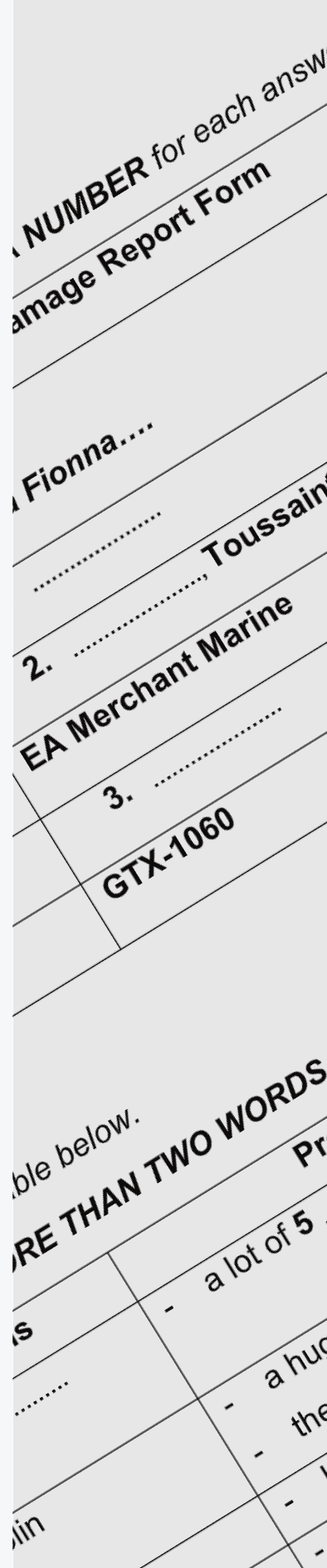


Practicing for IELTS

Academic Module

5 tests with key explanation
and sample answers

2



Practicing for **IELTS**

Academic Module

5 tests with key explanation
and sample answers

2

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

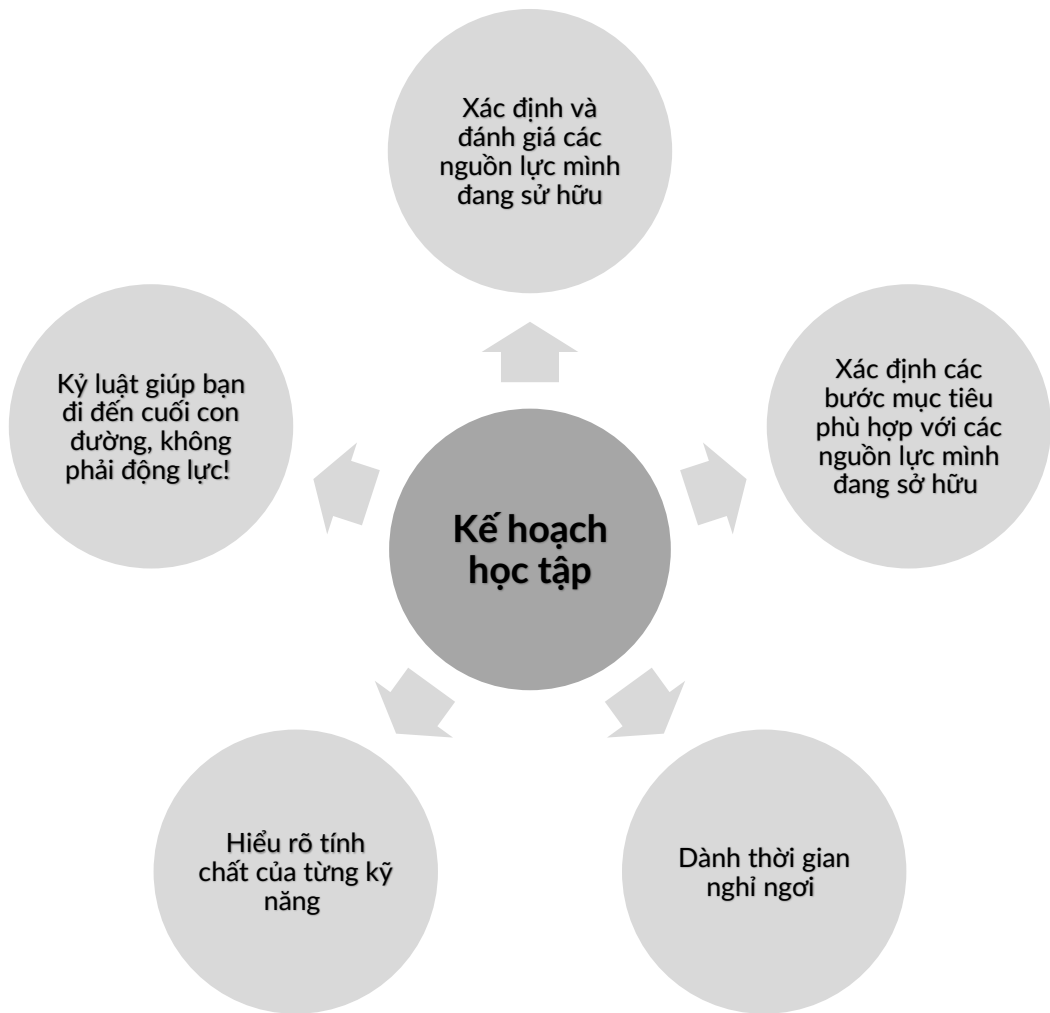
Để đạt được kết quả cao từ việc sử dụng ấn phẩm, bạn nên xây dựng một kế hoạch học tập chi tiết (hướng dẫn ở phần sau) cũng như hiểu rõ cách ứng dụng từng phần của sách vào việc tự học.

- 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 cân 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 6

Scan mã QR dưới đây để tải file nghe



*Hoặc truy cập đường link:
<https://qrco.de/practicing-for-ielts-2>*

Listening

SECTION 1

Questions 1 – 10

Questions 1-4

Complete the form below.

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

RENTAL APPLICATION FORM
<p><i>Example</i></p> <p>The customer wants to rent an ____apartment____</p>
<p>Personal details:</p> <p>Name: Frederick 1</p> <p>Occupation: a 2</p> <p>Address: 3 .....Street, Dorset</p> <p>Contact phone number (mobile): 4</p>

Questions 5-10

Complete the table below.

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

Details of available apartments				
Location	Monthly rent	Rooms	Advantage	Problem
Cleveland Street	\$ 250	Large living room, a 5	easy access to public transport	No 6
Gilbert Road	7 \$	Living room, kitchen and a closet	8 facilities nearby	Very far from the factory
Fleet Street	\$ 319	Living room, kitchen, dining room and a 9	Close to the factory	quite 10

SECTION 2

Questions 11 – 20

Questions 11 – 15

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

CITY'S ART MUSEUM

11. What is the Museum's opening time on Monday?

- A.** 8.30 a.m. – 9.00 p.m.
- B.** 8.30 a.m. – 3.00 p.m.
- C.** 9.00 a.m. – 9.00 p.m.

12. The museum was originally a

- A.** food town
- B.** warehouse
- C.** restaurant

13. Why was the museum closed in 1990?

- A.** It lacked financial resources for operation.
- B.** Many employees gave up their jobs.
- C.** The weather conditions were too bad.

14. What facility has most recently been established in the museum?

- A.** A restaurant
- B.** A gift shop
- C.** A lecture hall

15. Which activity can visitors do on Saturdays?

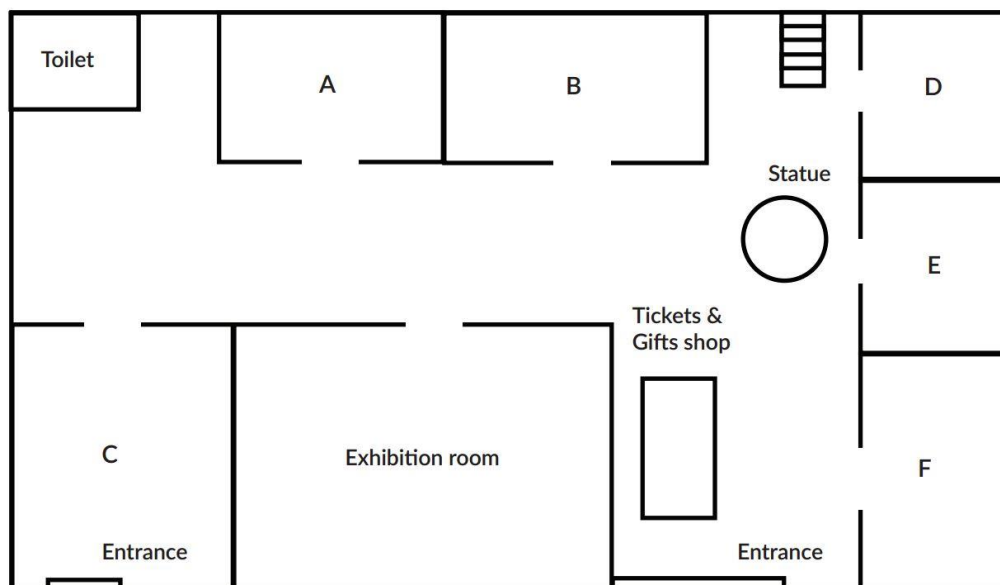
- A.** Listening to a lecture about Medieval art
- B.** Attending a painting class
- C.** Learning how an ancient painting was created

Questions 16 – 20

Label the plan below.

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

Ground floor of the museum



- | | |
|--------------------------|-------|
| 16. Lecture hall | ..... |
| 17. Gallery | ..... |
| 18. Restaurant | ..... |
| 19. The manager's office | ..... |
| 20. Photography room | ..... |

SECTION 3

Questions 21 – 30

Questions 21 – 23

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

21. Why there is an addition of foreign university in the students' survey?

- A. To have enough content for their presentation
- B. All three of them are studying at a foreign college
- C. To increase the sample size for their survey

22. What type of survey will the speakers prepare?

- A. Direct interviews
- B. Phone conversations
- C. An online survey

23. How will the participants answer the questions?

- A. Participants will pick from a given set of multiple reasons.
- B. Participants will write down their own reasons.
- C. Participants will put all of the given choices in a ranking list.

Questions 24 – 30

Match each type of university (**A**, **B** or **C**) with their strong points.

- A. Foreign university
- B. Public university
- C. Private university

24. Reputation:

25. Quality of teacher:

26. Tuition:

27. Facilities:

28. Learning environment:

29. Job opportunities:

30. Barrier of entry:

SECTION 4

Questions 31 – 40

Questions 31-40

Complete the note below.

Write **ONE WORD ONLY** for each answer.

IMMUNE SYSTEMS ARE SMARTER THAN CANCER

The origin of immunotherapy

- 1890s: William Coley's discovery of cancer regression in patients suffering from **31** after surgery
- 1960s and 1970s: Lloyd Old's discovery of antigens on cell's surface - a foundation for developing initial **32** for cancer.
- Recent years: Clinical **33** have been carried out at some places with noticeable successes for new cancer immunotherapies.

Significant breakthroughs

- James Allison's research:
 - CTLA-4 can perform the function of a **34** on T-cell to prevent the possibility of immune attacks.
 - An antibody blocking CTLA-4 allows T cells to destroy cancer
- James Allison and Jedd Wolchok guided the development of Ipilimumab until the **35** for the drug.
- Immune checkpoint blockade therapy
 - Ipilimumab and Nivolumab have been tested with good results for the treatment of lung, **36** and bladder cancer
 - Over 50% of patients suffering from **37** melanoma have perceived positive change after being treated with the combination of Ipilimumab and Nivolumab

Questions 38-40

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

38. The effectiveness of the immunotherapy

- A. can only be seen on some patients.
- B. cannot be concluded due to unstable results.
- C. provides important insights into cancer development.

39. The most fundamental aim of the investigations is to

- A. identify the reaction of responders after treatment.
- B. use the appropriate therapy for the patients of cancer.
- C. analyze the biology inner structure of a tumor.

40. Researches on immunotherapy

- A. can only be carried out by experts.
- B. are being conducted in laboratories and clinics at several places.
- C. change the way patients think about their illness.

Reading

Reading Passage 1

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

THE OLD BUT GOLD "CINDERELLA"

Hard rock band Cinderella gained success in the mid-'80s, turning out a series of million-selling albums and hit singles. By the mid-'90s, the group's mass popularity had subsided due to professional setbacks and perceived changes in taste. But they continued to tour regularly well into the 21st century.

Cinderella was founded in Philadelphia, PA, in 1983 by Tom Keifer and bassist Eric Brittingham, who quickly added lead guitarist Jeff LaBar. Guitarist Michael Kelly Smith and drummer Tony Destra were also early members of the band, but they left in 1985 to form Britny Fox. Cinderella then added drummer Jody Cortez and continued as a four-piece. Insisting on playing original material, they performed in clubs and bars in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and in 1985 Jon Bon Jovi caught one of their shows. He was sufficiently impressed to alert his record company, Mercury, which signed the band. Their debut album, *Night Songs*, was released in June 1986. Shortly after its completion, Cortez left the band and was replaced by Fred Coury. The LP was not an immediate success, but it gained momentum gradually while the band toured extensively as an opening act to promote it. It broke into the Billboard chart in July, and the track "Shake Me," although it failed to chart as a single, got enough radio attention to turn up on Billboard's Album Rock Tracks chart in August. On October 1, the album was certified gold. That month, Mercury released a second single, "Nobody's Fool," accompanied by a music video that earned play on MTV; it broke into the charts in November and peaked at number 13 in February 1987.

Having broken through to popular success with *Night Songs*, Cinderella returned with their second album, *Long Cold Winter*, in July 1988. The album reached number ten in September, the same month it was certified gold and platinum simultaneously. As the group continued to tour relentlessly through 1988 and 1989, Mercury broke more singles from the LP. "The Last Mile," released in December, peaked at number 36 in March 1989;

"Coming Home," released in March, hit number 20 in June; and "Gypsy Road," finally put on 45 a year after the release of Long Cold Winter.

Again, Cinderella came off the road and spent a year crafting its third album, Heartbreak Station, which appeared in November 1990. Although it was a hit out of the box, going gold in January 1991 and platinum in February, the album encountered more resistance than the band's previous efforts, peaking at number 19, with no multi-platinum certifications forthcoming. More disturbing than this mild commercial disappointment, however, were problems within the band. Coury departed, and Cinderella initially replaced him with Kevin Valentine, then hired noted session drummer Kenny Aronoff temporarily before bringing in Kevin Conway. Then, after the Heartbreak Station tour had ended and the band was gearing up to go to Japan in 1991, Keifer woke up one morning and found he couldn't sing. Doctors initially were unable to figure out what was wrong, but a specialist finally diagnosed paresis of the laryngeal nerve controlling the left vocal cord. Keifer was forced to undergo two throat operations, followed by extensive therapy. Cinderella managed to put a track, "Hot and Bothered," on the chart-topping Wayne's World soundtrack, released in February 1992, but otherwise the band was out of commission for an extended period of time.

In the meanwhile, fashions changed. Cinderella had been part of a "pop-metal" movement including Bon Jovi, Great White, and Ratt, who preceded them. But when "grunge" rockers Nirvana, boasting a neo-punk style, broke through to success in the fall of 1991 with their album Nevermind, the record suddenly became enamored of their stripped-down approach. Suddenly, instead of the teased and blown-dry coiffures and skin-tight stage costumes of the pop-metal bands, it was the dirty-hair-falling-in-the-face, flannel-shirt-and-jeans look of Nirvana. Soon, the pop-metal groups were written off with a new epithet, dismissed as "hair metal" bands. By the time Keifer & Co. finally emerged with the fourth Cinderella album, Still Climbing, in November 1994, it could only manage to spend one week at number 178 before disappearing. Mercury promptly dropped the band.

Cinderella's touring opportunities also dried up, and while the group did not formally disband in 1995, it became inactive for lack of offers. By 1998, there was enough interest by promoters for Cinderella to reunite for a tour. On October 2 and 3, they appeared at the Key Club in Hollywood, CA, and recorded the show for an album in July 1999. But the releases were not successful, and Cinderella's contract was canceled. Nevertheless, a

faithful fan base supported continuing road work by the band, which reunited in the summer of 2000 for a tour with Poison, followed by a second outing by the two groups in 2002. In 2005, VH1 sponsored the Rock Never Stops package tour, which Cinderella headlined, supported by Ratt, Quiet Riot, and Firehouse, with dates extending through the summer.

Questions 1-4

Complete the sentences below.

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

Write your answer in boxes 1-4 on your answer sheet.

- 1 Cinderella was founded in Philadelphia, in 1983 and three years later released their first album with company.
- 2 The Long Cold Winter gained two certifications, gold and platinum, in 1988.
- 3 After the release of the third album, became the last official member.
- 4 Their first reunited tour took place at the in 1998.

Questions 5-9

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

In boxes 5-9 on your answer sheet, write

TRUE	<i>if the statement agrees with the information</i>
FALSE	<i>if the statement contradicts the information</i>
NOT GIVEN	<i>if there is no information on this</i>

- 5 Tony Destra was one of the first members of Cinderella in 1983.
- 6 Cortez played in the band for only four months.
- 7 Cinderella saw continuous success with Coming Home and Gypsy Road in 1989, followed by The Last Mile.
- 8 It was not until the Heartbreak Station tour ended that Keifer had to have a medical treatment.
- 9 The Rock Never Stops tour was funded by VH1, with a number of music bands performing over the last months of the year 2005.

Questions 10-13

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

Write the correct letter, **A-F**, in boxes 10-13 on your answer sheet.

- 10 Night Songs
- 11 Long Cold Winter
- 12 Heartbreak Station
- 13 Still Climbing

- | |
|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">A was completed by the time a replacement of members took place.B none of its singles fell out of the top 50 of the Billboard Chart.C received no platinum certifications at all.D remained in the chart for one weekE was advertised by the extensive tours.F released right before the band's period of adversity. |
|---|

Reading Passage 2

You should spend about 20 minutes on **Question 14 – 26**, which are based on **Reading Passage 2** below.

Your brain activity can be used to measure how well you understand a concept

- A. As students learn a new concept, measuring how well they grasp it has often depended on traditional paper and pencil tests. Dartmouth researchers have developed a machine learning algorithm, which can be used to measure how well a student understands a concept based on his or her brain activity patterns. The findings are published in *Nature Communications*.
- B. The study is one of the first to look at how knowledge learned in school is represented in the brain. To test knowledge of concepts in STEM, Dartmouth researchers examined how novices and intermediate learners' knowledge and brain activity compared when testing mechanical engineering and physics concepts, and then developed a new method to assess their conceptual understanding.
- C. "Learning about STEM topics is exciting but it can also be quite challenging. Yet, through the course of learning, students develop a rich understanding of many complex concepts. Presumably, this acquired knowledge must be reflected in new patterns of brain activity. However, we currently don't have a detailed understanding of how the brain supports this kind of complex and abstract knowledge, so that's what we set out to study," said senior author David Kraemer, an assistant professor of education at Dartmouth College.
- D. Twenty-eight Dartmouth students participated in the study, broken into two equal groups: engineering students and novices. Engineering students had taken at least one mechanical engineering course and an advanced physics course, whereas novices had not taken any college-level engineering or physics classes. The study was comprised of three tests, which focused on how structures are built and assessed participants' understanding of Newton's third law -- for every action there is an equal and opposite reaction. Newton's third law is often used to describe the interactions of objects in motion, but it also applies to objects that are static, or nonmoving: all of the forces in a static structure need to be in equilibrium, a principle fundamental to understanding

whether a structure will collapse under its own weight or whether it can support more weight.

- E. At the start of the study, participants were provided with a brief overview of the different types of forces in mechanical engineering. In an fMRI scanner, they were presented with images of real-world structures (bridges, lampposts, buildings, and more) and were asked to think about how the forces in a given structure balanced out to keep the structure in equilibrium. Then, participants were prompted with a subsequent image of the same structure, where arrows representing forces were overlaid onto the structure. Participants were asked to identify if the Newtonian forces had been labeled correctly in this diagram. Engineering students (intermediate learners) answered 75 percent of the diagrams correctly and outperformed the novices, who answered 53.6 percent correctly.
- F. Before the fMRI session, participants were also asked to complete two standardized, multiple-choice tests that measured other mechanical engineering and physics knowledge. For both tests, the engineering students had significantly higher scores than the novices with 50.2 percent versus 16.9 percent, and 79.3 percent versus 35.9 percent.
- G. In cognitive neuroscience, studies on how information is stored in the brain often rely on averaging data across participants within a group, and then comparing their results to those from another group (such as experts versus novices). For this study, the Dartmouth researchers wanted to devise a data-driven method, which could generate an individual "neural score" based on the brain activity alone, without having to specify which group the participant was a part of. The team created a new method called an informational network analysis, a machine learning algorithm which "produced neural scores that significantly predicted individual differences in performance" testing knowledge of specific STEM concepts. To validate the neural score method, the researchers compared each student's neural score with his/her performance on the three tests. The results demonstrated that the higher the neural score, the higher the student scored on the concept knowledge tests.
- H. "In the study, we found that when engineering students looked at images of real-world structures, the students would automatically apply their engineering knowledge, and would see the differences between structures such as whether it was a cantilever, truss or vertical load," explained Kraemer. "Based on the similarities in brain activity

patterns, our machine learning algorithm method was able to distinguish the differences between these mechanical categories and generate a neural score that reflected this underlying knowledge. The idea here is that an engineer and novice will see something different when they look at a photograph of a structure, and we're picking up on that difference," he added.

- I. The study found that while both engineering students and novices use the visual cortex similarly when applying concept knowledge about engineering, they use the rest of the brain very differently to process the same visual image. Consistent with prior research, the results demonstrated that the engineering students' conceptual knowledge was associated with patterns of activity in several brain regions, including the dorsal frontoparietal network that helps enable spatial cognition, and regions of ventral occipitotemporal cortex that are implicated in visual object recognition and category identification.
- J. The informational network analysis could also have broader applications, as it could be used to evaluate the effectiveness of different teaching approaches. The research team is currently testing the comparison between hands-on labs versus virtual labs to determine if either approach leads to better learning and retention of knowledge over time.

Questions 14 – 19

Reading Passage 2 has ten paragraphs. A – J

Which paragraph contains the following information?

Write the correct letters, A-G, in boxes 14 – 19 on your answer sheet.

- 14 a reference to the participants' background information
- 15 an explanation of the difference between an engineer and a novice when they looked at images of real-world structures
- 16 informational network analysis could be used in the evaluation of different teaching approaches
- 17 an explanation of the difference in students' brain function when looking at a photograph
- 18 a test prior to the one that involved the use of an fmRI Scanner
- 19 traditional methods to measure how well a student grasps a new concept

Questions 20 and 21

Choose **TWO** letters, **A-E**.

Write the correct letters in boxes 20 and 21 on your answer sheet.

Which **TWO** of the following statements are made in the text about the “neural score”?

- A** It was an indicator of how well a student performed on the concept knowledge tests.
- B** Scientists compared students' performance on three tests to create the neural score.
- C** The neural score method is the most effective method in cognitive neuroscience.
- D** It could be created only by using brain activities.
- E** It reflects how different parts of the brain function.

Questions 22 – 26

Complete the notes below.

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

Write your answer in boxes 22 – 26 on your answer sheet.

Dartmouth Test

Participants: 28 students divided into **22** groups with the same number of members

- Engineering students: had knowledge about mechanical engineering and physics
- Novices: had not done any engineering and physics courses in **23**

Tests: the students looked at photographs of buildings, bridges and other similar **24** in an fMRI scanner. After that, the participants looked at the subsequent images with arrow showing **25** forces. Then they were asked whether the labels were right.

Result: the intermediate students **26** the novices.

Reading Passage 3

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

Questions 27-32

Reading passage 3 has six paragraphs, **A-G**

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

Write the correct number, i-viii, in boxes 27-32 on your answer sheet.

List of Headings

- i. Efforts finally paid off across the world
- ii. The first accidental scientific finding
- iii. Conflicts about credits
- iv. Difficult childhood in the countryside
- v. Happy marriage late in life
- vi. A range of achievements that provide huge fame for a person
- vii. Changes and success in career path
- viii. A failure of a person in developing his own discovery

27. Paragraph A

28. Paragraph B

29. Paragraph C

30. Paragraph D

31. Paragraph E

32. Paragraph F

Sir Alexander Fleming

A. Sir Alexander Fleming is a Scottish bacteriologist best known for his discovery of penicillin. Fleming had a genius for technical ingenuity and original observation. His work on wound infection and lysozyme, an antibacterial enzyme found in tears and saliva, guaranteed him a place in the history of bacteriology. But it was his discovery of penicillin in 1928, which started the antibiotic revolution that sealed his lasting reputation. Fleming was recognized for that achievement in 1945, when he received the Nobel Prize for Physiology or Medicine, along with Australian pathologist Howard Walter Florey and German-born British biochemist Ernst Boris Chain, both of whom isolated and purified penicillin.

B. Fleming was the seventh of eight children of a Scottish hill farmer (third of four children from the farmer's second wife). His country upbringing in southwestern Scotland sharpened his capacities for observation and appreciation of the natural world at an early age. He began his elementary schooling at Loudoun Moor and then moved on to a larger school at Darvel before enrolling in Kilmarnock Academy in 1894. In 1895 he moved to London to live with his elder brother Thomas (who worked as an oculist) and completed his basic education at Regent Street Polytechnic. After working as a London shipping clerk, Fleming began his medical studies at St. Mary's Hospital Medical School in 1901, funded by a scholarship and a legacy from his uncle. There he won the 1908 gold medal as top medical student at the University of London. At first, he planned to become a surgeon, but a temporary position in the laboratories of the Inoculation Department at St. Mary's Hospital convinced him that his future lay in the new field of bacteriology. There he came under the influence of bacteriologist and immunologist Sir Almroth Edward Wright, whose ideas of vaccine therapy seemed to offer a revolutionary direction in medical treatment.

C. In November 1921 Fleming discovered lysozyme, an enzyme present in body fluids such as saliva and tears that has a mild antiseptic effect. That was the first of his major discoveries. It came about when he had a cold and a drop of his nasal mucus fell onto a culture plate of bacteria. Realizing that his mucus might have an effect on bacterial growth, he mixed the mucus into the culture and a few weeks later he saw signs of the bacteria having been dissolved. Fleming's study of lysozyme, which he considered his best

work as a scientist, was a significant contribution to the understanding of how the body fights infection. Unfortunately, lysozyme had no effect on the most-pathogenic bacteria.

D. On September 3, 1928, shortly after his appointment as professor of bacteriology, Fleming noticed that a culture plate of *Staphylococcus aureus* he had been working on had become contaminated by a fungus. A mold, later identified as *Penicillium notatum* (now classified as *P. chrysogenum*), had inhibited the growth of the bacteria. He at first called the substance “mould juice” and then “penicillin,” after the mold that produced it. Fleming decided to investigate further, because he thought that he had found an enzyme more potent than lysozyme. In fact, it was not an enzyme but an antibiotic—one of the first to be discovered. By the time Fleming had established that, he was interested in penicillin for itself. Very much the lone researcher with an eye for the unusual, Fleming had the freedom to pursue anything that interested him. Although that approach was ideal for taking advantage of a chance observation, the therapeutic development of penicillin required multidisciplinary teamwork. Fleming, working with two young researchers, failed to stabilize and purify penicillin. However, he did point out that penicillin had clinical potential, both as a topical antiseptic and as an injectable antibiotic, if it could be isolated and purified.

E. Penicillin eventually came into use during World War II as the result of the work of a team of scientists led by Howard Florey at the University of Oxford. Though Florey, his coworker Ernst Chain, and Fleming shared the 1945 Nobel Prize, their relationship was clouded owing to the issue of who should gain the most credit for penicillin. Fleming’s role was emphasized by the press because of the romance of his chance discovery and his greater willingness to speak to journalists.

F. In 1953, two years prior to his death, Fleming married Greek microbiologist Amalia Coutsouris-Vourekas, who had been involved in the Greek resistance movement during World War II and had been Fleming’s colleague since 1946, when she enrolled at St. Mary’s Hospital on a scholarship. For the last decade of his life, Fleming was feted universally for his discovery of penicillin and acted as a world ambassador for medicine and science. Initially a shy uncommunicative man and a poor lecturer, he blossomed under the attention he received, becoming one of the world’s best-known scientists.

Questions 34-36

Reading Passage 3 has seven sections, **A-G**

Which paragraph contains the following information?

Write the correct letter, **A-G**, in boxes 34-37 on your answer sheet.

- 33. A brief description of Fleming's personalities
- 34. An anti-bacterial enzyme that was of no use when it comes to getting rid of a certain type of bacteria
- 35. A reference to a senior in a scientific field that had potential ideas for a medical revolution
- 36. An unsuccessful result despite assistance from other people

Questions 37-40

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

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

- 37. Which relative financially supported Fleming's study in a medical school?
- 38. What was the initial job that Fleming intended to do after his success at university?
- 39. What skill that is necessary for developing penicillin's healing property?
- 40. For how long did Fleming enjoy his marriage before he passed away?

Writing

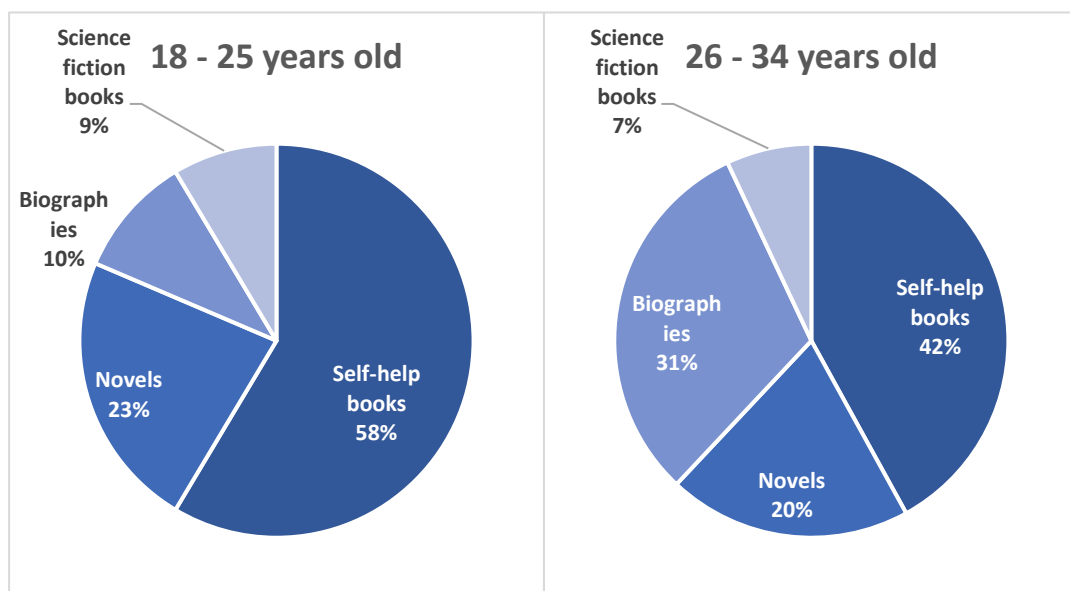
TASK 1

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

The charts below show the percentages of readers who preferred to read certain types of book at A&Z library in 2009.

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:

Remote working has become more and more common in many countries.

What are the advantages and disadvantages of remote working?

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 prefer to go to bed late, or early?
- Have you ever stayed up all night? Why?
- Do you think children should be allowed to stay up late?
- When you were a child, did your parents ever let you stay up late?

Part 2

DESCRIBE AN INDOOR GAME THAT YOU PLAYED WHEN YOU WERE A CHILD

You should say:

- what the game was
- who you played it with
- how you played it

And explain why you played that game.

Part 3

- Do people of all ages play games, or is it only children?
- What are the differences between indoor and outdoor games?
- What are the most popular indoor games in your country?

Key & Explanation

Listening

Tapescript

SECTION 1

- Woman** Good morning. How can I help you?
- Man** Hello, I'm interested in renting an apartment in the city, so I'm just ringing to see if there are any apartments available.
- Woman** All right. Could I have your name, please?
- Man** Yes, it's Frederick Abberline.
- Woman** Hmm... could you spell your last name, please?
- Man** Sure. It's A-B-B-E-R-L-I-N-E.
- Woman** A-B-B-E-R-L-I-N-E. Thank you. And what do you do for a living?
- Man** Well, currently I'm working as a clockmaker in a factory, and I've been doing that for a few years now.
- Woman** I see. Could you tell me where you live, Mr. Abberline?
- Man** Please, call me Fred. And I'm living in Salisbury Street. It is located in Blandford Forum, Dorset.
- Woman** Could you spell the name of the street, Fred?
- Man** Sure. It's S-A-L-I-S-B-U-R-Y.
- Woman** Thank you. Do you have any contact phone number?
- Man** Yes sure, let me give you my office phone number: It's 02 4533 8648. Oh wait, actually, I think it will be better if I give you my personal phone number. It's 02 45... oh sorry, actually it's 02 4835 0348.
- Woman** Alright. Let me note that down: 02 48 ... Got it!
- ...
- Woman** Okay. Right now there are three apartments that are available for you, do you want to know more about these apartments?
- Man** Yeah sure, just give me a second to find a pen and a piece of paper... All right, keep going!
- Woman** The first one is on Cleveland Street. The previous tenant just left about two weeks ago, so there isn't anyone living there at the moment. This one's got a big living room, and of course a separate kitchen.
- Man** Hmm... so what about the rent?
- Woman** The good news is that it's only 250 dollars a month, and in this area there are a lot of access to public transport.
- Man** Is there an air conditioner in this apartment?
- Woman** I'm afraid not, unfortunately. This apartment is only equipped with ceiling fans in the living room.
- Man** Hm, well that's too bad, I really can't stand the heat in the summer, you know. So ... could you tell me about the other locations, please?
- Woman** The second one is situated in Gilbert Road. It's more expensive than the previous one, at 450 dollars per month. It has a living room, a kitchen and a

closet as well. There are a lot of modern facilities close to this area, such as shopping malls and healthcare centers.

Man Ok that sounds pretty good. But I'm afraid it's too far away from my workplace, it'll probably take me about an hour to go to work if I live in that area, and I think the monthly rent is too expensive for me anyway. How about the other location?

Woman This one is located in Fleet Street, and the good news is it only costs you 319 dollars per month. It has a living room, of course, with a kitchen and a dining room... Oh I forgot to mention, there's also a large bathroom in this apartment, which could be convenient for you.

Man Yeah, that would be better than having no air conditioning, and this location is also really close to my workplace, which means I can probably get there on foot in just a few minutes.

Woman Yes. However, because this area is really close to main streets, so it's quite noisy, especially at night, not to mention a lot of karaoke clubs around.

Man Hm I see. Well, at least I can afford this apartment every month. Could we arrange a meeting next week so that you can take me to see this apartment, please?

Woman Yes, of course.

SECTION 2

Good morning, and welcome to the city's art museum where you can enjoy a range of exhibits of European Art from the ancient times through to the 20th century. My name is Thomas Gabriel and I am going to tell you about the various collections here as we go on our tour. But before we start, let me tell you some basic information about the museum. First of all, in order to satisfy the needs of our visitors, we've decided to extend the opening hours of the museum. We now open from 8.30 a.m. to 9.00 p.m. every day of the week, except on Monday, when we close at 3.00 p.m. The museum is also open 363 days a year. The only days when we're closed are the 25th of December and the 1st of January. Now, considering the history of this area and the museum itself, this place has been called "The Food Town" since the early 1920s because there are several restaurants which serve a wide range of dishes from different places around world. Many of the restaurants have stood here for nearly a century. The museum was built over 50 years ago after the demolition of a warehouse, due to its owners going bankrupt. At first, the museum was quite small, but thanks to financial support from the local people as well as the city council, we've managed to expand it into the large building that you're seeing right now. In 1990, the managers of the museum had to make a difficult decision to shut down the museum's operation due to a very bad storm which caused serious damage to our facilities. Despite the efforts of the staff working here and the money from local people, it still took us a year to rebuild the place.

With regards to the collections in our museum, we have a variety of paintings and sculptures, especially those from the Medieval period. Most of the pictures here are original works of ancient and modern art, some are over 700 years old. Since we realise that many visitors would like to find out more information about art from ancient times, 3 years ago we decided to open a lecture hall where people can come and listen to lectures about how artists in ancient times created their works. In addition, we have recently opened a new restaurant inside the museum where you can come and enjoy excellent

food whilst admiring some of the masterpieces displayed around the room. And of course, all the paintings in the restaurant are originals. Now, If you really want to learn more about art, every Saturday we organize a one-day class in the lecture hall to teach you how to create a painting using the same techniques as our ancestors from a few hundred years ago. On the next day, there will be an expert giving a talk about how paintings were created at that time.

.....

Now here's some more practical information. There are 3 floors at this museum and we're going to start our tour on the ground floor. When you walk through the main entrance, the first thing that you'll see is the ticket counter. Here, you can buy tickets for your visit. At the end of the tour, you can also return to this counter to buy some souvenirs for your friends and family. Very close to the ticket counter is a statue. This is a replica of a beautiful sculpture from the 15th century. Unfortunately, the original work was destroyed during World War 2. Behind this statue is the staircase leading to the first floor of the museum and to the right of it, you can find the lecture hall where we organize the many interesting lectures that I've already told you about.

Next, if you turn left after crossing the ticket counter, the first exhibition room is immediately to your left. It is the biggest room on this floor. In front of this room, you'll find two other rooms next to each other. The one on your right is the gallery where we exhibit collections of pictures with different topics every week. After that, if you want to have a fancy lunch or dinner at a place full of wonderful artworks, you can visit our restaurant. It is next to the exhibition room, on the left. You can also enter the restaurant by using a separate entrance.

Now I can see that many of you here are teachers and some have told me that they would like to book a tour to the museum for their students. In this case, you can contact our manager in his office. You can easily find it on your right hand-side, right after you cross the entrance. Inally, some of the people here might be interested in photography. Fortunately, we also have a room to exhibit a huge collection of photographs from about a hundred years ago up until now. Many of these photographs depict the horror of war. In order to get to the photography room, when you leave the exhibition are, go to the opposite room on the left, near the toilet in the corner of the floor.

Now, if you've got anything to leave in your cloak room, please do that now, and then we're gonna start our tour.

SECTION 3

Olgierd Hey Gaunter, come and take a seat. Iris and I also just arrived.

Gaunter Hi guys, phew ... this is my third meeting today. I mean, this week is so stressful and it's not even the final week yet.

Iris Sorry to hear that, but think about it this way, the earlier we start working on it, the quicker we finish it. And this is just a presentation, which means we don't have to write an essay. That's a big plus, right?

Olgierd I agree. So, let's get started. The topic of our presentation, as we discussed last week, would be Vietnam's higher education system: an overview of public and private universities. But Iris just pointed out a brilliant idea. We should also include foreign universities like RMIT or BUV into our research.

Gaunter Hmm. Why? Don't you think adding more variables is going to make our report less focused? Are you worried that we won't have enough materials to cover a 10-minute presentation?

- Iris** No Gaunter. We just want to have more students to interview to increase the accuracy of the report since I'm afraid we don't have enough participants. And also three of my cousins are attending RMIT, the first foreign-owned college here, so it will be really easy to ask for their participation in our survey.
- Olgierd** Yeah, and speaking of survey. We haven't decided on what type of survey we will conduct yet. How about a face-to-face interview?
- Iris** Doesn't that mean we will have to meet hundreds of survey participants in person and ask the same questions over, again and again? I don't think we have enough time or energy to do that.
- Gaunter** Iris has a point. I thought about this too and at first I thought telephone interview might work. But it just sounds like telemarketing and most undergraduates hate telesales. What about an online questionnaire?
- Olgierd** Good idea. That way we can get access to more students without spending a lot of time and effort. People tend to be more friendly towards online surveys too. Finally, what type of questions will we include in our survey, guys? Remember, the point is to find out how and why high-school leavers choose their next destination for study.
- Iris** As long as it's not short answers. I hate those types of questions. They are two vague and ambiguous. "Why did you choose your school?" "Err... because my parents made me?"
- Gaunter** Yeah, I think we should come up with choices for them to choose from. People love being given a selection to choose from, since we love to have control. That's the psychology of choice. I just learnt it in my Psychology class.
- Olgierd** You're such a nerd, Gaunter. And we should make them rank their selection for more depth and accuracy?
- Gaunter** Nah. That would be too complicated. Students may just decide randomly.
- ...
- Iris** Alright so let's start noting down the reasons behind high school student's decisions for their next destination, shall we?
- Olgierd** The first reason I can think of is the popularity of the institution. I mean every student wants to attend a well-known school. That's why I chose this school. Getting accepted into a reputable college also gains students bragging rights with their peers.
- Iris** I think, although foreign higher education institutes are getting more and more recognition, public universities are still more popular and highly regarded among students, such as the Foreign Trade University.
- Gaunter** A popular school doesn't always equal quality, does it? If I were to choose, I would pick a school with the best professors.
- Olgierd** That's another important reason. My friends at Hong Bang, one of the biggest private universities in Vietnam, always talked about how knowledgeable their lecturers are.
- Iris** Right but I think this is one of the strengths of foreign-owned institutions. I mean most teachers must have formal qualifications from prestigious universities. And besides knowledge, professors at foreign colleges, who are native speakers, might also help students to improve their English skills as well.
- Olgierd** Excellent point as always, Iris. How about the tuition fee?

- Gaunter** Oh yeah, I almost forgot, the winner is undoubtedly private colleges. Thanks to the government's support, the average annual fee for an academic year at a private institute tends to be really budget-friendly no matter the students' financial situation. Meanwhile, RMIT undergrads often need to pay a lot of money to afford these high-quality services.
- Olgierd** Actually, I found out from my research that private universities offer many types of scholarships for low-income students or high school students with a high GPA, thus making them one of the best options for college applicants who are concerned about the tuition.
- Iris** I agree with Olgierd. And I think campus infrastructure should also be taken into consideration when thinking about where you will spend your next 4 years to study, right guys?
- Gaunter** Well, It's a matter of debate between foreign and private schools then. Public university facilities are just terrible. I mean look at our school's toilet...
- Olgierd** It's public, duh.
- Iris** The article I read stated that privately-owned universities are usually larger in size compared to their foreign-owned counterparts, yet, foreign universities are equipped with more modern buildings and equipment to meet a high standard, so they have a slight edge there.
- Olgierd** I just added one more factor: the learning environment for students, which type of school do you think offers a better environment for its students?
- Iris** Foreign institutions again for sure. They provide an English-speaking environment for students.
- Gaunter** True but I just came across an online article that said private schools rank first in terms of creating an engaging learning environment thanks to small class sizes and a large number of clubs and extracurricular activities.
- Iris** Interesting. Oh, I just realized career opportunities guys. Some students are really concerned about it.
- Olgierd** How did I miss that? Well, it has to be public universities. Since most recruiters still believe in reputation, fresh graduates from these schools are more welcomed than others, while a bachelor degree from a private university will probably get you a job from companies that invest in those schools.
- Iris** We have quite a few, huh. Let's include one more. Entry barrier. Which type of organization is most difficult to get an acceptance letter?
- Gaunter** Most public schools require applicants to pass a university entrance examination. For foreign schools you need to achieve a certain score in an English proficiency test, while students just need a high-school certificate to enrol in a public school.
- Iris** My cousins said even if you don't get the required English score, they will accept you anyway and just add some compulsory English courses. So I guess it is the easiest type of college to get into.
- Olgierd** Alright. Let's call it a day and start making the survey in our next meeting. Good work guys!

