế Vũ

Nguyễn Thị Thủy

Nguyễn Quang Hùng

Hoàng Anh Khoa

Trịnh Thu Trang

Phạm Trần Thu Hương

Lê Thùy Linh

Lê Anh Minh

Đinh Quang Tùng

Nội dung Writing & Speaking

Đinh Quang Tùng

Samuel Prior

Lê Anh Minh

Phạm Đăng Khánh

Ngô Phương Thảo

Đàm Huệ Phương

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