SECTION 4

Good morning, I am Dr Marvin Forest, and today I will be talking with you about immunotherapy, a treatment approach that harnesses the power of our own immune systems to fight against cancer.

Recently, there has been some excitement growing about new drugs that have the power to help unleash the immune system to destroy cancer cells. In fact, just this past year, the US Food and Drug Administration has approved new immunotherapies for the treatment of melanoma, lung cancer, bladder cancer, and kidney cancer. Now, although cancer immunotherapy has only recently attracted widespread attention, its origins go back more than a century. In the 1890s, William Coley, a surgeon from the New York Cancer Hospital discovered that cancer patients who suffered from infections after surgery sometimes saw their cancers regress. His findings led to the development of Coley's toxins, a cocktail of inactive bacteria injected into tumors that occasionally resulted in complete remission. But eventually the use of this treatment fell out of favor. In the 1960s and 1970s, researcher Lloyd Old, from the MSK cancer centre, discovered molecular markers (called antigens) on the surface of cancer cells, which enabled the development of the first cancer vaccines and led to the understanding of how certain white blood cells, also known as immune cells, can be trained to recognize cancer.

In recent years, a number of scientific breakthroughs have helped breathe life into the idea that a person's immune system is inherently capable of responding to cancer and can be summoned to effectively defend the body against it. In fact, clinical trials conducted at the MSK cancer centre and elsewhere have shown remarkable success for new cancer immunotherapies. One of the pivotal milestones in immunotherapy research was from the work of immunologist James Allison, who showed that a molecule called CTLA-4 – a protein receptor on the surface of T cells – acts as a brake on T cells, preventing them from carrying out immune attacks. He later developed an antibody that blocks CTLA-4 and showed that "releasing" that brake allows T cells to destroy cancer in mice.

Anti-CTLA-4 eventually became Ipilimumab, a drug approved in 2011 for the treatment of metastatic melanoma, the deadliest form of skin cancer. Dr. Allison, together with physician-scientist Jedd Wolchok, helped guide the development of the drug from the first laboratory studies through to the late-stage clinical trials that led to the drug's approval. Great promises are being shown by this method, which is now known as immune checkpoint blockade therapy. The MSK Cancer Centre has played a leading role in developing and testing these promising immunotherapies, which, in addition to Ipilimumab, include Nivolumab. The therapies have produced remarkable results, completely controlling cancer in many patients with highly advanced melanoma, as well as in patients with lung, kidney and bladder cancers.

One study, led by Dr. Wolchok in 2013, found that more than half of patients with advanced skin melanoma experienced tumor shrinkage of more than 80 percent when given the combination of these 2 drugs, suggesting that these immunotherapies may work better together than on their own. This combination of immune drugs was approved by the FDA in 2015 for use in patients with metastatic melanoma. This is the first-ever combination immunotherapy to receive approval by the US Food and Drug Administration.

But, unfortunately the approach does not work for everyone. Research is underway to help make immunotherapy more widely effective and it's yielding important insights about how immunotherapy drugs work and how they could be improved. For example, a number of new experimental researches are now looking more closely at the effectiveness of combining immunotherapy drugs in order to boost the number of responders. In addition, investigators are working to better understand how treatment responses relate to the underlying biology of a tumour. Eventually, the goal is to use characteristics of the tumour to choose the right therapy for the right patient.

As laboratory research and clinical trials continue at the MSK Cancer Centre and elsewhere, there will be new opportunities for patients to benefit from immunotherapy – a promising approach that is transforming the way we think about cancer care.

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18.	C	38.	A
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Giải thích đáp án

1. Abberline	"Sure. It's A-B-B-E-R-L-I-N-E ."
2. clockmaker	"Well, currently I'm working as a clockmaker in a factory" → Abberline đang là một thợ sửa đồng hồ ở một nhà máy.
3. Salisbury	"Sure. It's S-A-L-I-S-B-U-R-Y ."
4. 02 4835 0348	"It's 02 45... oh sorry, actually it's 02 4835 0348 ."
5. separate kitchen	"This one's got a big living room, and of course a separate kitchen ." → Căn hộ nằm trên đường Cleveland Street có 1 phòng khách lớn và 1 phòng bếp riêng .
6. air conditioner	"Is there an air conditioner in this apartment?" "I'm afraid not, unfortunately. This apartment is only equipped with ceiling fans in the living room." → Abberline thắc mắc về việc căn hộ có điều hoà hay không và nhân viên nói rằng căn hộ chỉ có quạt trần ở phòng khách.
7. 450	"The second one is situated in Gilbert Road. It's more expensive than the previous one, at 450 dollars per month." → Giá thuê căn hộ ở Gilbert Road là 450\$/tháng .
8. modern	"There are a lot of modern facilities close to this area, such as shopping malls and healthcare centers." → Có nhiều cơ sở vật chất hiện đại ở gần Gilbert Road. (Cụm <i>close to</i> trong đoạn ghi âm tương ứng với từ <i>nearby</i> trong câu hỏi)
9. large bathroom	"It has a living room, of course, with a kitchen and a dining room... Oh I forgot to mention, there's also a large bathroom in this apartment" → Căn hộ ở Fleet Street có 1 phòng khách, 1 nhà bếp, 1 phòng ăn và 1 phòng tắm lớn .

10. noisy	<p>"However, because this area is really close to main streets, so it's quite noisy, especially at night, not to mention a lot of karaoke clubs around."</p> <p>→ Fleet Street khá gần các tuyến đường chính và xung quanh có nhiều quán karaoke nên người sống ở căn hộ này sẽ phải chịu rất nhiều tiếng ồn.</p>
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SECTION 2

11. B	<p>"We now open from 8.30 a.m. to 9.00 p.m. every day of the week, except on Monday, when we close at 3.00 p.m."</p> <p>→ Giờ mở cửa của bảo tàng là từ 8 giờ 30 phút sáng đến 9 giờ tối các ngày trong tuần. Tuy nhiên vào thứ hai thì giờ đóng cửa sẽ là 3 giờ chiều. Thông tin này tương ứng đáp án B - 8.30 a.m. – 3.00 p.m.</p>
12. B	<p>"The museum was built over 50 years ago after the demolition of a warehouse, due to its owners going bankrupt."</p> <p>→ Bảo tàng được xây từ 50 năm trước để thế chỗ cho một nhà kho bị dỡ bỏ.</p>
13. C	<p>"In 1990, the managers of the museum had to make a difficult decision to shut down the museum's operation due to a very bad storm which caused serious damage to our facilities."</p> <p>→ Vào năm 1990, bảo tàng buộc phải đóng cửa vì một cơn bão lớn đã gây ra nhiều thiệt hại cho cơ sở vật chất của bảo tàng. Thông tin này tương ứng đáp án C - The weather conditions were too bad.</p>
14. A	<p>"In addition, we have recently opened a new restaurant inside the museum."</p> <p>→ Một nhà hàng mới được mở ở trong bảo tàng. Thông tin này tương ứng với đáp án B. a restaurant (Cụm <i>have recently opened</i> trong đoạn ghi âm tương ứng cụm <i>has most recently been established</i> trong câu hỏi)</p>
15. B	<p>"If you really want to learn more about art, every Saturday we organize a one-day class in the lecture hall to teach you how to create a painting using the same techniques as our ancestors from a few hundred years ago."</p>

	<p>➔ Vào mỗi thứ 7 trong tuần, bảo tàng có tổ chức một lớp học vẽ nơi khách tham quan được học cách vẽ một bức tranh bằng những kỹ thuật của tổ tiên. Thông tin này tương ứng đáp án B - attending a painting class.</p>
16. D	<p>"Behind this statue is the staircase leading to the first floor of the museum and to the right of it, you can find the lecture hall.."</p> <p>➔ Hội trường (the lecture hall) nằm ở phía sau bức tượng và bên phải của cầu thang dẫn lên tầng một.</p>
17. B	<p>"In front of this room, you'll find two other rooms next to each other. The one on your right is the gallery..."</p> <p>➔ Có hai phòng đối diện khu triển lãm (exhibition area). Phòng trưng bày (the gallery) là căn phòng bên phải.</p>
18. C	<p>"After that, if you want to have a fancy lunch or dinner at a place full of wonderful artworks, you can visit our restaurant. It is next to the exhibition room, on the left. You can also enter the restaurant by using a separate entrance."</p> <p>➔ Nhà hàng (the restaurant) nằm ở bên trái phòng triển lãm và khách tham quan có thể đến đây qua một lối vào riêng.</p>
19. F	<p>"In this case, you can contact our manager in his office. You can easily find it on your right hand-side, right after you cross the entrance."</p> <p>➔ Phòng quản lý (The manager's office) nằm ở bên phải cửa ra vào.</p>
20. A	<p>"In order to get to the photography room, when you leave the exhibition, go to the opposite room on the left, near the toilet in the corner of the floor."</p> <p>➔ Phòng chụp ảnh (the photography room) là phòng đối diện bên tay trái của phòng trưng bày (the exhibition room) và ở gần nhà vệ sinh.</p>

SECTION 3

21. C	<p>"We just want to have more students to interview to increase the accuracy of the report since I'm afraid we don't have enough participants."</p> <p>→ Lý do Iris muốn phỏng vấn nhiều học sinh là để tăng độ chính xác của báo cáo qua việc tăng số lượng người tham gia. Thông tin này tương ứng đáp án C - To increase the sample size for their survey. (Cụm <i>have more students</i> trong đoạn ghi âm tương ứng cụm <i>increase the sample size</i> ở trong đáp án)</p>
22. C	<p>"What about an online questionnaire?"</p> <p>"Good idea. That way we can get access to more students without spending a lot of time and effort. People tend to be more friendly towards online surveys too."</p> <p>→ Olgierd đồng ý với đề xuất của Gaunter về cách dùng bảng câu hỏi online để tiết kiệm thời gian và công sức cũng như tạo sự thoải mái cho những người được phỏng vấn. Thông tin này tương ứng đáp án C - An online survey.</p>
23. A	<p>"Yeah, I think we should come up with choices for them to choose from. People love being given a selection to choose from, since we love to have control."</p> <p>→ Gaunter đề xuất việc đưa cho người được phỏng vấn các lựa chọn để họ đưa ra câu trả lời phù hợp nhất. Thông tin này tương ứng đáp án A - Participants will pick from a given set of multiple reasons. (cụm <i>a given set of multiple reasons</i> trong đáp án được diễn đạt lại bằng cụm <i>choices for them to choose from</i> trong đoạn ghi âm)</p>
24. B	<p>"I think, although foreign higher education institutes are getting more and more recognition, public universities are still more popular and highly regarded among students.."</p> <p>→ Iris cho rằng mặc dù các trường nước ngoài đang ngày càng được nhiều người biết đến nhưng các trường công thì phổ biến hơn và được mọi người đánh giá cao hơn.</p>

25. A	<p>“My friends at Hong Bang, one of the biggest private universities in Vietnam, always talked about how knowledgeable their lecturers are.” “Right, but I think this is one of the strengths of foreign-owned institutions. I mean most teachers must have formal qualifications from prestigious universities. And besides knowledge, professors at foreign colleges, who are native speakers, might also help students to improve their English skills as well.”</p> <p>➔ Iris không đồng tình với quan điểm của Olgierd về việc giáo viên ở các trường tư tốt hơn vì cô nghĩ rằng giáo viên ở các trường nước ngoài vừa có kiến thức, vừa có thể giúp học sinh cải thiện tiếng Anh.</p>
26. C	<p>“Actually, I found out from my research that private universities offer many types of scholarships for low-income students or high school students with a high GPA, thus making them one of the best options for college applicants who are concerned about the tuition.”</p> <p>➔ Theo nghiên cứu của Olgierd, các trường tư là một trong những sự lựa chọn tốt nhất đối với những ai quan tâm đến vấn đề học phí vì trường có nhiều học bổng cho các sinh viên có thu nhập thấp hoặc học sinh tốt nghiệp phổ thông với điểm trung bình cao.</p>
27. A	<p>“The article I read stated that privately-owned universities are usually larger in size compared to their foreign-owned counterparts, yet, foreign universities are equipped with more modern buildings and equipment to meet a high standard, so they have a slight edge there.”</p> <p>➔ Theo Iris, mặc dù các trường tư có diện tích lớn hơn nhưng các trường nước ngoài lại có nhiều toà nhà hiện đại và các thiết bị đạt tiêu chuẩn cao.</p>
28. C	<p>“Foreign institutions again for sure. They provide an English-speaking environment for students.”</p> <p>“True but I just came across an online article that said private schools rank first in terms of creating an engaging learning environment thanks to small class sizes and a large number of clubs and extracurricular activities.”</p>

	<p>→ Iris đề xuất rằng môi trường nói và giao tiếp bằng tiếng Anh của các trường nước ngoài là tốt nhất nhưng Gaunter đưa ra dẫn chứng rằng môi trường học tập của các trường tư nhân là tốt nhất với các lớp có quy mô nhỏ, nhiều câu lạc bộ cũng như hoạt động ngoại khoá.</p>
29. B	<p>"How did I miss that? Well, it has to be public universities. Since most recruiters still believe in reputation, fresh graduates from these schools are more welcomed than others, while a bachelor degree from a private university will probably get you a job from companies that invest in those schools."</p> <p>→ Iris nói rằng học sinh học trường công thì sẽ được chào đón nhiều hơn khi tìm việc vì các nhà tuyển dụng vẫn tin vào danh tiếng của các trường này trong khi học sinh tốt nghiệp các trường tư thường sẽ tìm được việc ở những công ty đầu tư vào trường.</p>
30. C	<p>"Most public schools require applicants to pass a university entrance examination. For foreign schools you need to achieve a certain score in an English proficiency test, while students just need a high-school certificate to enrol in a private school."</p> <p>"My cousins said even if you don't get the required English score, they will accept you anyway and just add some compulsory English courses. So I guess it is the easiest type of college to get into."</p> <p>→ Gaunter nói rằng các trường công yêu cầu học sinh phải vượt qua bài thi đầu vào và để vào được các trường nước ngoài thì học sinh cần đạt được một mức điểm nhất định trong bài kiểm tra trình độ tiếng Anh. Trong khi đó thì yêu cầu đầu vào duy nhất của trường tư chỉ là bằng tốt nghiệp phổ thông và Iris còn đề xuất thêm rằng nếu học sinh không đạt điểm tiếng anh theo yêu cầu, học sinh vẫn được nhận và trường sẽ mở thêm các lớp tiếng Anh cho họ.</p>

SECTION 4

31. infections	<p>"In the 1890s, William Coley, a surgeon from the New York Cancer Hospital discovered <i>that cancer patients who suffered from infections after surgery sometimes saw their cancers regress.</i>"</p> <p>➔ William Coley phát hiện ra sự thuyên giảm của bệnh ung thư ở các bệnh nhân bị nhiễm trùng sau khi trải qua phẫu thuật.</p>
32. vaccines	<p>"In the 1960s and 1970s, researcher Lloyd Old, from the MSK cancer centre, discovered molecular markers (called antigens) on the surface of cancer cells, which enabled the development of the first cancer vaccines..."</p> <p>➔ Vào những thập niên 60 và 70, phát hiện của Lloyd Old về sự xuất hiện của kháng nguyên ở bề mặt các tế bào ung thư đã tạo điều kiện cho sự phát triển của loại vắc-xin đầu tiên. (Cụm <i>a foundation for developing initial</i> trong câu hỏi được diễn đạt lại bằng cụm <i>enabled the development of the first</i> trong đoạn ghi âm)</p>
33. trials	<p>"In fact, clinical trials conducted at the MSK cancer centre and elsewhere have shown remarkable success for new cancer immunotherapies."</p> <p>➔ Các thử nghiệm lâm sàng (clinical trials) được thực hiện ở MSK cancer centre và một số nơi khác đã cho thấy những thành công đáng kể đối với các liệu pháp chữa trị ung thư mới. (Cụm <i>carried out</i> trong câu hỏi đồng nghĩa với từ <i>conducted</i> trong đoạn ghi âm)</p>
34. brake	<p>"One of the pivotal milestones in immunotherapy research was from the work of immunologist James Allison, <i>who showed that a molecule called CTLA-4 – a protein receptor on the surface of T cells – acts as a brake on T cells, preventing them from carrying out immune attacks.</i>"</p> <p>➔ Công trình nghiên cứu của James Allison chỉ ra rằng CTLA-4 hoạt động như một cái phanh trên T-cells và ngăn các cuộc tấn công miễn dịch. (Cụm <i>acts as a</i> trong đoạn ghi âm tương ứng với cụm <i>perform the function of a</i> trong câu hỏi)</p>

35. approval	<p>"Dr. Allison, together with physician-scientist Jedd Wolchok, helped guide the development of the drug from the first laboratory studies through to the late-stage clinical trials that led to the drug's approval."</p> <p>→ James Allison và Jedd Wolchok đã giúp hướng dẫn phát triển Ipilimumab từ khi còn ở trong phòng thí nghiệm đến những cuộc thử nghiệm lâm sàng để giúp loại thuốc này được chính thức công nhận.</p>
36. kidney	<p>"The therapies have produced remarkable results, completely controlling cancer in many patients with highly advanced melanoma, as well as in patients with lung, kidney and bladder cancers."</p> <p>→ Các liệu pháp trị liệu sử dụng Ipilimumab và Nivolumab đã cho ra những kết quả đáng kể trong việc kiểm soát hoàn toàn bệnh ung thư ở nhiều bệnh nhân bị ung thư phổi, thận và bàng quang.</p>
37. skin	<p>"One study, led by Dr. Wolchok in 2013, found that more than half of patients with advanced skin melanoma experienced tumor shrinkage of more than 80 percent when given the combination of these 2 drugs..."</p> <p>→ Nghiên cứu của Dr. Wolchok vào năm 2013 chỉ ra rằng kích thước các khối u ở hơn nửa bệnh nhân bị u hắc tố da giai đoạn cuối đã co lại đến 80% sau khi được chữa trị bằng Ipilimumab và Nivolumab.</p>
38. A	<p>"But, unfortunately the approach does not work for everyone. Research is underway to help make immunotherapy more widely effective"</p> <p>→ Liệu pháp miễn dịch không phải lúc nào cũng phát huy hiệu quả. Thông tin này tương ứng đáp án A - can only be seen on some patients. (Cụm <i>does not work for everyone</i> trong đoạn ghi âm tương ứng cụm <i>can only be seen on some patients</i> trong đáp án)</p>
39. B	<p>"Eventually, the goal is to use characteristics of the tumour to choose the right therapy for the right patient."</p>

	<p>➔ Mục đích của việc tận dụng các đặc tính của khối u là để tìm ra đúng liệu pháp cho từng bệnh nhân. Thông tin này tương ứng đáp án B - use the appropriate therapy for the patients of cancer.</p>
40. B	<p>"As laboratory research and clinical trials continue at the MSK Cancer Centre and elsewhere..."</p> <p>➔ Các nghiên cứu trong phòng thí nghiệm và thử nghiệm lâm sàng về liệu pháp miễn dịch vẫn được tiếp tục ở MSK Cancer Centre và ở một số nơi khác. Thông tin này tương ứng đáp án B - are being conducted in laboratories and clinics at several places.</p>

Reading

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		27. two years

Giải thích đáp án

READING PASSAGE 1

Đáp án	Vùng thông tin	Giải thích
1. Mercury	Đoạn 1	<p>Từ khoá trong câu hỏi là <i>in 1983 and three years later</i> (vào năm 1983 và 3 năm sau đó) tức là năm 1986.</p> <p>Dòng thứ 7 trong đoạn 1 đã chỉ ra công ty Mercury đã kí kết với nhóm nhạc, sau đó album đầu tiên được phát hành.</p>
2. Simultaneously	Đoạn 2	<p>Câu hỏi này vừa có tên riêng <i>the Long Cold Winter</i> và số năm <i>in 1988</i>, vì vậy ta dễ dàng xác định được ngay thông tin câu trả lời. Trong câu hỏi nhắc đến <i>two certifications</i> (hai giấy chứng nhận) đồng nghĩa với <i>gold and platinum</i> (vàng và bạch kim).</p> <p>Thêm nữa, câu hỏi đang thiếu thành phần trạng từ, và trong bài đọc có chữ <i>spontaneously</i> (liên tiếp)</p>
3. Kevin Conway	Đoạn 3	<p>Từ khoá trong câu hỏi bao gồm <i>the third album</i> (album thứ ba) giúp ta xác định thông tin của câu trả lời nằm ở đoạn thứ 3.</p> <p>Từ khoá thứ hai của câu hỏi là <i>last official member</i> (thành viên chính thức cuối cùng) được diễn đạt trong dòng thứ 6, sau khi Coury rời nhóm, Cinderella đã thuê 2 thành viên khác trước khi tuyển Kevin Conway.</p>

4. Key Club	Đoạn 5	<p>Ta dựa vào số năm 1998 để dàng tìm được thông tin câu trả lời sẽ nằm trong đoạn 5.</p> <p>Câu hỏi đang thiếu một danh từ chỉ nơi chốn cho chuyến tour diễn tái xuất của nhóm nhạc, với giới từ <i>at</i> được cho sẵn thì câu trả lời sẽ là <i>Key Club</i></p>
5. True	Đoạn 1	<p>Dựa vào tên riêng Tony Destra, ta dễ dàng tìm được thông tin nằm ở đoạn 1. Tony Destra là <i>early member</i> (thành viên sớm) đồng nghĩa với <i>first member</i> (thành viên đầu tiên), do đó câu này đúng với bài đọc</p>
6. Not given	Đoạn 1	<p>Tên riêng Cortez cho ta xác định thông tin nằm ở đoạn 1.</p> <p>Tuy nhiên, trong bài không nói tới thời gian Cortez chơi ở nhóm nhạc mà thay vào đó là Cortez đã chơi cùng bốn thành viên khác (<i>as a four-piece</i>)</p>
7. False	Đoạn 2	<p>Theo thứ tự câu hỏi, nhóm nhạc thành công với các bài hát lần lượt là Coming Home, Gypsy Road và tới Last Mile.</p> <p>Nhưng trong bài đọc, Last Mile là bài hát thành công đầu tiên, sau đó tới Coming Home và Gypsy Road. Vì vậy, câu này sai.</p>
8. True	Đoạn 3	<p>Danh từ riêng Heartbreak Station Tour nằm ở đoạn thứ 3, dòng 8. Sau khi tour kết thúc, Keifer trong câu hỏi phải trải có cuộc điều trị (<i>have a medical treatment</i>) đồng nghĩa với cụm từ <i>undergo operations</i>.</p>

9. False	Đoạn 5	<p>Câu hỏi đưa ra thông tin về chuyến lưu diễn The Rock Never Stops được tài trợ bởi VH1, và kết hợp với nhiều nhóm nhạc khác, hoàn toàn giống với trong bài.</p> <p>Chi tiết dẫn đến câu này sai là thời gian diễn ra tour trong câu hỏi là những tháng cuối năm 2005 (<i>the last months of the year 2005</i>) còn trong bài đọc là vào mùa hè (<i>through the summer</i>)</p>
10. E	Đoạn 1	... the band toured extensively as an opening act to promote it (nhóm nhạc đã đi lưu diễn rất nhiều như là 1 bước đầu quảng cáo cho nó.)
11. B	Đoạn 2	<p>It ở đây chính là album Night Songs. Động từ <i>advertise</i> (quảng cáo) trong câu hỏi đồng nghĩa với từ <i>promote</i> trong bài đọc.</p> <p>Ở cuối đoạn hai nhắc đến 3 bài hát trong album Long Cold Winter, và các thứ hạng của chúng. Dễ dàng thấy được, tất cả các bài hát này đều nằm trong top 50 của bảng xếp hạng Billboard.</p>
12. F	Đoạn 3,	<p><i>More disturbing ... were problems within the band</i> (tồi tệ hơn là những vấn đề trong nhóm nhạc).</p> <p>Ta sẽ bị nhầm lẫn với câu trả lời C: <i>no platinum certifications at all</i> (không có giải bạch kim nào) ở dòng số 4 cùng đoạn có nói là <i>no multi-platinum certifications</i> (không có các giải bạch kim liên tiếp)</p>

13. D	Đoạn 4	... it could only manage to spend one week ... before disappearing. (nó chỉ có thể trụ vững trong vòng 1 tuần trước khi biến mất)
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READING PASSAGE 2

Đáp án	Vùng thông tin	Giải thích
14. D	Đoạn D	Thông tin cần tìm là Background information (thông tin về lai lịch, bối cảnh) của các đối tượng tham gia cuộc thí nghiệm. Ở đoạn D, hai đối tượng tham gia là Engineering students có lai lịch là đã học về mechanical engineering và physics và novices thì chưa học bất cứ gì về engineering hay physics.
15. H	Đoạn H	Thông tin cần tìm là sự khác biệt giữa một engineer và novice khi nhìn vào hình ảnh của các cấu trúc: Ở đoạn H, đối với kỹ sư (engineers và paraphrase là students) khi nhìn hình, họ có thể tự động áp dụng các kiến thức về engineering của họ và nhìn thấy sự khác biệt của các kiến trúc, nhờ vậy biết được các cấu trúc này khác nhau như thế nào
16. J	Đoạn J	Thông tin cần tìm là việc Informational network analysis ứng dụng trong kiểm tra tính hiệu quả của các phương pháp giảng dạy. Trong đoạn J có đề cập thông tin này. Paraphrase: be used to evaluate = be used in the evaluation of.

17. I	Đoạn I	<p>Thông tin cần tìm là sự khác biệt trong cách sử dụng não bộ giữa các học sinh khi quan sát các hình ảnh.</p> <p>Trong đoạn I, engineering students và novices sử dụng các phần còn lại (ngoại trừ visual cortex) não bộ khác nhau khi nhìn vào các hình ảnh (they use the rest of the brain very differently)</p>
18. F	Đoạn F	<p>Thông tin cần tìm là bài kiểm tra trước khi đến phiên của fMRI.</p> <p>Trong đoạn F đề cập Multiple choice test được dùng trước khi đến fMRI (prior to = before)</p>
19. A	Đoạn A	<p>Thông tin cần tìm là cách truyền thống để kiểm tra học sinh khi học khái niệm mới.</p> <p>Trong đoạn A đề cập đến cách kiểm tra bằng giấy và viết truyền thống (traditional paper and pencil tests)</p>
20. A	Đoạn G	<p>Câu 20 và 21, thông tin cần tìm là những đặc điểm của “neural score”</p> <p>Đáp án A: “Neural score” là 1 dấu hiệu chỉ ra (an indicator of = predict) học sinh (students = individuals) có làm tốt (how well = differences in performance) các bài kiểm tra kiến thức</p> <p>Đáp án B: trong bài có nhắc đến three tests nhưng không nói dùng để tạo ra “neural score”</p>

		<p>Đáp án C: thông tin không được đề cập</p> <p>Đáp án D: “Neural score” có thể được tạo ra (create = generate) chỉ (only = alone) bằng cách dùng hoạt động não</p> <p>Đáp án E: “Neural score” được tạo ra bằng hoạt động của não nhưng không có thông tin nó thể hiện cái phần khác nhau của não hoạt động ra sao.</p>
21. D	Đoạn G	
22. Two	Đoạn D	<p>Câu hỏi đề cập đến số lượng nhóm học sinh trong cuộc thí nghiệm.</p> <p>Câu đầu đoạn D có đề cập 28 học sinh được chia ra (broken into = divided) thành 2 nhóm bằng nhau (equal = same number of members)</p>
23. College	Đoạn D	<p>Câu hỏi đề cập đến nơi chốn mà các novices chưa từng học bất cứ lớp học nào ở đó.</p> <p>Câu thứ 2 của đoạn D có đề cập các novices chưa từng học bất cứ khóa học nào ở trình độ cao đẳng (college-level)</p>
24. Structures	Đoạn E	<p>Câu hỏi đề cập đến nội dung các bức hình mà học sinh tham gia cuộc thí nghiệm được cho xem.</p> <p>Câu 2 đoạn E có đề cập những người tham gia (participants = students) được cho xem hình ảnh (images = photographs) của những structures (như là những cây cầu, tòa nhà, ...)</p>

25. Newtonian	Đoạn E	<p>Câu hỏi đề cập đến tên của loại lực được thể hiện bằng các mũi tên trong những hình ảnh dùng trong cuộc thí nghiệm.</p> <p>Câu 3 đoạn E có đề cập trên hình có các mũi tên thể hiện (represent = show) những lực tác động, và ở câu 4 nói rằng những người tham gia phải xác định những lực này (Newtonian forces) đã được đánh dấu đúng hay chưa.</p>
26. outperformed	Đoạn E	<p>Câu hỏi đề cập đến kết quả của cuộc thí nghiệm, so sánh giữa các intermediate students và novices</p> <p>Câu cuối đoạn E có đề cập rằng các engineering students (là intermediate students) trả lời được 75%, làm tốt hơn (outperformed) các novices mà chỉ trả lời được 53.6%</p>

READING PASSAGE 3

Đáp án	Vùng thông tin	Giải thích
27. vì	<p>Đoạn A:</p> <p>“discovery of penicillin”</p> <p>“work on wound infection and lysozyme”</p> <p>“guaranteed him a place in the history of bacteriology”</p> <p>“sealed his lasting reputaion”</p>	<p>Dịch heading: Một loạt các thành tựu (cái mà) mang lại danh tiếng cho một người.</p> <p>Đoạn này chúng ta thấy được một loạt các thành tựu được nhắc đến như việc khám phá ra penicillin, công trình về nhiễm trùng vết thương và lysozyme và giải Nobel về triết lý của y học và những thành tựu này đều mang lại danh tiếng cho Sir Alex Fleming (đảm</p>

	"the Nobel Prize for Phyllosophy of Medicine"	bảo cho ông ấy một vị trí trong lịch sử ngành vi khuẩn học, niềm phong danh tiếng lâu dài của ông ấy)
28. vii	Đoạn B: "At first, he planned to become a surgeon, but a temporary position in the laboratories of the Inoculation Department at St. Mary's Hospital convinced him that his future lay in the new field of bacteriology"	Dịch heading: Những sự thay đổi và thành công trên con đường sự nghiệp Trong đoạn B chúng ta thấy nhắc đến rất nhiều sự thay đổi trong suốt cuộc đời của Fleming (học tiểu học ở Loudoun Moor rồi chuyển sang Darvel và tiếp theo là Học viện Kilmarnock, v..v). Nổi bật nhất là sự thay đổi xuất hiện ở dòng 10 khi ông quyết định chuyển từ bác sĩ phẫu thuật (surgeon) sang làm ở ngành vi khuẩn học (bacteriology), nơi ông dành được rất nhiều thành công trong sự nghiệp
29. ii	Đoạn C: "That was the first of his major discoveries" "It came about when he had a cold and a drop of his nasal mucus fell onto a <u>culture</u> plate of <u>bacteria</u> "	Dịch heading: Phát hiện khoa học một cách tình cờ đầu tiên Trong đoạn này chúng ta thấy giới thiệu về phát hiện khoa học của lysozyme và đây là phát hiện chính đầu tiên của Fleming. Phát hiện này tình cờ (accidental) vì Fleming phát hiện được khi ông bị cảm lạnh và tình cờ chất nhầy mũi của ông ấy rơi xuống một đĩa nuôi cấy vi khuẩn.
30. viii	Đoạn D: "He at first called the substance "mould juice" and then	Dịch heading: Sự thất bại của một người trong việc phát triển phát hiện của chính mình

	<p>“penicillin,” after the mold that produced it”</p> <p>“Fleming, working with two young researchers, failed to stabilize and purify penicillin”</p>	<p>Trong đoạn này Fleming đã phát hiện ra “penicillin” ở dòng thứ 4 rồi sau đó ông ấy quyết định nghiên cứu sâu hơn về nó (investigate further). Cuối cùng kết quả (thất bại) của việc nghiên cứu xuất hiện ở dòng 12</p>
31. iii	<p>Đoạn E</p> <p>“Though Florey, his coworker Ernst Chain, and Fleming shared the 1945 Nobel Prize, their relationship was clouded owing to the issue of who should gain the most credit for penicillin”</p>	<p>Dịch heading: Sự tranh cãi về công trạng</p> <p>Trong đoạn này chúng ta thấy được thành công của penicillin trong chiến tranh. Và ngay sau đó là sự tranh cãi về việc giữa Fleming và Ernst Chain thì ai là người xứng đáng được nhận nhiều công trạng hơn.</p>
32. i	<p>Đoạn F</p> <p>“For the last decade of his life, Fleming was feted universally for his discovery of penicillin and acted as a world ambassador for medicine and <u>science</u>”</p>	<p>Dịch heading: Các nỗ lực cuối cùng cũng được đền đáp trên toàn thế giới</p> <p>Mãi đến 10 năm cuối cùng của cuộc đời thì thành tựu của ông về penicillin mới được công nhận rộng rãi và ông được xem như là đại sứ thế giới về khoa học và y học”</p>
33. F	<p>Đoạn F</p> <p>“Initially a shy uncommunicative</p>	<p>Dịch câu hỏi: Mô tả ngắn gọn về tính cách của Fleming</p> <p>Thông tin về tính cách của Fleming xuất hiện ở đoạn F: một giảng viên</p>

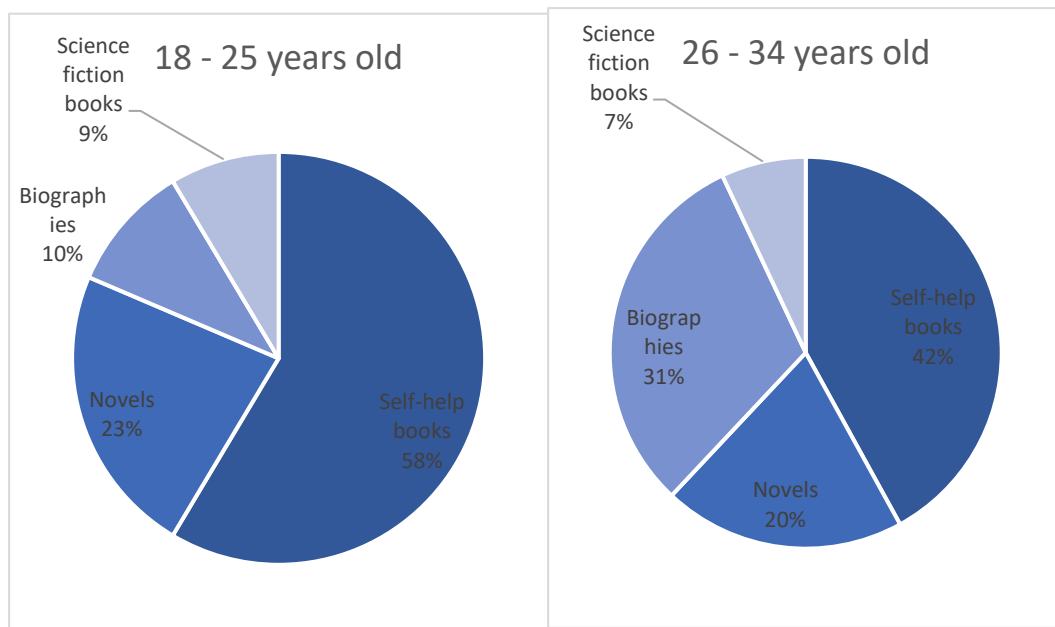
	man and a poor lecturer”	nghèo và là một người đàn ông nhút nhát
34. C	Đoạn C “Unfortunately, lysozyme had no effect on the most-pathogenic bacteria”	Dịch câu hỏi: Một loại enzyme chống vi khuẩn không có tác dụng trong việc loại bỏ một loại vi khuẩn nhất định Thông tin xuất hiện ở đoạn C: Thật không may, lysozyme không có tác dụng đối với vi khuẩn gây bệnh nhất
35. B	Đoạn B “ <u>Sir Almroth Edward Wright</u> , whose ideas of <u>vaccine</u> therapy seemed to offer a revolutionary direction in medical treatment”	Dịch câu hỏi: Nhắc đến một tiền bối trong một lĩnh vực khoa học, (người mà) có những ý tưởng hứa hẹn cho một cuộc cách mạng y học Thông tin xuất hiện ở đoạn B: Ngài Almroth Edward Wright, người có ý tưởng về liệu pháp vắc-xin (cái mà) dường như đưa ra một hướng đi mang tính cách mạng trong điều trị y tế
36. D	Đoạn D “Fleming, working with two young researchers, failed to stabilize and purify penicillin”	Dịch câu hỏi: Một kết quả không thành công mặc dù có sự giúp đỡ từ người khác Thông tin xuất hiện ở đoạn D: Fleming, làm việc với hai nhà nghiên cứu trẻ, đã thất bại trong việc ổn định và tinh chế penicillin
37. (his) uncle	Đoạn B “Fleming began his medical studies at <u>St. Mary's</u> Hospital Medical School in 1901, funded by a scholarship and	Dịch câu hỏi: Người thân nào đã hỗ trợ về mặt tài chính cho việc học của Fleming tại trường y? Thông tin xuất hiện ở đoạn B: Fleming bắt đầu nghiên cứu y khoa tại Trường Y khoa Bệnh viện St. Mary, năm 1901, được tài trợ bởi một học bổng và di sản từ người chú của mình.

	a <u>legacy</u> from his uncle”	
38. (a) surgeon	Đoạn B “At first, he planned to become a surgeon”	Dịch câu hỏi: Công việc ban đầu mà Fleming dự định làm là gì sau khi thành công ở trường đại học Thông tin xuất hiện ở đoạn B: Ban đầu, ông ấy có kế hoạch ở thành bác sỹ phẫu thuật .
39. multidisciplinary teamwork	Đoạn D “the therapeutic development of penicillin required multidisciplinary teamwork”	Dịch câu hỏi: Kỹ năng nào cần thiết để phát triển đặc tính chữa bệnh của penicillin Thông tin xuất hiện ở đoạn D: sự phát triển trị liệu của penicillin yêu cầu sự làm việc nhóm đa ngành .
40. two years	Đoạn F “In 1953, two years prior to his death, Fleming married Greek microbiologist Amalia Coutsouris-Vourekas”	Dịch câu hỏi: Fleming đã tận hưởng cuộc hôn nhân của mình bao lâu trước khi qua đời Thông tin xuất hiện ở đoạn F: Năm 1953, hai năm trước khi qua đời, Fleming kết hôn với nhà vi trùng học người Hy Lạp Amalia Coutsouris-Vourekas

Writing

TASK 1

The charts below show the percentages of readers who preferred to read certain types of book at A&Z library in 2009.



Phân tích đề bài:

- *Dạng bài: Pie charts*
- *Thì sử dụng: Quá khứ đơn (do đề cho năm 2009)*
- *Nội dung: phần trăm người ở 2 nhóm tuổi thích đọc sách ở các thể loại khác nhau*

Overview:

Người viết cần chỉ rõ ra rằng self-help là thể loại được ưa thích nhất ở cả 2 nhóm tuổi. Ngoài ra số người thích đọc biographies ở độ tuổi 26-34 cũng lớn hơn nhiều so với độ tuổi còn lại.

Cách chia đoạn thân bài:

Như đã nêu trong overview, các đoạn body trong bài này có thể chia theo hướng như sau:

- Đoạn 1: *self-help* và *biographies*
- Đoạn 2: *novels* và *science fiction*

Với cách viết này, các đoạn văn sẽ khá đồng đều về độ dài. Ngoài ra việc so sánh cũng sẽ dễ dàng hơn do số liệu của *novels* và *science fiction* khá đồng đều.

Bài tham khảo

The pie charts give information about the preferences of readers in two age groups for four different types of book at A&Z library in 2009.

In general, it can be seen that self-help books were the most popular choice of people in both age groups. In addition, there was a higher percentage of readers aged 26-34 who preferred reading biographies the most compared to the younger group.

In 2009, 58% of 18-to 25-year-old readers preferred to read self-help books, which was 16% higher than the percentage of readers from the older group who preferred the same genre. In contrast, biographies were the favourite book genre of 31% of readers aged from 26 to 34, compared to only 10% of people in the other age group.

Regarding novels, the percentages of readers aged 18 to 25 and 26 to 34 who preferred this genre were 23% and 20%, respectively. On the other hand, science fiction books were the preference of only less than 10% of readers in both age groups.

169 từ

TASK 2

Remote working has become more and more common in many countries.

What are the advantages and disadvantages of remote working?

Phân tích đề bài

Đây là một chủ đề về làm việc từ xa với câu hỏi về mặt lợi và mặt hại. Một số chủ đề tương tự:

- *Technology now enables people to work outside of their workplace. Do the advantages outweigh the disadvantages?*
- *The way people work is being changed due to the development of technology. What changes are occurring? Is this a positive or negative development?*

Đối với đề thứ nhất, công nghệ đang cho phép người dân làm việc ở ngoài chỗ làm. Người viết cần trả lời liệu xu hướng này mang lại nhiều lợi ích hay hạn chế.

Đối với đề thứ hai, cách con người làm việc đang bị thay đổi vì phát triển công nghệ. Người viết phải nêu ra các thay đổi này và đánh giá nó là sự phát triển tốt hay xấu.

Dàn bài

Mở bài: giới thiệu nội dung bài viết và nêu ra rằng bài văn sẽ nói về mặt lợi và hại của xu hướng làm việc từ xa.

Đoạn thân bài thứ nhất: tập trung phân tích các mặt lợi.

Đoạn thân bài thứ hai: tập trung phân tích các nhược điểm của làm việc từ xa.

Kết bài: tổng kết lại nội dung

Bài tham khảo

Remote working is gaining more popularity in many parts of the world. This essay will outline the benefits and drawbacks arising with this trend.

On the one hand, remote working can be beneficial for both employees and companies. On an individual level, working from home means that people will no longer have to spend

hours per day commuting from home to work and back, which means they will have more time to spend with their family and still be able to fulfill their duties at work. On a business level, allowing staff members to work remotely can help companies cut down on the expense on office rental as there is no need to rent a big office for employees to work together. This money, therefore, can be better spent on other useful purposes such as developing new products.

On the other hand, remote working also has a number of drawbacks. First, remote workers may find it hard to communicate effectively as they cannot engage in direct conversations with each other and are restricted to written forms of communication such as emails. Such limitations in communication can reduce working efficiency as some ideas, like the design of a new product, can hardly be delivered just through emails or online chatting. Second, employees working from home can also be distracted by external factors, such as their children's requests and messages from friends. As a result, workers may not be able to fully concentrate on their job and therefore cannot deliver their best performance.

In conclusion, remote working can have both advantages and disadvantages for employees and the company they work for.

269 từ

Từ vựng:

1. **commuting from home to work and back:** đi từ nhà đến chỗ làm và quay lại
2. **fulfill their duties:** hoàn thành trọng trách/ nhiệm vụ
3. **cut down on the expense on office rental:** cắt giảm chi phí thuê văn phòng
4. **engage in direct conversations:** tham gia vào việc nói chuyện trực tiếp
5. **written forms of communication:** việc giao tiếp qua hình thức viết
6. **external factors:** các yếu tố bên ngoài

Các cấu trúc câu cần lưu ý:

Working from home means that people will no longer have to spend hours per day commuting from home to work and back, which means they will have more time to spend with their family and still be able to fulfill their duties at work.

➔ Ý nghĩa:

Câu trên là một câu phức với mệnh đề chính và một mệnh đề quan hệ. Mệnh đề chính có ý nghĩa rằng làm việc tại nhà cho phép người dân không phải dành nhiều giờ di chuyển từ nhà đến chỗ làm mỗi ngày. Để tạo ra mối liên hệ giữa mệnh đề chính và nội dung chính của đoạn văn (advantages), người viết đã sử dụng một mệnh đề quan hệ có ý nghĩa rằng người dân sẽ có nhiều thời gian hơn cho gia đình nhưng vẫn có thể hoàn thành các công việc ở cơ quan.

➔ **Cấu trúc cần lưu ý:**

- Mệnh đề quan hệ “which means they will have more time to spend with their family and still be able to fulfill their duties at work” bổ nghĩa cho cả mệnh đề chính.

Speaking

Part 1

Do you prefer to go to bed late, or early?

➔ Well I really like to get up early in the morning, and to do that I think it is necessary to go to bed early. But these days I'm quite busy so I don't always get to go to bed as early as I would like to.

Have you ever stayed up all night? Why?

➔ Yes, I have stayed up all night on a few different occasions. A couple of times I stayed up all night to cram for some exams back in university. And probably a few times I have stayed up all night when hanging out with my friends. But the next day I usually feel super tired and usually crash out early the next afternoon.

Do you think children should be allowed to stay up late?

➔ Not really. I think children should go to bed before 9pm. I think it's quite unhealthy for people to stay up late, especially children. And it's good for them to develop a good habit of going to bed early when they are young.

When you were a child, did your parents ever let you stay up late?

➔ Sometimes my parents would let me and my brothers stay up late, but only on some special occasions, like Christmas eve or New Year's Eve and times like that. But generally, my parents made us go to bed before 9pm.

Từ vựng cần lưu ý:

- ***to cram for an exam:*** nhồi nhét kiến thức cho bài kiểm tra.
- ***crash out (idiom):*** ngủ ngục.
- ***to develop a good habit:*** phát triển thói quen tốt.

Part 2

DESCRIBE AN INDOOR GAME THAT YOU PLAYED WHEN YOU WERE A CHILD

You should say:

- what the game was
- who you played it with
- how you played it

And explain why you played that game.

Bài tham khảo

So when I was young my family used to love playing board games and we used to play them quite often, maybe every weekend, or even more often during the school holidays, or when the weather outside was too cold or rainy. But the game that my brothers and I used to play the most was a really well-known board game called 'Monopoly'. So the rules to this game are pretty simple, every player has a small character or piece that they use to move around the board when they roll the dice and all players start with an equal amount of money, which is handed out by the banker, who is usually one of the players. So, the idea is for each player to roll the dice and move their piece around the board landing on different squares, which are real estate, which can be bought or sold. If you land on someone else's square or real estate, then you will have to pay them 'rent' for staying there. There are also others squares on the board, like the 'go to jail' square, or the 'collect \$200' square, plus many others. So the main aim of the game is to buy as many real estate squares as you can and try earn the most money from the other players until they go bankrupt and there is only one person left who owns everything.

I'm not exactly sure why we liked to play this game so much, I guess it was because the aim of the game is to make a lot of money I suppose. Also it's quite a simple game to play, but a lot of fun, and can be played by 2 to 8 players, so it's great for families to play together. It's also quite a competitive game too, and I think there was a lot of friendly competition between my brothers and I when we were growing up.

Từ vựng cần lưu ý:

- **real estate:** đất đai
- **the main aim of the game:** mục đích chính của trò chơi
- **go bankrupt:** phá sản
- **a competitive game:** trò chơi cạnh tranh
- **friendly competition (collocation):** sự cạnh tranh lành mạnh

Part 3

Do people of all ages play games, or is it only children?

➔ No, of course not. Games are played by people of all ages. The difference is probably that all children like to play games, however not all adults like playing games. Children's games are usually much simpler to play though in comparison to games that adults like to play.

What are the differences between indoor and outdoor games?

➔ Well the differences are quite substantial I think. Firstly, indoor games are usually games that can be played in a small space and usually require more mental energy, like board games or chess or cards and so on. On the other hand, outdoor games usually require a larger space to play like a park or field or something similar and require a lot more movement and *physical activity*, like sports or other physical games.

What are the most popular indoor games in your country?

➔ Well, apart from things like computer games, which are incredibly popular, board games like Monopoly, Trivial Pursuit, Settlers of Catan, amongst others, are really popular. Also games like chess, or backgammon are also popular, and there are many different types of card games that people also love playing too.

Từ vựng cần lưu ý:

- **quite substantial:** khá lớn
- **mental energy:** năng lượng trí óc

IELTS

PRACTICE TEST 7

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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.

ANGOULÊME HEALTH & FITNESS CLUB MEMBERSHIP FORM	
<i>Example</i> First name: <i>Milva</i>	
Surname	1
DOB	June 12 th , 1992
Phone number	2
Address	3, Brokilon District
Email	4

Questions 5-10

Complete the table below.

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

Membership types	Fee (per month)	Benefits
Bronze	5 \$	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a 6 4 free sessions with one of the 7
Silver	\$ 19.60	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> full use of the 8..... free access to the 9
Gold	\$ 24.50	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 50% off on any 10..... unlimited use of dry hydro massage

SECTION 2

Questions 11 – 20

Questions 11 – 16

Complete the notes below. Write **ONE WORD ONLY** for each answer.

PENDOLASCO ITALIAN RESTAURANT

- A new **11**.....of a famous restaurant
- Located at the center of the town, near a **12**
- Has tables in the **13** for customers to enjoy a romantic atmosphere.
- The most famous dish uses **14**as the main ingredient.
- Has a special menu for **15**
- Has a small exhibition of **16** equipment from the 15th century.

Questions 17 and 18

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

17. The head chef of the restaurant will share special recipes

- A.** on Saturday morning only.
- B.** on Saturday at noon.
- C.** on both Saturday and Sunday mornings.

18. The first person to answer all 5 questions of the chef will receive a.....

- A.** special voucher
- B.** 20% discount
- C.** cook book

Questions 19 and 20

Choose **TWO** letters, **A-E**

Which **TWO** pieces of information does the speaker give about the buffet dinner on Sunday?

- A.** You need to reserve your seats
- B.** Children under 15 will receive a 25% discount
- C.** It only lasts for 2 hours
- D.** Seafood dishes will only be served on weekends
- E.** Some celebrities will join this dinner.

SECTION 3

Questions 21 – 30

Questions 21-23

Choose THREE letters, A-G.

Which THREE courses did Dan take during his first year?

- A. Economic statistics
- B. Business administration
- C. Negotiation skills
- D. Statistics and probability
- E. General Informatics
- F. Business culture
- G. Environmental economics

Questions 24-26

Complete the summary below.

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

Ciri's first year experience in Erlander University

Ciri admits that it was not her own idea to study International Economics. Initially, she wanted to study **24** but then her parents convinced her to change her mind since they think it would be easier for her to have a/an **25** She has gained a lot of essential skills and the most valuable is the ability to **26**

Questions 27-30

27 What does Dan think about his tutor?

- A. He doesn't have much time to help his students.
- B. He has a good sense of humour.
- C. He knows a lot about his field.

28. According to Ciri, the worst thing about her study schedule is that

- A. It occasionally changes without any notification.
- B. Sometimes it is inaccessible.
- C. The information displayed may be incorrect sometimes.

29. Dan quit the music club because

- A. He didn't have enough time for it.
- B. He didn't get on well with the club leader.
- C. The monthly membership fee is too high.

30. What does Ciri want to do most in the summer?

- A. Find a part-time job.
- B. Study French.
- C. Join a sport club.

SECTION 4

Questions 31 – 40

Complete the notes below.

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

EXTERNAL BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT

External micro environment:

The effects of this environment on different firms may not be the same.

E.g: **31** may receive materials at lower prices from suppliers.

Important factors of this environment:

- **Suppliers of input:**
 - The supply of **32** must be ensured.
 - Plants can be set up to ensure the level of inputs.
 - The **33** input is also very important (e.g: Reliance industries built their own facilities to produce **34**)
- **Customers:**
 - A firm usually has different types of customers.
 - Companies have to spend a lot on **35** to increase profits and attract customers.
- **Competitors:**
 - Competitions between firms can take many forms.
 - The case of Ariel and Surf washing powder is a typical example of **36** competition.

External Macro Environment:

Factors in this environment cannot be **37**

- **Economic factor:**
 - Economic policies from the government bring both opportunities and **38** to companies.
 - The type of economic system provides the framework for business firms.
- **Social and cultural factor:**
 - Activities of business firms can not only do harm to the environment, but also cause serious social costs. Therefore, businesses should be aware of the social **39**of their decisions.
 - The concept of “social responsiveness” has been developed.
 - Both “social responsibility” and “social responsiveness” have a **40** to ethics.

Reading

Reading Passage 1

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

Packaging-free shops may tackle plastic but risk increasing food waste

Shops that let you bring your own containers aim to tackle the plastic packaging scourge, but they may not be the perfect solution

A. Supermarkets are full of food, but they are also full of packaging: cereal bagged in plastic sits inside a cardboard box, cucumbers are shrink-wrapped with care. Now trendy packaging-free shops are popping up in Europe and North America where you bring your own containers and buy exactly as much as you need. While the trend started with small, local shops, even retail giants are getting in on the action. Waitrose, one of the UK's biggest grocery store chains, is trialing a packaging-free section in one of its Oxford stores. The switch is driven largely by a desire to make shopping more environmentally friendly. "We have made good progress in reducing our use of unnecessary plastics and packaging and this test is designed to help us identify ways for us to build on that," says a Waitrose spokesperson.

B. Consumers are increasingly aware of the environmental impacts of packaging, particularly plastic waste that can end up in the ocean, hurt wildlife and even work its way back up the food chain and onto your plate. According to data from the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), almost 30 million tonnes of containers and packaging were sent to landfill in the US in 2015. Back then, more than 10 million tonnes of that amount was plastic, which can take hundreds of years to break down.

C. "People want to know what they can do," says Rachelle Strauss, the founder of UK waste-reduction consultancy Zero Waste Week. Packaging-free stores help us feel like we have the ability to make at least a small change, she says. But it isn't clear whether, as a whole, they will actually have a positive environmental impact, or if they are just aspirational marketing. "If we could do without packaging, it wouldn't be here," says Susan

Selke, director of Michigan State University's School of Packaging. Companies would gladly rid themselves of the expense if they could, she says.

D. Perhaps the most obvious use of food packaging is branding and information about the product, but you could do that with less packaging than is used now. A far more crucial purpose of packaging is to keep food safe from contamination and lengthen its shelf life – those shrink-wrapped cucumbers will wrinkle and squish in a few days if left out. EPA data shows that more than 30 million tonnes of food waste was sent to US landfills in 2015. “The carbon footprint of food is so much bigger than the carbon footprint of the package,” says Nina Goodrich, director of the Sustainable Packaging Coalition. That means that any increase in food waste will quickly wipe out any gains from cutting out packaging. “The consumer might not be aware of that because the package waste is more visible.”

E. It is also important to remember that the packaging you see isn't the whole story. “People tend to think of packaging as what they take stuff home in, but that's not all,” says Selke. “If you truly had a no-packaging grocery store, then you would never be able to get the products to it, and the consumers would never be able to get them home.” That is why paying attention to the supply chain is crucial: even nominally packaging-free stores receive their goods in some sort of packaging, and eliminating that is probably impossible. Selling in bulk may help reduce that waste, though, as one enormous sack of beans emptied into a steel bin is less wasteful than lots of smaller bags taken home with each customer.

F. “Our supply chain is almost completely different from a standard grocery store,” says Brianne Miller, founder of packaging-free store Nada in Vancouver, Canada. If regular grocery stores were to attempt to transition to package-free items, they would struggle, as a vast majority of their business models aren't set up for that, she says.

G. One supply-chain issue is simple demand. “A lot of what's got us into this situation is our demand for convenience and our privilege of having strawberries all year round,” says Strauss. “We've become accustomed to all of this convenience, and it's having a cost now on the environment.” Shops wanting to reduce their environmental impact will need customers who are happy to buy what is in season. They would also need to keep less stock to reduce food waste, says Miller, so consumers would have to get used to a store sometimes being out of an ingredient they are looking for. The cost of changing the supply chain so dramatically can be high, especially when a store takes into account factors

beyond environmental impact, like the labour practices of food producers. "A very socially and environmentally responsibly sourced low-carbon-footprint rice is going to be more expensive," says Miller. That means packaging-free stores are often too expensive for some people. There can also be other accessibility issues, says Susan Berry, CEO of consulting firm Disability Smart Solutions. Immunocompromised people and those with severe food allergies face issues in a world without packaging, as food safety becomes much more difficult. Self-serving can also challenge those with limited mobility, dexterity and upper body strength. "I think it's a big issue for people with disabilities to reach into the bin and get their own food," says Berry. "There's a huge population that will have difficulty."

H. The solution, says Berry, is probably hiring more staff so that someone is always available to help. Despite being smaller than most chain supermarkets, Nada has about the same number of staff members, says Miller. That includes staff to deal with the multiple daily deliveries from local food producers, to make sure customers have the help they need and are using clean containers, and even a chef to turn food that would otherwise be wasted into prepared meals and condiments.

Questions 1-5

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

In boxes 1-5 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

1. Packing-free stores have become popular in Europe and North America for a very long time.
2. Consumers still have low awareness of harmful effects that plastic packaging has on the environment.
3. Nowadays, plastics account for roughly one third of the total amount of waste in landfill.
4. It is unsure whether packaging - free shops will indeed help to protect the environment or not.

5. The most recognizable role of packaging is to advertise and provide customers with details about the product.

Questions 6-10

Looking at the following statements (Questions 6-10) and the list of people's names below.

Match each statement with the correct person, **A-E**

Write the correct letter, **A-E**, in boxes 6-10 on your answer sheet.

6. There will be challenges for handicapped people to access the food in free-packing stores.
7. Packaging plays an indispensable role in the delivery of products from and to shops.
8. Packaging-free shops give people the feeling that they can partly contribute to the environment preservation.
9. It would be really difficult for ordinary grocery stores to change into packaging-free ones.
10. The amounts of carbon emissions from food waste exceed those from package.

List of name

- A. Rachelle Strauss
- B. Susan Selke
- C. Nina Goodrich
- D. Brianne Miller
- E. Susan Berr

Questions 10-13

Complete the sentences below.

Choose no more than **ONE WORD** from the passage for each answer.

Write you answer in boxes 10-13 on your answer sheet.

11. According to Strauss, people have been familiar with....., which now has a negative impact on the environment.
12. Making a considerable change in the supply chain can be costly due to some factors beyondeffect.
13. According to Berry, one way to enhance the accessibility of free-packaging stores is to find additional

Reading Passage 2

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

CRANBERRIES

A. Cranberries are not always on most people's list when it comes to antioxidant-rich, health-supportive berries. When thinking about nutritious fruits, berries like blackberries, raspberries, or strawberries are more likely to come to mind. But as soon as you start to think about the shape and size of cranberries, it is not difficult to recognize their similarities with berries like blueberries, and to understand why these berries are so renowned for their antioxidant richness. Recent studies have identified over two dozen antioxidant phytonutrients in cranberries. In addition, these studies have shown the ability of cranberry phytonutrients to raise the overall antioxidant capacity in our bloodstream and to help reduce risk of oxidative stress. For these reasons and others, cranberries deserve full recognition as a health-supportive fruit that can bring health benefits to a meal plan.

B. Cranberries are native to North America and have never become widely naturalized to other parts of the world. In fact, over 80% of all cranberries grown worldwide are grown in the U.S. and Canada. (And roughly twice as many cranberries are grown in the U.S. compared to Canada.) For U.S. consumers, cranberries are an indigenous food that has unique ties to this region of the world. Among our WHFoods, cranberries are most closely related to blueberries. Both of these berries belong to the *Ericaceae* family of plants, as well as to the *Vaccinium* genus. When you compare the phytonutrient richness of these two berries, you will also find a good bit of overlap. But we think it is safe to say that cranberries are unique in many ways, and one of these ways involves the manner in which they grow.

C. While cranberries have gotten less attention than other family members in the *Ericaceae* plant family (for example, blueberries), they more than earn their credentials as phytonutrient-rich foods. Over two dozen health-supportive phytonutrients have been identified in cranberries, with proanthocyanidins and anthocyanins leading the way. These two groups of phytonutrients are interrelated. Proanthocyanidins are larger molecules from which anthocyanins can be made. But they also have health-supportive properties of their own. It is not uncommon to find 150–350 milligrams of proanthocyanidins per fresh

cup of cranberries and 15–170 milligrams of anthocyanins. The presence of these phytonutrient groups in cranberries makes itself known to our senses, because both groups help to provide cranberries with their vibrant red color.

D. Two unwanted conditions in our cardiovascular system—the presence of oxidative stress and the presence of chronic inflammation—are risk factors for a variety of chronic cardiovascular diseases. In this context, it should not be surprising to find cranberries providing us with cardiovascular benefits since these berries are a concentrated source of both antioxidant and anti-inflammatory phytonutrients. (It's also worth noting that cranberries are a very good source of vitamin C and a good source of vitamin E, two pivotal antioxidant nutrients. And in addition, they are a very good source of the mineral manganese, which is needed for proper function of some forms of the enzyme superoxide dismutase.)

E. As a food native to North America, cranberries have traditionally been enjoyed by many native peoples throughout what is now the United States and Canada. Cranberries were originally given different names in various tribal languages, including the name "ibimi"—which meant bitter/sour berries—in Wampanoag and Lenni Lenape. The name "cranberry" came from much later observations by European colonizers of North America that the flowers of cranberry plants were shaped like the head and neck of sandhill cranes, which lead to the term "craneberry." The word "craneberry" was eventually shortened to "cranberry."

F. As the world's largest single producer of cranberries, the United States has a well-documented history of cranberry production. The key cranberry-producing states of Wisconsin (by far the largest producer) and Massachusetts (easily landing in second place) combined in 2016 to produce over 8 million barrels of cranberries. Approximately 1 million additional barrels were produced by the states of New Jersey, Oregon, and Washington. Cranberry production in the U.S. has a rich family history and a high degree of continuity in comparison to many other areas of agricultural production. For example, cranberry marshes developed in the late 1800's and early 1900's around Manitowish Waters and Eagle River in Wisconsin remain productive to this day. In addition, some of the cranberry vines that currently produce cranberries are more than 200 years in age. On a worldwide basis, no country comes so close to producing the number of cranberries as the United States, with the possible exception of Canada. In 2014, about 840 million pounds of

cranberries were produced in the U.S., and about 388 million pounds were produced in Canada. Chile produced about 180 million pounds and a handful of other countries produced 10% or less of this Chilean amount. These additional countries included Belarus, Azerbaijan, Latvia, and Romania.

Questions 14-18

Do the following statements agree with the information given in the Reading Passage 2?

In boxes 14-18 in your answer sheet, write

YES *if the statement agrees with the claims of the writer*

NO *If the statements contradicts the claims of the writer*

NOT GIVEN *if it is impossible to say what the writer thinks about this*

14. Cranberries are of little use when it comes to their health benefits for consumers
15. North and South America are the two places that cranberries grow widely in the wild
16. Despite resembling cranberries in a number of aspects, blueberries do not have some features that cranberries have.
17. One substance that cause cranberries recognizably red is Anthocyanins.
18. The number of cranberries produced in Belarus is slightly less than that of Latvia and Romania.

Questions 19-21

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

Write the correct letter in boxes 19-21 on your answer sheet

19. Cranberries and blueberries are similar because

- A. They have vibrant red color due to presence of anthocyanins and proanthocyanidins
- B. Their richness in phytonutrients is similar to each other
- C. They are similarly popular as plants in Ericaceae family
- D. They both have over two dozen health-supportive phytonutrients

20. The meaning of the word *cranberry* can most likely stem from:

- A. A word in tribal languages meaning bitterness or sourness.
- B. The shape of its flower that is similar to body parts of a particular species of cranes.
- C. The similar shape between the neck of sandhill cranes and the cranberry fruits.
- D. The colonizers from North America that found this fruit on their colony in Europe

21. What is true about the cranberry production in the US?

- A. Massachusetts produced most cranberries, followed by other states such as Wisconsin or New Jersey.
- B. New Jersey, Oregon, and Washington combined were able to produce 1 million barrels of cranberries more than Wisconsin and Massachusetts.
- C. Many centuries-old cranberry trees in the US are said to be still able to produce fruits.
- D. The productivity of cranberries developed around Manitowish Waters and Eagle River in Wisconsin is growing over the period of 200 years

Questions 22-26

Complete the summary below.

Choose **NO MORE THAN 2 WORDS** from the passage for each answer

Write your answer in boxes 22 - 26 on your answer sheet

Unlike blackberries or raspberries, cranberries are not widely well-known for containing **22** which helps relieve oxidative stress. Cranberries and their closest relative, **23**, are both rich in phytonutrient; they resemble to some extent but cranberries still differs in many ways.

There are two kinds of phytonutrient included in cranberries which are Proanthocyanidins and anthocyanins. The **24** of the former are bigger and they can be used to make the latter. Other phytonutrients in this fruit are antioxidant and anti-inflammatory, which benefits our **25** by relieving oxidative stress and inflammation. Cranberries are produced the most in the US and in this country, **26** is the state that constituted the majority.

Reading Passage 3

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

Sibling rivalry: How birth order affects your personality

- A. For centuries, psychologists, philosophers and pretty much anyone with a family has argued that birth order shapes personality. It goes something like this: firstborns are reliable and hard-working. Middle children are rebellious but friendly. Last-borns are more outgoing and doted on. Only-children are wiser than their years, perfectionists and spoiled. Psychologists have long sought insights into the way birth order shapes us, but recent research has shown the studies to be so flawed that they are almost meaningless.
- B. Meanwhile, there is an urgent reason to turn our attention to birth order: we are starting to appreciate how it may influence physical and mental health – not least because some cells in our bodies harbour our older siblings' DNA rather than our own. Regardless of the stereotypes, birth order has profound effects. So how much of our personality, success and health can we blame on being an oldest, youngest, middle or only child?
- C. It was 19th-century polymath Francis Galton, the youngest of nine siblings, who first suggested that birth order might matter. He theorised that oldest sons get more parental attention and thrive on it. Fifty years later, Austrian psychotherapist Alfred Adler, the second of six children, suggested that older siblings were more privileged, but also “power-hungry conservatives” prone to feelings of excessive responsibility and anxiety. He also suggested that middle children were expert negotiators and considered youngest children to be pampered, irresponsible and lazy, due to being overindulged by their parents.
- D. In 1995, Frank Sulloway, now at the University of California, Berkeley, revitalised the debate by proposing his “family niche” theory for birth order effects: this says that siblings' personalities vary because they each take on a different role within the family dynamic, which reduces competition and facilitates cooperation. For example, in childhood, simply by being older, the firstborn tends to be physically bigger, so might become more aggressive or use their size to their advantage. They are also able to please adults by acting as a surrogate parent to their siblings, which increases their

conscientiousness. Later-born children can't, or have no need to, fill the same niches, so look for alternatives. This may require them to develop greater imagination than older siblings, but makes them more self-conscious as a result. In this way, says Sulloway, birth order isn't a direct cause of, but a proxy for, the family dynamics that mould your personality.

- E. There was only one problem with his proposal: nobody could prove it was right. Over the next two decades, many studies that tried to elucidate exactly which personality traits were driven by birth order found contradictory results. "The literature was a huge mess," says Julia Rohrer at the University of Leipzig, Germany. "So many of the associations that were found were cherry-picked."
- F. The studies didn't account for the huge number of confounding factors, like the fact that an older child is likely to be more conscientious purely because this trait increases with age. Besides, many studies didn't account for socioeconomic factors, the age gap between children or how old the parents were when they had them. And when associations were found, they would hold only within very specific circumstances – for older brothers, or for three-child families or for people with younger sisters exactly two years apart. "Basically, if you analyse data in enough ways, you'll find something," says Rohrer, "but these are just false positives there by random chance."
- G. In 2015 Rohrer and her colleagues analysed data from 20,000 children across the UK, US and Germany – the biggest data set used up until then. After taking into account all of the confounding factors that had plagued previous studies, they found that birth order had almost no influence on personality whatsoever. The only genuine effect they could find was an association with birth order and intellect – and even that was tiny, equating to a drop in IQ of about 1 to 2.5 points between the oldest and youngest child. That is nothing, says Rohrer. It is about the same difference that you would expect to get if you took an identical IQ test on different days. "It's interesting that we reliably see this association, but it's not something that you can detect in everyday life," she says.
- H. This would have been the final nail in the coffin for the birth order effect, had Sulloway not spent the best part of the past two decades trying to take the field one step further. To address the doubts swirling around earlier research, he created three new personality surveys that would allow him to better control for confounding factors. He saw four major issues to address. First, people's perception of their own personality

differs depending on who they think about themselves in relation to. You may see yourself as deferential to your parents, but domineering compared with younger siblings, for instance. Second and third: people don't always answer honestly on quizzes, and also tend to acquiesce to questions – so they might say they are both talkative and quiet, for instance, when answering different questions. Research shows that people give more realistic answers if they have previously had to think about moral conundrums. Finally, you need a lot of data. “And that’s why it took 18 years to complete,” says Sulloway.

- I. Like Rohrer, Sulloway’s team found a consistent, if small, increase in intelligence in firstborns compared with younger siblings. But unlike her work, his latest analysis suggests that there are real, identifiable effects of birth order on personality. Previous research has confirmed that genetics explain up to 50 per cent of the variation between our personalities. Sulloway and his colleagues found that age and gender contribute 5.5 and 10 per cent, respectively. Birth order, on the other hand, was more modest, accounting for about 4.1 per cent of the variation between personalities. “This is still a pretty impressive effect,” says Sulloway. “Especially where the importance of birth order has long been doubted.”

Questions 27-31

Reading Passage 3 has nine sections **A-I**.

Which section contains the following information?

Write the correct letter **A-I** in boxes **27-31** on your answer sheet.

27. Suggestions on the fact that firstborns receive more privileges from parents.
28. Contrasting results of efforts to explain which features of personality were shaped by birth order.
29. A theory about the impact of birth order on forming a close-knit family.
30. Our body parts carry genetic information of our elder brothers and sisters.
31. Tricky questions about morality usually make people aware of answering realistically later.

Questions 32 - 34

Answer the questions below

Chose **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS AND/ OR A NUMBER** from the passage for each answer.

32. Besides aggressiveness, what negative personality trait are older siblings believed to have as a result of being born earlier than other children?
33. How many children did Francis Galton's parents probably have?
34. What did Sulloway believe as a measure to mould people's personalities, instead of a direct contributing factor?

Questions 35-40

Looking at the following statements (Questions 35-40) and the list of people's names below.

Match each statement with the correct person, **A-D**

Write the correct letter, **A-D**, in boxes 35-40 on your answer sheet.

35. Lastborns' negative qualities result from parents' overindulgence.
36. Test results of analyzing data adequately are randomly false.
37. One's personality is indirectly shaped by his or her position in family.
38. There should not be doubt about the significance of birth rate.
39. The association between intellect and birth order are hard to pick out.
40. Surveys about controlling confounding factors requires long a period of time to conduct.

List of names	
A. Francis Galton	B. Alfred Adler
C. Frank Sulloway	D. Julia Rohrer

Writing

TASK 1

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

The table shows forested land in millions of hectares in different parts of the world.

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

Write at least **150 words**.

	Forest Area (000,000 ha)		
	1990	2000	2005
Africa	749	709	691
Asia	576	570	584
Europe	989	998	1001
North America	708	705	705
Oceania	199	198	197
South America	946	904	882

TASK 2

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

Write about the following topic:

Many young people nowadays choose to remain unmarried.

Why are people doing this?

Is this 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 prefer having people around you, or spending time alone?
- Is there anything you prefer to do alone?
- Would you like to spend more time alone?
- Have you ever or would you ever like to live alone?

Part 2

DESCRIBE A SCHOOL FRIEND YOU HAVEN'T SEEN FOR A LONG TIME

You should say:

- who this friend was
- how / why you became friends
- what you did together

and explain why you remember this person so well.

Part 3

- Do you enjoy meeting people and making new friends?
- Do you think it's easier to make friends as a child or as an adult?
- Why do people make friends on the internet?

Key & Explanation

Listening

Tapescript

SECTION 1

- Staff** Hello, this is Angoulême Health & Fitness Club. How may I help you?
- Milva** Oh, hello. My name is Milva. A friend of mine gave me the web address of your center to register online, but I'm having a bit of trouble accessing it. So I was wondering if I could register over the phone?
- Staff** Sure. I'm sorry about that, our website is currently undergoing some maintenance, but I can certainly register you over the phone. So, let me just take down some of your information first. So, what did you say your name is?
- Milva** Milva, it's M-I-L-V-A .
- Staff** Right....and your surname?
- Milva** It's Woedbeanna.
- Staff** Is that W-double O-D-B-E-A-double N-A?
- Milva** No no. It's O-E, not double O. It's not a very common name and lots of people misspell it.
- Staff** Ok, I've got that. And what's your date of birth Milva?
- Milva** It's the 12th of June, 1992.
- Staff** Oh, so your birthday is tomorrow right?
- Milva** Yes, that's right.
- Staff** Well, I wish you a happy birthday for tomorrow Milva. Ok, so now we need some contact details. So, let's start with your phone number first.
- Milva** Ok, it's 0-1-2-6-8, oh sorry, that's my old number.....my new number is 0712673346.
- Staff** Lovely, and where do you live?
- Milva** In Brokilon District.
- Staff** And what's your street address?
- Milva** I live at 78, Yaruga Drive. It's spelled Y-A-R-U-G-A.

- Staff** Alright we're almost done. Just one more thing ... can I have your Email address? And a Gmail account is preferable, if you have one. It's much more convenient for us to send out important notices about all the activities and events that take place here.
- Milva** Well, I do have a gmail account, but I usually only use that one for work purposes...but I guess I could use it for this. Let me just find it on my phone, I always seem to forget this one...Ah, here it is. Ok, so it's R-E-D-K-I-T-E-dot-1-2-6@gmail.com.
- Staff** Ok thank you, that's great. Now that I've got all your information, let me tell you about the different types of membership we have here...
- Milva** Ok sure.
- Staff** So currently we have three memberships available: Bronze, Silver and Gold. Now of course, the higher the level of membership, the more benefits you will get. So, the bronze membership only costs \$16.25 a month and with this, you'll receive a free T-shirt!
- Milva** Er.. is that the black and white checked one with a small logo on the right sleeve?
- Staff** Yes, that's right. Did you see it on our website?
- Milva** No. As I said before I couldn't access the website. I just saw my friend wearing it the other day. You know, the one who gave me the web address. And to be honest, the T-shirt didn't really appeal to me that much. I don't really like wearing black and white.
- Staff** Oh really? Well another benefit of the Bronze membership, is that you will receive 4 free training sessions with one of our personal trainers. These sessions include a body composition assessment and 4 personalized workouts to help you get started on your fitness journey with us. Does this one interest you at all?
- Milva** Well, it depends. Do these lessons involve any swimming exercises? I really need someone who can help me with that.
- Staff** Yes, they do actually. However, in order to take full advantage of those sessions, you may want to opt for the Silver membership, which allows you to use the pool at any time, for as long as you want! The fee is just a bit

higher – at \$19.60 per month. And one extra perk of the silver membership is that you will have full access to the movie library at no extra costs!

Milva Hmm, well the movie library does sound quite exciting... And it costs less than \$20 per month, which is pretty reasonable I think... But let's hear the last option. What does the "Gold" membership include?

Staff Well, the first notable benefit of the Gold membership is that you can buy any cold beverage at much lower prices: half price, to be exact! That's 50% off all cold drinks. And a Gold membership also offers you unlimited use of Dry-hydro massage - a therapy that uses water to alleviate muscle and soft tissue injuries, reduce stress and prevent chronic diseases like lower back pain or pregnancy discomforts.

Milva And how much does it cost?

Staff The monthly Gold membership fee is \$24.50 per month, but we're having a special promotion at the moment. If you register for 3 months, the total cost will be exactly \$60, which saves you nearly \$15!

Milva Hmm, well I'm afraid it's still a bit pricey for me. I'm not very interested in the hydro-massage thing either, so I think I'll just go for the Silver membership. It seems to suit my needs and the fee is not too high.

SECTION 2

Hi everyone, it's Phillip here, and today I'm going to be telling you about what's new in town this weekend. If you're looking for a fancy new restaurant to take the family out for a special meal, then I've got just the place for you. So, I believe that most of you have probably heard about Pendolasco's – a very famous restaurant chain from Italy that opened 20 years ago. It attracts a huge number of customers, and the owner has now decided to open a new branch in our own town. It's going to be located in the central area, very close to the museum, so it'll be very convenient for everyone to get there to enjoy a lovely dinner with your family and friends.

Now, I've talked to the restaurant's manager this morning and I was invited to have a very special preview of the place. The whole restaurant is beautifully designed and decorated in the traditional Italian style with many well-known Italian drawings, some of which were

created over a century ago. Customers can also choose to have their meal in the garden area if they wish to have a romantic meal in a wonderful setting.

I also had a chance to take a look at the menu and there are several dishes which will even satisfy the most difficult diner, with the most popular dish being the “Ossobuco Milanese”, which is a famous lamb dish. Most of the items in the menu include meat and fish, from duck, chicken, beef to tuna and salmon. But don’t worry if you don’t eat meat as the restaurant also offers a specially designed menu for vegetarians. The restaurant also has a wonderful wine cellar with a wide range of wines from different countries all around the world. And in addition, the restaurant also offers a wonderful exhibition of traditional old kitchen appliances from the 15th century.

The grand opening of the new restaurant will be held at 8.00 a.m. this Saturday and if you participate in the event, you’ll have a chance to meet the head chef. He has around 30 years of experience in the food and beverage industry and he’ll be sharing some of the exclusive recipes to the public until around midday. Then, there’s gonna be a special competition for everybody. Just answer 3 out of 5 questions correctly and you’re gonna win this wonderful Italian cook book, while the first person to answer all 5 questions correctly will win a voucher for a 30% discount every time you come to the restaurant for an entire year. All customers who come on the opening will receive a 20% discount on their bills.

Then, on Sunday, there will be a buffet dinner organized at the restaurant from 6 p.m till 10 p.m. During the dinner, you will have an opportunity to try many unique dishes from different parts of Italy, from the traditional pizza and pasta, to the specially roasted beef and a number of seafood dishes. Please, make sure that you book a table for you and your family at least 2 days in advance for that event, as it’s expected to be very popular. The ticket price for the dinner is 50 pounds for adults and 25 pounds for children under 15. Oh, and diners will also be treated to a very special experience as the restaurant will put on a wonderful live music performance by the 2 very renowned rock stars - Jeff Hanneman and Kerry King.

SECTION 3

Dandelion Hi Ciri, going somewhere?

Ciri Oh hi Dandelion, just heading to the library to return all these books. Where're you going?

Dandelion Well, my poetry club is going to organize a big party this afternoon and, you know me, I can't miss such a huge occasion. But it seems like I was too early because no one has come yet.

Ciri Hm... I think I'll also have to wait a while. It's almost the end of the school year so even the "always-on-time" librarian can think of some reasons to be late. So, how about your first year here? Gosh it's been ages since I last met you.

Dandelion It's not been too bad. The only thing I can't stand is that there are too many subjects to choose from that I can't even tell them apart! Since I'm bad at numbers, I tried to avoid anything related to "Statistics". But I had no choice. I had to choose at least one Statistics subject and, in the end, I decided to go for Economic Statistics, which was not that hard. I got a B+ for that one.

Ciri Not bad at all. So how about the others?

Dandelion For the second subject, I had a pretty hard time considering between Business culture and Negotiation skills. They all sounded fascinating to me. But then I looked at the final exams of these 2 subjects from last year, and I immediately changed my mind. The questions were too ambiguous and the tests are ridiculously long! So eventually I decided to opt for Business Administration, just because my cousin said it's much easier.

Ciri I see. Some subjects may be fun to learn, but passing exams is sometimes a different story.

Dandelion Right ... And for the third one... Well it was pretty easy to decide actually. I'm always confident when it comes to using a computer, so General Informatics shouldn't be a challenge for me. I went for that one in the end.

Ciri How about Environmental Economics? My friend Triss said it was quite interesting.

Dandelion Oh yeah. I'm also concerned about environmental problems and how they are connected to the economy so I think this choice would align with my own beliefs. However, later on, I found out that it would be a compulsory subject in the third year, so that means I don't have to take it now.

.....
Dandelion So, how was your first experience in Erlander? Honestly I'm a bit surprised to see you choose International Economics as your major.

Ciri Well it wasn't my idea. At first, I wanted to take External Relations, but my parents didn't share the same opinion. They said that if I want to chose that major, it would be very difficult to find an entry-level job. So in the end, I enrolled in International Economics.

Dandelion Hm... Maybe your parents were right. So what do you think now?

Ciri Well it was a bit difficult at first. But then things got better and better, and perhaps the most important skill I've learned is how to work under pressure.

Dandelion Well at least you've learned a lot ... I still haven't found what I am really good at or what I wanna do in the future.

Ciri I think we all do. Don't think about that too much, you've still got plenty of time. Also, you can always ask your tutor for advice. Do you often see your tutor?

Dandelion Not so often... I live quite far from university so I don't have much time to see him in person. However he is very knowledgeable. I heard that he is just 28 years old, but he seems to have spent lots of time doing research.... Well maybe that's why sometimes it's a bit intimidating to talk with him... Humour is certainly not his strong point.

Ciri I know right. That's why I feel I'm so lucky to have Ms. Yennefer as my tutor. She is very approachable and helpful. Had it not been for her support, I wouldn't be able to handle the study schedule on my own!

Dandelion The study schedule? You've had problems with that? I think it works fine.

- Ciri** Not in my faculty, unfortunately. For a start, sometimes it is impossible to gain access to the schedule and you'll have to wait like 30 minutes for the website to reload. To make things worse, the information you find on the timetable – the class code, the venue, the time - isn't always accurate. And yes I can cope with these things. But I just can't stand the fact that sometimes there are changes that are made and there were no notifications whatsoever! Fortunately, Ms. Yennefer was kind enough to check the schedule daily and tell us about these changes...
- Dandelion** Unbelievable. They really need to do something to fix it.
- Ciri** Tell me about it! Anyway, speaking of schedules, do you still have enough free time for other activities? Have you been in any clubs besides the poetry one?
- Dandelion** I was about to tell you about that. 3 months ago I decided to quit from the Priscilla music club and I still regret it.
- Ciri** Let me guess. It's about money, isn't it?
- Dandelion** I know the member fee is pretty high for a music club, but I think it's worth it. The problem for me is that I don't really see eye to eye with the guy who is running the club... He's got talents and all, but sometimes he is a bit too arrogant. He doesn't show much respect for others' opinions and that's why I left the club. It was a tough choice, but I had to leave.
- Ciri** I see. Well I think you've made the right decision. Ah I heard that a club from Oxenfurt University is recruiting this summer. Perhaps you should check them out?
- Dandelion** Thanks for the suggestion, I'll look into it. I had some other plans for the summer so not sure if I'll have enough time. Speaking of this summer, do you have any plans? You always wanted to study French, didn't you?
- Ciri** Yes, I did. But I think I've done enough studying in the last 9 months already. So I'll take French next year. I hope it won't be too late. Actually this may surprise you. I will to join a sword-fighting club. It has always been my favorite sport since I was 7 when my Dad taught me the basic

lessons. I think it's a great way for me to lose weight and enhance my reflexes.

Dandelion Wow that is surprising! But it makes sense. It's never been a bad idea to learn something new.

SECTION 4

Good morning everyone, in today's lecture, I'm going to be telling you something about the different types of environments that affect business firms from the outside, or, as we often call them, External Environments.

Now, the first type of external environment is the External Micro Environment, in which there are micro external forces that have an important effect on the business operations of a firm. However, all micro forces may not have the same effect on all business firms in the industry. For example, suppliers, an important element of micro level environments, are often willing to provide the materials at relatively lower prices to big companies. The attitudes of small businesses in this environment are not always the same. Similarly, a competitive firm will start a price war if a rival firm in the industry is relatively small. Now I'm going to present to you some major factors in this type of environment.

The first important factor in the external micro environment of a company is the suppliers of its inputs, such as raw materials and components. The smooth and efficient working of a business firm requires that it should have an ensured supply of inputs such as raw materials. If supply of raw materials is uncertain, then a firm will have to keep a large stock of raw materials to continue its transformation process uninterrupted, which will unnecessarily raise its cost of production and reduce its profit margin. To ensure regular supply of inputs such as raw materials, some companies adopt a strategy like setting up captive production plants for producing raw materials themselves. Further, energy supply is an important input in the manufacturing business. Many large firms such as Reliance industries have their own power generating plants so as to ensure a regular supply of electricity for their manufacturing business.

Secondly, the people who buy and use a firm's products and services are an important part of the external micro-environment. Since sales of a product or service are critical for a

firm's survival and growth, it is necessary to keep the customers satisfied. To take care of customer's sensitivity is essential for the success of a business firm. A firm has different categories of customers. For example, a car manufacturing firm such as Maruti has individuals, companies, institutions and government organizations as its customers. Beside this, a business firm also has to compete with rival companies to attract customers and thereby increase the demand and market for its product. In the present day of intense competition, a business has to spend a lot of money on advertisements to promote the sales of its products by creating new customers and retaining the old ones. For this purpose, a business firm has also to continue launching new products or models.

Thirdly, we can see that different firms in an industry compete with each other for sale of their products. This competition may be based on the pricing of their products. But more frequently there is a non-price competition under which firms engage in through competitive advertising and sponsorship such as cricket matches. A typical example of severe competition has been seen between the manufacturers of Aerial and Surf washing powders. This type of competition is generally referred to as brand competition as it relates to producing and selling different brands of a similar product.

The second type of environment I'd like to tell you about today is called the External Macro Environment. Now, an important fact about external macro-environmental forces is that they cannot be controlled by the management of a firm. Because of the uncontrollable nature of macro forces, a firm has to adjust or adapt itself to these external factors. The first one is economic environment, which includes the monetary and financial policies of the government. These economic policies of the government present both the opportunities as well as the threats for companies. The type of the economic system, that is, socialist, capitalist or mixed also plays an important role since it provides institutional framework within which business firms have to work.

Next, members of a society wield important influence over business firms. People these days do not accept the activities of business firms without question. Activities of business firms may harm the physical environment and impose heavy social costs. Besides, business practices may violate the cultural ethos of a society. Businesses should consider the social implications of their decisions. This means that companies must seriously consider the impact of their actions on the society. When a business firm, in their decision-making,

takes care of social interests, it is said to be socially responsible. This is also known as fulfilling their “social responsibility”. It is also worth noting that in modern management science, a new concept called social responsiveness has been developed. By social responsiveness we mean “the ability of a corporate firm to relate its operations and policies to social environments in ways that are mutually beneficial to the company and society at large”. It may be noted that there is a relation between social responsibility or social responsiveness and ethics. The discipline of ethics deals with what is good and bad, right and wrong and with moral duty and obligation.

Đáp án

SECTION 1	SECTION 3
21. Woodbeanna	21-23 (IN EITHER ORDER)
22. 0712673346	A
23. 78 Yaruga Drive	B
24. redkite.126@gmail.com	E
25. \$16.25	24. External Relations
26. free T-shirt	25. entry-level job
27. personal trainers	26. work under pressure
28. pool	27. C
29. movie library	28. A
30. cold beverage	29. B
	30. C
SECTION 2	SECTION 4
31. branch	31. big companies
32. museum	32. raw materials
33. garden	33. energy
34. lamb	34. electricity
35. vegetarians	35. advertisements
36. kitchen	36. brand
37. A	37. controlled
38. A	38. threats
19&20 (IN EITHER ORDER)	39. implications
A	40. relation
E	

Giải thích đáp án

SECTION 1

1. Woedbeanna	<p><i>"It's Woedbeanna."</i></p> <p><i>"Is that W-double O-D-B-E-A-double N-A?"</i></p> <p><i>"No no. It's O-E, not double O. It's not a very common name and lots of people misspell it."</i></p>
2. 0712673346	<i>"Ok, it's 0-1-2-6-8, oh sorry, that's my old number ... my new number is 0712673346."</i>
3. 78 Yaruga Drive	<i>"I live at 78, Yaruga Drive. It's spelled Y-A-R-U-G-A."</i>
4. redkite.126@gmail.com	<i>"Ah, here it is. Ok, so it's R-E-D-K-I-T-E-dot-1-2-6@gmail.com."</i>
5. \$16.25	<p><i>"So, the bronze membership only costs \$16.25 a month and with this, you'll receive a free T-shirt!"</i></p> <p>➔ Nếu trở thành thành viên hạng đồng, Milva chỉ cần trả \$16.25 và còn được tặng kèm 1 áo phông miễn phí.</p>
6. free T-shirt	
7. personal trainers	<p><i>"Well another benefit of the Bronze membership, is that you will receive 4 free training sessions with one of our personal trainers."</i></p> <p>➔ Thành viên hạng đồng sẽ còn được trải nghiệm 4 khoá tập miễn phí với một trong những huấn luyện viên cá nhân của câu lạc bộ.</p>

8. pool	<p><i>"However, in order to take full advantage of those sessions, you may want to opt for the Silver membership, which allows you to use the pool at any time, for as long as you want!"</i></p> <p>→ Nếu trở thành thành viên hạng bạc, Milva có thể sử dụng bể bơi tùy ý.</p>
9. movie library	<p><i>"And one extra perk of the silver membership is that you will have full access to the movie library at no extra costs!"</i></p> <p>→ Một lợi ích khác của việc trở thành thành viên hạng bạc là Milva có thể sử dụng thư viện phim miễn phí.</p>
10. cold beverage/ cold drinks	<p><i>"Well, the first notable benefit of the Gold membership is that you can buy any cold beverage at much lower prices: half price, to be exact! That's 50% off all cold drinks"</i></p> <p>→ Nếu trở thành thành viên hạng vàng, Milva có thể mua bất kỳ đồ uống lạnh nào với giá bằng một nửa so với giá gốc.</p>

SECTION 2

11. branch	<p><i>"So, I believe that most of you have probably heard about Pendolasco's – a very famous restaurant chain from Italy that opened 20 years ago. It attracts a huge number of customers, and the owner has now decided to open a new branch in our own town."</i></p> <p>→ Một chi nhánh mới trong chuỗi nhà hàng Pendolasco's nổi tiếng của Ý sắp được mở tại thị trấn.</p>
12. museum	<p><i>"It's going to be located in the central area, very close to the museum, ..."</i></p> <p>→ Nhà hàng mới sẽ nằm ở khu trung tâm và gần bảo tàng. (Cụm <i>close to</i> trong đoạn ghi âm tương ứng từ <i>near</i> trong câu hỏi)</p>

13. garden	<p><i>"Customers can also choose to have their meal in the garden area if they wish to have a romantic meal in a wonderful setting."</i></p> <p>→ Thực khách có thể chọn dùng bữa ở khu vực sân vườn nếu họ muốn trải nghiệm một bữa ăn lãng mạn trong một khung cảnh tuyệt vời. (Cụm <i>a romantic meal in a wonderful setting</i> tương ứng cụm <i>a romantic atmosphere</i> trong câu hỏi)</p>
14. lamb	<p><i>"I also had a chance to take a look at the menu and there are several dishes which will even satisfy the most difficult diner, with the most popular dish being the "Ossobuco Milanese", which is a famous lamb dish."</i></p> <p>→ Món ăn nổi tiếng nhất của nhà hàng, Ossobuco Milanese, dùng nguyên liệu chính là thịt cừu.</p>
15. vegetarians	<p><i>"Most of the items in the menu include meat and fish, from duck, chicken, beef to tuna and salmon. But don't worry if you don't eat meat as the restaurant also offers a specially designed menu for vegetarians."</i></p> <p>→ Bên cạnh các món thịt, nhà hàng còn có sẵn một thực đơn dành riêng cho người ăn chay.</p>
16. kitchen	<p><i>"And in addition, the restaurant also offers a wonderful exhibition of traditional old kitchen appliances from the 15th century."</i></p> <p>→ Nhà hàng còn tổ chức một triển lãm tuyệt vời về các vật dụng trong bếp cổ từ thế kỷ 15. (Từ <i>appliances</i> trong đoạn ghi âm tương ứng từ <i>equipment</i> trong câu hỏi)</p>
17. A	<p><i>"The grand opening of the new restaurant will be held at 8.00 a.m. this Saturday and if you participate in the event, you'll have a chance to meet the head chef. He has around 30 years of experience</i></p>

	<p><i>in the food and beverage industry and he'll be sharing some of the exclusive recipes to the public until around midday."</i></p> <p>→ Lễ khai trương nhà hàng sẽ diễn ra vào 8 giờ sáng thứ 7 và bếp trưởng sẽ chia sẻ một vài công thức nấu ăn độc quyền cho mọi người đến khoảng giữa trưa. Thông tin này tương ứng đáp án A. on Saturday morning only.</p>
18. A	<p><i>"Then, there's gonna be a special competition for everybody. Just answer 3 out of 5 questions correctly and you're gonna win this wonderful Italian cook book, while the first person to answer all 5 questions correctly will win a voucher for a 30% discount every time you come to the restaurant for an entire year."</i></p> <p>→ Người đầu tiên trả lời được toàn bộ 5 câu hỏi của bếp trưởng sẽ nhận được một phiếu giảm giá 30% mỗi khi đến ăn ở nhà hàng trong cả năm. Thông tin này tương ứng đáp án A. special voucher.</p>
19&20 A E	<p><i>"Please, make sure that you book a table for you and your family at least 2 days in advance for that event, as it's expected to be very popular."</i></p> <p>→ Khách hàng nên đặt bàn trước ít nhất 2 ngày cho bữa tiệc buffet. Thông tin này tương ứng đáp án A. You need to reserve your seats. (Cụm <i>book a table</i> trong đoạn ghi âm tương ứng cụm <i>reserve your seats</i> trong đáp án A)</p> <p><i>"Oh, and diners will also be treated to a very special experience as the restaurant will put on a wonderful live music performance by the 2 very renowned rock stars - Jeff Hanneman and Kerry King."</i></p> <p>→ Thực khách sẽ có một trải nghiệm tuyệt vời khi nhà hàng mang đến một buổi biểu diễn trực tiếp của 2 ngôi sao nhạc rock rất nổi tiếng - Jeff Hanneman và Kerry King. Thông tin này tương ứng đáp án E. Some celebrities will join this dinner. (Cụm <i>renowned</i></p>

	rock stars trong đoạn ghi âm tương ứng với từ <i>celebrities</i> trong đáp án E)
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SECTION 3

<p>21-22-23</p> <p>A</p> <p>B</p> <p>E</p>	<p><i>"I had to choose at least one Statistics subject and, in the end, I decided to go for Economic Statistics, which was not that hard. I got a B+ for that one."</i></p> <p>→ Dandelion phải chọn ít nhất một môn thống kê và cuối cùng anh ấy đã chọn môn Thống kê kinh tế.</p> <hr/> <p><i>"The questions were too ambiguous and the tests are ridiculously long! So eventually I decided to opt for Business Administration, just because my cousin said it's much easier."</i></p> <p>→ Dandelion đăng ký học Quản trị kinh doanh vì anh/em họ của anh ấy cho rằng môn này dễ hơn Văn hoá kinh doanh (Business culture) và Kỹ năng thương lượng (Negotiation skills).</p> <hr/> <p><i>"I'm always confident when it comes to using a computer, so General Informatics shouldn't be a challenge for me. I went for that one in the end."</i></p> <p>→ Dandelion rất thành thạo việc dùng máy tính nên đã chọn môn cuối cùng là Tin học đại cương.</p>
<p>24. External Relations</p>	<p><i>"Well it wasn't my idea. At first, I wanted to take External Relations, but my parents didn't share the same opinion."</i></p> <p>→ Ban đầu, Ciri muốn theo học Quan hệ đối ngoại nhưng bố mẹ cô không đồng tình với ý kiến này. (Cụm <i>At first</i> trong đoạn ghi âm tương ứng từ <i>Initially</i> trong đoạn tóm tắt).</p>

25. entry-level job	<p>"They said that if I want to chose that major, it would be very difficult to find an entry-level job. So in the end, I enrolled in International Economics"</p> <p>→ Bố mẹ Ciri cho rằng việc theo học Quan hệ đối ngoại sẽ khiến Ciri khó tìm được một công việc không đòi hỏi kinh nghiệm nên cuối cùng Ciri đã chọn đăng ký môn Kinh tế quốc tế (International Economics).</p>
26. work under pressure	<p>"Well it was a bit difficult at first. But then things got better and better, and perhaps the most important skill I've learned is how to work under pressure."</p> <p>→ Biết cách làm việc dưới áp lực là kỹ năng quan trọng nhất mà Ciri học được.</p>
27. C	<p>"However, he is very knowledgeable. I heard that he is just 28 years old, but he seems to have spent lots of time doing research"</p> <p>→ Giảng viên của Dandelion dù rất trẻ nhưng hiểu biết rộng vì dành nhiều thời gian để nghiên cứu. Thông tin này tương ứng đáp án C. He knows a lot about his field. (Từ <i>knowledgeable</i> trong đoạn nghi âm được diễn đạt lại bằng cụm <i>knows a lot about his field</i> trong đáp án C)</p>
28. A	<p>"For a start, sometimes it is impossible to gain access to the schedule and you'll have to wait like 30 minutes for the website to reload. To make things worse, the information you find on the timetable – the class code, the venue, the time - isn't always accurate. And yes I can cope with these things. But I just can't stand the fact that sometimes there are changes that are made and there were no notifications whatsoever!"</p> <p>→ Điều Ciri cảm thấy khó chịu nhất là đôi lúc không có bất kỳ thông báo nào về việc thay đổi lịch học. Thông tin này tương ứng</p>

	<p>đáp án A. It constantly changes without any notification. (Từ <i>timetable</i> trong đoạn ghi âm tương ứng với từ <i>schedule</i> trong câu hỏi)</p> <p>Hai đáp án B và C đều được nhắc tới, nhưng Ciri nói rằng cô có thể chịu được những điều này.</p>
29. B	<p><i>"The problem for me is that I don't really see eye to eye with the guy who is running the club... He's got talents and all, but sometimes he is a bit too arrogant. He doesn't show much respect for others' opinions and that's why I left the club."</i></p> <p>→ Lý do khiến cho Danhelion rời câu lạc bộ âm nhạc là vì anh ấy không đồng tình với sự ngạo mạn và thiếu tôn trọng ý kiến người khác của chủ nhiệm câu lạc bộ. Thông tin này tương ứng đáp án B. He didn't get on well with the club leader. (Cụm <i>see eye to eye</i> trong đoạn ghi âm tương tự cụm <i>get on well</i> trong đáp án B)</p>
30. C	<p><i>"So I'll take French next year. I hope it won't be too late. Actually this may surprise you. I will to join a sword-fighting club."</i></p> <p>→ Ciri sẽ tham gia một câu lạc bộ đấu kiếm vào mùa hè năm tới. Thông tin này tương ứng đáp án C. Join a sport club.</p>

SECTION 4

31. big companies	<p><i>"For example, suppliers, an important element of micro level environments, are often willing to provide the materials at relatively lower prices to big companies."</i></p> <p>→ Các nhà cung cấp thường sẵn sàng cung cấp nguyên liệu với giá rẻ hơn cho các công ty lớn.</p>
32. raw materials	<p><i>"The smooth and efficient working of a business firm requires that it should have an ensured supply of inputs such as raw materials."</i></p>

	<p>→ Quá trình hoạt động trơn tru và hiệu quả của một công ty kinh doanh đòi hỏi một nguồn cung đầu vào nguyên liệu thô ổn định.</p>
33. energy	<p>"Further, energy supply is an important input in the manufacturing business."</p> <p>→ Nguồn cung năng lượng đóng vai trò rất quan trọng trong lĩnh vực kinh doanh sản xuất. (Từ <i>supply</i> trong đoạn ghi âm tương tự từ <i>input</i> trong câu hỏi)</p>
34. electricity	<p>"Many large firms such as Reliance industries have their own power generating plants so as to ensure a regular supply of electricity for their manufacturing business."</p> <p>→ Nhiều công ty lớn như <i>Reliance industries</i> tự xây các nhà máy sản xuất năng lượng để đảm bảo nguồn cung cấp điện thường xuyên cho quá trình kinh doanh sản xuất. (Cụm <i>ensure a regular supply of</i> trong đoạn ghi âm tương ứng từ <i>produce</i> trong câu hỏi)</p>
35. advertisements	<p>"In the present day of intense competition, a business has to spend a lot money on advertisements to promote the sales of its products by creating new customers and retaining the old ones."</p> <p>→ Trong thời đại cạnh tranh khốc liệt hiện nay, một doanh nghiệp phải chi rất nhiều tiền cho việc quảng cáo để thúc đẩy doanh số bán hàng bằng cách thu hút khách hàng mới và giữ chân các khách hàng cũ. (Cụm <i>promote the sales</i> trong đoạn ghi âm tương ứng cụm <i>increase profits</i> trong đáp án)</p>
36. brand	<p>"A typical example of severe competition has been seen between the manufacturers of Aerial and Surf washing</p>

	<p><i>powders. This type of competition is generally referred to as brand competition as it relates to producing and selling different brands of a similar product."</i></p> <p>→ Sự cạnh tranh của bột giặt Ariel và Surf được coi là ví dụ điển hình cho cạnh tranh thương hiệu.</p>
37. controlled	<p><i>"Now, an important fact about external macro-environmental forces is that they cannot be controlled by the management of a firm."</i></p> <p>→ Hiện nay, có một thực tế rằng các yếu tố của <i>external macro-environmental</i> không thể được kiểm soát bởi sự quản lý của một công ty.</p>
38. threats	<p><i>"These economic policies of the government present both the opportunities as well as the threats for companies."</i></p> <p>→ Những chính sách kinh tế của chính phủ mang lại cả cơ hội cũng như các mối đe dọa cho các công ty.</p>
39. implications/impact	<p><i>"Businesses should consider the social implications of their decisions. This means that companies must seriously consider the impact of their actions on the society."</i></p> <p>→ Các doanh nghiệp nên xem xét ảnh hưởng mang tính xã hội trong các quyết định của họ.</p>
40. relation	<p><i>"It may be noted that there is a relation between social responsibility or social responsiveness and ethics."</i></p> <p>→ Có một mối quan hệ giữa trách nhiệm xã hội hoặc phản ứng xã hội với đạo đức.</p>

Reading

Đáp án

PASSAGE 1	PASSAGE 2	PASSAGE 3
1. NOT GIVEN	14. NO	14. C
2. FALSE	15. NO	15. E
3. NOT GIVEN	16. YES	16. D
4. TRUE	17. YES	17. B
5. TRUE	18. NOT GIVEN	18. H
6. E	19. B	19. Conscientiousness
7. B	20. B	20. 9
8. A	21. C	21. Birth order
9. D	22. (antioxidant) phytonutrients	22. B
10. C	23. Blueberries	23. D
11. Convenience	24. Molecules	24. D
12. Environmental	25. Cardiovascular system	25. C
13. Staff	26. Wiscosin	26. D
		27. C

Giải thích đáp án

Đáp án	Vùng thông tin	Giải thích
1. NOT GIVEN	Đoạn A “Now trendy packaging-free shops are popping up in Europe and North America where you bring your own containers and buy exactly as much as you need”	Đoạn này nói rằng ngày nay những cửa hàng không dùng bao bì đóng gói thì đang phát triển mạnh mẽ ở Châu Âu và Bắc Mỹ. Tuy nhiên, thông tin này là không đủ để kết luận rằng xu hướng này đã xuất hiện từ lâu rồi hay chưa (thông tin của câu hỏi).
2. FALSE	Đoạn B “Consumers are increasingly aware of the environmental impacts of packaging”	Đoạn này nói rằng: “người tiêu dùng đang ngày càng ý thức về những ảnh hưởng của bao bì đóng gói lên môi trường”. Thông tin này trái ngược với thông tin trong câu hỏi rằng người tiêu dùng vẫn có ý thức thấp về vấn đề này.
3. NOT GIVEN	Đoạn B “According to data from the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), almost 30 million tonnes of containers and packaging were sent to landfill in the US in 2015. Back then, more than 10 million tonnes of that amount was plastic, which can take hundreds of years to break down.”	Đoạn này có nói vào năm 2015 thì 1/3 (10 triệu trên tổng 30 triệu tấn) lượng rác thải ở các bãi rác (landfill) là rác thải nhựa. Tuy nhiên, từ đó không thể suy ra được vào thời điểm hiện tại (nowadays) thì con số cũng là 1/3 hay không.
4. TRUE	Đoạn C	Đoạn này nói rằng: tuy nhiên không dám chắc rằng những

	<p>“But it isn’t clear whether, as a whole, they will actually have a positive environmental impact, or if they are just aspirational marketing”</p>	<p>cửa hàng không dùng bao bì đóng gói (they) có thực sự mang lại ảnh hưởng tích cực lên môi trường hay không. Thông tin hoàn toàn đồng ý với thông tin của câu hỏi.</p>
5. TRUE	<p>Đoạn D</p> <p>“Perhaps the most obvious use of food packaging is branding and information about the product, but you could do that with less packaging than is used now”</p>	<p>Thông tin trong đoạn: “có lẽ công dụng rõ ràng nhất của bao bì đó là truyền bá thương hiệu và cung cấp thông tin về sản phẩm”. Phần thông tin này hoàn toàn đồng ý với thông tin trong câu hỏi:</p> <p>“The most obvious”= “the most recognizable”,</p> <p>“advertise” = “branding” và “provide customers with details about the products” = information about the product.</p>
6. E	<p>Đoạn G</p> <p>“I think it’s a big issue for people with disabilities to reach into the bin and get their own food,” says Berry. “There’s a huge population that will have difficulty.”</p>	<p>There will be challenges for handicapped people to access the food in free-packing stores. Thông tin trong đoạn này và thông tin trong câu hỏi truyền đạt cùng một nội dung.</p> <p>“big issue” = challenges, “people with disabilities” = “handicapped people”,</p> <p>“reach into the bin” = “access the food”.</p>
7. B	<p>Đoạn E</p>	<p>Đoạn này nói rằng: thậm chí những cửa hàng được gọi là</p>

	<p>“even nominally packaging-free stores receive their goods in some sort of packaging, and eliminating that is probably impossible”</p>	<p>không sử dụng bao bì đóng gói cũng nhận thực phẩm của họ dưới một hình thức đóng gói nào đó và việc loại bỏ nó thì khả năng cao là không thể.</p> <p>Thông tin này giống với thông tin trong câu hỏi rằng: bao bì đóng gói đóng một vai trò không thể thiếu (indispensable)</p>
8. A	<p>Đoạn C</p> <p>“People want to know what they can do,” says Rachelle Strauss , the founder of UK waste-reduction consultancy Zero Waste Week. Packaging-free stores help us feel like we have the ability to make at least a small change, she says”</p>	<p>Thông tin trong đoạn này: “..... các cửa hàng không dùng bao bì đóng gói giúp chúng ta cảm thấy rằng chúng ta có khả năng ít nhất tạo ra một thay đổi nhỏ”, truyền đạt nội dung tương tự như trong câu hỏi: “Packaging-free shops give people the feeling that they can partly contribute to the environment preservation”. (partly contribute to the environment preservation = make a small change)</p>
9. D	<p>Đoạn G</p> <p>“Shops wanting to reduce their environmental impact will need customers who are happy to buy what is in season. They would also need to keep less stock to reduce food waste, says Miller, so consumers would have to get used to a</p>	<p>Đoạn này nêu ra một số khó khăn khi các cửa hàng muốn chuyển sang dạng free – packaging như cần phải có khách hàng hài lòng chỉ mua những gì có trong mùa; cần phải giữ ít hàng trong kho để tránh rác thải từ thức ăn, và chi phí đắt thay đổi chuỗi cung ứng</p>

	<p>store sometimes being out of an ingredient they are looking for.</p> <p>The cost of changing the supply chain so dramatically can be high, especially when a store takes into account factors beyond environmental impact, like the labour practices of food producers”.</p>	<p>(the cost of changing the supply chain) cũng rất cao.....</p> <p>→ thông tin giống trong câu hỏi</p>
10. C	<p>Đoạn D</p> <p>“The carbon footprint of food is so much bigger than the carbon footprint of the package,” says Nina Goodrich, director of the Sustainable Packaging Coalition.</p>	<p>Thông tin của đoạn này: mức khí thải các-bon của thực phẩm cao hơn nhiều so với mức khí thải cac-bon của bao bì đóng gói. Thông tin này giống với thông tin trong câu hỏi: “lượng khí thải cac-bon từ thực phẩm vượt quá lượng thải ra từ đóng gói bao bì”.</p>
11. convenience	<p>Đoạn G</p> <p>“We’ve become accustomed to all of this convenience, and it’s having a cost now on the environment.”</p>	<p>Giải thích: “chúng ta đã quá quen với tất cả những sự tiện lợi này, và hiện tại nó đang tác động xấu lên môi trường”</p> <p>Accustomed = familiar</p> <p>Having a cost on the environment = have a negative impact on the environment</p>
12. environmental	<p>Đoạn G</p> <p>“The cost of changing the supply chain so dramatically can be high, especially when a store takes into account factors beyond environmental impact,</p>	<p>Giải thích: “chi phí của việc thay đổi chuỗi cung ứng quá nhiều có thể sẽ cao, đặc biệt khi một cửa hàng xem xét những yếu tố ngoài tác động về môi trường...”</p>

	like the labour practices of food producers”	The cost... can be high = costly Impact = effect Change... dramatically = making a considerable change
13. staff	Đoạn H “The solution, says Berry, is probably hiring more staff so that someone is always available to help”	Giải thích: “Theo Berry thì giải pháp có thể là thuê (hire) thêm nhân viên để có ai đó luôn luôn sẵn sàng giúp đỡ”. Giải pháp ở đây là giải pháp nhằm giúp người khuyết tật có thể tiếp cận được với thực phẩm trong cửa hàng (enhance the accessibility of free –packaging stores) Find additional staff = hire more staff
14. NO	Đoạn A	Câu hỏi đề cập đến nhận định của tác giả, về việc cây nam việt quất (cranberries) mang lại ít lợi ích về sức khỏe cho người dung. Tuy nhiên, trong đoạn văn, từ dòng thứ 7, những nghiên cứu về Cranberries đã cho thấy khả năng của “cranberry phytonutrients” giúp nâng cao khả năng chống ô xi hóa trong mạch máu và giúp giảm thiểu stress. Sau cùng, tác giả bài viết còn nói thêm, nam việt quất HOÀN TOÀN xứng đáng được công nhận là một loại trái cây có lợi cho sức khỏe. → NO
15. NO	Đoạn B	Câu hỏi nói rằng cranberries thì được trồng ở cả Nam và Bắc Mỹ. Nhưng trong bài đọc, tác giả đã nói cranberries có nguồn gốc ở Bắc Mỹ và CHƯA BAO GIỜ được trồng phổ biến ở các vùng khác trên thế giới. → NO

16. YES	Đoạn C	Trong đoạn văn, tác giả có đề cập rằng “cranberries are unique in many ways”, tức là cây nam việt quất sẽ có nhiều đặc điểm mà những loài cây khác, kể cả blueberries không có. Sau đó tác giả còn đề cập tới một đặc biệt mà khiến cho cranberries trở nên độc nhất, đó chính là “the manner in which they grow” -
17. YES	Đoạn C	Câu hỏi nói rằng Anthocyanins là một chất khiến cho cranberries có màu đỏ. Trong đoạn văn, dòng thứ 3, tác giả có nói phytonutrients có trong cranberries, trong đó bao gồm proanthocyanidins và anthocyanins. Ở hai dòng cuối đoạn, tác giả đề cập tiếp, sự xuất hiện của các phytonutrient giúp cho cranberries có màu đỏ.
18. NOT GIVEN	Đoạn F	Thông tin về lượng cranberries được sản xuất ở các nơi có thể tìm thấy ở đoạn F, 3 dòng cuối. Tuy nhiên, tác giả không so sánh sản lượng của Belarus với Latvia và Romania. → NOT GIVEN
19. B	Đoạn B	<p>Cranberries và blueberries giống nhau vì có hàm lượng phytonutrient giống nhau. Thông tin trong đoạn văn có “a bit of overlap” → Đáp án B. Trong khi đó:</p> <p>Đáp án A: sự xuất hiện của anthocyanins và proanthocyanidins đều chỉ được đề cập liên quan đến cranberries, hoàn toàn không liên quan đến blueberries.</p> <p>Đáp án C: blueberries được biết đến nhiều hơn so với cranberries → không thể giống nhau vì điểm này.</p> <p>Đáp án D: “two dozen health-supportive phytonutrients” là đặc điểm thuộc về cranberries, không liên quan đến blueberries.</p>

20. B	Đoạn D	<p>Tên “cranberry” bắt nguồn từ việc quan sát hoa của cranberry, có hình dáng đầu và cổ của “sandhill crane” – cần cẩu cát. → Đáp án B. Các cụm từ được paraphrased trong câu hỏi phải chú ý: Similar body parts = neck and head / “a particular species of cranes” chính là “sandhill cranes”.</p> <p>Trong khi đó:</p> <p>Đáp án A: Cranberries không xuất phát từ một từ trong tiếng bộ lạc. Mà loài cây này được gọi bằng nhiều tên khác nhau theo nhiều bộ lạc. Trong đó có “ibimi” mang nghĩa đắng/chua.</p> <p>Đáp án C: Không có thông tin liên quan đến quả của cranberries</p> <p>Đáp án D: Thông tin về conolizers hoàn toàn không liên quan đến tên gọi của loài cây này.</p>
21. C	Đoạn F	<p>Câu hỏi yêu cầu đưa ra ý nhận định đúng về việc sản xuất quả Nam việt quất ở Mỹ.</p> <p>Đáp án A: Mệnh đề sai, vì Massachusetts không phải là bang sản xuất nhiều cranberries nhất, mà chính là Wisconsin.</p> <p>Đáp B sai vì tổng của New Jersey, Oregon và Washington là 1 triệu thùng nam việt quất, nhưng tổng của Wisconsin và Massachusetts là 8 triệu.</p> <p>Đáp án C: nhiều cây nam việt quất cổ thụ hàng trăm năm tuổi ở Mỹ vẫn có khả năng ra quả. Câu này ứng với thông tin ở dòng 10 – 11, “some of the cranberries vines that Are more than 200 years in age.” Thông tin trong câu hỏi và trong bài đọc đều đề cập về cây cổ thụ có thể ra quả. → Đáp án C đúng.</p> <p>Đáp án D: Đoạn văn không đề cập đến việc sản lượng cranberries ở Manistowish Waters và Eagle River đang tăng qua 200 năm. Tác giả chỉ nói rằng “cranberry marshes” – những khu vực sản xuất việt quất đã được phát triển từ những năm 1800 và 1900 vẫn hoạt động năng suất, chứ không hề gia tăng về mặt sản lượng.</p>

22.(antioxidant) phytonutrients	Đoạn A	<p>Dịch câu hỏi: Không giống như blackberries hoặc raspberries, cranberries không được biết đến nhiều vì chứa Cái mà có thể giúp giải tỏa căng thẳng.</p> <p>Ở đoạn A, dòng đầu tiên tác giả có đề cập, rằng “cranberries thì không ở trong danh sách lựa chọn của nhiều người (not on most people's list), như là các loại trái cây chứa chất chống oxi hóa và tốt cho sức khỏe. Ở dòng thứ 6 và 7: các nghiên cứu gần đây tìm ra hơn 24 loại “antioxidant phytonutrients” trong cây nam việt quất. Mà những chất này có khả năng làm tăng khả năng chống oxi hóa và giải tỏa stress. → Cranberries không được biết tới nhiều về việc chứa “antioxidant phytonutrients”, chất mà có thể giúp giảm căng thẳng.</p>
23. Blueberries	Đoạn B	<p>Khi đọc câu 23, ta xác định cần đi tìm một danh từ chỉ tên và ta có những keywords “Cranberries and their closest relative” = “cranberries are most closely related to” ; “both rich in phytonutrient” = “the phytonutrient richness”</p>
24. Molecules	Đoạn C	<p>Khi đọc câu 24, ta thấy có chữ “the former the latter”, nghĩa là “cái được nhắc đến trước ....cái được nhắc đến sau” ở câu trước. Cụ thể, “the former” = “proanthocyanidins” , “the latter” = “anthocyanins”. Nhìn vào đoạn text, ta thấy 2 tên xuất hiện ở đoạn C</p> <p>Ta xác định cần tìm 1 danh từ và tiếp tục tìm được những keywords “ bigger” = “larger”, “can be used to make” = “from which anthocyanins can be made”</p>

25. Cardiovascular system	Đoạn D	<p>Khi đọc câu 25, ta xác định cần đi tìm một danh từ. Ta có những keywords “antioxidant and anti-inflammatory phytonutrients” ở dòng số 6. Dịch đoạn: “ hai tình trạng không mong muốn của hệ tim mạch – sự xuất hiện của oxidative stress và inflammation – là những yếu tố nguy hiểm gây ra nhiều bệnh về tim mạch kinh niên. Nhưng ở trường hợp này, nó thì không bất ngờ khi tìm ra cranberries có thể cung cấp những mặt lợi về tim mạch vì chúng là nơi tập trung của antioxidant and anti-inflammatory phytonutrients. → antioxidant and anti-inflammatory phytonutrients là những chất tốt cho hệ tim mạch → chọn Cardiovascular system</p>
26. Wisconsin	Đoạn F	<p>Khi đọc câu 25, ta xác định cần đi tìm một danh từ chỉ nơi chốn – tiểu bang sản xuất nhiều cranberries nhất. Ta có keywords “ the state that constituted the majority” = “The key cranberry-producing states”.</p> <p>Lưu ý không chọn Massachusetts vì nó chỉ đứng thứ 2. Wisconsin đứng thứ nhất.</p>
27. C	Đoạn C	<p>Galton đưa ra giả thuyết rằng con cả nhận được nhiều sự chăm sóc từ bố mẹ hơn và 50 năm sau, Adler từ góc nhìn là con thứ 2 trong nhà, cũng có quan điểm giống như vậy khi cho rằng các anh chị lớn hơn thì được hưởng nhiều đặc quyền hơn._ Cụm <i>get more parental attention</i> và <i>were more privileged</i> trong bài đọc được diễn đạt lại</p>

		bằng <i>cum receive more privileges</i> trong câu hỏi.
28. E	<p>Đoạn E</p> <p>“..., many studies that tried to elucidate exactly which personality traits were driven by birth order found contradictory results.”</p>	<p>Nhiều nghiên cứu mà đã thử làm sáng tỏ xem chính xác đặc điểm tính cách nào bị ảnh hưởng bởi thứ tự sinh đã cho ra những kết quả trái ngược. Cụm <i>were driven by</i> trong bài đọc tương đương với cụm <i>were shaped by</i> ở trong câu hỏi và tính từ <i>contradictory</i> trong bài đọc được diễn đạt lại bằng tính từ <i>contrasting</i> ở trong câu hỏi.</p>
29. D	<p>Đoạn D</p> <p>“..., revitalised the debate by proposing his “family niche” theory for birth order effects: this says that siblings’ personalities vary because they each take on a different role within the family dynamic, which reduces competition and facilitates cooperation.”</p>	<p>Giả thuyết của Sulloway nói rằng tính cách của anh chị em khác nhau bởi vì mỗi người đảm nhận 1 vai trò khác nhau trong gia đình, điều mà làm giảm sự cạnh tranh và tạo điều kiện cho sự hợp tác. Cụm <i>facilitates cooperation</i> được thay thế bằng cụm <i>forming a close-knit family</i> ở trong câu hỏi.</p>
30. B	<p>Đoạn B</p> <p>“... - not least because some cells in our bodies harbour our older siblings’ DNA rather than our own.”</p>	<p>... một số tế bào trong cơ thể của chúng ta có chứa nhiều DNA của anh chị em hơn là DNA của chính chúng ta. Cụm <i>harbour our older siblings’ DNA</i> trong bài đọc tương đương với cụm <i>carry genetic information of our elder brothers and sisters</i> ở trong câu hỏi.</p>

31. H	<p>Đoạn H</p> <p>“Research shows that people give more realistic answers if they have previously had to think about moral conundrums.”</p>	<p>Nghiên cứu cho thấy mọi người sẽ đưa ra câu trả lời thực tế hơn nếu trước đây họ phải suy nghĩ về những câu hỏi hóc búa về đạo đức. Cụm <i>moral conundrums</i> và cụm <i>give more realistic answers</i> trong bài đọc lần lượt được thay thế bằng cụm <i>tricky questions about morality</i> và cụm <i>give more realistic answers</i> ở trong câu hỏi.</p>
32. conscientiousness	<p>Đoạn D</p> <p>“For example, in childhood, simply by being older, the firstborn tends to be physically bigger, so might become more aggressive or use their size to their advantage. They are also able to please adults by acting as a surrogate parent to their siblings, which increases their conscientiousness.”</p>	<p>Đáp án cần điền ở đây là một (cụm) danh từ chỉ ra một loại tính cách tiêu cực, bên cạnh việc trở nên hung hăng, mà trẻ em có được do là con cả. Ở câu 3 đoạn D, người đọc có thể rút ra rằng conscientiousness chính là loại tính cách tiêu cực mà con cả có được khi thay mặt bố mẹ dạy dỗ các em của chúng.</p>
33. 9/ nine	<p>Đoạn C</p> <p>“It was 19th-century polymath Francis Galton, the youngest of nine siblings, ...”</p>	<p>Đáp án cần điền là số người con mà bố mẹ của Galton có. Câu 1 đoạn C nói rằng Galton là con út trong gia đình có 9 (nine) anh chị em.</p>
34. birth order	<p>Đoạn D</p> <p>“In this way, says Sulloway, birth order isn’t a direct cause of, but a proxy for, the family</p>	<p>Đáp án cần điền là một (cụm) danh từ chỉ ra một yếu tố được Sulloway đề xuất như là một phép đo chứ không phải là nguyên nhân chính giúp hình</p>

	dynamics that mould your personality.”	thành tính cách của trẻ em. Ở câu cuối đoạn C, người đọc có thể rút ra rằng <i>thứ tự sinh (birth order)</i> chính là yếu tố đó.
35. B	Đoạn C “He also suggested that middle children were expert negotiators and considered youngest children to be pampered, irresponsible and lazy, due to being overindulged by their parents.”	Adler cho rằng việc con út trở nên vô trách nhiệm hay lười biếng là do được bố mẹ quá nuông chiều.
36. D	Đoạn F “Basically, if you analyse data in enough ways, you’ll find something,” says Rohrer, “but these are just false positives there by random chance.”	Theo Rohrer, các kết quả có được từ việc phân tích dữ liệu cũng chỉ là những thông tin sai lệch ngẫu nhiên (<i>false positives there by random chance</i>).
37. D	Đoạn D “In this way, says Sulloway, birth order isn’t a direct cause of, but a proxy for, the family dynamics that mould your personality.”	Rohrer nói rằng thứ tự sinh không phải là nguyên nhân trực tiếp mà chỉ là phép đo (<i>proxy</i>) trong việc giúp hình thành nên tính cách của trẻ em.
38. C	Đoạn I “This is still a pretty impressive effect,” says Sulloway. “Especially where the importance of birth order has long been doubted.”	Theo Sulloway, thứ tự sinh có ảnh hưởng lớn đến việc hình thành tính cách của trẻ em và từ đó khẳng định tầm quan trọng của nó là không còn phải nghi ngờ nữa.
39. D	Đoạn G	Theo nhận định của Rohrer, mối quan hệ giữa thứ tự sinh và trí

	<p>“The only genuine effect they could find was an association with birth order and intellect – and even that was tiny, equating to a drop in IQ of about 1 to 2.5 points between the oldest and youngest child.”</p>	<p>tuệ là không lớn, tương đương với sự chênh lệch từ 1 đến 2.5 điểm IQ giữa con cả và con út.</p>
40. C	<p>Đoạn H</p> <p>“This would have been the final nail in the coffin for the birth order effect, had Sulloway not spent the best part of the past two decades trying to take the field one step further. To address the doubts swirling around earlier research, he created three new personality surveys that would allow him to better control for confounding factors.”</p>	<p>Sẽ là dấu chấm hết cho giả thuyết về tác động của thứ tự sinh nếu như không có Sulloway dành ra 2 thập kỷ để thực hiện các nghiên cứu nhằm kiểm soát các yếu tố gây nhiễu loạn (<i>to better control for confounding factors</i>).</p>

Writing

TASK 1

The table shows forested land in millions of hectares in different parts of the world.

	Forest Area (000,000 ha)		
	1990	2000	2005
Africa	749	709	691
Asia	576	570	584
Europe	989	998	1001
North America	708	705	705
Oceania	199	198	197
South America	946	904	882

Phân tích đề bài:

- Dạng bài: Table
- Thì sử dụng: Quá khứ đơn (do đề cho khoảng thời gian từ năm 1990 đến năm 2005)
- Nội dung: Diện tích đất rừng ở 6 khu vực trên thế giới trong ba năm, 1990, 2000 và 2005.

Overview:

Người viết cần chỉ rõ sự thay đổi của số liệu trong từng nước qua khoảng thời gian đã cho. Ngoài ra, so sánh số liệu của các nước ở năm đầu và năm cuối, xem số liệu của nước nào là cao nhất trong tất cả các năm.

Cách chia đoạn thân bài:

Như đã nêu trong overview, các đoạn body trong bài này có thể chia theo hướng như sau:

- Đoạn 1: Miêu tả số liệu của hai khu vực Europe và Oceania qua các năm. Lí do chọn hai nơi này là vì Europe là nơi có diện tích rừng lớn nhất, trong khi đó Oceania là nơi có diện tích ít nhất.

- Đoạn 2: Miêu tả số liệu của ba khu vực còn lại.

Bài tham khảo

The table compares the forest areas in six different regions around the globe in the years 1990, 2000 and 2005.

In general, Europe had the largest area of forest among the given places. Additionally, Asia and Europe were the only regions where the area of forest increased over the given period of time.

Starting at 989 million hectares in 1990, the area of forest in Europe continued to rise to 998 million in 2000, and to 1001 million in 2005. On the other hand, the figure for Oceania was lowest from 1990 and 2005, and remained relatively unchanged, at around 197 million hectares.

South America and Africa were the two regions where the amount of land covered with forest dropped considerably. While the figure for South America declined from 946 million to 882 million, that of Africa fell by nearly 50 million to only 691 million in 2005. The forest area in Asia, in spite of a decline in 2000, still recovered to 584 million hectares in 2005. Meanwhile, North America experienced a marginal drop in its forest area, from 708 million to 705 million.

185 từ

TASK 2

Many young people nowadays choose to remain unmarried.

Why are people doing this?

Is this a positive or negative development?

Phân tích đề bài

Đây là chủ đề liên quan đến gia đình, cụ thể là việc nhiều người trẻ chưa tiến tới hôn nhân.

Một số chủ đề tương tự:

- *Nowadays, more and more people decide to have children later in their life. What do you think are the reasons for this? Do advantages of this trend outweigh disadvantages?*
- *In some countries, marriages are arranged by the parents but in other cases, people choose their own marriage partner. Discuss both systems and state which one do you think is better?*

Đối với đề thứ nhất, người viết được yêu cầu đưa ra lí do việc nhiều người trẻ có con muộn và việc này mang lại nhiều lợi ích hay tác hại hơn.

Ở đề thứ hai, người viết phải phân tích cả hai việc, một là hôn nhân được sắp đặt bởi cha mẹ và hai là người trẻ tự chọn vợ / chồng. Sau đó, đưa ra quan điểm của mình cho hai ý kiến trên.

Dàn bài

Mở bài: Mở bài giới thiệu nội dung bài viết và nêu ra rằng bài văn sẽ nói về nguyên nhân của việc chưa kết hôn và trả lời câu hỏi, rằng xu hướng này có lợi hay hại.

Đoạn thân bài thứ nhất: tập trung phân tích lí do tại sao nhiều người lại chưa quyết định tiến tới hôn nhân.

Đoạn thân bài thứ hai: tập trung phân tích các mặt hại của quyết định này.

Kết bài: tổng kết lại nội dung

Bài tham khảo

Remaining unmarried is becoming more popular among young people in many countries nowadays. There are several causes of this trend, and I believe it has negative impacts on people's lives.

The decision to delay marriage is attributable to two main factors . First, most young people nowadays want to fully focus on their career before getting married. They have believe that having a successful career with a high income will ensure a more fulfilling life with more opportunities to enjoy luxurious services or travel around the world with their family in the future. Second, getting married is the biggest commitment made in a lifetime and therefore choosing the right person to marry is one of the most difficult decisions that every individual has to make. Many individuals who feel that they are not ready will choose to stay unmarried until they meet the right partner.

From my perspective, this can have serious negative impact on young people's lives. First of all, delaying marriage means having kids later, which can bring about many drawbacks. It is scientifically proven that having children later in life can lead to a higher risk of miscarriage and Down Syndrome. In addition, young adults are faced with many concerns in their life, from work to financial problems, and therefore they usually suffer from a huge amount of stress and pressure. Staying single for too long can be harmful to their mental health as they have no one to share their feelings with, while having a partner by their side can provide more mental support.

In conclusion, choosing to get married later on may result from several reasons, two of which are people's concerns about their career and choosing the right person to get married. This tendency, however, negatively affects people's lives.

294 từ

Từ vựng:

1. **Is attributable to two main factors:** được gây ra bởi hai nguyên nhân
2. **Fully focus on:** hoàn toàn tập trung vào
3. **A more fulfilling life:** một cuộc sống đầy đủ hơn

4. **getting married is the biggest commitment made in a lifetime:** kết hôn là một trong những quyết định lớn nhất của một đời người
5. **Are faced with many concerns:** đối mặt với nhiều nỗi lo lắng

Cấu trúc ngữ pháp cần lưu ý:

In addition, young adults are faced with many concerns in their life, from work to financial problems, and therefore they usually suffer from a huge amount of stress and pressure.

Câu văn trên có hai mệnh đề chính, trước và sau “and”. Thông thường, chúng ta sẽ tách hai vế này thành hai câu riêng biệt mang quan hệ nhân quả, vế trước là nguyên nhân của vế sau. Tuy nhiên, trong trường hợp này, chúng ta có thể gộp hai mệnh đề trên bởi “and”.

Speaking

Part 1

Do you prefer having people around you, or spending time alone?

➔ Well I have quite an introverted personality so I do like to spend quite a lot of time on my own. But of course I also like to spend some time with my friends every now and then, just to maintain a social life.

Is there anything you prefer to do alone?

➔ Well nothing in particular, except things like reading of course. Other than that some things that I like to do on my own is to play my guitar, watch a movie, study.... But I can't really think of anything else.

Would you like to spend more time alone?

➔ Not really, I think that I actually already spend a lot of time on my own, so any more time alone and I might start to get a bit lonely or bored.

Have you ever or would you ever like to live alone?

➔ Yes, in the past I have lived alone many times actually. When I was attending university I always lived in a share house with other friends and housemates, but after sharing a house with other people for four or five years, I got a little bit sick and tired of it and decided to move out and get my own place. These days I live with my girlfriend, but I did really enjoy living alone for a few years. You know, you never have to worry about disturbing other people or having to clean up somebody else's mess.

Từ vựng cần lưu ý:

- **introverted personality:** shy, quiet and prefer to spend time alone rather than being with other people
- **every now and then:** occasionally, sometimes
- **social life:** the part of your life you spend with friends i.e. not working

- **a share house:** a type of accommodation when you live in a house with other people who are not your family
- **housemates:** sb you live with in a house but are not related to
- **to be sick and tired of sth:** to become bored or annoyed by sth you have experienced a lot

Part 2

DESCRIBE A SCHOOL FRIEND YOU HAVEN'T SEEN FOR A LONG TIME

You should say:

- who this friend was
- how / why you became friends
- what you did together

and explain why you remember this person so well.

Bài tham khảo

Actually I no longer keep in contact with any of my high school friends because over time we all moved to different cities and became caught up in our own lives and just drifted apart over time. But the friend that I remember the most who I haven't seen for probably about 15 years is one of my best friends from high school, Michael. We became good friends when we first met in high school in grade 8, and I guess the reason we became good friends was simply because we had a lot of things in common, like the types of sport and music that we liked. We were both really into American culture at that time and liked to listen to rap music and play basketball, which is what we used to do together a lot.

The reason why I remember him so well is because I consider him to be one of my close childhood friends and I really enjoyed spending a lot of time with him and had a lot of respect for the way that he acted and treated other people. In school there were quite a few bullies who would always try to tease and make fun of other kids, but Michael always had a good sense of right and wrong and he wasn't scared to stand up for people who he thought were treated unfairly, and I always admired this quality of his. We stayed friends

for many years throughout high school and university, however, after university he moved to America to be with his wife, who had been an exchange student at our college, and they started a family together and settled down there. We stayed in touch for a while but over time we lost touch with each other and haven't been in contact for years, though I'm sure if we meet again sometime, it will just be like old times.

Từ vựng cần lưu ý:

- **to get caught up in sth:** to get/be very involved in sth
- **to drift apart (phrasal verb):** to spend less and less time with sb until the relationship ends
- **to have sth in common:** to share similar interests or have similar characteristics
- **a bully:** sb who hurts or frightens sb else, usually repetitively or over a long period of time
- **to tease:** to laugh at or say unkind things to sb to make them upset
- **to make fun of:** see **tease**
- **a good sense of right and wrong:** a good judgement of moral behaviour
- **to stand up for sb/sth (phrasal verb):** to defend sb/sth
- **to settle down (phrasal verb):** to live a quiet life in one place, especially being married and starting a family
- **to stay in touch with sb:** to communicate with sb regularly
- **to lose touch with sb:** to stop communicating with sb over time
- **to be like old times:** to be similar to how something was in the past

Part 3

Do you enjoy meeting people and making new friends?

➔ Sometimes. You know, I have quite an introverted personality so I do like to spend a fair amount of time alone. But I also like to be social sometimes and go out and meet new

people. I like to meet new people who have the same hobbies or interests as me, that way we have something in common to talk about or to do together.

Do you think it's easier to make friends as a child or as an adult?

➔ Well, I'd say it's probably much easier to make friends as a child rather than as an adult. Mainly because children are usually much more carefree when meeting new people, and have less preference about who they will be friends with. But as people grow up, I think they tend to be quite picky about who they want to spend time with. Usually they want to spend time with people who they have a lot in common with, or someone that they can relate to easily.

Why do people make friends on the internet?

➔ I think people probably like to make friends on the internet for various reasons. Firstly, being friends with some online is quite different than being friends with someone in a face-to-face situation. With your online friends you usually just stay in contact with them via social media, like Facebook or Instagram, so you can message them whenever you want and not feel obliged to spend a lot of time with them or have to reply to their messages immediately, like with your other friends. Also some people aren't very good at making friends in real life situations, so they tend to seek out friends on the internet where they can avoid face-to-face communication, or maybe even pretend to be different than what they are really like in real life.

Từ vựng cần lưu ý:

- **a fair amount of:** a lot, but not too much
- **to be carefree:** to have no problems or not be worried about anything
- **to be picky:** to be very particular when choosing sth
- **to relate to sth/sb:** to understand sth or sb because you have experienced it or had a similar experience
- **a face-to-face situation:** a situation where you are in the presence of sb, not through phone, email, or online

IELTS

PRACTICE TEST 8

Scan mã QR dưới đây để tải file nghe



*Hoặc truy cập đường link:
<https://qrco.de/practicing-for-ielts-2>*

Listening

SECTION 1

Questions 1 – 10

Questions 1-5

Complete the form below.

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

ROCKET MOVING COMPANY SERVICE REPORT	
<i>Example</i> Sales representative name	Answer John Terry....
Customer's name	1.
Phone number	007539984
Email	2. @gmail.com
Address to be collected from	3., Bristol.
Country of destination	Canada
Departure date	4.
Arrival date	September 15th
Shipping Payment Method	5.

Questions 6-10

What shipping method does the customer choose for her belongings?

Write the correct letter, **A, B or C**, next to questions **6-10**.

List of delivery packages

A. Super Fast

B. Fast

C. Standard

List of items

6.

mirrors and dishes

.....

7.

computer

.....

8.

business documents

.....

9.

clothes

.....

10.

photo album

.....

SECTION 2

Questions 11 – 20

Questions 11 – 15

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

NEW EMPLOYEE NOTICES

11. What time does the morning shift start?

- A 7:00 a.m.
- B 7:30 a.m.
- C 8:00 a.m.

12. What do employees have to do before they can use the fingerprint system?

- A arrive 30 minutes earlier
- B sign a check-in list
- C get help from some particular employees

13. How long will it take for the fingerprint system to be ready?

- A 2 days
- B 3 days
- C 4 days

14. On which circumstance would an employee lose 30% of their daily wage?

- A when they forget to either check in or check out
- B when they are 10 minutes late without a reasonable explanation
- C when they do not check in on purpose

15. At least how many times a week does each employee have to wear uniform?

- A two times
- B three times
- C four times

Questions 16 – 20

Who will be responsible for the following duties?

Write the correct letter **A – H** next to questions **17 – 20**.

List of duties

- A.** evaluate some of the new employees' work
- B.** decide whether to fire any new employees
- C.** deal with customers who want to buy the company's products in instalments
- D.** do the job of a particular person in case he is not at his desk
- E.** become the new manager of the showroom
- F.** appoint an assistant who can help the customer behavior research team
- G.** help a new team on planning and carrying out research on customer behaviors

- 16** Sarah Thompson
- 17** Thomas Edgy
- 18** Elena Johnson
- 19** Mr. Marcus Cradle
- 20** Miss Kelly Jenkins

SECTION 3

Questions 21 – 30

Questions 21-22

Complete the sentences below.

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

The presentation will last for about 25 minutes.

The deadline for the final draft is on **21**

Students must design their own **22** and

Questions 23-30

Complete the flow-chart below.

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

SALMON'S LIFE CYCLE

EGGS & ALEVINS

- Upper river (slow-moving water)
- Eggs are surrounded by reeds and **23** for about **24** before hatching.
- Newborn salmon (alevins) stay close to their nests for several months.



FRY

- Lower river (fast-flowing water)
- maximum length: approximately **25**
- 'fry' stay in freshwater for up to 4 years before the **26** takes place.



OPEN SEA

- Salmon reach **27** (70-76 cm long)
- Ocean life lasts for 1- 7 years, depending on different species.



HOMEWARD MIGRATION

- Salmon seem to find their way back to their birthplace by using their **28**
- The long journey draws a lot of energy from their body, except for the **29**
- Both the males and females die after laying and fertilizing eggs, providing **30** for the next generation.

SECTION 4

Questions 31 – 40

Complete the notes below.

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

CAUSES AND EFFECTS OF WORLD WAR II

World War II Overview

- Caused by a military **31** on a global scale.
- Two parties: the Allies and the Axis.
- From September 1st, 1939 to September 2nd, 1945.

Causes

- **Germany:**
 - held responsible for the war.
 - was subjected to **32**
 - had to pay a tremendous amount as fine
 - had to make territorial concessions

All these factors caused harm to the country's economy and its **33**

Adolf Hitler and Nazism gained popularity among German people.

- **Italy:**
 - Introduction of Fascism by Benito Mussolini.
 - Fascism have almost the same **34** with Nazism.
 - Mussolini joined hands with Hitler.
 - No **35** from the Allied Powers due to underestimation.
- **Japan:**
 - Suffered from depression and tried to invade China but failed.
 - Attacked Pearl Harbour.

Effects

- **Losses:**
 - tremendous casualties
 - many people were killed in the genocide system because the Nazis believed those people were **36**
 - Hiroshima and Nagasaki were destroyed by atomic bombs.
 - European's economy stood still
 - Millions of people die of **37**
- New country **38** in Europe.
- End of **39** with the death of Mussolini and Hitler.
- United Nations was found to enhance the world's **40**and peace.

Reading

Reading Passage 1

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

Don't go bananas: Should we be cutting down on the fruit we eat?

News that some zoos have stopped feeding monkeys fruit has led people to suggest humans avoid it too. But that ignores a few crucial details, says James Wong.

If you have ever delved into the world of online diet advice, you might have heard the claim that modern fruit is so filled with sugar that it is unsafe for zoo animals. It might have come with links to media reports with headlines like "Zoo bans monkeys from eating bananas". The claim that fruit is no longer a healthy part of the diet – for humans as well as animals – has gathered thousands of likes and shares from low-carb devotees around the world. But how good is the evidence behind these claims? As a botanist who knows rather a lot about fruit, but very little about monkeys, I decided to go straight to the source, and talk to the zoologist whose work first spurred these stories.

Amy Plowman is director of living collections at Paignton Zoo in Devon, UK, and has done pioneering research on the diets of non-human primates in captivity for the last 10 years. She observed that the food given to zoo monkeys was often a poor reflection of what they ate in the wild. In fact, the diet of these animals in some zoos is more like the food preferences of their human keepers. "We have, whether consciously or unconsciously, assumed that human food is suitable for non-human primates," she says. In some leading zoos, primate species whose diet in the wild is made up overwhelmingly of leaves are routinely fed chicken, eggs, cheese, yogurt, bread and noodles. This understanding of primate nutrition is, Plowman says, "far removed from reality".

To create a diet as similar to the monkeys' natural diet as possible, she eliminated energy-dense items such as meat, dairy and grains, and reduced the amount of fruit and some of the more calorific vegetables. The monkeys' new regime consisted essentially of specialist primate feed pellets, leafy vegetables and fresh tree leaves. In a very short time, Plowman and her team noticed dramatic improvements in the animals' health, with reduced obesity, improved dental health and even behavioural improvements. The press enthusiastically

reported the story, focusing almost exclusively on the angle of zoo monkeys no longer being fed bananas. When other institutions, such as Melbourne Zoo, started to follow suit, it triggered a further flurry of headlines.

These news reports rarely mentioned that many of the animals involved in these new feeding regimes, such as the red pandas in Melbourne Zoo, are essentially leaf eaters and don't actually eat much, if any, fruit in their natural habitat anyway. But then, pandas being fed bamboo instead of fruit is less of a story. Those who linked the switch to the benefits of particular diets in humans also failed to point out that the new regime given to these animals involved eliminating all meat and dairy too, and swapping to an essentially 100 per cent leaf diet. Advocates of ultra-low carb and meat-heavy "carnivore" diets for humans were therefore sharing research whose findings were contrary to their claims.

What does Plowman think of this interpretation of her findings in zoo animals being used as justification for excluding fruit from human diets? "I wasn't aware of this and find it very surprising," she says. "Fruit and non-leafy vegetables have a much lower energy content than most of the foods available to humans, so are a very healthy option for us given most of us consume too much." Stressing that her work on zoo animals couldn't be translated to humans, she went on to say that the dietary alterations she made were to replace foods higher in sugar and starch with indigestible fibre, not replace it with fat and protein. There is plenty of evidence, she says, that a switch from starch to fat and protein is "definitely not" a good thing.

The evidence suggests she is right. In several exhaustive reviews of the best scientific studies we have to date, higher fruit consumption has been consistently linked to a lower incidence of obesity in humans, as well as a reduced risk of cardiovascular disease and even certain types of cancer. Perhaps more pertinently, if you or I were to put on a leaf-only diet we would need to eat more than 300 cups of chopped, raw lettuce a day. That wouldn't be pretty. We would struggle to get anywhere near the adequate amount of calories to meet our daily needs, and would quickly succumb to nutrient deficiencies. It seems, much like zookeepers of the past, our close-relatedness to monkeys means many of us, low carb activists included, can't help but project their needs onto ourselves and vice versa. But to do so requires us to ignore one small detail, which even I as a botanist can confirm: Humans aren't zoo monkeys. Shocking, I know.

Questions 1-3

Answer the questions below.

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

Write your answers in boxes 1-3 on your answer sheet.

1. What component in fruit that makes it believed to cause harm to animals in zoos?
2. Which group of people had a great interest in the claim of fruit being unhealthy for humans?
3. On what subject has Amy Plowman pioneered research about diets for the last decade?

Questions 4-8

Complete the summary below.

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

Write your answers in boxes 4-8 on your answer sheet.

According to Amy Plowman's observation during her research, what monkeys feed on in zoos is quite different from their food in 4 In several zoos, the food given to these animals more closely resembles what 5 favour as their food. Primate species in some famous zoos are given foods differing from their main food which is leaves.

In her attempt to create a diet which closely resembles the natural diet of monkeys, Plowman removed foods high in calories, cut down on fruit and some 6 which contain a lot of calories. After a short time, it is recorded that there were positive changes in the 7 of the monkeys. This story was quickly delivered in news; however, the lack of 8 in the new diet was basically the only thing the press paid attention to.

Questions 9-13

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

In boxes 9-13 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

9. Fruit is not a main part in the natural diet of red pandas in Melbourne Zoo.
10. That people advocating for the elimination of fruit from human diets based on Plowman's research findings was something she already expected.
11. Plowman believes that her research has direct relevance to human's diets.
12. Eating a higher proportion of fruit every day is the best way to fight cancer.
13. An all-leaf diet will only provide us with just enough energy on a daily basis.

Reading Passage 2

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

A LANGUAGE THAT BECOMES EXTINCT

On a residential block at the border between Brooklyn and Queens, Gottscheer Hall appears like a mirage from 1945. Alfred Belay has been coming to Gottscheer Hall since he arrived in America more than 60 years ago. Then, the neighborhood was filled with refugees from Gottschee, those just like Belay, a settlement that once occupied the highlands of modern-day Slovenia. Now, he's one of a few thousand remaining speakers of its language, Gottscheerisch. Every Christmas he leads a service in his 600-year-old native language that few understand.

Belay and his sister, 83-year-old Martha Hutter, have agreed to let 26-year-old Daniel Bogre Udell film them having a conversation. They walk past the dark wood bar of Gottscheer Hall serving pretzels and sausages, and they climb the stairs to an empty banquet room. Bogre Udell sets up his camera and the siblings begin to banter in their inscrutable Germanic mother tongue. Hearing such a rare language spoken on a residential block of Queens is not unusual for Bogre Udell, the co-founder of a nonprofit called Wikitongues. There are some 800 languages spoken within the 10-mile radius of New York City, which is more than 10 percent of the world's estimated 7,099 languages. Since he has decided to record all of them, the melting-pot metropolis is a natural launching point.

Bogre Udell, who speaks four languages, met Frederico Andrade, who speaks five, at the Parsons New School in New York City. In 2014, they launched an ambitious project to make the first public archive of every language in the world. They've already documented more than 350 languages, which they are tracking online, and plan to hit 1,000 in the coming years. "When humanity loses a language, we also lose the potential for greater diversity in art, music, literature, and oral traditions," says Bogre Udell. "Would Cervantes have written the same stories had he been forced to write in a language other than Spanish? Would the music of Beyoncé be the same in a language other than English?"

Between 1950 and 2010, 230 languages went extinct, according to the UNESCO Atlas of the World's Languages in Danger. Today, a third of the world's languages have fewer than 1,000 speakers left. Every two weeks a language dies with its last speaker, 50 to 90 percent of them are predicted to disappear by the next century. Priceless documentation opportunities disappear regularly. Not long ago, one of the last two speakers of a Saami language dialect in the Russian steppes died right before his recording session with Wikitongues. Some 500 languages could slip through their grasp in the next five years, they estimate.

Political persecution, a lack of preservation, and globalization are to blame for the dwindling language diversity. For much of the 20th century, governments across the world have imposed language on indigenous people, often through coercion. Some 100 aboriginal languages in Australia have disappeared since European settlers arrived. A half-century after China annexed Tibet, dozens of distinct dialects with unique alphabets are on the verge of extinction. Studies have shown that suppressing language impairs everything from health to school performance. This forced suppression, however, is no longer the biggest threat facing our linguistic ecosystem. "Most languages die today not because of abject and outright persecution—though this does happen on occasion—but rather because they are made unviable," says Andrade. Factors like climate change and urbanization force linguistically diverse rural and coastal communities to migrate and assimilate to new communities with new languages. "This form of language loss is a cancer, not a gunshot."

In Gottscheer Hall, Belay and Hutter transform as they chatter for Daniel Bogre Udell's video camera. At one point Hutter breaks into song. In Gottscheerisch, they recall growing up in a single bedroom home where they spoke Gottscheerisch—German was used for school and church. In 1941, Gottschee was annexed by the Italians and its residents were sent to resettlement camps. Four years later, the Gottscheer Relief Association opened its doors to the thousands of immigrants arriving in New York. By the time Belay and Hutter arrived, in the 1950s, the neighborhood was so full of immigrants that Hutter was barely able to practice her English.

The newcomers spoke Gottscheerisch to each other and raised their kids with English. Now, 60 years later, Belay has started speaking to his kids in Gottscheerisch for the first time, but the language is on the brink of extinction. As a street language, Gottscheerisch

was rarely written down. It could only be learned by ear until 1994, when Hutter published a five-year effort collecting definitions for 1,400 words: the first English-Gottscheerisch dictionary. "The old Gottscheers were convinced that nobody can learn Gottscheerisch, so they didn't try to teach it," Hutter recalls. "But any language can be learned, so I thought, 'This old language is going to die and they won't know anything.'"

Questions 14-19

Look at the following actions and the list of people below.

Match each action with the correct person, **A-D**.

Write the correct letter, **A-D**, in boxes **14-19** on your answer sheet

NB: YOU MAY USE ANY LETTER MORE THAN ONCE.

14. stated that some minor language speakers believed their tongue couldn't be taught so they refused to pass it down
15. came to the US no less than half a century ago
16. began to teach young generation his language but this may be too late
17. stressed that the extinction of languages is not a sudden event
18. is concerned about the dire consequences of language extinction
19. prepared to be filmed in front of the camera together with her brother

LIST OF PEOPLE

- A. Martha Hutter
- B. Alfred Belay
- C. Frederico Andrade
- D. Bogle Udell

Questions 20-22

Choose **THREE** letters, **A-G**.

Write your answers in boxes **20-22** on your answer sheet.

Which **THREE** of the following factors are mentioned in the passage as the main causes of language extinction?

A. Declining diversity in music, literature and arts

B. Globalization

C. Industrialization

D. Climate change

E. Disappearance of priceless documentation

F. Lack of humanity in contemporary society

G. Urbanization

Questions 23-26

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

Write the correct letter in boxes 23-26 on your answer sheet.

23. In what way Udell and Andrade are alike?

- A. They both came from Parsons New School in New York City
- B. They share similar personalities
- C. They are both multi-lingual people
- D. They both have recorded 1000 languages for their project

24. Why did Bogre Udell mention Cervantes in paragraph 3?

- A. To question about a solution to language disappearance
- B. To stress the significance of language diversity
- C. To state possible causes of language extinction
- D. To compare the difference between literature and music in different languages

25. Why did the writer mention the event in Russian steppes in the fourth paragraph?

- A. To illustrate the regular disappearance of minor languages
- B. To estimate the undesirable consequences of language disappearance
- C. To record the death of a minor group of people in Russia
- D. To prove that their prediction about the disappearance of some languages were true

26. What can be inferred from the fifth paragraph?

- A. Prior to the arrival of European colonizers, a hundred of minor languages in Australia went extinct.
- B. Language suppression is harmful to everything apart from health and academic performance.
- C. Language needs preserving; otherwise, they will become extinct out of sudden
- D. Climate change and urbanization lead to immigration, language assimilation and possibly language extinction.

Reading Passage 3

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

WINNING AT WORK

Why hot-desking and open-plan offices are bad for you?

A. Two trends have dominated workplace design in the past few decades: open-plan offices, where everyone sits in the same space, and “non-territorial” or hot-desking offices, where no one has their own place. The stated aim of both is to foster creativity and collaboration – by having everyone within sight in an open-plan office for example. But while there is some evidence that workers do move around more in open-plan settings, and so benefit from increased physical activity, it seems it’s not to talk to each other. The lack of privacy in an open-plan setting makes us retreat into our shells, putting on headphones to block background noise and emailing and instant messaging people just a few desks away.

B. Open-plan isn’t necessarily bad, says Casey Lindberg, who researches workplace design at HKS architects in Texas – it is just that it isn’t good for all the people all the time. “We are only just starting to recognise individual differences, including age, personality, the type of work and more,” he says. “This means office design needs to be flexible.” Hence hot-desking. In principle, this allows people to move to areas best suited to their task and mood: a private room if they need to concentrate hard, an open area if they want to collaborate and be inspired. But in 2004, Theo van der Voordt at Delft University of Technology in the Netherlands and his colleagues surveyed companies that switched from fixed-desk offices to hot-desking. They found no evidence of a productivity boost, but there was a definite minus: animal territorialism. “Users often try to claim a familiar place by arriving at work earlier or by leaving items behind during their absence,” van der Voordt wrote. So perhaps I should learn to love my flimsy, shared cubicle.

C. In the end, few of us have much control over the design of our workplace, but employers might do well to pay heed: according to William Bordass, a London-based building scientist, changes in individual efficiency of up to 15 per cent “might be attributable to the design, management and use of the indoor environment”.

How to stay focused and avoid distractions?

D. The world is full of distractions. Unfortunately, the world also requires us to work. If you work in an office, it might be emails, phone calls or colleagues with queries; if you're at home, the contents of the fridge or a sudden fixation on dust mites under the sofa. Sometimes it takes even less. "If you're sitting and doing work and someone near you says something particularly interesting, like 'love' or maybe 'Brexit', that can pull your focus," says Adrian Furnham, a psychologist and management expert at the BI Norwegian Business School in Oslo.

E. So how can we rein in our wandering minds? Switching off email and messaging services helps. And put your smartphone and other extraneous screens away – they attract our attention even if they are off. "If you've got a screen, that's not good if you're trying to process information," says Furnham. If you are tempted to pop on headphones and use music to shut out distractions, avoid listening to anything familiar: knowing the words or tune well will distract you even more. Furnham's own research shows this effect is most pronounced for introverted people. "The worst distraction of all-time would be introverts doing complex word-processing tasks with loud, familiar music," he says. But not all distractions are bad, however. If you are doing something repetitive like stuffing envelopes or laying bricks, being distracted by listening to music or a podcast or engaging in a conversation with a co-worker can ultimately boost productivity.

How to stay awake?

F. During dull meetings, it is sometimes hard to stifle a yawn. In the worst case, you feel your eyes getting heavier and heavier... Next time you gruntingly return from the land of nod to your colleagues' disapproving stares, try blaming the room. The fact is, our buildings are making us sleepy. "In the past 40 years, we have tried to conserve energy by building airtight offices," says Joseph Allen at Harvard University. "But it's not beneficial to the people working within." As ventilation rates fall, odours and harmful chemicals build up. In poorly ventilated offices, carbon dioxide can reach as high as 2500 parts per million, a concentration more than six times that outdoors. This increases the incidence not just of fatigue, but also of headache and respiratory tract irritation.

G. In controlled experiments, Allen and his team put workers in an office space in which the CO₂ level was varied from day to day, and measured their information-gathering skills, attention levels and ability to manage crises. On days when the CO₂ concentration

was at a common indoor level, workers performed 15 per cent worse than when the level of this gas was halved. If the windows are sealed in your workplace, the best thing you can hope for is a good ventilation system. Otherwise, crack open windows regularly to replenish indoor oxygen. If colleagues who are sensitive to the cold protest, tell them it is for their own good.

H. While you are there, take a good look at the view, too. "Human eyes are organs to exercise. It's good to focus on something far away, then near and then far away," says architect Vivian Loftness at Carnegie Mellon University in Pennsylvania. The muscles in your eyes will get stiff after too long staring at a computer screen, increasing your sense of tiredness. Plus, exposure to daylight has a role in regulating the hormone melatonin. This helps us stay awake during the day and get a good night's sleep – the number-one way to avoid embarrassing board-room snoozes.

Questions 27-30

Reading Passage 3 has eight sections, **A-H**.

Which section contains the following information?

Write the correct letter, **A-I**, in boxes 27-30 on your answer sheet.

- 27.** a downside of open workspace driving us to isolate ourselves
- 28.** a measured drop in performance resulted from higher concentration of a particular toxic gas
- 29.** several types of beneficial distractions in certain situations
- 30.** the severe consequences of inadequate ventilation on workers' health

Questions 31-34

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

In boxes 31-34 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

- 31. People are able to choose places where they feel most suitable for working in non-territorial offices.
- 32. Working at home may prevent you from being distracted more easily compared to working in an office.
- 33. Listening to recognizable tunes is a good way to stay away from distractions.
- 34. Talking to another person when doing monotonous tasks can improve productivity.

Questions 35-40

Looking at the following statements and the list of people's names below.

Match each statement with the correct person, **A-F**.

Write the correct letter, **A-F**, in boxes **8-13** on your answer sheet.

List of people

A. Joseph Allen

D. Vivian Loftness

B. Casey Lindberg

E. Theo van der Voordt

C. Adrian Furnham

F. William Bordass

- 35. The interior design of workplace might affect people's productivity.
- 36. Fascinating words from others can act as a distraction in workplace.

- 37. Workplace design should be divided into areas which suit different working preferences.
- 38. Airtight buildings might be harmful to people working inside.
- 39. People can relax their eyes by alternating their distance-related visual concentration.
- 40. People tend to deliberately hold their preferred working territories.

Writing

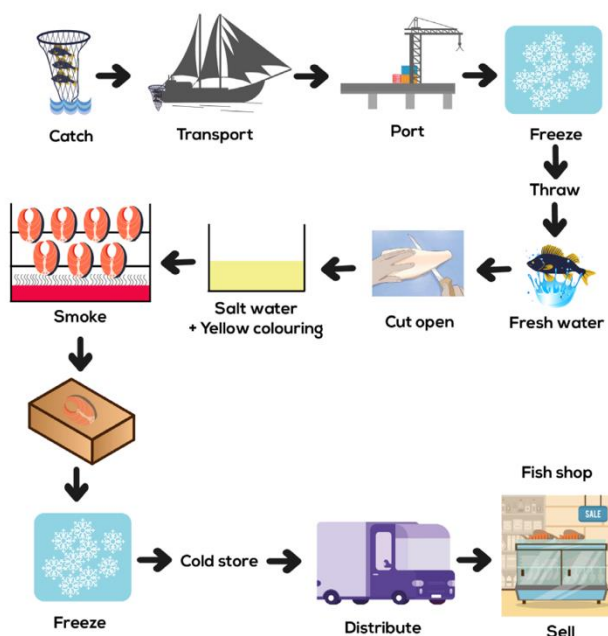
TASK 1

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

The diagram shows the process of how to make smoked fish.

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:

Scientists predict in the near future cars will be driven by computers, not people.

Do you think it is 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

- What is your plan for the future and when will you start?
- How do you intend to achieve that?
- If you go abroad, do you plan to live in the countryside or in a big city? (Why?)

Part 2

Describe a time when a child made you laugh

You should say:

- When it was
- Who the child was
- What he/she did

And explain why you laughed IELTS Speaking

Part 3

- Why do many people say childhood is the most beautiful period of life?
- At what age should people have a baby?
- What can parents do to help children know how to protect themselves?

Key & Explanation

Listening

Tapescript

SECTION 1

- Man** Good afternoon. Welcome to Rocket moving company. How can I help you?
- Women** Yes, I....ahhh.....I'm sorry, but I really hope you can help me because I'm in a bit of a situation right now. Sorry who am I speaking with?
- Man** Ok, madam, yes hopefully I can help you out. My name's JOHN TERRY, I'm a Sales representative, and if you're having troubles with packing or moving your belongings, then you've called the right place.
- Women** Ok great (relief), well I'm moving to Canada next month and I'm very confused about how to move some of my personal belongings.
- Man** OK madam, so first I'll just need to fill out some of your details, so let me ask you a few questions. First of all...,can I have your name please?
- Women** Yes, my name is Oliviana Palmero
- Man** Sorry, how do you spell that?
- Women** It's O-L-I-V-I-A-N-A P-A-L-M-E-R-O, it's quite an unusual name
- Man** Alright, Oliviana, and what's your phone number? Just in case we need to contact you quickly.
- Women** It's 007539984, but I'm quite busy with my work so please try not to call me between 9-5, but you can send a text message any time, that's fine.
- Man** Ok sure, I'll just note that down too. Ok, and how about your email address, I need to send you a contract later today via email.
- Women** Well, I've not used my account for such a long time, so maybe it's better you send any information to my husband's email instead, which is carlosthompson102@gmail.com. that's C-A-R-L-O-S T-H-O-M-P-S-O-N-1-0-2
- Man** Ok, and what address shall we be collecting your things from?

Women That will be from 16 Riverside Road, Bristol.

Man Alright. Now Ms. Palmero, which country will you be shipping your things to?

Women Canada, I thought I already mentioned that.

Man Oh yes, sorry, my mistake....I didn't quite catch that. And what is your departure date?

Women Well, I had planned to take a flight on Thursday, 15th September, but I've changed my mind, I need to be in Canada two days earlier than that, so it's actually on Tuesday, 13th September.

Man So, you'll be arriving on the 13th September also, right?

Women Yes.

Man And how would you like to pay for this madam? We have a number of payment options available.

Women Well, I'd prefer to pay by cash, but unfortunately I didn't bring enough money with me. So, I guess I can just use Internet Banking.

Man Sure, as long as you send us a copy of the transaction invoice to our email at rocketagency@gmail.com once you've completed the transfer.

Women Well, you do think of everything don't you. Oh, how much is this going to cost?

Man So here's a list of our basic packages and prices.

Women Oh dear, it seems rather expensive.

Man Yes, ma'am, but just know that you are paying for the best service with Rocket moving. We're extremely careful and we're very fast. Like we say, the only thing we break are speed records moving your things. You can also choose to send different items at different speeds, to save some money. We have 3 options, which are Super Fast, Fast and Standard Services. So, could you tell me what items will you be shipping?

Women Well I do have a few things which are really valuable to me. They are mirrors and dishes, electronic devices and..

Man *interrupt...Oh, Hold on...I need to note each down item with an appropriate shipping package.....Ok, the first one you mentioned was mirrors and dishes right? Well, I guess you probably going to be needing these things as soon

as possible for your kitchen in Canada, so maybe the Super Fast package seems to be appropriate for those items, as you will receive these things within a few days.

Women Well, actually I will have a business trip right after coming to Canada so I will probably eat out most of the time, so just go with Standard service.

Man I see. Right, so how about the second item?

Women That's my IMAC. This computer is extremely valuable to me and is full of all my important work files, so I'll want to receive it as soon as possible. So you send it with the FAST service please...Oh wait, I think Super Fast might be better.

Man Ok, I've got those details. So what's next?

Women So I've also got business documents and clothes.

Man Ok, so I'm sure these things are both surely very important for your work and your life, so you'll want to get them at the earliest time, right?

Women Well yes, that is correct with regards to my business documents. But in terms of clothing, I think I will already be taking a large suitcase of clothes with me on the flight, so my other box of clothing can arrive later on, Standard service is ok for that one.

Man Right, so anything else?

Women Nope. That's it. Oh, I nearly forgot to tell you. My photo album. It's not worth much money but it's a gift for one of my best friends in Canada, so could you send that with the Fast Moving service please.

Man Ok, sure thing. Is that all then?

Women Yes, that's everything. So, what's next?

SECTION 2

Hello everybody. I am very glad you all made it here on time today. My name is Richard Kendoll, and I'm the regional manager of Fordslast Corporation. Now, before you start your training in the showroom, I'd like to discuss a few things with you that will need to be aware of while working here. Now, you all know that this is not a nine-to-five job as the showroom opens at 8 a.m. and closes at 8 p.m., so, there will be two different shifts: from 7:30 a.m. to 2 p.m. and from 2 p.m. to 8:30 p.m. There would be a lot of work before

and after the opening and closing times, so please be very punctual. We never ask you to arrive before 7:30, but if you do so, the building will be opened from 7am every day.

Secondly, we will be collecting your fingerprints here on your first day at work. However, the system is a little bit outdated, and is currently being upgraded so you won't be able to check in or out for the next couple of days. Therefore, before the fingerprint system is in working order, you will have to ask the receptionists to record your arrival and departure. And in three days, you will have to check your attendance before and after work via this device recessed into the wall in front of you.

Now, please jot this down very clearly in your notes: if you forget to either check in or out, you will only receive 70% of your wage for that day. And furthermore, if one of our receptionists ever notice you intentionally not checking in due to tardiness, you will only receive 20% of your wage for that day. Also, if you arrive late without an excusable reason, your salary will be fined and the amount will be calculated for each minute that you are late, so, 10 minutes late means 50% of your wage is deducted for that day. And, by an excusable reason, I mean when you have an unexpected accident or when the weather is too extreme. Otherwise, all other reasons are invalid, especially if you arrive late and say that you were caught in a traffic jam. Just make sure you set off to work earlier.

And last but not least, our dress code. You will be given three sets of uniforms, but you don't have to wear them on a daily basis. Uniforms create a sense of unity, so I hope you could wear them at least three times a week. It is compulsory to wear uniform on Mondays, Tuesdays and Fridays, while on the remaining days, you may dress as you please.

Now, I am going to give you some basic information about what is expected of you during your probationary period here. Basically, you will be assigned to one of two different teams and each team will be in charge of a particular task. Mrs. Julian, Miss Davies, Miss Wright and Mr. Johnson, you will work in Customer Service. Mrs. Sara Thompson will be your immediate supervisor and she will be assessing your performance and monitoring your progress. Her assessment will be a factor for us when deciding whether you are suitable for our company or not. You can find her behind the Customer Service Desk, right next to the F&I Room. Your work entails a number of responsibilities that mainly involve providing instructions to our customers. If they want to make purchases via monthly

installment plans, or if they want to buy insurance for their new car, please direct them to the finance and insurance room to meet with Mr. Thomas Edgy. He is the operator and he will consult customers about the required procedures. If Mr. Edgy is not in the office at any time, Miss Elena Johnson will work on his behalf. She is currently an intern, but after her internship period is over, we will be offering her a management position due to her excellent performance, so there is a possibility that she will be your immediate manager in the near future.

Now, the other team includes Miss Spears, Mr. Brown and Mr. Clark. You three will form a new customer behaviour research team and the showroom's director – Mr. Marcus Cradle will be working with you directly. We are going to be opening up a new branch this September, so we need some data at hand. And that is why your job is quite urgent and you will be working on quite a tight schedule. The assistant director, Miss Kelly Jenkins, will help you to plan and conduct the research with you, but the director will be doing the training himself, so try not to miss any of your appointments. If you manage to impress the director, you may receive a promotion sooner than expected. Good luck!

SECTION 3

Mipha I'm sorry Simon. I know I've asked this question so many times but... how long is the presentation again? I promise this'll be the last time I ask.

Simon I really hope so. Professor Gotham said there will be 2 presentations every hour. And the Q&A section lasts for 5 minutes, so that means we have no more than 25 minutes.

Mipha And the deadline, it's on the 8th of June, right?

Simon No. The deadline for the first draft is on the 15th, not 8th. And we have to hand in our final draft by the 25th.

Mipha It means that we only have 12 days left for the first draft... Not really bad, but with so many assignments I've got, we must start planning things right now. The topic this time isn't easy at all, not to mention the fact that we must design our own graphs and diagrams, which would definitely cost an insane amount of time.

- Simon** Well, let's start by sorting out the outline first. Okay... I took a look at the article you sent me, you know – the one about salmon life cycle, and I also add some additional information regarding salmon's migration patterns. All we need to do now is to make a flow chart that consists of the main stages. How many of them do you think we should include?
- Mipha** I think we should go with four. And we should also think of the title for each stage. How about 'Eggs and alevins' for the the first one?
- Simon** I'm fine with that. So the second one would be called...'Fry'?
- Mipha** Yeah, for the third one, I think "open sea" will make a suitable title. As for the last one, let's see.... maybe 'Migration'?
- Simon** As a matter of fact, the life of a typical salmon is all about "migration" already. I think in order to make things clearer, the last phase in the life cycle should be called "Homeward migration". Because, you know, this time they come back to where they were born.
- Mipha** Now we will write all the main features of each stage in bullet points, and try to make the whole process look simpler. I'll take notes, shall I?
- Simon** Yeah, your handwriting is much better than mine.
- Mipha** Okay... in the first stage... salmon eggs are laid at the bottom of the upper riverbed, where the water flows slowly.
- Simon** And don't forget that during this time, the eggs are protected by reeds and gravel. This natural shelter keeps the eggs safe from predators. They stay there for about 5 months, to be precise. This varies among different species.
- Mipha** And after hatching from these eggs, the newborn "alevins" still stay near their home for a few months, before migrating to the fast-flowing lower river. Right, I think that's enough for the first stage.
- Simon** For the next 2 stages, I think we should mention the salmon's length. Because this is the time when their body undergoes the most dramatic physical changes.
- Mipha** Got it .. let's see.. these small 'fries' are usually about 3-5 centimeters long, am I right?
- Simon** Actually when I look into another article with more up-to-date data, they say the young fry could reach a maximum length of 8 centimeters. I guess it also

depends on each species. And the period of time salmon spend in the freshwater before the migration stage starts also varies. This period may last for 1, 2, or even up to 4 years.

Mipha Finally, something I remember correctly! And for the next stage, it takes salmon another 5 years to reach full maturity. During this time, an adult salmon's length may reach up to between 70-76 centimeters. Quite impressive I think! But what happens then? The article I read didn't say much about the final stage. It just mentions things that I already know, that salmon eventually journey back to their birthplace to lay eggs.

Simon Don't worry, I've done quite a lot of research about this. Well for a start, how exactly salmon can navigate their way home remains a mystery for scientists. Some of them hypothesized that salmon can locate the natal stream by using their distinctive scent. However, none of these hypotheses have been confirmed.

Mipha One thing I've wondered, is that after such a long, exhausting journey, how can a salmon still have enough energy to lay eggs? For me it's got to be one of the most incredible feats that few animals can pull off.

Simon I'm not so sure about that. It is said in some articles that the salmon body has a function that preserves the necessary amount of energy for the reproductive organs to make sure that these parts still function properly when the salmon reach their final destination. Then, after laying and fertilizing eggs, both the males and females die, thus providing the river with nutrients for the next generation.

Mipha And then the life cycle repeats itself, at the same place where it began. What a fascinating creature! It's a shame that their numbers have been dwindling rapidly in recent years. Speaking of which, have you done anything about the final section yet? The one about some possible solutions that could help to tackle this issue?

Simon Well, I haven't given it much thought, but I know many websites that will definitely help us with that

SECTION 4

Ok, so...After the last lecture on World War I, I received a lot of emails, and to my surprise, three-quarters of the messages were requests for a lesson about World War II. So, in today's lecture, I would like to introduce to you some of the recognised causes of the war, and the main effects that that war brought to the world.

So, World War II, one of the most well-known historical events of the world, was actually a six-year global military conflict between two alliances: the Allies, which included the Soviet Union, America, United Kingdom, and France, amongst other nations, and the Axis, consisting of Germany, Japan, Italy and others. Starting on the 1st of September, 1939 with the invasion of Poland by Germany, which was later retaliated against by France and other European nations, World War II ended exactly 6 years later, on September 2nd, 1945, leaving a heavy loss of lives and property in various parts of the world.

Not many people nowadays actually know exactly what caused World War II to happen, however, there were several factors leading to the event, some of which date back to World War I. When World War I ended, a peace treaty which held Germany responsible for the war was established. The treaty placed particular military restrictions on Germany and also asked them to pay a huge sum of money as a fine and make substantial territorial concessions to some of the affected countries. This had a terrible impact on Germany's economy, as well as its national pride. Now that was one of the main reasons why Adolf Hitler and his concept of Nazism gained so much popularity when first introduced in the 1930's. Meanwhile, in Italy, Benito Mussolini and Fascism had become popular. While Nazism was a form of socialism characterized by racism and expansionism, Fascism was about violence, racism and totalitarianism. Both concepts were quite similar to each other, as a result of which Hitler and Mussolini were portrayed as the leaders of war against the Allied Powers. The two joined hands with the Rome-Berlin Axis Pact in 1937 and forged a military alliance. This was done without any opposition because the Allied Powers decided to turn a blind eye due to underestimation, which later proved to be a huge mistake.

At the same time, in the eastern part of the world, Japan was suffering from depression. After a failed attempt to invade the Republic of China for its mineral resources, Japan decided to adopt a new approach. They took an extreme step and attacked Pearl Harbor in order to stop the United States from hindering their plan of territorial expansion. The

Allied Powers took serious note of these developments and retaliated with military force, triggering a fully-fledged war.

When the Second World War ended, tremendous casualties were estimated. Germany and its allies were finally overcome, however, between 22 and 25 million soldiers, and 38 to 55 million civilians had lost their lives. Around 6 million Jews were killed in the genocide committed by Hitler. Other than Jews, non-Jewish Poles and Slavs, Romanian gypsies, and even homosexuals were also killed in large numbers during this genocide simply because they were considered as inferior. When the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor, the United States retaliated with full military force, including the dropping of atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki. If Japan hadn't attacked Pearl Harbor, perhaps things would have happened differently.

Also, from an economic perspective, while there were some employment opportunities for people, they were by no means a match for the havoc this war created. The European economy was almost brought to a standstill during the Second World War, and it took quite some time for the world to revive after the war came to an end, only after millions of people had lost their lives due to starvation.

The post-war effects also included a change in European borderlines. The biggest beneficiary in terms of territorial expansion was the Soviet Union, which annexed parts of Finland, Poland, Japan, Germany, and some independent states to its territories. The worst affected nation was Germany, which was divided into four parts; each part being held by France, United States, Soviet Union, and Great Britain. Apart from that, the world also witnessed the end of dictatorship which was marked by the death of Mussolini and Hitler in late April, 1930. Other vice-leaders of Nazi Germany were also prosecuted.

Last but not least was the establishment of the United Nations - an organization formed to promote peace and security in the world. The organization outlawed wars of aggression to ensure that a third world war doesn't happen. Today, it has 193 nations as its members from all over the world and it is considered the largest, most familiar, most internationally represented and most powerful inter-governmental organization in the world. This may be the most positive effect that the war brought about, and nowadays we can really appreciate its presence.

Đáp án

SECTION 1	SECTION 3
39. Olivianna Palmero	21. 25 th June
40. carlosthompson102	22. graphs, diagrams
41. 16 Riverside Road	23. gravel
42. 13th September	41. 5/five months
43. Internet Banking	42. 8 centimeters
44. C	43. migration stage
45. A	44. full maturity
46. A	45. (distinctive) scent
47. C	46. reproductive organs
48. B	47. nutrients
SECTION 2	SECTION 4
49. B	48. conflict
50. C	49. military restrictions
51. B	50. national pride
52. A	51. concepts
53. B	52. opposition
54. A	53. inferior
55. C	54. starvation
56. D	55. borderlines
57. F	56. dictatorship
58. G	57. security

Giải thích đáp án

SECTION 1

1. Olivianna Palmero	<p>"Yes, my name is Oliviana Palmero"</p> <p>...</p> <p>"It's O-L-I-V-I-A-N-A P-A-L-M-E-R-O, it's quite an unusual name."</p>
2. carlosthompson102	<p>"Well, I've not used my account for such a long time, so maybe it's better you send any information to my husband's email instead, which is carlosthompson102@gmail.com. that's C-A-R-L-O-S-T-H-O-M-P-S-O-N-1-0-2"</p>
3. 16 Riverside Road	<p>"That will be from 16 Riverside Road, Bristol."</p>
4. 13th September	<p>"Well, I had planned to take a flight on Thursday, 15th September, but I've changed my mind, I need to be in Canada two days earlier than that, so it's actually on Tuesday, 13th September."</p> <p>→ Olivianna muốn khởi hành vào ngày 13 tháng 9, sớm hơn 2 ngày so với dự kiến ban đầu là ngày 15 tháng 9.</p>
5. Internet Banking	<p>"Well, I'd prefer to pay by cash, but unfortunately I didn't bring enough money with me. So, I guess I can just use Internet Banking."</p> <p>→ Olivianna sẽ thanh toán bằng Internet Banking vì cô ấy không mang theo đủ tiền mặt.</p>
6. C	<p>Man: "Well, I guess you probably going to be needing these things as soon as possible for your kitchen in Canada, so maybe the Super Fast package seems to be appropriate for</p>

	<p><i>those items, as you will receive these things within a few days."</i></p> <p>Olivianna: <i>"Well, actually I will have a business trip right after coming to Canada so I will probably eat out most of the time, so just go with Standard service."</i></p> <p>➔ Người đại diện của hãng vận chuyển đề xuất gói dịch vụ siêu nhanh (Super Fast) cho gương và bát đĩa nhưng Olivianna chỉ muốn lựa chọn gói dịch vụ tiêu chuẩn cho những món đồ này</p>
7. A	<p><i>"This computer is extremely valuable to me and is full of all my important work files, so I'll want to receive it as soon as possible. So you send it with the FAST service please...Oh wait, I think Super Fast might be better."</i></p> <p>➔ Olivianna lựa chọn gói dịch vụ siêu nhanh cho việc vận chuyển máy tính của cô ấy.</p>
8. A 9. C	<p>Man: <i>"Ok, so I'm sure these things are both surely very important for your work and your life, so you'll want to get them at the earliest time, right?"</i></p> <p>Woman: <i>"Well yes, that is correct with regards to my business documents. But in terms of clothing, I think I will already be taking a large suitcase of clothes with me on the flight, so my other box of clothing can arrive later on, Standard service is ok for that one."</i></p> <p>➔ Olivianna đồng ý với gói dịch vụ siêu nhanh cho việc vận chuyển tài liệu công việc vì cô ấy muốn các tài liệu đó đến nhanh nhất có thể.</p> <p>➔ Tuy nhiên, đối với việc vận chuyển quần áo, Olivianna lại lựa chọn gói dịch vụ tiêu chuẩn.</p>

10. B	<p>"Nope. That's it. Oh, I nearly forgot to tell you. My photo album. It's not worth much money but it's a gift for one of my best friends in Canada, so could you send that with the Fast Moving service please."</p> <p>→ Olivianna muốn vận chuyển album ảnh bằng gói dịch vụ nhANH. Thông tin này tương ứng đáp án B. Fast.</p>
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SECTION 2

11. B	<p>"Now, you all know that this is not a nine-to-five job as the showroom opens at 8 a.m. and closes at 8 p.m., so, there will be two different shifts: from 7:30 a.m. to 2 p.m. and from 2 p.m. to 8:30 p.m."</p> <p>→ Ca làm việc buổi sáng ở phòng trưng bày bắt đầu từ 7 giờ 30 phút đến 2 giờ chiều.</p>
12. C 13. B	<p>"Therefore, before the fingerprint system is in working order, you will have to ask the receptionists to record your arrival and departure. And in three days, you will have to check your attendance before and after work via this device recessed into the wall in front of you."</p> <p>→ Trước khi máy chấm công hoạt động ổn định, các nhân viên sẽ phải nhờ nhân viên tiếp tân ghi lại thời gian đến làm và ra về của mình. Thông này tương ứng đáp án C. get help from some particular employees.</p> <p>→ Sau 3 ngày, các nhân viên sẽ phải xác nhận việc đi làm bằng máy chấm công. (Cụm <i>this device recessed into the wall</i> trong đoạn ghi âm chính là <i>the fingerprint system</i> trong câu hỏi).</p>
14. A	<p>"Now, please jot this down very clearly in your notes: if you forget to either check in or out, you will only receive 70% of your wage for that day."</p> <p>→ Nhân viên sẽ chỉ nhận được 70% lương của ngày hôm đó nếu họ quên chấm công trước và sau ca làm. (Cụm <i>only receive 70% of your wage</i> trong</p>

	đoạn ghi âm được diễn đạt ngược lại bằng cụm <i>lose 30% of their daily wage</i> trong câu hỏi).
15. B	<p>"Uniforms create a sense of unity, so I hope you could wear them at least three times a week."</p> <p>→ Nhân viên được yêu cầu mặc đồng phục ít nhất 3 lần 1 tuần.</p>
16. A	<p>"Mrs. Julian, Miss Davies, Miss Wright and Mr. Johnson, you will work in Customer Service. Mrs. Sara Thompson will be your immediate supervisor and she will be assessing your performance and monitoring your progress."</p> <p>→ Sara Thompson sẽ là người giám sát trực tiếp của các nhân viên mới và sẽ là người đánh giá công việc cũng như theo dõi sự tiến bộ của họ. Thông tin này tương ứng đáp án A. will evaluate some of the new employees' work. (Từ <i>evaluate</i> trong đoạn ghi âm tương ứng với 2 từ <i>assess & monitor</i> trong đáp án A)</p>
17. C	<p>"If they want to make purchases via monthly installment plans, or if they want to buy insurance for their new car, please direct them to the finance and insurance room to meet with Mr. Thomas Edgy. He is the operator and he will consult customers about the required procedures."</p> <p>→ Thomas Edgy sẽ là người làm việc với những khách hàng về những thủ tục cần thiết nếu họ muốn mua hàng thông qua các gói trả góp hàng tháng. Thông tin này tương ứng đáp án C. will deal with customers who want to buy the company's products in installments. (Từ <i>consult</i> trong đoạn ghi âm được diễn đạt lại bằng cụm <i>deal with</i> trong đáp án C)</p>
18. D	<p>"If Mr. Edgy is not in the office at any time, Miss Elena Johnson will work on his behalf."</p> <p>→ Trong trường hợp Edgy vắng mặt, Elena Johnson sẽ xử lý công việc thay mặt cho ông ấy). Thông tin này tương ứng đáp án D. will do the job of a particular person in case he is not at his desk. (Cụm <i>work on his behalf</i></p>

	trong đoạn ghi âm tương ứng cụm <i>do the job of a particular person</i> trong đáp án D)
19. F 20. G	<p>"You three will form a new customer behaviour research team and the showroom's director – Mr. Marcus Cradle will be working with you directly."</p> <p>"The assistant director, Miss Kelly Jenkins, will help you to plan and conduct the research with you, but the director will be doing the training himself, so try not to miss any of your appointments."</p> <p>→ Marcus Cradle sẽ bổ nhiệm Kelly Jenkins làm trợ lý giám đốc để làm việc cùng đội nghiên cứu hành vi người tiêu dùng. Thông tin này tương ứng đáp án F. will appoint an assistant who can help the customer behavior research team.</p> <p>→ Kelly Jenkins sẽ giúp nhóm nghiên cứu lập kế hoạch và thực hiện nghiên cứu về hành vi người tiêu dùng. Thông tin này tương ứng đáp án G. help a new team on planning and carrying out research on customer behaviors. (Từ <i>conduct</i> trong đoạn ghi âm được diễn đạt lại bằng cụm <i>carrying out</i> trong đáp án G)</p>

SECTION 3

21. 25 th June	<p>"And the deadline, it's on the 8th of June, right?"</p> <p>"No. The deadline for the first draft is on the 15th, not 8th. And we have to hand in our final draft by the 25th."</p> <p>→ Simon xác nhận lại rằng hạn chót cho bản thảo cuối cùng là ngày 25 tháng 6, không phải là ngày 8 tháng 6.</p>
22. graphs, diagrams	<p>"The topic this time isn't easy at all, not to mention the fact that we must design our own graphs and diagrams, which would definitely cost an insane amount of time."</p> <p>→ Mipha và Simon sẽ phải tự thiết kế các biểu đồ và sơ đồ.</p>

<p>23. gravel</p> <p>24. 5/five months</p>	<p><i>“And don't forget that during this time, the eggs are protected by reeds and gravel. This natural shelter keeps the eggs safe from predators. They stay there for about 5 months, to be precise. This varies among different species.”</i></p> <p>➔ Trứng cá hồi được bảo vệ bởi các cây lau sậy và đá sỏi và ở đó trong vòng 5 tháng. (Cụm <i>are protected by</i> trong đoạn ghi âm tương ứng với cụm <i>are surrounded by</i> trong đoạn thông tin cho trước)</p>
<p>25. 8 centimeters</p>	<p><i>“Actually, when I look into another article with more up-to-date data, they say the young fry could reach a maximum length of 8 centimeters. I guess it also depends on each species.”</i></p> <p>➔ Cá hồi con có thể đạt chiều dài tối đa là 8 cm.</p>
<p>26. migration stage</p>	<p><i>“And the period of time salmon spend in the freshwater before the migration stage starts also varies. This period may last for 1, 2, or even up to 4 years.”</i></p> <p>➔ Thời gian sống ở các vùng nước ngọt của cá hồi con kéo dài từ 1 đến 4 năm trước khi giai đoạn di cư bắt đầu. (Từ <i>starts</i> trong đoạn ghi âm được diễn đạt lại bằng cụm <i>takes place</i> trong đoạn thông tin cho trước)</p>
<p>27. full maturity</p>	<p><i>“Finally, something I remember correctly! And for the next stage, it takes salmon another 5 years to reach full maturity. During this time, an adult salmon's length may reach up to between 70-76 centimeters.”</i></p> <p>➔ Ở giai đoạn tiếp theo, cá hồi sẽ trải qua thêm 5 năm nữa để trở nên hoàn toàn trưởng thành với chiều dài tối đa có thể đạt tới 70-76 cm.</p>

<p>28. (distinctive) scent</p>	<p><i>"Well for a start, how exactly salmon can navigate their way home remains a mystery for scientists. Some of them hypothesized that salmon can locate the natal stream by using their distinctive scent."</i></p> <p>➔ Một vài nhà khoa học đưa ra giả thuyết rằng cá hồi có thể định vị và trở về nơi chúng được sinh ra bằng cách dùng mùi hương đặc biệt của chúng. (Cụm <i>navigate their way home</i> trong đoạn ghi âm được diễn đạt lại bằng cụm <i>find their way back to their birthplace</i> trong đoạn thông tin cho trước)</p>
<p>29. reproductive organs</p>	<p><i>"It is said in some articles that the salmon body has a function that preserves the necessary amount of energy for the reproductive organs to make sure that these parts still function properly when the salmon reach their final destination."</i></p> <p>=> Cơ thể cá hồi có chức năng bảo tồn năng lượng cho các cơ quan sinh sản để đảm bảo những bộ phận này vẫn hoạt động tốt khi chúng trở về nơi chúng được sinh ra.</p>
<p>30. nutrients</p>	<p><i>"Then, after laying and fertilizing eggs, both the males and females die, thus providing the river with nutrients for the next generation."</i></p> <p>➔ Sau khi thụ tinh và đẻ trứng, tất cả cá hồi đực và cái đều chết và cung cấp chất dinh dưỡng cho thế hệ tiếp theo.</p>

SECTION 4

<p>31. conflict</p>	<p><i>"So, World War II, one of the most well-known historical events of the world, was actually a six-year global military conflict between two alliances."</i></p>
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	<p>→ Chiến tranh Thế giới thứ II thực ra là một cuộc xung đột quân sự toàn cầu diễn ra trong 6 năm.</p>
32. military restrictions	<p><i>"The treaty placed particular military restrictions on Germany and also asked them to pay a huge sum of money as a fine and make substantial territorial concessions to some of the affected countries."</i></p> <p>→ Hiệp ước đặt ra những sự giới hạn về quân sự đặc biệt đối với Đức và ... (Cụm <i>placed sth on sb</i> trong đoạn ghi âm được diễn đạt ngược lại bằng cụm <i>was subjected to</i> trong đoạn thông tin cho trước)</p>
33. national pride	<p><i>"This had a terrible impact on Germany's economy, as well as its national pride."</i></p> <p>→ Việc phải chịu trách nhiệm cho Chiến tranh Thế giới thứ II đã mang lại tác động khủng khiếp đến nền kinh tế cũng như lòng tự hào dân tộc của Đức. (Cụm <i>had a terrible impact on</i> trong đoạn ghi âm tương ứng với cụm <i>caused harm to</i> trong đoạn thông tin cho trước)</p>
34. concepts	<p><i>"While Nazism was a form of socialism characterized by racism and expansionism, Fascism was about violence, racism and totalitarianism. Both concepts were quite similar to each other..."</i></p> <p>→ Chủ nghĩa quốc xã (Nazism) và chủ nghĩa phát xít (Fascism) có những tư tưởng khá giống nhau.</p>
35. opposition	<p><i>"The two joined hands with the Rome-Berlin Axis Pact in 1937 and forged a military alliance. This was done without any opposition because the Allied Powers decided to turn a blind eye due to underestimation, which later proved to be a huge mistake."</i></p>

	<p>→ Việc hợp tác giữa Hitler and Mussolini được thực hiện mà không có bất kỳ sự phản đối nào từ các cường quốc Đồng minh khi các nước này đánh giá thấp tính nghiêm trọng của vấn đề.</p>
36. inferior	<p><i>"Other than Jews, non-Jewish Poles and Slavs, Romanian gypsies, and even homosexuals were also killed in large numbers during this genocide simply because they were considered as inferior."</i></p> <p>→ Người Do Thái, người Ba Lan và Slav không phải gốc Do Thái, người Hồi giáo Rumani và thậm chí cả người đồng tính cũng bị hành quyết trong cuộc diệt chủng này bởi vì họ bị coi là thấp kém. (Cụm <i>were considered as</i> trong đoạn ghi âm được diễn đạt lại bằng từ <i>believed</i> trong đoạn thông tin cho trước)</p>
37. starvation	<p><i>"The European economy was almost brought to a standstill during the Second World War, and it took quite some time for the world to revive after the war came to an end, only after millions of people had lost their lives due to starvation."</i></p> <p>→ Nền kinh tế Châu Âu gần như chững lại trong suốt Thế chiến thứ II sau khi chiến tranh kết thúc và sau khi hàng triệu người chết vì nạn đói.</p>
38. borderlines	<p><i>"The post-war effects also included a change in European borderlines."</i></p> <p>→ Các hệ quả hậu chiến tranh bao gồm sự thay đổi về đường biên giới của các nước châu Âu.</p>
39. dictatorship	<p><i>"Apart from that, the world also witnessed the end of dictatorship which was marked by the death of Mussolini and Hitler in late April, 1930."</i></p> <p>→ Bên cạnh đó, chế độ độc tài cũng kết thúc sau cái chết của Mussolini and Hitler vào cuối tháng 4, năm 1930.</p>

<p>40. security</p>	<p><i>"Last but not least was the establishment of the United Nations - an organization formed to promote peace and security in the world."</i></p> <p>→ Cuối cùng là sự thành lập của Liên hợp quốc - một tổ chức được thành lập để thúc đẩy hoà bình và an ninh thế giới. (Từ <i>promote</i> trong đoạn ghi âm tương ứng với từ <i>enhance</i> trong đoạn thông tin cho trước)</p>
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Reading

Đáp án

PASSAGE 1	PASSAGE 2	PASSAGE 3
1. sugar	14. A	27. A
2. low-carb devotees	15. B	28. G
3. non-human primates	16. B	29. E
4. the wild	17. C	30. F
5. human keepers	18. D	31. True
6. vegetables	19. A	32. Not Given
7. health	20-22: IN EITHER ORDER:	33. False
8. bananas	23. C	34. True
9. True	B D G	35. F
10. False	24. B	36. C
11. False	25. A	37. B
12. Not given	26. D	38. A
13. False		39. D
		40. E

Giải thích đáp án

Câu	Vùng thông tin	Giải thích
1.	Đoạn A “If you have ever delved into the world of online diet advice, you might have heard the claim that modern fruit is so filled with sugar that it is <i>unsafe for zoo animals</i> ”	<p>“Nếu như bạn đã từng tìm kiếm các lời khuyên trên mạng về chế độ ăn, bạn có thể đã nghe thấy một khẳng định rằng các loại hoa quả ngày nay chứa rất nhiều đường, và vì thế chúng không tốt cho các loài động vật trong sở thú”</p> <p>Từ đoạn trên, người đọc có thể kết luận rằng thành phần khiến cho hoa quả được cho là gây hại cho động vật trong sở thú là đường. Từ <i>unsafe</i> trong bài đọc gần nghĩa với cụm <i>cause harm</i> trong câu 1.</p> <p>Đáp án đúng là sugar.</p>
2.	Đoạn A “The claim that fruit is no longer a healthy part of the diet – for humans as well as animals – has <i>gathered thousands of likes and shares from low-carb devotees</i> around the world”	<p>“khẳng định về việc hoa quả trong chế độ ăn không còn tốt cho sức khỏe của cả con người và động vật đã thu hút hàng nghìn lượt thích và chia sẻ từ những tín đồ ủng hộ chế độ ăn ít tinh bột trên thế giới.”</p> <p>Từ đoạn trên, người đọc có thể kết luận rằng những cá nhân rất quan tâm tới việc hoa quả không còn tốt cho sức khỏe của con người là những tín đồ ủng hộ chế độ ăn ít tinh bột.</p> <p>Đáp án đúng là low-carb devotees.</p>
3.	Đoạn B “Amy Plowman is director of living collections at Paignton Zoo in Devon, UK, and <i>has done pioneering research on the diets of</i>	<p>“Amy Plowman là người tiên phong trong lĩnh vực nghiên cứu về chế độ ăn của những loài linh trưởng không phải người trong môi trường nuôi nhốt suốt 10 năm qua.”</p> <p>Từ đoạn trên, người đọc có thể kết luận rằng những loài linh trưởng không phải người</p>

	<i>non-human primates in captivity for the last 10 years."</i>	<p>chính là đối tượng nghiên cứu trong những thí nghiệm về chế độ ăn mà Amy Plowman là người tiên phong.</p> <p>Đáp án đúng là non-human primates.</p>
4.	<p>Đoạn B</p> <p>"She observed that the food given to zoo monkeys was often <i>a poor reflection of what they ate in the wild</i>"</p>	<p>Thức ăn được đưa cho những con khỉ trong sở thú khác xa so với những gì chúng ăn trong hoang dã. Cụm <i>a poor reflection</i> ở đoạn bên được diễn đạt lại bằng cụm <i>quite different</i> trong đoạn tóm tắt.</p> <p>Đáp án đúng là the wild.</p>
5.	<p>Đoạn B</p> <p>"In fact, the diet of these animals in some zoos is <i>more like the food preferences of their human keepers</i>"</p>	<p>Chế độ ăn của động vật trong sở thú thực ra lại giống những loại thức ăn ưa thích của người trông coi. Danh từ <i>preferences</i> ở đoạn bên được diễn đạt lại bằng một động từ tương tự về nghĩa là <i>favor</i> trong đoạn tóm tắt.</p> <p>Đáp án đúng là human keepers.</p>
6.	<p>Đoạn C</p> <p>"To create a diet as similar to the monkeys' natural diet as possible, she eliminated energy-dense items such as meat, dairy and grains, and reduced the amount of fruit and some of the more <i>calorific vegetables</i>"</p>	<p>Để tạo ra một chế độ ăn giống chế độ ăn tự nhiên của khỉ nhất có thể, Plowman đã phải loại bỏ những thành phần nhiều năng lượng như thịt, các sản phẩm từ sữa và ngũ cốc, đồng thời cũng giảm lượng hoa quả và một vài loại rau chứa nhiều calo.</p> <p>Những chi tiết <i>reduced</i> và <i>more calorific</i> ở đoạn bên lần lượt tương tự với <i>cut down</i> và <i>contain a lot of calories</i> trong đoạn tóm tắt.</p> <p>Đáp án đúng là vegetables.</p>
7.	<p>Đoạn C</p> <p>"In a very short time, Plowman and her team <i>noticed dramatic</i></p>	<p>Trong một thời gian ngắn, Plowman và cộng sự của mình đã nhận thấy những sự cải thiện đáng kể trong sức khỏe của các con vật. Cụm</p>

	<i>improvements in the animals' health"</i>	<i>dramatic improvements</i> ở đoạn bên gần nghĩa với cụm <i>positive changes</i> trong đoạn tóm tắt. Đáp án đúng là health .
8.	Đoạn C "The press enthusiastically reported the story, focusing almost exclusively on the angle of zoo monkeys <i>no longer being fed bananas</i> "	Báo chí đã hào hứng viết về câu chuyện này, gần như chỉ tập trung vào việc những con khỉ trong sở thú không còn được cho ăn chuối nữa. Chi tiết <i>no longer being fed</i> ở đoạn bên tương ứng với cụm <i>the lack of</i> trong đoạn tóm tắt. Đáp án đúng là bananas .
9.	Đoạn D "the red pandas in Melbourne Zoo, are essentially leaf eaters and don't actually eat much, if any, fruit in their natural habitat anyway"	Trong môi trường tự nhiên, gấu trúc đỏ ở Melbourne Zoo là động vật ăn lá và gần như không ăn hoa quả. Chi tiết này xác nhận thông tin trong câu 9 rằng hoa quả không phải là phần chính trong chế độ ăn tự nhiên của loài gấu trúc đỏ ở Melbourne Zoo. Đáp án đúng là True .
10.	Đoạn E "What does Plowman think of this interpretation of her findings in zoo animals being used as justification for excluding fruit from human diets? "I wasn't aware of this and find it very surprising," she says"	Plowman cảm thấy rất ngạc nhiên về việc những kết luận trong nghiên cứu của mình được sử dụng để làm lý lẽ giải thích cho việc loại bỏ hoa quả ra khỏi chế độ ăn của loài người. Thông tin này trái ngược với nhận định trong câu 10 rằng bà ấy đã lường trước được điều này. Đáp án đúng là False .
11.	Đoạn E	Plowman nhấn mạnh rằng công trình nghiên cứu của bà ấy lên những loài động vật trong

	<p>"Stressing that her work on zoo animals couldn't be translated to humans..."</p>	<p>sở thú không thể được suy ra và áp dụng cho con người.</p> <p>Thông tin này trái ngược với nhận định trong câu 11 - Plowman tin rằng nghiên cứu của bà ấy có sự liên quan trực tiếp với con người. Cụm <i>couldn't be translated</i> ở đoạn bên trái nghĩa với cụm <i>has direct relevance</i> trong câu 11.</p> <p>Đáp án đúng là False.</p>
12.	<p>Đoạn F</p> <p>"...higher fruit consumption has been consistently linked to a <u>lower incidence of obesity in humans</u>, as well as a reduced risk of cardiovascular disease and <u>even certain types of cancer</u>"</p>	<p>Việc tiêu thụ một lượng lớn trái cây có thể giúp làm giảm nguy cơ bị béo phì ở con người cũng như các bệnh tim mạch và một vài loại ung thư.</p> <p>Từ đây, người đọc không có đủ cơ sở để kết luận rằng việc ăn nhiều hoa quả hằng ngày là <i>cách tốt nhất</i> để chống lại ung thư.</p> <p>Đáp án đúng là Not Given.</p>
13.	<p>Đoạn F</p> <p>"Perhaps more pertinently, if you or I were to put on a leaf-only diet we would need to eat more than 300 cups of chopped, raw lettuce a day. That wouldn't be pretty. We would struggle to get anywhere near the adequate amount of calories to meet our daily needs, and would quickly succumb to nutrient deficiencies"</p>	<p>Nếu như chỉ ăn rau, hàng ngày chúng ta sẽ cần nhiều hơn 300 chén rau diếp sống. Chừng đó thậm chí còn không đủ để đáp ứng nhu cầu mỗi ngày, và do đó chúng ta sẽ sớm bị thiếu dinh dưỡng.</p> <p>Thông tin này trái ngược với nhận định trong câu 13 rằng một chế độ ăn toàn rau sẽ cung cấp vừa đủ năng lượng cho chúng ta mỗi ngày.</p> <p>Đáp án đúng là False.</p>

READING PASSAGE 2

Câu	Vùng thông tin	Giải thích
14.	Đoạn cuối “The old Gottscheers were convinced that nobody can learn Gottscheerisch, so they didn’t try to teach it,” Hutter recalls.	Theo Martha Hutter , những người Gottscheers cao tuổi tin rằng không ai có thể học được tiếng Gottscheerisch, nên họ đã không cố gắng dạy thứ ngôn ngữ này. Chi tiết <i>refused to pass it down</i> trong nhận định được đưa ra tương ứng với chi tiết <i>didn’t try to teach it</i> trong bài đọc. Đáp án đúng là A .
15.	Đoạn 1 “ Alfred Belay has been coming to Gottscheer Hall since he arrived in America more than 60 years ago”	Alfred Belay đã tới Mỹ vào 60 năm trước. Thông tin này tương ứng với chi tiết <i>no less than half a century ago</i> trong nhận định được đưa ra. Đáp án đúng là B .
16.	Đoạn cuối “Now, 60 years later, Belay has started speaking to his kids in Gottscheerisch for the first time, but the language is on the brink of extinction”	Belay đã bắt đầu giao tiếp với con cháu của ông ta bằng tiếng Gottscheerisch, nhưng thứ tiếng này đã ở trên bờ vực tuyệt chủng. Chi tiết <i>this may be too late</i> ở nhận định được đưa ra tương ứng với cụm <i>on the brink of extinction</i> trong bài đọc. Đáp án đúng là B .
17.	Đoạn 5 “Most languages die today not because of abject and outright persecution—though this does happen on occasion—	Frederico Andrade cho rằng sự mất mát về ngôn ngữ ngày nay giống như một căn bệnh ung thư (diễn ra từ từ) chứ không phải một phát

	but rather because they are made unviable. says Andrade – “This form of language loss is <i>a cancer, not a gunshot</i> .”	súng (xảy ra đột ngột). Chi tiết <i>a cancer, not a gunshot</i> trong bài đọc được diễn đạt lại thành cụm <i>not a sudden event</i> trong nhận định được đưa ra. Đáp án đúng là C .
18.	Đoạn 3 “When humanity loses a language, we also lose the potential for greater diversity in art, music, literature, and oral traditions,” says Bogre Udell ”	Bogre Udell nói rằng khi một ngôn ngữ thất truyền, nhân loại cũng sẽ mất đi sự đa dạng về nghệ thuật, âm nhạc, văn học và những văn hoá truyền miệng khác. Phát biểu này của Udell cho thấy sự quan ngại của ông về những hậu quả nghiêm trọng của sự mất đi của ngôn ngữ (the dire consequences of language extinction). Đáp án đúng là D .
19.	Đoạn 2 “ <i>Belay and his sister</i> , 83-year-old Martha Hutter , have agreed to let 26-year-old Daniel Bogre Udell film them having a conversation.”	Martha Hutter và em trai Belay đã đồng ý để cho Bogre Udell quay lại đoạn hội thoại của họ. Đáp án đúng là A .
20-22	Đoạn 5 “Political persecution, a lack of preservation, and globalization are to blame for the dwindling language diversity” “Factors like climate change and urbanization force linguistically diverse	Ở các câu 20-22, người đọc cần tìm 3 yếu tố có thể là nguyên nhân gây ra sự thất truyền của ngôn ngữ. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Đàn áp chính trị, thiếu bảo tồn và toàn cầu hoá làm suy giảm sự đa dạng về ngôn ngữ. • Những yếu tố như biến đổi khí hậu và đô thị hoá đã ép những cộng

	<p>rural and coastal communities to migrate and assimilate to new communities with new languages.”</p>	<p>đồng ở những nơi đa dạng về ngôn ngữ phải di cư và hoà nhập với những cộng đồng khác cũng những ngôn ngữ mới</p> <p>Trong những nguyên nhân được nhắc tới ở bài đọc, chỉ có ba yếu tố là toàn cầu hoá, biến đổi khí hậu và đô thị hoá xuất hiện trong danh sách đáp án đã cho.</p> <p>Đáp án đúng cho câu 20-22 là B, D và G.</p>
23.	<p>Đoạn 3</p> <p>“Bogre Udell, who <i>speaks four languages</i>, met Frederico Andrade, who <i>speaks five</i>, at the Parsons New School in New York City”</p> <p>“They’ve <i>already documented more than 350 languages</i>, which they are tracking online, and <i>plan to hit 1,000 in the coming years</i>”</p>	<p>Đối với câu 23, người đọc cần tìm điểm tương đồng giữa Udell và Andrade.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Phương án A sai vì theo bài đọc, Parsons New School chỉ là địa điểm mà Udell và Andrade <i>gặp nhau</i>, không phải là xuất thân của hai người. • Phương án D sai vì theo bài đọc, cả hai người mới chỉ ghi chép lại được <i>hơn 350 ngôn ngữ</i> và dự định sẽ <i>cán mốc 1000</i> vào những năm tới • Phương án B sai vì việc Udell và Andrade có <i>tính cách tương đồng (similar personalities)</i> không được nhắc tới trong bài đọc. • Phương án C đúng vì cả Udell lẫn Andrade đều nói được nhiều thứ

		<p>tiếng. (Udell nói được 4 và Andrade nói được 5)</p> <p>Đáp án đúng là C.</p>
24.	<p>Đoạn 3</p> <p>“Would Cervantes have written the same stories had he been forced to write in a language other than Spanish? Would the music of Beyoncé be the same in a language other than English?”</p> <p>“When humanity loses a language, we also lose the potential for greater diversity in art, music, literature, and oral traditions,” says Bogre Udell</p>	<p>Đối với câu 24, người đọc cần chỉ ra lí do vì sao Bogre Udell nhắc tới Cervantes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Phương án B đúng vì Udell đã nhấn mạnh tầm quan trọng của đa dạng ngôn ngữ bằng những câu hỏi tu từ như: liệu Cervantes có viết được những tác phẩm hay không nếu ông ta phải viết bằng thứ tiếng khác, hay liệu nhạc của Beyonce có còn hay nữa không nếu được viết bằng một ngôn ngữ khác. • Phương án C sai vì Udell không nhắc đến <i>nguyên nhân dẫn tới sự thất truyền ngôn ngữ</i>, mà lại liệt kê những <i>hậu quả</i> có thể xảy ra khi nhân loại mất đi một thứ tiếng. • Phương án D sai vì Udell không <i>so sánh sự khác biệt về âm nhạc và văn học ở những ngôn ngữ khác nhau</i>. • Phương án A sai vì Udell không tỏ ý nghi ngờ với một phương pháp nào. <p>Đáp án đúng là B.</p>

25.	<p>Đoạn 4</p> <p>“Every <u>two weeks</u> a language dies with its last speaker, <u>50 to 90 percent</u> of them are predicted to disappear by the next century. Priceless documentation opportunities disappear regularly. Not long ago, one of the last two speakers of a Saami language dialect in the Russian steppes died right before his recording session with Wikitongues”</p>	<p>Đối với câu 25, người đọc cần giải thích vì sao tác giả lại đề cập tới <i>Russian steppes</i>.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Đoạn bên chỉ ra rằng cứ mỗi hai tuần lại có một ngôn ngữ biến mất. Một trong hai người nói thứ tiếng Saami cuối cùng ở Russian steppes cũng đã qua đời ngay trước khi được ghi âm. Qua ví dụ trên, tác giả muốn minh họa về việc mất đi rất thường xuyên của ngôn ngữ (phương án A), chứ không phải chỉ muốn ghi lại cái chết của một nhóm người nhỏ ở Nga (phương án C). • Cả phương án B và D đều sai vì khi lấy ví dụ về <i>Russian steppes</i>, tác giả không nhắc tới hậu quả của việc mất đi ngôn ngữ (phương án B) hay chứng minh rằng dự đoán của họ về vấn đề này là đúng (phương án D). <p>Đáp án đúng là A.</p>
26.	<p>Đoạn 5</p> <p>“Some 100 aboriginal languages in Australia have disappeared since European settlers arrived”</p> <p>“Studies have shown that suppressing language impairs everything from health to school performance”</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Phương án A sai vì theo đoạn bên, 100 ngôn ngữ thổ dân ở Úc đã biến mất <i>kể từ khi</i> thực dân châu Âu tới, chứ không phải là <i>trước khi (prior to)</i> điều này diễn ra. • Phương án B sai vì theo đoạn bên, việc đàn áp về mặt ngôn

	<p>“Most languages die today not because of abject and outright persecution—though this does happen on occasion—but rather because they are made unviable. Factors like climate change and urbanization force linguistically diverse rural and coastal communities to migrate and assimilate to new communities with new languages. “This form of language loss <i>is a cancer, not a gunshot.</i>”</p>	<p>ngữ gây tổn hại tới mọi lĩnh vực, trong đó có cả sức khoẻ lẫn kết quả học tập, chứ không phải là ngoại trừ (<i>apart from</i>) hai điều này</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Phương án C sai vì theo đoạn bên, việc biến mất của ngôn ngữ xảy ra từ từ giống như một căn bệnh ung thư (<i>a cancer</i>) chứ không phải một phát súng đột ngột. (<i>a gunshot/out of sudden</i>) • Phương án D đúng vì theo đoạn bên, những yếu tố như biến đổi khí hậu và đô thị hoá đã ép những cộng đồng ở vùng duyên hải hoặc nông thôn, những nơi đa dạng về ngôn ngữ phải di cư và hoà nhập với những cộng đồng khác cũng những ngôn ngữ mới. <p>Đáp án đúng là D.</p>
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READING PASSAGE 3

Câu	Vùng thông tin	Giải thích
27.	<p>Đoạn A</p> <p>“The lack of privacy in an open-plan setting makes us retreat into our shells, putting on headphones to block background noise and emailing and instant messaging people just a few desks away.”</p>	<p>Sự thiếu riêng tư trong một không gian làm việc mở sẽ làm cho mọi người muốn rút lui vào vỏ bọc của chính mình bằng cách đeo tai nghe để chặn tiếng ồn xung quanh cũng như gửi email và nhắn tin cho những người khác dù họ ở cách không xa. Đây chính là một điểm hạn chế của không gian làm việc mở khi nó khiến ta bị cô lập.</p> <p>Cụm <i>retreat into our shells</i> ở đoạn bên được thay thế bằng cụm <i>isolate ourselves</i> trong câu 27.</p> <p>Đáp án đúng là A.</p>
28.	<p>Đoạn G</p> <p>“On days when the CO2 concentration was at a common indoor level, workers performed 15 per cent worse than when the level of this gas was halved.”</p>	<p>Trong những ngày mà nồng độ CO2 ở mức tương đương ngoài trời, nhân viên sẽ là việc kém hiệu quả hơn khoảng 15% so với khi nồng độ CO2 giảm đi một nửa. Mức giảm này tương đương với thông tin cần tìm ở câu 28.</p> <p>Các chi tiết <i>performed 15 per cent worse</i> và <i>CO2</i> ở đoạn bên lần lượt tương đương với <i>a measured drop in performance</i> và <i>a particular toxic gas</i> trong câu 28.</p> <p>Đáp án đúng là G.</p>
29.	Đoạn E	<p>Nếu một người đang làm những công việc có tính lặp đi lặp lại như bỏ thư</p>

	<p>"If you are doing something repetitive like stuffing envelopes or laying bricks, being distracted by listening to music or a podcast or engaging in a conversation with a co-worker can ultimately boost productivity."</p>	<p>vào phong bì hay đặt gạch, nghe nhạc hoặc tham gia vào một cuộc trò chuyện với đồng nghiệp có thể giúp tăng hiệu quả công việc. Chi tiết này tương ứng với thông tin cần tìm ở câu 29 – một vài lợi ích của sự xao nhãng trong một số trường hợp cụ thể.</p> <p>Đáp án đúng là E.</p>
30.	<p>Đoạn F</p> <p>"In poorly ventilated offices, carbon dioxide can reach as high as 2500 parts per million, a concentration more than six times that outdoors. This increases the incidence not just of fatigue, but also of headache and respiratory tract irritation."</p>	<p>Những văn phòng thông gió kém với nồng độ khí carbon có thể đạt tới ngưỡng 2500 phần triệu, gấp 6 lần so với ngoài trời, sẽ làm tăng khả năng tỉ lệ mắc bệnh không chỉ do bị mệt mỏi, mà còn gây đau đầu và kích thích đường hô hấp. Những rủi ro này chính là hậu quả nghiêm trọng của sự thiếu thoáng khí (inadequate ventilation) đối với sức khỏe nhân viên.</p> <p>Đáp án đúng là F.</p>
31.	<p>Đoạn B</p> <p>"Hence hot-desking. In principle, this allows people to move to areas best suited to their task and mood: a private room if they need to concentrate hard, an open area if they want to collaborate and be inspired."</p>	<p>Việc thoải mái di chuyển giữa các bàn để làm việc cho phép mọi người tìm được những nơi phù hợp với công việc và tâm trạng của họ nhất. Thông tin này hoàn toàn xác nhận thông tin ở câu 31.</p> <p>Đáp án đúng là True.</p>
32.	<p>Đoạn D</p> <p>"If you work in an office, it might be emails, phone calls or colleagues with</p>	<p>Ở nơi làm việc, những yếu tố gây xao nhãng là emails, những cuộc gọi hoặc các câu hỏi từ đồng nghiệp, còn ở nhà</p>

	queries; if you're at home, the contents of the fridge or a sudden fixation on dust mites under the sofa."	thì các yếu tố đó có thể là đồ ăn ở trong tủ lạnh. Tuy nhiên, nếu chỉ dựa vào thông tin này thì không thể kết luận rằng làm việc ở nhà sẽ giúp mọi người ít bị xao nhãng hơn so với làm việc ở các văn phòng, do đó người đọc không đủ dữ kiện để kết luận tính đúng-sai cho nhận định ở câu 32. Đáp án đúng là Not Given .
33.	Đoạn E "If you are tempted to pop on headphones and use music to shut out distractions, avoid listening to anything familiar: knowing the words or tune well will distract you even more."	"Để tập trung hơn, mọi người nên tránh nghe những bản nhạc quen thuộc vì việc thuộc lời bài hát thậm chí còn dễ gây xao nhãng hơn." Thông tin này trái ngược với nhận định trong câu 33 (việc nghe những giai điệu quen thuộc là một cách tốt để tránh sự xao nhãng). Đáp án đúng là False .
34.	Đoạn E "If you are doing something repetitive like stuffing envelopes or laying bricks, being distracted by listening to music or a podcast or engaging in a conversation with a co-worker can ultimately boost productivity."	"Nếu một người đang làm những công việc có tính lặp đi lặp lại như bỏ thư vào phong bì hay đặt gạch, việc nghe nhạc hoặc tham gia vào một cuộc trò chuyện với đồng nghiệp có thể giúp tăng hiệu quả công việc." Thông tin này xác nhận thông tin ở câu 34 (nói chuyện với một người khác khi đang làm những công việc tẻ nhạt có thể giúp tăng năng suất công việc). Từ <i>repetitive</i> ở đoạn bên gần nghĩa với từ <i>monotonous</i> ở câu 34.

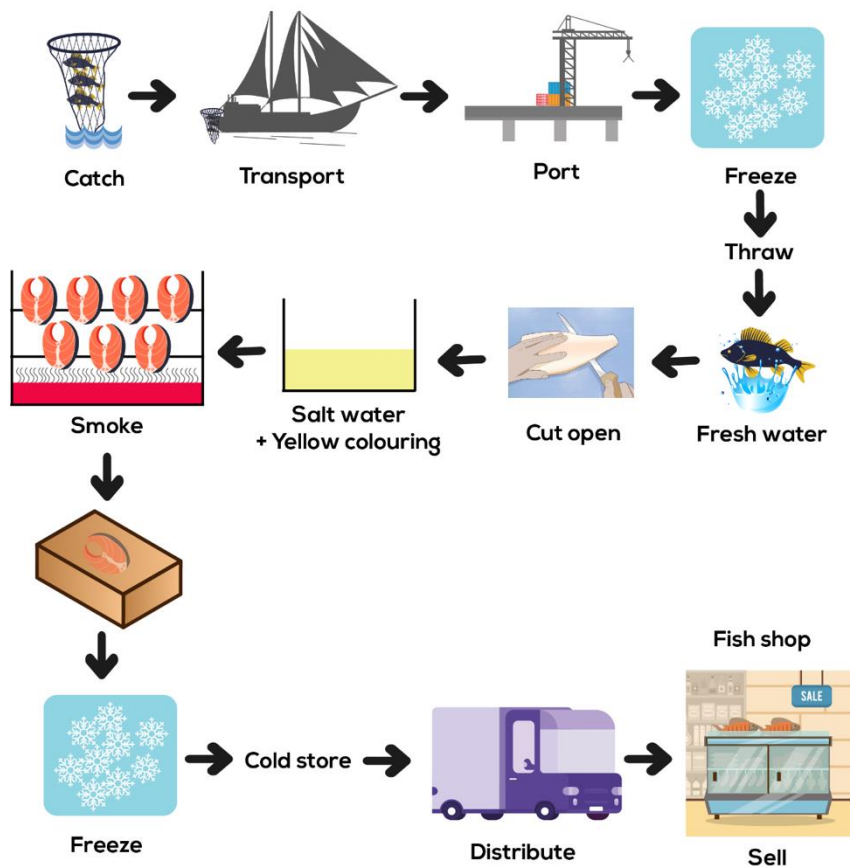
		Đáp án đúng là True .
35.	<p>Đoạn C</p> <p>"...according to William Bordass, a London-based building scientist, changes in individual efficiency of up to 15 per cent "might be attributable to the design, management and use of the indoor environment"."</p>	<p>Theo William Bordass, sự thay đổi lên đến 15% về hiệu quả làm việc của mỗi cá nhân có thể là nhờ vào cách thiết kế, quản lý và sử dụng các không gian trong nhà ở nơi làm việc.</p> <p>Đáp án đúng là F.</p>
36.	<p>Đoạn D</p> <p>"If you're sitting and doing work and someone near you says something particularly interesting, like 'love' or maybe 'Brexit', that can pull your focus,"</p>	<p>Adrian Furnham cho rằng: "nếu bạn đang làm việc và một người ở gần đó nói về điều gì đó thú vị như 'tình yêu' hoặc 'Brexit', có thể sự tập trung của bạn sẽ bị xao nhãng. Từ <i>interesting</i> ở đoạn bên gần nghĩa với từ <i>fascinating</i> ở câu 36.</p> <p>Đáp án đúng là C.</p>
37.	<p>Đoạn B</p> <p>"... "This means office design needs to be flexible." Hence hot-desking. In principle, this allows people to move to areas best suited to their task and mood: a private room if they need to concentrate hard, an open area if they want to collaborate and be inspired."</p>	<p>Casey Lindberg nhận định rằng việc thiết kế nơi làm việc cần trở nên linh hoạt hơn để phù hợp với những mục đích khác nhau: ví dụ như một phòng riêng khi nhân viên cần tập trung tối đa, hay một khu vực mở khi họ muốn làm việc nhóm.</p> <p>Đáp án đúng là B.</p>
38.	<p>Đoạn F</p> <p>"In the past 40 years, we have tried to conserve energy by building airtight</p>	<p>Joseph Allen nói rằng việc xây các văn phòng kín gió để tiết kiệm năng lượng</p>

	offices,” says Joseph Allen at Harvard University. “But it’s not beneficial to the people working within.”	sẽ là không hề có lợi cho những người làm việc ở bên trong. Đáp án đúng là A .
39.	<p>Đoạn H</p> <p>“While you are there, take a good look at the view, too. “Human eyes are organs to exercise. It’s good to focus on something far away, then near and then far away,” says architect Vivian Loftness at Carnegie Mellon University in Pennsylvania. The muscles in your eyes will get stiff after too long staring at a computer screen, increasing your sense of tiredness.”</p>	<p>Vivian Loftness nói rằng mắt người là những cơ quan được thiết kế để vận động nên việc tập trung nhìn vào các điểm xa và gần liên tục sẽ giúp thư giãn mắt, và các cơ trong mắt dễ sẽ bị cứng đờ và mệt mỏi nếu nhìn vào màn hình máy tính quá lâu. Phương pháp “focus on something far away, then near and then far away” ở đoạn bên được diễn đạt lại bằng khái niệm <i>alternating their distance-related visual concentration</i> ở câu 39.</p> <p>Đáp án đúng là D.</p>
40.	<p>Đoạn B:</p> <p>“Users often try to claim a familiar place by arriving at work earlier or by leaving items behind during their absence,” van der Voordt wrote.</p>	<p>Theo van der Voordt nhận định rằng mọi người thường cố gắng chiếm lấy một địa điểm quen thuộc ở nơi làm việc bằng cách đến sớm hoặc để lại những vật dụng cá nhân ở đó. Cụm <i>claim a familiar place</i> ở đoạn bên tương tự cụm <i>hold their preferred working territories</i> trong câu 40.</p> <p>Đáp án đúng là E.</p>

Writing

TASK 1

The diagram shows the process of how to make smoked fish.



Phân tích

- *Dạng bài: Quy trình (Process)*
- *Đối tượng đề cập: Cá hun khói (Smoked Fish)*
- *Thì sử dụng: Hiện tại đơn*

Dàn bài

- Mở bài: giới thiệu nội dung chính của biểu đồ
- Đoạn tổng quát: đưa ra đặc điểm chính của quy trình (số bước, bước đầu tiên và bước cuối cùng).
- Đoạn thân bài 1: Miêu tả các bước ở nửa đầu quy trình.
- Đoạn thân bài 2: Miêu tả các bước ở nửa sau quy trình.

Phân tích chi tiết

Đoạn tổng quát:

Câu đầu tiên: Có khoảng 13 bước chính trong quy trình

Câu thứ hai: Bước đầu là khai thác cá, bước còn lại là vận chuyển cá hun khói tới chỗ bán.

Thân bài:

Thân bài 1: Miêu tả 7 bước đầu tiên.

- Đầu tiên, cá được đánh bắt và giữ lạnh tại khoang chứa trên tàu.
- Tiếp theo, Cá được vận chuyển đến cảng và tiếp tục được giữ lạnh trước khi được rã đông và cho rửa lại ở nước sạch.
- Ở bước thứ 6, cá được cắt thành lát sau đó được ngâm với nước muối và nhuộm vàng.

Thân bài 2: Miêu tả 7 bước còn lại.

- Cá được treo trong máy hun khói sau đó được đóng hộp và lại được cấp đông.
- Cuối cùng, cá hun khói được giữ ở cửa kho lạnh cho đến khi được vận chuyển đến các cửa hàng.

Bài mẫu

The diagram illustrates the production of smoked fish.

There are around thirteen stages in the process of smoking fish, starting with catching the fish and culminating with the delivery of the smoked fish to stores for selling.

As can be seen from the diagram, firstly the fish are caught in the ocean and then stored in ice in the fish hold of a boat. The boat then transports the fish to a port, where they are stored and frozen. After some time, they are then thawed and placed in freshwater. The fish are then sliced open, and immersed in salt water, along with yellow colouring.

In the final stages of the process, the fish are hung up in a smoking machine where they are smoked, then packaged into boxes, prior to being refrozen. Once frozen, the smoked fish are kept in cold stores until they are ready to be distributed to stores where they can be sold.

157 từ

TASK 2

Scientists predict in the near future cars will be driven by computers, not people.

Do you think it is a positive or negative development?

Phân tích

Đề bài yêu cầu người viết thảo luận mặt lợi và mặt hại của dự đoán trong tương lai của các nhà khoa học, đó là xe hơi sẽ được vận hành bởi máy tính, chứ không phải con người.

Lưu ý về cách triển khai và sắp xếp ý tưởng:

Với dạng bài Positive or Negative, người viết có hai cách triển khai ý tưởng. Thứ nhất, người viết có thể chọn một trong hai hướng (Positive hoặc Negative) để triển khai phần thân bài. Thứ hai, người viết có thể phân tích cả hai mặt của vấn đề (Positive VÀ Negative) và sau đó đưa ra quan điểm của mình về vấn đề.

Một số ví dụ về ideas:

Positive	Negative
<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Xe tự lái có khả năng định vị đường đi tốt hơn và ít mắc lỗi sai hơn con người → an toàn hơn cho người sử dụng- Truyền cảm hứng cho một thế hệ kỹ sư và nhà khoa học mới → Đóng góp nhiều hơn cho cuộc sống con người.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Gia tăng tỉ lệ thất nghiệp ở nhóm tài xế thương mại- Gia tăng gánh nặng lên chính phủ → Ngân sách được chi nhiều hơn cho phúc lợi xã hội và trợ cấp thất nghiệp.

Các hướng triển khai ý kiến cho đề bài trên:

Hướng đi 1: Người viết chỉ đưa ra quan điểm theo một hướng (Tích cực hoặc tiêu cực)

- **Cách 1:** Sự phát triển của xe tự lái CHỈ mang lại tác động tích cực (Cả hai đoạn thân bài sẽ chỉ nói về hướng tích cực)

Body 1	Xe tự lái có khả năng định vị đường đi tốt hơn và ít mắc lỗi sai hơn con người → an toàn hơn cho người sử dụng
Body 2	Truyền cảm hứng cho một thế hệ kỹ sư và nhà khoa học mới → Đóng góp nhiều hơn cho cuộc sống con người.

- **Cách 2:** Xu hướng phát triển trên chỉ mang lại hệ quả tiêu cực

Body 1	Gia tăng tỉ lệ thất nghiệp ở nhóm tài xế thương mại và sau đó tạo ra nhiều gánh nặng lên chính phủ
---------------	--

Body 2	<p>Người sử dụng xe tự lái sẽ dần mất đi kỹ năng lái xe cần thiết → Trong một vài trường hợp, ví dụ như hệ thống bị lỗi, họ sẽ mất thời gian làm quen lại với việc tự lái xe.</p>
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Ưu điểm và nhược điểm của hướng đi 1

Ưu điểm	Nhược điểm
Rõ ràng về mặt quan điểm vì cả bài, người viết chỉ cần chứng minh theo một hướng (tích cực hoặc tiêu cực) → Điểm Task Response về khía cạnh rõ ràng của quan điểm sẽ cao.	<p>Để triển khai quan điểm của mình theo một hướng, người viết phải có đủ ideas cũng như thành thạo trong cách support các ý tưởng đó. Rất có thể, trong một đoạn thân bài, khi đi thi, người viết chỉ nghĩ được một idea. Điều này sẽ là khó khăn rất lớn khi chúng ta phải viết quá nhiều câu support cho chỉ một ý. Các ý support trong đoạn có thể bị trùng với nhau.</p>

Hướng đi hai: Người viết phân tích hai mặt của vấn đề và sau đó chọn ủng hộ một mặt

Body 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Xe tự lái có khả năng định vị đường đi tốt hơn và ít mắc lỗi sai hơn con người → an toàn hơn cho người sử dụng - Truyền cảm hứng cho một thế hệ kỹ sư và nhà khoa học mới → Đóng góp nhiều hơn cho cuộc sống con người
Body 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Gia tăng tỉ lệ thất nghiệp ở nhóm tài xế thương mại - Gia tăng gánh nặng lên chính phủ → Ngân sách được chi nhiều hơn cho phúc lợi xã hội và trợ cấp thất nghiệp

Ưu điểm và nhược điểm của hướng đi 2

Ưu điểm	Nhược điểm
<p>Giam bớt nỗi lo về việc thiếu ý tưởng cho hai đoạn thân bài, vì mỗi đoạn sẽ tập trung vào một khía cạnh riêng. Điều này giúp người viết thoải mái hơn trong việc đưa ra ý tưởng, không giống như hướng đi một, chỉ có một idea cho cả đoạn và phải viết nhiều câu supporting ideas.</p>	<p>Hướng làm này sẽ có nhược điểm, nếu người viết chỉ đưa ra thesis statement chung chung như "In this essay, I would analyze both advantages and disadvantages of this development." Câu này vẫn chưa trả lời được câu hỏi, rằng xu hướng đó là tích cực hay tiêu cực, hoặc ít nhất là mang lại nhiều tích cực hơn tiêu cực.</p> <p>Để khắc phục nhược điểm này, chúng ta nên nói rõ, rằng xu hướng của đề bài mang lại nhiều điều tích cực hơn là tiêu cực, hay ngược lại.</p>

Bài mẫu dưới đây được triển khai theo hướng đi thứ hai

Bài mẫu

Travelling has been greatly facilitated by a number of technological advances in recent years, and ultimately, cars will be operated completely by computers in years to come. In my view, this can have both positive and negative consequences on society.

One of the main disadvantages of autonomous cars is that it will have an undesirable influence on employment rates of commercial drivers. There is little doubt that these people will be forced out of work when autonomous cars become the favored preference. This also leads to a more pressing concern about the associated consequences when unemployment rates proliferate, one of which is the increasing social burden placed upon the government. In case of more people losing their jobs, a greater proportion of national budget would be spent on social welfare and unemployment benefits. This will prevent the government from focusing on other important areas such as education and infrastructural development.

However, we should consider these disadvantages as inevitable factors that accompany a handful of more significant benefits. For one, autonomous vehicles can accurately navigate their way with less chance of making errors in judgment like human drivers do, hence, increasing the safety of passengers. It is true that the majority of traffic accidents come from situations where speed or alcohol is involved, which would not be the case if cars are operated by computers. Furthermore, such technology will inspire a new generation of mechanics and engineers, which, in turn, leads to more inventions that will make human life easier and more comfortable.

In conclusion, the predicted appearance of driverless cars will severely impact employment in the transportation industry and result in large social burdens upon the government. Nevertheless, I do think that those negative consequences are the prices we can accept in order to enhance road safety and nurture a new era of engineering.

302 từ

Từ vựng

- **Facilitate:** làm cho dễ dàng
- **Technological advances:** những cải tiến về mặt công nghệ
- **Autonomous cars:** Xe tự lái
- **Infrastructural development:** phát triển về cơ sở hạ tầng
- **The increasing social burden placed upon the government:** Gánh nặng xã càng ngày càng tăng đặt lên chính phủ
- **Navigate their way with less chance of making errors in judgment:** Điều hướng đường đi với ít lỗi trong việc phán đoán đường đi

Cấu trúc ngữ pháp

1. This also leads to a more pressing concern about the associated consequences when unemployment rates proliferate, one of which is the increasing social burden placed upon the government.

→ **Ý nghĩa:** Việc làm trên dẫn tới mối quan ngại lớn hơn về những hệ quả mà tỉ lệ thất nghiệp tạo ra, một trong số đó chính là việc tạo ra nhiều gánh nặng hơn cho chính phủ.

→ **Cấu trúc cần lưu ý:**

- Chữ “*this*” ở đầu câu thay thế chỗ mệnh đề đã được đề cập ở câu trước. Nghĩa đầy đủ chính là “việc xe tự lái được người dân ưu chuộng hơn, sẽ dẫn đến nỗi lo về các hệ quả liên quan...”
- “*One of which*” mở đầu mệnh đề quan hệ, giải thích cụ thể hơn về những hệ quả mà tỉ lệ thất nghiệp gây ra.
- “*Lead to a more pressing concern*”: cụm từ “lead to” đi kèm với một cụm từ phía sau
- “*The increasing social burden placed upon the government*”: từ “placed” thực chất là mệnh đề quan hệ đã được rút gọn. Thể đầy đủ là “*which is placed upon the government*”.

2. For one, autonomous vehicles can accurately navigate their way with less chance of making errors in judgment like human drivers do, hence, increasing the safety of passengers.

→ **Ý nghĩa:** Thứ nhất, xe tự lái có thể định vị chính xác đường đi của chúng với khả năng gặp lỗi ít hơn so với con người, và do đó, làm tăng sự an toàn của hành khách.

→ **Cấu trúc cần lưu ý:**

- “*Hence, increasing*”: “Hence” có nghĩa tương tự như “As a result”. Đằng sau “hence” có thể là một mệnh đề hoặc một cụm từ. Trong câu trên, “hence” được sử dụng để nói về hệ quả sau cùng của việc xe tự lái mắc ít lỗi sai hơn, chính là việc làm tăng độ an toàn của người lái.
- “*chance of something*”: nguy cơ, khả năng xảy ra một việc nào đó

Speaking

Part 1

1. What is your plan for the future and when will you start?

→ One thing for sure is that I will still work in the education field. In ten years time, I like to see myself as **a lecturer** working for an international university. I know that is **a demanding job**, so I'll really have to **try my best**.

2. How do you intend to achieve that?

→ Actually, I'm working on it now. I'm attending at the University of Education and working as a part-time English teacher at the same time. Because my workplace is a center which **specializes in** IELTS Training, I think I can **accumulate** a great deal of teaching experience while working there.

3. If you go abroad, do you plan to live in the countryside or in a big city? (Why?)

→ I would **opt for** the rural areas. As an **introvert**, I really **can't stand bustling cities** with the constant **drone** of traffic. On top of that, I also love the feeling of walking out of my house in the morning and enjoying the fresh air to the fullest.

Part 2

Describe a time when a child made you laugh.

You should say:

- When it was
- Who the child was
- What he/she did

and explain how you felt about it

Bài tham khảo

Today I'm going to tell you about a hilarious time my cousin made me laugh.

Her name is Ann, she is my aunt's first daughter and is about 5 years old. She looks absolutely innocent and pretty with dimples on her chubby cheeks and beautiful sparkling eyes. Ann is super active and talkative and always acting so mischievously.

Last weekend, my aunt asked me to take care of Ann on a Saturday morning because she had an urgent meeting. So I decided to take her out to have breakfast. After that, we went to a playhouse so that she could have a bit of fun there. She really loved playing in the ball house and the sandpit. After having played there for nearly 3 hours, I took her home and got her ready for lunch. But, because I was so tired after taking Ann out for breakfast and to the playhouse, I accidentally fell asleep when I rested on the bed for just a minute and forgot that I had to keep an eye on Ann.

I guess I had been sleeping for about an hour, and when I woke up, I could not believe my eyes. Ann was standing there, in front of the makeup table and applying different lipstick on her face. She had opened my makeup box and was trying out all the different beauty cosmetics in there. She even put on some mascara and eyeliner. I couldn't help laughing because she looked so funny with a Joker's face. Kids are very good at copying other people's behavior, so I think Ann somehow learnt from and was imitating her mother putting on her makeup.

I quickly took a photo of Ann's face then showed it to all of my family members. They couldn't stop laughing as well.

That's all I want to share.

Từ vựng cần lưu ý:

- **Hilarious (a):** vui nhộn
- **Innocent (a):** ngây thơ, trong sáng
- **Dimple (n):** má lúm đồng tiền
- **Chubby (a):** mũm mĩm
- **Sparkling (a):** sáng, lấp lánh
- **Mischievous (a):** tinh nghịch
- **Keep an eye on someone:** để mắt tới, trông/giữ ai
- **Beauty cosmetic (np):** mỹ phẩm
- **Couldn't help doing something:** không thể ngừng làm gì
- **Imitate (v):** bắt chước

Part 3

1. Why do many people say childhood is the most beautiful period of life?

→ Childhood is the earliest stage in a person's life, and therefore has a direct impact on their overall development and on who they will become in the future. If a child receives proper **child-rearing** and education in the early stage of their life, it is expected that they will **thrive** throughout school and achieve better **learning outcomes**. However, if a child is **abused** and **neglected** during their childhood, he will be more likely to have problems in building and maintaining relationships or even worse, suffer from depression and other mental health issues later in their life.

2. At what age should people have a baby?

→ It's hard to say because I can't speak for everyone. This really depends on each person's decision. But for me, personally, I will only **settle down** and have a baby when I have a decent job with a stable salary. I think I should be in a secure work situation before having a child because raising children can come at a **hefty** price. There are a lot of costs for things like milk, food, clothing, toys, and the costs of kindergarten and school. So, without a stable financial situation, I would hardly be able to provide my children with the best conditions.

3. What can parents do to help children know how to protect themselves?

→ The most practical thing is to talk to them. Parents should try their best to tell their kids about some warning signs, strangers and unsafe situations. Kids should first know whether they are in danger or not before learning how to deal with such cases. And this must be explained to children as specifically as possible. Besides that, children must memorize basic contact details of their family members in case of any emergency.

Từ vựng cần lưu ý:

- **Child-rearing (n)**: sự nuôi dạy, giáo dục con trẻ
- **Thrive (v)**: phát triển mạnh
- **Learning outcome (np)**: kết quả học tập
- **Abuse (v)**: lạm dụng
- **Neglect (v)**: bỏ bê, bỏ mặc
- **Settle down (phrasal verb)**: ổn định
- **Hefty (a)**: (tiền) nhiều, nhiều hơn bình thường

IELTS

PRACTICE TEST 9

Scan mã QR dưới đây để tải file nghe



*Hoặc truy cập đường link:
<https://qrco.de/practicing-for-ielts-2>*

Listening

SECTION 1

Questions 1 – 10

Questions 1-5

Complete the form below.

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

VOLUNTEER'S INFORMATION REPORT	
<i>Example</i>	<i>Answer</i>
<i>Number of volunteers</i>	... 15....
Name	1
Phone number	007539984
Area of specialization	2
Hobbies	Swimming 3
Information source	found in a 4
Available time	Weekends
Previous Voluntary Experience	5 teaching in a local school.

Questions 6-10

Complete the table below.

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

Project	Service time	Duties	Requirement for volunteers
GO ECO	6	Cleaning up local parks	Bring a 7.....
8	Saturday evenings	Reading books to blind people	having 9
Helping People In Need	Friday afternoons	Supporting 10 in a hospital	Physically fit

SECTION 2

Questions 11 – 20

Questions 11 – 14

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

11. What time do the new staff work on Monday?

A. 10.15 a.m. – 9.30 p.m.

B. 10.30 a.m. – 9.00 p.m.

C. 9:45 a.m. – 9.30 p.m.

12. When going to work, new staff should not wear

A. shoes

B. jewelry

C. trousers

13. If the staff are late or ill, they must inform

A. the manager

B. the head chef

C. the kitchen supervisor

14. According to the manager, what do most people like when working in the kitchen?

A. Friendly working environment

B. The variety of work

C. Promotion opportunities

Questions 15 and 16

Choose **TWO** letters, **A – E**

According to the manager, which are **TWO** of the main duties of a kitchen assistant?

- A. Preparing ingredients before opening.
- B. Decorating food.
- C. Checking food stocks.
- D. Cooking simple dishes.
- E. Cleaning the kitchen.

Questions 17 – 20

What is the responsibility of each of the following restaurant staff member?

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

Responsibilities

H. Training

I. Food stocks

J. First aid

K. Breakages

L. Timetables

M. Staff payment

- | | | |
|----|----------------|-------|
| 17 | Laura Thompson | ..... |
| 18 | Reed Richards | ..... |
| 19 | Miles Morale | ..... |
| 20 | Pietro Watson | ..... |

SECTION 3

Questions 21 – 30

Questions 21-25

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

21. After giving her first presentation, Lucy felt satisfied mainly because:

- A. She managed to handle tough questions quite smoothly.
- B. She didn't run out of time.
- C. The audience were very supportive.

22. What is the most valuable skill Lucy learned from her tutor?

- A. How to take note effectively
- B. Designing presentation slides
- C. Be more confident

23. What was Lucy's first impression of her classmates?

- A. They were not very friendly.
- B. They worked really hard.
- C. They were good at organizing events.

24. What is the most serious problem that Lucy is facing?

- A. She finds it hard to make friends with her classmates.
- B. She has difficulty maintaining her focus in class.
- C. She lives too far from the university.

25. Why did Lucy choose "Herbal tea export" as the topic for her final presentation?

- A. She couldn't find enough data for the other topic.
- B. The topic she initially chose was done in the last term by other students.
- C. She already had some practical experience.

26. What do the speakers agree about things that Lucy should improve in the final presentation?

- A. avoid using weak verbs.
- B. look at the audience more often.
- C. show more appreciation to people who give questions after her presentation.

Questions 27-30

What does Ciri decide about each of the following courses?

Write the correct letter, A, B or C next to questions 27-30.

- A.

She will take it.
- B.

She won't take it.
- C.

She might take it.

27. Corporate finance

.....
28. Tariffs and non-tariff barriers

.....
29. Economic history

.....
30. Financial asset evaluation

.....

SECTION 4

Questions 31 – 40

Complete the notes below.

Write **ONE WORD ONLY** for each answer.

EGYPTIAN PYRAMIDS

Overview:

One of the most long-lasting **31** of Egyptian art and architecture.

Pyramids were built to **32** Pharaoh's body.

Each pyramid contained a variety of paintings, **33** and sculptures

History:

Old Kingdom era (2686 – 2181 B.C): pyramids constructed during this time were the largest.

Middle Kingdom era (2055 – 1650 B.C): pyramids were smaller and less **34**

New Kingdom era (1550 – 1069 B.C): Egyptians focused on building **35** because Pharaohs were no longer buried in pyramids.

Late Egyptian era (664 – 30 B.C): the construction of pyramids was revived.

The construction of pyramids had significant **36** on other countries.

Characteristics:

Earlier pyramids are different from later ones.

- The core of original pyramids is usually covered by **37** or granite

Pharaohs were buried with numerous **38**

A pyramid was always a part of a **39**

The location of a pyramid is decided based on its **40** to the west and distance to Memphis.

Reading

Reading Passage 1

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

Questions 1-6

Reading Passage 1 has 7 paragraphs **A-G**

Choose the correct heading for Paragraphs **A-G** from the list of headings below.

Write the correct number (**i-ix**) in boxes **1-6** on your answer sheet.

List of headings

- i.** The thin line between perfectionism and having high standards
- ii.** The role of parenting.
- iii.** Using therapies to combat perfectionism
- iv.** Pros and cons of perfectionism.
- v.** How to distinguish perfectionism and other kinds of mental problems.
- vi.** Different measures to cope with perfectionism
- vii.** A method to detect a perfectionist
- viii.** Health issues from being a perfectionist
- ix.** Perfectionism may vary.

Example: Paragraph A. iv

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

THE CULT OF PERFECT

A. Perfectionism has increased significantly over the past three decades, a recent analysis shows. Young people in particular place higher demands on themselves and on others. Often, having high standards can drive success, but for some people, diligence and motivation can shift into perfectionism, a sorely misunderstood personality trait that can have dangerous consequences. Our dog-eat-dog world, full of impeccable images of what our bodies, careers and aspirations should look like, is creating a rising tide of millennials who may be putting themselves at risk of mental and physical illness in their search for the perfect life.

B. “Perfection is hard to define,” says Thomas Curran at the University of Bath, UK, who has been studying its rise. There is no fixed way of diagnosing it. However, many studies measure it using the Multidimensional Perfectionism Scale (MPS), which was developed three decades ago. It consists of 45 statements – such as “I strive to be the best at everything I do”, “If I ask someone to do something, I expect it to be done flawlessly” and “People expect nothing less than perfection from me” – and people rate how much they agree with each of these on a scale of 1 to 7. If you very much identify with these kinds of statements, it is likely that you have perfectionist tendencies.

C. The scale also distinguishes between three different kinds of perfectionism. “Self-oriented” perfectionists set themselves high goals in their work and relationships. They can often experience anxiety from losing to a competitor, failing at a test or not getting a bonus at work. “Other-oriented” perfectionists hold those around them to exceptionally high standards. They are very critical and judgemental of others and risk social rejection and relationship problems. Finally, there are “socially prescribed” perfectionists, who feel immense pressure from others to be perfect, while also seeking their approval. “The impossibly high standards they set for themselves mean they often feel rejected or harshly scrutinised,” says Curran. “As a consequence, their self-esteem takes a hit on a daily basis. It’s a real battle involving lots of negative emotions, guilt and shame.”

D. Part of the difficulty in pinpointing perfectionism is that the line between having high standards and being a perfectionist is very blurred. “The difference between someone who sets high goals and a perfectionist comes at the time of success or failure,” says Andrew Hill at York St John University, UK. For instance, someone who is hard-working and

diligent will appreciate any success, and will adapt their goals when they fail. They will be able to put in just enough effort for a strategic benefit. A perfectionist will take much less pleasure from success. Even a perfect score will be met with a sense of pressure that they need to keep up this level of success or that the goalposts need to be placed further away.

E. Perfectionism has strong links with health conditions. When Karina Limburg at Ludwig-Maximilians University in Munich, Germany, and her colleagues analysed 284 studies, which included more than 57,000 participants, they found that people with eating disorders, anxiety disorders, obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD) and depression had higher levels of perfectionism compared with people who didn't have any of the conditions. Those with perfectionist tendencies were more likely to experience more than one condition at a time. Perfectionism has also been linked with suicide. Physical health may also be affected as a result of the stress that perfectionists subject themselves to, leading to an increased risk of things like cardiovascular disease. Additionally, they cope less well when they are ill because they experience higher levels of anger, depression and anxiety.

F. Fortunately, there are ways we can combat perfectionism. But first we need to recognise it, which can be difficult. By the very nature of this condition, it is extremely hard for a perfectionist to admit that there might be something wrong, says Simon Sherry at Dalhousie University in Canada, who specialises in treating perfectionism. Acknowledging the problem is an excellent first step. "We usually see people at the end of the road, when they are in a bad way," he says. Depending on the extent of the problem, some people find that self-help books are enough. Others need professional help. This normally comes in the form of talking therapies or cognitive behavioural therapy (CBT), which give people tools to analyse why they are acting in certain ways and enable them to break out of negative patterns.

G. With perfectionism rising rapidly among young people, many parents will share Marshall-Maun's desire to protect their children. "We've been working on the role parents play and it's complex," says Smith. "In terms of preventing it in your children, we know that parental practices have an important influence." Extremely critical or demanding parents risk triggering perfectionism in their kids. "To avoid creating perfectionist tendencies, parents need to focus on loving their children in a more unconditional way, rather than focusing their love on specific successes," says Sherry. They can also help young people

cope with the pressures of modern life. "It's incumbent on parents to coach their children on the potential hazards of social media. Teach them that it doesn't offer realistic images of lives, that they are often lofty and fake," he says.

Questions 7-13

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

Write your answers in boxes **7-13** on your answer sheet.

Perfectionism can drive people to success but at the same time can put them under the risk of **7**..... There is a lot of methods to diagnose perfectionism, however **8**..... is frequently used. This method also helps to **9**..... between "Self-oriented", "Other-oriented" and "Socially prescribed".

Also, it is really hard to differentiate perfectionism and having high standards as their border is **10** According to an expert, a person with high standards with experience more **11**..... from success than a perfectionist.

Perfectionism has a close relationship with health issues. An analysis from 284 researches shows that perfectionists are more likely to suffer from different types of disorders and **12**..... as well as think about suicide. Regarding physical health, due to **13**....., perfectionists are more prone to cardiovascular disease and less resilient when they are sick.

Reading Passage 2

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

DEPRESSION MAY REDUCE THE AMOUNT OF WHITE MATTER IN THE BRAIN

- A. Your brain looks different if you have depression, a common and serious medical illness that negatively affects how you feel, the way you think and how you act... But many of the differences seem to be caused by depression, rather than precede it. When neuroscientists compare the brains of people with and without depression, there are common dissimilarities. For example, people with depression tend to have a smaller hippocampus, a brain region important in forming memories. But it has been difficult to work out whether such differences cause the symptoms of depression or whether they result from the disorder, says Heather Whalley at the University of Edinburgh, UK. "We don't know which causes which."
- B. To answer the question, Whalley and her colleagues turned to two huge genetic databases. Consumer genetic testing company 23andMe holds information on the DNA and depressive symptoms of tens of thousands of individuals, and the UK Biobank collects DNA, lifestyle and behaviour questionnaires and brain scans from thousands more. Whalley and her colleagues used this data, as well as already-published research, to create what is known as a polygenic risk score (PRS) for depression. A PRS assigns weight to various genetic factors that are thought to contribute to the risk of a condition. They made sure their PRS worked by testing it in a separate sample of 11,214 people. The team then assessed the brain scans and behaviour records of those individuals with a PRS that put them at a genetic risk of depression. They found that people with higher genetic risk scores tended to have less white matter in their brains, and that it didn't seem to be functioning as well.
- C. Whalley and her team then used a statistical analysis to work out whether these white matter differences were causing the depression or resulting from it. The analysis takes into account brain structure and depression symptoms, and looks at how closely each are related to genetic factors. Genes are present from birth, so if genetic factors are more closely linked to symptoms, for example, that suggests that the symptoms were present before the brain structure differences. The team found that many brain

differences appear to be caused by depression. But differences in a region of the brain called the anterior thalamic radiation appear to come before depression. This suggests that the genes that put a person at risk of depression do so via this particular brain network. "It does make sense," says Whalley. "It's the main relay centre... for information going to and from the brain."

- D. Depression symptoms and behaviours could end up impacting the brain's white matter connections more generally, says Maxime Taquet at the University of Oxford, who wasn't involved in the study. "It might be that patients with depression... do not use some of the brain connections that other people would use," he says. Being socially withdrawn, or focusing more on the negative than the positive, could have an effect, he says. "We know that if we don't use a pathway in the brain, that pathway starts to shrink."
- E. Whalley's team also found a host of lifestyle factors and experiences that seem to be linked to depression. They found that a combination of childhood trauma and poverty put individuals at the greatest risk of depression. While childhood trauma was a risk factor in causing depression, trauma in adulthood wasn't. Experiencing high levels of stress at a young age can disrupt a person's stress coping mechanisms for life, says Whalley. "It might mean that you'll need a smaller trigger to have a much more stressful response," she says.
- F. Child abuse or poverty can also alter which genes are active in the developing brain through a process called epigenesis. These changes can lead to diseases such as schizophrenia and bipolar disorder. "Childhood maltreatment is like a surgical strike on the brain," says Carmine Pariante, who studies the effects of stress on child development at the Institute of Psychiatry, King's College London. "This explains why these individuals are at risk of developing a host of stress-related disorders later in life – because they have an impaired ability to cope with stress."
- G. "Findings like this indicate that maltreatment can leave damage hidden deep inside the body that persists for many years," says Terrie Moffitt of Duke University in Durham, North Carolina. "Once we appreciate that child maltreatment brings hidden damage that can resurface years later as memory problems, preventing child abuse seems like a very good deal."

Questions 14-17

Reading Passage 2 has seven sections **A-G**.

Which section contains the following information?

Write the correct letter **A-G** in boxes **14-17** on your answer sheet.

- 14. A prerequisite for more strong stress-related reactions
- 15. An example of differences in brain structure between depressed and non-depressed individuals
- 16. The function of white matter in the brain
- 17. A suggestion for preventing persisting damage brought by child mistreat

Questions 18-21

Do the following statements agree with the information given in Reading Passage 2?

In boxes **18-21** 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*

- 18. Whalley found that depression is a direct cause of having a bad memory.
- 19. Genetic risk scores acted as a prediction of depression.
- 20. Depression contribute to most brain structure differences.
- 21. Neglected parts in the brain can still maintain their functions.

Questions 22-26

Look at the following statements and the list of people's names below.

Match each statement with the correct person, **A-D**

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

- 22. A young children suffering from stress may find it hard to handle stress later in life.
- 23. Depressed people's brains may not well-function compared to others.
- 24. A higher genetic risk of depression may result in white matter differences and obstructing brain funtions.
- 25. Memory issues resulted from child mistreatment tend to appear again after being absent for a long time.
- 26. Abused and impoverished children are easily susceptible to stress in the future.

List of names

- A. Heather Whalley
- B. Maxime Taquet
- C. Carmine Pariante
- D. Terrie Moffitt

Reading Passage 3

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

FORGETTING

When a memory of a past experience is not activated for days or months, forgetting tends to occur. Yet it is erroneous to think that memories simply fade over time—the steps involved are far more complex. In seeking to understand forgetting in the context of memory, such auxiliary phenomena as differences in the rates of forgetting for different kinds of information also must be taken into account.

It has been suggested that, as time passes, the physiological bases of memory tend to change. With disuse, according to this view, the neural engram (the memory trace in the brain) gradually decays or loses its clarity. While such a theory seems reasonable, it would, if left at this point, do little more than restate behavioral evidence of forgetting at the nervous-system level. Decay or deterioration does not seem attributable merely to the passage of time; some underlying physical process needs to be demonstrated. Until a neurochemical basis for memory can be more explicitly described, any decay theory of forgetting must await detailed development.

A prominent theory of forgetting at the behavioral level is anchored in the phenomenon of interference, or inhibition, which can be either retroactive or proactive. In retroactive inhibition, new learning interferes with the retention of old memories; in proactive inhibition, old memories interfere with the retention of new learning. Both phenomena have great implications for all kinds of human learning.

In a typical study of interference, subjects are asked to learn two successive verbal lists. The following day some are asked to recall the first list and others to recall the second. A third group learns only one list and is asked to recall it a day later. People who learn two lists nearly always recall fewer words than those in the other group. Theorists attribute the loss produced by these procedures to interference between list-learning tasks. When lists are constructed to exhibit varying differences, the degree of interference seems to be related to the amount of similarity. Thus, loss in recall will be reduced when two successive lists have no identical terms. Maximum loss generally will occur when there appears to be heavy (but not complete) overlap in the memory attributes for the two lists. One may recall

parts of the first list in trying to remember the second and vice versa. (This breakdown in discrimination may reflect the presence of dominant attributes that are appropriate for items in both lists.) Discrimination tends to deteriorate as the number of lists increases, retroactive and proactive inhibition increasing correspondingly, suggesting interference at the time of recall.

In retroactive inhibition, however, not all of the loss need be attributed to competition at the moment of recall. Some of the first list may be lost to memory in learning the second; this is called unlearning. If one is asked to recall from both lists combined, first-list items are less likely to be remembered than if the second list had not been learned. Learning the second list seems to act backward in time (retroactively) to destroy some memory of the first. Much effort has been devoted to studying the conditions that affect unlearning, which has become a major topic in interference theory.

Retroactive and proactive effects can be quite gross quantitatively. If one learns a list one day and tries to recall it the next, learns a second list and attempts recall for it the following day, learns a third, and so on, recall for each successive list tends to decline. Roughly 80 percent recall may be anticipated for the first list; this declines steeply to about 20 percent for the 10th list. Learning the earlier lists seems to act forward in time (proactively) to inhibit retention of later lists. These proactive phenomena indicate that the more one learns, the more rapidly one forgets. Similar effects can be demonstrated for retroactive inhibition within just one laboratory session.

Such powerful effects have led some researchers to speculate that all forgetting is produced by interference. Any given memory is said to be subject to interference from others established earlier or subsequently. Interference, theoretically, may occur when memories conflict through any attributes. With a limited group of attributes and an enormous number of memories, it might seem that ordinary attempts at recall would be chaotic. Yet, even if all of the memories shared some information, other attributes not held in common could still serve to distinguish them. For example, every memory theoretically is encoded at a different time, and temporal attributes might serve to discriminate otherwise conflicting memories. Indeed, when two apparently conflicting lists are learned several days apart, proactive inhibition is markedly reduced. Assuming that memories are multiply encoded, interference theory need not predict utter confusion in remembering.

Sources of interference are quite pervasive and should not be considered narrowly. For example, all memories seem to be established in specific surroundings or contexts, and subsequent efforts to remember tend to be less effective when the circumstances differ from the original. Alcoholics, when sober, tend to have trouble finding bottles they have hidden while intoxicated; when they drink again, the task is much easier. Some contexts also may be associated with other memories that interfere with whatever it is that one is trying to remember.

Questions 27 – 31

Complete the summary using the list of words and phrases, **A-J**, below.

Write the correct letter, **A-J**, in boxes 27-31 on your answer sheet.

People tend to forget their past experience if they do not think of it often. In fact, the forgetting process is, however, much more **27**..... than that. One theory suggests that the neural engram will decay if it is **28**..... for a long time, so we forget things. Another theory attributes the forgetting to the phenomenon of inhibition, in which our memory is **29**..... by that established earlier or later.

In terms of retroactive inhibition, old memory is forgotten to memorize new knowledge, but this is not **30** to the conflicts taking place at the moment when we recall. It is just when we learn something new. Regarding proactive inhibition, things are **31**

- A. Simple
- B. Lost
- C. Interfered
- D. Disused
- E. Predictable
- F. Contrary
- G. Attributed
- H. Complicated

Questions 32-37

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

In boxes 32-37 in your answer sheet, write

- | | |
|------------------|---|
| YES | <i>If the statements agree with the claims of the writer</i> |
| NO | <i>If the statements contradict with the claims of the writer</i> |
| NOT GIVEN | <i>If it is impossible to say what the writer thinks about this</i> |

- 32. In our brain, the memory trace deteriorates mainly when a long time has passed.
- 33. When humans acquire new knowledge, the existing one is negatively impacted as a result of a phenomenon called retroactive inhibition.
- 34. In the study of interference, volunteers who learned one verbal list could remember more words than those asked to learn two lists
- 35. To minimize the number of words forgotten, more similar words should be added in the list-learning task.
- 36. The more lists of words people learn within one day, the faster they can recall them.
- 37. People can better remember past experiences when the contexts are slightly modified.

Questions 38-40

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

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

- 38. Apart from time, what else needs to be present to result in the deterioration of the neural engram?
- 39. In retroactive inhibition, what is the name of the process of forgetting old things to absorb new knowledge?
- 40. What can be avoided when people learn two conflicting lists of words in two different times?

Writing

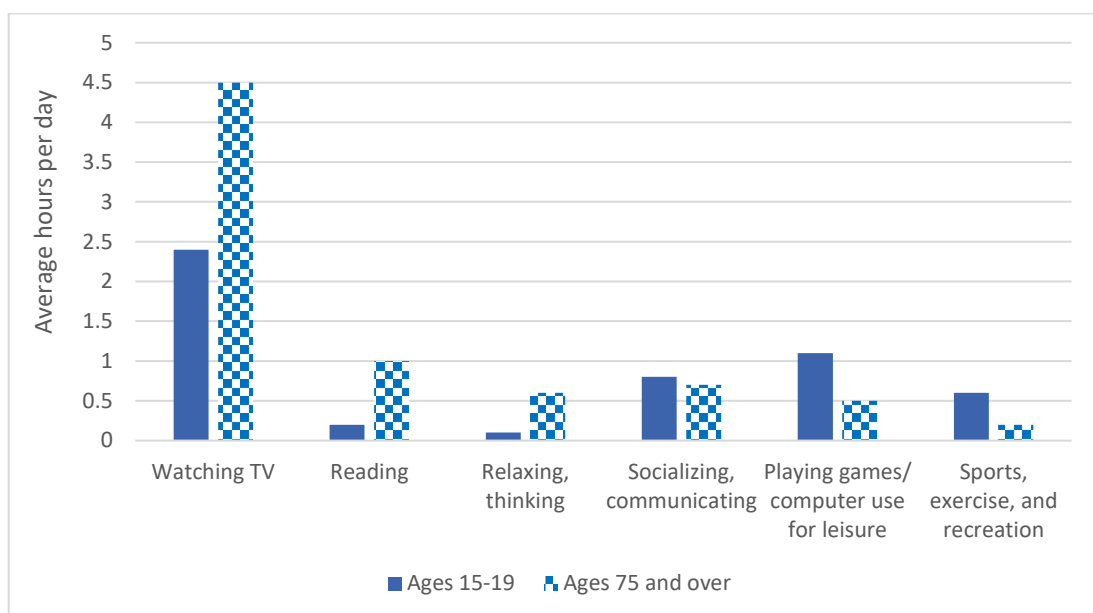
TASK 1

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

The chart below shows the amount of time that people in two age groups spent on different activities in the US.

Summarize 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:

The modern life is harmful for people as it brings a lot of pressure and reduces the quality of relationships.

To what extent do you agree or disagree?

Write at least **250 words**.

Speaking

Part 1

- What is your favorite color(s)? Why?
- When you are buying something, is the color important to you?
- Are there any colors that have a special meaning in your country?
- Do you think colors can affect a person's mood?

Part 2

DESCRIBE SOME CLOTHING YOU WEAR ON SPECIAL OCCASIONS

You should say:

- what it looks like
- where you bought it
- on what special occasions you wear it

And explain what other people think about this item of clothing.

Part 3

- Does your country have some kind of traditional clothing?
- What do you think are the differences in the attitudes between men and women towards clothing?
- How has the kind of clothing that people wear in your country changed in the past 30 or 40 years?

Key & Explanation

Listening

Tapescript

SECTION 1

- Recruiter** Good morning. This is the Better Life Organization. How can I help you?
- Candidate** Good morning. I've been looking at your volunteer projects for quite a while now, and I'm thinking about participating in one later next month.
- Recruiter** Ok great, we welcome all people who would like to make a contribution to supporting the community. As you may already know, we are currently in need of about 15 volunteers for three different projects.
- Candidate** So, what do I need to do to apply for one of those positions.
- Recruiter** Well, first I need to take down some of your personal information. Could I start with your name please?
- Candidate** Sure, my name is Robert Goddard. That's R-O-B-E-R-T G-O-double-D-A-R-D.
- Recruiter** Ok, thanks Robert. And how about your mobile phone number?
- Candidate** That's 007539984
- Recruiter** Great. So Robert, do you currently work or are you a student?
- Candidate** Well, at the moment I'm a second year student at the National Business University
- Recruiter** Oh, and may I ask exactly what are you studying? Just in case we might be able to use some of your special skills.
- Candidate** Well, I'm not sure I have many special skills yet, I'm only in my second year, and besides, I don't really like my major, which is Science Engineering. You know, I only chose this major because my father owns an engineering factory.
- Recruiter** Ok sure, that's fine. So, how about your hobbies and interests?
- Candidate** Uhm, well there are a couple of things. But probably I'd have to say that my most favourite hobby is swimming. It's like my religion, to be honest, and even though I'm not really a great swimmer in any sense. Uhm, what

else.... well I used to love dancing, you know, but after injuring my leg last year, I decided to give it up. I've also just started playing guitar recently too, which I really enjoy.

Recruiter Ok great. So, how did you hear about our upcoming volunteer vacancies? Was it from the internet?

Candidate Well, I saw the advertisement when I was accessing Facebook last night but I just skipped through that. Actually I got all information from a marketing brochure at my university library.

Recruiter Ahh ok. So Robert, what is your available time for volunteering?

Candidate Well, I study most of the time from Monday to Friday, so I am usually free on weekends

Recruiter Do you have any experience doing unpaid community service?

Candidate Yes, I do actually. Last summer, I took part in an educational campaign organized by an NGO called ZED. My job there involved helping disabled children to do exercise at a local school.

Recruiter Ok, that sounds interesting. Alright, so now I'm going to introduce you to some of our upcoming projects, but the first thing I must tell you is that all applicants must be over 18 years of age. We do apologise for this, but unfortunately there can be no exceptions to this rule. So, if you want to recommend us to anyone, please make sure they are 18 or over.

Candidate Ok, sure.

Recruiter Good. So let me run you through our current and upcoming projects. The first one is called "GO ECO". On Monday mornings, the volunteers will gather at our premises before being taken by a small coach to some local parks. Your job will be cleaning up, so please make sure you bring a broom with you when you come.

Candidate Ok, that sounds interesting, how about the others?

Recruiter Well the next one I think is a bit more suitable for you. The project is called language assistant, which mainly involves reading to the blind. Readers must, of course, read texts loudly and clearly, so having good pronunciation is necessary. For these positions, you must be available on Saturday evenings.

- Candidate** Ok, well that could be good, I am available on Saturday evenings I guess. You said there were 3 projects right?
- Recruiter** Yes, that's right. The last project is an opening for someone who would like to help support people in need in a hospital. I'm not exactly sure about how many people there are, but I do know that they all have problems with their legs. So your main role here would be to care for wheelchair users every Friday afternoon. To be suitable for this position, applicants need to be physically fit, as there can be some heavy lifting involved helping patients in and out of their wheelchair. So... which position would you like to apply for?
- Candidate** Well, let me think for a moment.....

SECTION 2

Good morning everyone. My name is Luke and I'm the restaurant manager. I'm very pleased that the four of you are going to be joining us as kitchen assistants. Now, each of you already have met your particular supervisors, so today, I'm going to just be giving you some general information about the job. Your normal working day will be from 10 a.m. to 9:30 p.m. But on Monday, because it's your first day, we do expect you to arrive at the restaurant 15 minutes earlier. Please note that you will still finish at the usual time.

Well, today you've all shown up on time, which is an excellent start. Now I'm glad that you're all wearing shoes. Remember that the floors can get very slippery and wet at any time, so make sure you pay attention to that, and try to clean up any mess you spill as soon as possible to avoid any accidents. Another good thing is that all of you are wearing dark trousers as required. However, one thing you need to note is that you must not wear any such jewellery as bracelets or rings whilst at work as they can be hazardous.

Now, we don't have a long list of rules at work but you are always expected to be punctual and reliable. If you don't feel well or you're held-up for some reason, please ring your supervisor and they'll report that to me. All supervisors and the head chef will always be at the restaurant before opening time.

Now as I can see, some of you are a bit nervous, but most people find working in this kitchen to be very enjoyable, and we try to keep it that way. It can get a bit stressful sometimes, especially when the restaurant is crowded, but you will never get bored as there are always many different things to be done. And of course, if you perform well, we'll consider moving you up and giving you some more responsibilities.

Now let's turn to the main duties of your position. Some people taking on this role expect that they will be cooking some of the simple dishes on the menu, but since this is a 4-star restaurant and we want everything to be perfect, you won't be doing any of the cooking during the first month or two. Now one of the main requirements of your job though initially is to make sure all ingredients are prepared in the kitchen before we open in the morning. Then, during the day, you'll observe how others are doing their jobs and help them out in anyway they ask for. Now there're a lot of things to learn, from cooking, seasoning, to even decorating food. And make sure you pay attention to what food are left in stock. The good news is that none of the kitchen staff are responsible for cleaning the kitchen.

Alright, now let me tell you about some of the people you need to know. As I said, my name is Luke Thompson, your manager, and I arrange your work schedule each week as well as what you'll be doing each day. I'll try my best to arrange the work for you with a variety of people in the restaurant so that you can learn how everything works and get used to your job as quickly as possible. The next person that you need to know is Reed Richards. In case you accidentally injure yourself, even if it's nothing serious, you must report to him right away so that he can record the situation and make sure you receive proper treatment. He used to be a medic so he'll know exactly what to do and if not, he'll send you somewhere else if necessary. Then, there's Miles Morale, he's the person that you need to talk to if you break something like a plate or a bowl. Don't just leave it and hope that no one will notice. It's very important for these incidents to be noted so that we can replace these things. And finally, Pietro Watson. He's in charge of the food stocks, so if you notice that something is running low, like sugar or salt, please inform him so that he can make an order for that.

Ok, now let's take a small tour of the kitchen.

SECTION 3

Prof. Oh hi Lucy, come on in and have a seat. I was expecting you. Would you

Starrick like some tea?

Lucy Yes please. Apologies, I know I'm a bit late.

Prof. Ah that's alright. I don't mind waiting. So... Lucy, tell me about your first

Starrick presentation then. How do you feel about it?

Lucy It went pretty well I think. My biggest concern at first was about time - whether I could go through all the main points in just 10 minutes. I then managed to finish it in slightly more than 11 minutes which was not too bad. The best thing about the presentation - I think - is that I was able to stay calm when the teacher directed tricky questions at me. I don't even remember what I said, but he seemed pretty satisfied with the answers I gave him.

Prof. And how about the students' reactions?

Starrick

Lucy They were indeed very supportive! But the same thing happens for almost all the other groups, so that didn't make our performance particularly outstanding.

Prof. I see. Well for the first time, I think you did well. Did you design your own slides?

Starrick

Lucy Yes I did, with a bit of help from my tutor, Ms. Yennefer. She taught me lots of things which can be used to bring my presentation to life: which font I should choose, which colors should go together... things like that. And she also helped me a lot with my note taking. Thanks to her tips I was able to jot down things a lot quicker. And perhaps the most important thing I've learned from her is how to be less self-conscious. I used to dread speaking in front of many people, but now I feel much less anxious about that.

Prof. Well, it's your first year here after all. So are you getting on well with your classmates?

Starrick

Lucy It was a bit difficult at first, I must say. In the first weeks, they all seemed to be so distant and I didn't dare to start a conversation with anyone. But

after a special event that my classmates organized, it was much easier for us to get to know each other.

Prof. Glad to hear that. How about the other aspects? What are you finding the most difficult? I heard that you came all the way from Cintra, so is the long distance a problem for you?

Lucy It is a long distance, yes. But it's not really a big deal. My high school was 12 miles from my home, so I'm kind of used to it. The real problem I'm having is that all too often I can't bring myself to pay full attention to the lecture. My attention sometimes just wanders in class! I guess it's because I often skip my breakfast. I'm trying to break that bad habit, but it's easier said than done.

Prof. That it is. Skipping breakfast is extremely harmful to your health. Anyways
Starrick ... let's talk a bit about your final presentation. You still haven't told me why you chose "Herbal tea export" as the topic for your final presentation. Was it because you already had some relevant experience in the field?

Lucy Not really. I had a hard time considering between herbal tea and coffee. I didn't want to go for other products like food additives or preservative substances because they were all done by other students in the last term. In the end I decided to go with herbal tea, simply because there were hardly any articles about coffee.

Prof. A smart choice. Overall, I think you did a pretty good job. Of course it still
Starrick has its flaws. What do you think you should improve?

Lucy I'm not sure ... er... does it have anything to do with my style? The way I interact with the audience?

Prof. Actually that was one of the best things about your presentation. You
Starrick maintain eye contact well with the audience, and a major bonus is that you always showed your appreciation for the questions that are given by the students – something few people would notice. However, when you were stating your own opinion, you said things like "it appears to be" and "it seems like". These didn't seriously undermine the validity of your argument, but since it implies uncertainty, I think you should avoid using them too much in a presentation.

Lucy Oh, I didn't notice that. Thank you very much for your advice. And... I'm having a hard time choosing optional courses that I would take next year, could you give me some advice?

Prof. Sure.

Starrick

.....
Prof. So what are the options?

Starrick

Lucy The first subject is "Corporate Finance". What does that involve?

Prof. Well basically it deals with the sources of funding, the capital structure of corporations, and the tools and analysis used to allocate financial resources effectively. A notable feature of the course is that you'll have to have 3 presentations. So you'd be doing lots of teamwork there.

Starrick

Lucy I'll put that down as a definite then. I really enjoy doing group assignments. Oh, I'm a bit confused with this one. It's called "Tariffs and non-tariff barriers". If my memory serves, it was a chapter in the International Economics curriculum which I already finished last year. Does that mean it's no longer necessary to take it?

Prof. You'd be surprised. Actually that course provides a remarkable insight into the international trade defense instruments that are of great importance to the well-being of a country's economy. In our faculty, it's among the most frequently chosen subjects for the second year.

Starrick

Lucy Wow. I didn't know that. Okay, I'll ask my tutor about this one later.

Prof. Have you ever considered taking Economic history?

Starrick

Lucy Basically everything related to history is my nightmare. It's almost impossible to remember all the time periods, the historical figures and the important events that took place... So I think I'll pass.

Prof. What about Financial asset evaluation?

Starrick

Lucy I thought this would suit me well. But later on I looked at the final exam last year and ...

Prof. I know it might be tough. But judging the value of a course only on the difficulty of the final exam is quite unreasonable. It's one of the subjects that is quickly gaining popularity, and you may ask some of our senior students why this one is particularly useful, not just in our field.

Lucy I guess you're right. Yeah, I'll decide on that one later.

Prof. And take your time, the deadline for registering optional courses is the 6th of August, so you've got plenty of time to consider.

Starrick

SECTION 4

Good morning everyone, in today's history lesson, we're going to be talking about one of the world's most renowned structures from an ancient civilisation, the pyramid.

Now, firstly, let me give you an overview of what a pyramid actually is. Arguably the most famous form of late Prehistoric art, the pyramids of Ancient Egypt are the world's largest funerary edifices or tombs. Developed from the mastaba tomb, they are one of the most enduring symbols of Egyptian art in general, and Egyptian architecture in particular. Ancient Egyptians believed in an eternal afterlife, and the purpose of the pyramids was to preserve the Pharaoh's body and all the belongings he would need after death, in order to facilitate his passage into the after-life. Thus, each pyramid routinely contained a wide variety of Egyptian sculptures, mural paintings, jewellery, and other types of ancient art necessary to sustain the deceased in his after-death experience. So far, about 140 pyramids have been discovered in Egypt, most of which were built as burial tombs for the country's Pharaohs and their consorts, during the Old and Middle Kingdom periods from 2650 to 1650 BC. The oldest known Egyptian pyramids are located at Saqqara, near Memphis, just south of the Nile delta.

With regards to the history of these structures, pyramids were first built in the early Egyptian architecture of the Old Kingdom from 2686 to 2181 B.C and this era witnessed the construction of all the largest pyramids, including The Great Pyramid of Giza.

Then, in 2055 B.C, Egypt moved into a new period called the Middle Kingdom, and during this time, the politics in this country were quite uncertain. As a result, pyramids during this

era were typically smaller and less substantial, as exemplified by King Amenemhat I's pyramid at Lisht in 1962 B.C.

During the next phase of Egyptian history, which is referred to as the New Kingdom era, dating from 1550 to 1069 B.C, the burials of Pharaohs no longer took place in pyramids due to unknown reasons. Therefore, the dynasties during this time mainly focused on building temples instead and most of them were situated in the Valley of the Kings on the west bank of the Nile opposite Thebes.

Nearly 4 centuries later, in the Late Egyptian period, the construction of pyramids was finally revived. And because of the remarkable increase in the African population at that time, people in some nearby countries noticed the architecture of pyramids. In places like Sudan, Meroe, or even the Roman empire and Greece, buildings have shown significant influence from Egyptian architecture, sharing various similar features.

Now, let's turn to some of the main characteristics of pyramids. First of all, it should be noted that the earlier pyramids are quite different from those built later on. For instance, the early structures usually had a core cased in an outer layer of limestone, or occasionally granite. Deep inside each pyramid was the King's Chamber, which contained the mummified body of the dead Pharaoh, placed inside a precious sarcophagus. In addition, as noted, a huge number of artefacts were buried with the King to sustain him in the afterlife.

All Egyptian pyramids were constructed on the west bank of the Nile, where the sun sets, in accordance with official religious doctrine concerning the realm of the dead. A pyramid was never an isolated structure but always an integral part of a funerary complex. Typically, this complex consisted of the pyramid itself and an adjacent mortuary temple, both of which were connected by causeway to another temple or pavilion, located close by the Nile, to which it was linked by a narrow waterway.

Pharaohs - in conjunction with their architects, engineers and construction chief - typically began building their own pyramid the moment they ascended to the throne. The two principal factors which determined the location of a pyramid during the Old Kingdom

included its orientation to the western horizon, where the sun set, and its proximity to Memphis, the country's key city during the Third Millennium.

Now, the next thing that I would like to tell you today is

Đáp án

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1. Robert Goddard	11. A
2. Science Engineering	12. C
3. playing guitar	13. A
4. marketing brochure	14. B
5. disabled children	15. A
6. Monday mornings	16. A
7. broom	17. A
8. language assistant	18. C
9. good pronunciation	19. B
10. wheelchair users	20. C
SECTION 2	SECTION 4
11. C	21. symbols
12. B	22. preserve
13. C	23. jewellery
14. B	24. substantial
15 & 16. IN EITHER ORDER	25. temples
A C	26. influence
17. E	27. limestone
18. C	28. artefacts/artifacts
19. D	29. complex
20. B	30. orientation

Giải thích đáp án

SECTION 1

1. Robert Goddard	<i>"Sure, my name is Robert Goddard. That's R-O-B-E-R-T G-O-double-D-A-R-D."</i>
2. Science Engineering	<i>"Well, I'm not sure I have many special skills yet, I'm only in my second year, and besides, I don't really like my major, which is science engineering"</i>
3. playing guitar	<i>"...well I used to love dancing, you know, but after injuring my leg last year, I decided to give it up. I've also just started playing guitar recently too, which I really enjoy"</i> ➔ Robert từng rất thích nhảy, nhưng anh ấy đã từ bỏ sở thích đó sau khi bị thương ở chân. Sở thích mới của anh ấy là chơi guitar .
4. marketing brochure	<i>"I saw the advertisement when I was accessing Facebook last night but I just skipped through that. Actually I got all information from a marketing brochure at my university library."</i> ➔ Robert từng thấy đoạn quảng cáo về chương trình thiện nguyện trên Facebook nhưng đã bỏ qua và không xem nó. Sau đó thì anh ấy có được đầy đủ thông tin về chương trình qua một tờ tiếp thị ở thư viện trường đại học.
5. disabled children	<i>"Last summer, I took part in an educational campaign organized by an NGO called ZED. My job there involved helping disabled children to do exercise at a local school"</i> ➔ Công việc của Robert ở ZED là giúp đỡ trẻ em khuyết tật tập thể dục.

6. Monday mornings	<p><i>"On Monday mornings, the volunteers will gather at our premises before being taken by a small coach to some local parks."</i></p> <p>→ Giờ làm việc cho dự án đầu tiên là vào buổi sáng các ngày thứ hai.</p>
7. broom	<p><i>"Your job will be cleaning up, so please make sure you bring a broom with you when you come."</i></p> <p>→ Công việc chủ yếu là dọn dẹp, vì vậy tình nguyện viên phải tự mang chổi theo.</p>
8. language assistnt	<p><i>"Well the next one I think is a bit more suitable for you. The project is called language assistant, which mainly involves reading to the blind."</i></p> <p>→ Ở dự án thứ hai, tình nguyện viên sẽ làm việc với tư cách là một người hỗ trợ về mặt ngôn ngữ cho người mù.</p>
9. good pronunciation	<p><i>"Readers must, of course, read texts loudly and clearly, so having good pronunciation is necessary. For these positions, you must be available on Saturday evenings"</i></p> <p>→ Công việc này đòi hỏi người đọc phải đọc to và rõ ràng, vì vậy tình nguyện viên cần có khả năng phát âm tốt.</p>
10. wheelchair users	<p><i>"So your main role here would be to care for wheelchair users every Friday afternoon"</i></p> <p>→ Ở dự án cuối cùng, tình nguyện viên có trách nhiệm chăm sóc cho những bệnh nhân ngồi xe lăn vào mỗi chiều thứ 6.</p>

SECTION 2

11. C	<p><i>"Your normal working day will be from 10 a.m. to 9:30 p.m. But on Monday, because it's your first day, we do expect you to arrive at the restaurant 15 minutes earlier."</i></p> <p>➔ Giờ làm việc thường ngày là từ 10 giờ sáng tới 9 giờ 30 tối. Tuy nhiên vào ngày thứ hai (ngày làm việc đầu tiên), phụ bếp cần tới sớm hơn 15 phút.</p>
12. B	<p><i>"However, one thing you need to note is that you must not wear any such jewellery as bracelets or rings whilst at work as they can be hazardous."</i></p> <p>➔ Phụ bếp không được đeo trang sức vì điều này có thể gây nguy hiểm.</p>
13. C	<p><i>"If you don't feel well or you're held-up for some reason, please ring your supervisor and they'll report that to me"</i></p> <p>➔ Nếu phụ bếp cảm thấy không được khỏe, họ cần gọi điện thông báo cho người giám sát.</p>
14. B	<p><i>"..most people find working in this kitchen to be very enjoyable, and we try to keep it that way. It can get a bit stressful sometimes, especially when the restaurant is crowded, but you will never get bored as there are always many different things to be done"</i></p> <p>➔ Hầu hết những ai từng làm việc ở nhà hàng đều cảm thấy đây là một trải nghiệm thú vị, chủ yếu là vì họ luôn có nhiều thứ để làm và sẽ không bao giờ thấy buồn chán. Chi tiết <i>many different things to be done</i> ở đoạn ghi âm tương ứng với <i>The variety of work</i> ở đáp án B.</p>
15 & 16 IN EITHER ORDER A C	<p><i>"Now one of the main requirements of your job though initially is to make sure all ingredients are prepared in the kitchen before we open in the morning."</i></p> <p><i>"And make sure you pay attention to what food are left in stock"</i></p>

	<p>➔ Hai trách nhiệm chính của phụ bếp là đảm bảo rằng các nguyên liệu đã được chuẩn bị sẵn trong bếp trước khi nhà hàng mở cửa, và chú ý tới lượng thức ăn còn lại trong kho dự trữ. Hai nhiệm vụ này lần lượt tương ứng với đáp án A. Preparing ingredients before opening và C. Checking food stock.</p>
17. E	<p><i>"As I said, my name is Luke Thompson, your manager, and I arrange your work schedule each week as well as what you'll be doing each day"</i></p> <p>➔ Luke Thompson là người sắp xếp lịch làm việc (timetables) cho các phụ bếp.</p>
18. C	<p><i>"The next person that you need to know is Reed Richards. In case you accidentally injure yourself, even if it's nothing serious, you must report to him right away so that he can record the situation and make sure you receive proper treatment"</i></p> <p>➔ Reed Richards nhận trách nhiệm sơ cứu (first-aid) cho phụ bếp khi họ bị thương.</p>
19. D	<p><i>"Then, there's Miles Morale, he's the person that you need to talk to if you break something like a plate or a bowl"</i></p> <p>➔ Khi phụ bếp làm vỡ thứ gì đó (breakages), họ cần thông báo cho Miles Morale.</p>
20. B	<p><i>"And finally, Pietro Watson. He's in charge of the food stock, so if you notice that something is running low, like sugar or salt, please inform him so that he can make an order for that"</i></p> <p>➔ Pietro Watson phụ trách việc giám sát lượng thức ăn dự trữ (food stock). Nếu để ý thấy nguyên liệu nào đó đang sắp hết, phụ bếp cần thông báo cho Pietro Watson để anh ấy có thể đặt mua thêm.</p>

SECTION 3

21. A	<p><i>"The best thing about the presentation – I think – is that I was able to stay calm when the teacher directed tricky questions at me. I don't even remember what I said, but he seemed pretty satisfied with the answers"</i></p> <p>→ Điều mà Lucy cảm thấy hài lòng nhất về bài thuyết trình là việc cô ấy đủ bình tĩnh để xử lý những câu hỏi khó mà giáo viên đưa ra, và giáo viên có vẻ khá hài lòng với những câu trả lời đó. Chi tiết này tương ứng với đáp án A. She managed to handle tough questions quite smoothly. Tính từ <i>tricky</i> ở đoạn ghi âm gần nghĩa với <i>tough</i> ở đáp án.</p>
22. C	<p><i>"And perhaps the most important thing I've learned from her is how to be less self-conscious. I used to dread speaking in front of many people, but now I feel much less anxious about that."</i></p> <p>→ Điều quan trọng nhất mà Lucy học hỏi được từ giáo viên hướng dẫn của cô là việc trở nên bớt lo lắng hơn. Chi tiết này tương ứng với đáp án C be more confident. Cụm <i>less self-conscious/anxious</i> ở đoạn ghi âm tương tự cụm <i>more confident</i> trong đáp án.</p>
23. A	<p><i>"In the first weeks, they all seemed to be so distant and I didn't dare to start a conversation with anyone"</i></p> <p>→ Ban đầu, Lucy cảm thấy bạn cùng lớp của cô có vẻ hơi xa cách và đã không dám bắt chuyện với ai. Thông tin này tương ứng với đáp án A. They were not very friendly. Từ <i>distant</i> ở đoạn ghi âm gần nghĩa với cụm <i>not very friendly</i> ở đáp án.</p>
24. B	<p><i>"The real problem I'm having is that all too often I can't bring myself to pay full attention to the lecture. My attention sometimes just wanders in class!"</i></p> <p>→ Vấn đề lớn nhất Lucy đang gặp phải là việc cô ấy đôi lúc không thể tập trung tối đa vào bài giảng. Chi tiết này tương ứng đáp án B. She has difficulty maintaining her focus in class. Cụm <i>pay full attention</i> ở đoạn ghi âm tương tự cụm <i>maintaining focus</i> ở đáp án.</p>

25. A	<p><i>"In the end I decided to go with herbal tea, simply because there were hardly any articles about coffee."</i></p> <p>➔ Lucy chọn trà thảo mộc làm chủ đề thuyết trình bởi cô ấy gần như không tìm được tài liệu nào về cà phê. Thông tin này tương ứng với đáp án A. She couldn't find enough data for the other topic.</p>
26. A	<p><i>"However, when you were stating your own opinion, you said things like "it appears to be" and "it seems like". These didn't seriously undermine the validity of your argument, but since it implies uncertainty, I think you should avoid using them too much in a presentation."</i></p> <p>➔ Giáo sư Starrick cho rằng Lucy nên tránh việc sử dụng những cụm như "it appears to be" hay "it seems like" trong bài thuyết trình bởi những cụm này thể hiện sự thiếu chắc chắn. Lời khuyên này tương ứng với đáp án A. avoid using weak verbs.</p>
27. A	<p><i>"The first subject is "Corporate Finance". What does that involve?"</i></p> <p><i>"A notable feature of the course is that you'll have to have 3 presentations. So you'd be doing lots of teamwork there"</i></p> <p><i>"I'll put that down as a definite then. I really enjoy doing group assignments"</i></p> <p>➔ Lucy rất thích làm bài tập nhóm, vì vậy cô quyết định sẽ học môn Corporate Finance. Thông tin này tương ứng đáp án A. She will take it.</p>
28. C	<p><i>"Oh, I'm a bit confused with this one. It's called "Tariffs and Non-tariff Barriers. If my memory serves, it was a chapter in the International Economics curriculum which I already finished last year. Does that mean it's no longer necessary to take it?"</i></p> <p><i>"You'd be surprised ... In our faculty, it's among the most frequently chosen subjects for the second year"</i></p>

	<p><i>"Wow. I didn't know that. Okay, I'll ask my tutor about this one later."</i></p> <p>➔ Lucy nghĩ rằng cô không cần học môn Tariffs and Non-tariff Barriers vì phần này nằm trong một chương mà cô đã học xong. Tuy nhiên giáo sư Starrick lại khuyên cô nên đăng ký. Lucy sau đó quyết định rằng mình sẽ hỏi ý kiến giáo viên hướng dẫn về việc này. Chi tiết này tương ứng với đáp án C. She might take it.</p>
29. B	<p><i>"Have you ever considered taking Economic History?"</i></p> <p><i>"Basically everything related to history is my nightmare. It's almost impossible to remember all the time periods, the historical figures and the important events that took place... So I think I'll pass."</i></p> <p>➔ Gần như mọi thứ liên quan tới lịch sử đều là cơn ác mộng đối với Lucy, vì vậy cô sẽ không học môn Economic History. Quyết định này tương ứng với đáp án B. She won't take it.</p>
30. C	<p><i>"What about Financial Asset Evaluation?"</i></p> <p><i>"I thought this would suit me well. But later on I looked at the final exam last year and ..."</i></p> <p><i>"I know it might be tough. But judging the value of a course only on the difficulty of the final exam is quite unreasonable..."</i></p> <p><i>"I guess you're right. Yeah, I'll decide on that one later."</i></p> <p>➔ Ban đầu thì Lucy nghĩ môn Financial Asset Evaluation sẽ hợp với cô ấy, nhưng lại đổi ý sau khi thấy bài thi cuối kì của môn này. Sau khi nghe giáo sư Starrick thuyết phục, Lucy quyết định sẽ cân nhắc việc học môn này sau. Thông tin này tương ứng với đáp án C. She might take it.</p>

SECTION 4

31. symbols	<p><i>“Developed from the mastaba tomb, they are one of the most enduring symbols of Egyptian art, in general, and Egyptian architecture in particular”</i></p> <p>→ Kim tự tháp là một trong những biểu tượng lâu đời nhất cho nghệ thuật Ai Cập nói chung và kiến trúc Ai Cập nói riêng.</p>
32. preserve	<p><i>“Ancient Egyptians believed in an eternal afterlife, and the purpose of the pyramids was to preserve the Pharaoh's body and all the belongings he would need after death, in order to facilitate his passage into the after-life”</i></p> <p>→ Người Ai Cập tin vào cuộc sống vĩnh hằng sau cái chết, và kim tự tháp được xây để bảo vệ thi thể cũng như của cải của Pharaoh cho kiếp sau của ngài.</p>
33. jewellery	<p><i>“Thus, each pyramid routinely contained a wide variety of Egyptian sculptures, mural paintings, jewellery, and other types of ancient art necessary to sustain the deceased in his after-death experience”</i></p> <p>→ Mỗi kim tự tháp chứa nhiều loại tranh tường, tượng điêu khắc và trang sức.</p>
34. substantial	<p><i>“Then, in 2055 B.C, Egypt moved into a new period called the Middle Kingdom pyramids during this era were typically smaller and less substantial”</i></p> <p>→ Kim tự tháp ở kỉ nguyên Middle Kingdom thường nhỏ hơn và ít quan trọng hơn.</p>
35. temples	<p><i>“During the next phase of Egyptian history, which is referred to as the New Kingdom era, dating from 1550 to 1069 B.C, the burials of Pharaohs no longer took place in pyramids due to unknown reasons.</i></p>

	<p><i>Therefore, the dynasties during this time mainly focused on building temples instead."</i></p> <p>→ Trong kỉ nguyên New Kingdom, quá trình chôn cất các Pharaohs không còn diễn ra ở kim tự tháp nữa. Vì vậy, các triều đại Ai Cập trong thời kì này chủ yếu tập trung vào việc xây dựng đền chùa.</p>
36. influence	<p><i>"In places like Sudan, Meroe, or even the Roman empire and Greece, buildings have shown significant influence from Egyptian architecture, sharing various similar features"</i></p> <p>→ Kiến trúc ở Sudan, Meroe và ngay cả đế chế La Mã hay Hy Lạp đều thể hiện sự ảnh hưởng đáng kể từ kiến trúc Ai Cập.</p>
37. limestone	<p><i>"For instance, the early structures usually had a core cased in an outer layer of limestone, or occasionally granite"</i></p> <p>→ Đối với những cấu trúc kim tự tháp ở thời kì đầu, phần lõi thường được bọc bởi một lớp đá vôi hoặc đá granite.</p>
38. artefacts/ artifacts	<p><i>"In addition, as noted, a huge number of artefacts were buried with the King to sustain him in the afterlife"</i></p> <p>→ Rất nhiều cổ vật được chôn cất cùng nhà vua để ngài sử dụng cho kiếp sau.</p>
39. complex	<p><i>"A pyramid was never an isolated structure but always an integral part of a funerary complex"</i></p> <p>→ Kim tự tháp không bao giờ là một kiến trúc riêng lẻ, mà luôn là một phần quan trọng trong một tổ hợp lăng mộ.</p>
40. orientation	<p><i>"The two principal factors which determined the location of a pyramid during the Old Kingdom included its orientation to the western horizon, where the sun set, and its proximity to Memphis."</i></p>

	<p>➔ Vị trí của kim tự tháp ở kỉ nguyên Old Kingdom phải thoả mãn hai yếu tố then chốt: một là phải hướng về chân trời phía Tây (nơi mặt trời lặn), và hai là phải gần Memphis.</p>
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Reading

Đáp án

Reading Passage 1	Reading Passage 2	Reading Passage 3
1. vii	14. E	27. H
2. ix	15. A	28. D
3. i	16. C	29. C
4. viii	17. G	30. G
5. vi	18. Not Given	31. F
6. ii	19. True	32. False
7. illness	20. True	33. True
8. MPS	21. False	34. True
9. distinguish	22. A	35. False
10. blurred	23. B	36. Not given
11. pleasure	24. A	37. False
12. depression	25. D	38. underlying physical
13. stress	26. C	process
		39. Unlearning
		40. proactive inhibition

Giải thích đáp án

READING PASSAGE 1

Câu	Vùng thông tin	Giải thích
1.	<p>“Perfection is hard to define”</p> <p>“There is no fixed way of diagnosing it. However, many studies measure it using the Multidimensional Perfectionism Scale (MPS)”</p>	<p>Việc xác định sự cầu toàn là rất khó và không có một cách cụ thể nào để nhận biết nó cả. Tuy nhiên rất nhiều nghiên cứu đo lường nó bằng cách sử dụng MPS. Do đó MPS chính là một phương pháp để phát hiện ra sự cầu toàn. Các từ diagnose và measure trong đoạn bên gần nghĩa với từ detect ở tiêu đề vii.</p> <p>Đáp án đúng là vii.</p>
2.	<p>“The scale also can be used to distinguish between three different kinds of perfectionism”</p>	<p>Thang đo này còn được dùng để phân biệt 3 loại cầu toàn khác nhau, và phần tiếp theo của đoạn C tiếp tục trình bày sự khác biệt giữa 3 loại này. Đoạn C không phân biệt bệnh cầu toàn với những vấn đề tâm lí khác, vì vậy đáp án v không chính xác.</p> <p>Đáp án đúng là ix.</p>
3.	<p>“Part of the difficulty in pinpointing perfectionism is that the line between having high standards and being a perfectionist is very blurred”</p>	<p>Một phần khó khăn trong việc xác định chính xác sự cầu toàn đó là ranh giới giữa có tiêu chuẩn cao và cầu toàn là</p>

		<p>rất mờ nhạt. Từ blurred ở đoạn bên gần nghĩa với từ thin ở tiêu đề i.</p> <p>Đoạn D cũng chỉ so sánh sự cầu toàn với việc có tiêu chuẩn cao chứ không phải với các vấn đề tâm lý khác, do đó đáp án v không chính xác.</p> <p>Đáp án đúng là i.</p>
4.	“Perfectionism has strong links with health conditions”	<p>Đoạn E nói về những vấn đề sức khỏe mà người mắc bệnh cầu toàn gặp phải. Từ conditions ở đoạn bên gần nghĩa với từ issues ở tiêu đề viii.</p> <p>Đáp án đúng là viii</p>
5.	“Fortunately, there are ways we can combat perfectionism”	<p>Đoạn F nói về những biện pháp để đối phó với sự cầu toàn. Từ combat ở đoạn bên gần nghĩa với cụm cope with ở tiêu đề vi.</p> <p>Đáp án iii không chính xác bởi việc sử dụng liệu pháp (using therapies) chỉ được nhắc đến như là một trong những biện pháp khả thi chứ không phải là nội dung chính bao trùm cả đoạn.</p> <p>Đáp án đúng là vi</p>

6.	<p>“With perfectionism rising rapidly among young people, many parents will share Marshall-Maun’s desire to protect their children.”</p>	<p>Đoạn G nói về vai trò của bố mẹ trong việc bảo vệ trẻ em trước chủ nghĩa cầu toàn.</p> <p>Đáp án đúng là ii</p>
7.	<p>Đoạn A</p> <p>“Often, having high standards can drive success, but for some people, diligence and motivation can shift into perfectionism...”</p> <p>“Perfectionism is creating a rising tide of millennials who may be put at risk of mental and physical illness...”</p>	<p>Người đọc cần tìm một danh từ chỉ mối hiểm nguy mà người theo chủ nghĩa cầu toàn có thể phải đối mặt. Đoạn bên nói rằng ““Chủ nghĩa cầu toàn có thể đưa con người đến với thành công nhưng đồng thời có thể khiến họ đối mặt với nguy cơ bị bệnh tâm sinh lý (mental and physical illness).”</p> <p>Đáp án đúng là illness. (Đề bài yêu cầu chỉ được điền một từ)</p>
8.	<p>Đoạn B</p> <p>“However, many studies measure it using the Multidimensional Perfectionism Scale (MPS)”</p>	<p>Đáp án cần tìm là tên một biện pháp được sử dụng thường xuyên để chẩn đoán bệnh cầu toàn. Đoạn bên nói rằng có rất nhiều nghiên cứu sử dụng MPS.</p> <p>Đáp án đúng là MPS</p>
9.	<p>Đoạn C</p> <p>“The scale also can be used to distinguish between three different kinds of perfectionism.”</p>	<p>Đáp án cần tìm là một động từ chỉ chức năng của MPS. Đoạn bên nói rằng thang đo này có thể được dùng để phân biệt ba loại cầu toàn khác nhau. Ba loại cầu toàn này tương ứng với</p>

		<p><i>"Self-oriented", "Other-oriented" và "Socially prescribed" trong đoạn tóm tắt.</i></p> <p>Đáp án đúng là distinguish.</p>
10.	<p>Đoạn D</p> <p>"the line between having high standards and being a perfectionist is very blurred"</p>	<p>Đáp án cần tìm là một tính từ miêu tả ranh giới giữa sự cầu toàn và việc có tiêu chuẩn cao. Đoạn bên nói rằng lẫn ranh giữa hai khái niệm này là rất mơ hồ. Từ line ở đây gần nghĩa với từ distinction ở đoạn tóm tắt.</p> <p>Đáp án đúng là blurred.</p>
11.	<p>Đoạn D</p> <p>"A perfectionist will take much less pleasure from success"</p>	<p>Đáp án cần tìm là một danh từ chỉ điều mà người có tiêu chuẩn cao sẽ cảm nhận được nhiều hơn so với người cầu toàn.</p> <p>Đoạn bên nói rằng người cầu toàn sẽ cảm nhận được ít sự hài lòng từ thành công hơn. Từ take ở đây gần nghĩa với experience ở đoạn tóm tắt.</p> <p>Đáp án đúng là pleasure.</p>
12.	<p>Đoạn E</p> <p>"When Karina Limburg ..., and her colleagues analysed 284 studies, which included more than 57,000 participants, they found that people with eating disorders, anxiety</p>	<p>Đáp án cần tìm là một danh từ chỉ vấn đề sức khỏe mà người cầu toàn có thể phải đối mặt (bên cạnh các rối loạn và suy nghĩ về việc tự tử) theo kết luận từ 284 nghiên cứu.</p>

	<p>disorders, obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD) and depression had higher levels of perfectionism compared with people who didn't have any of the conditions"</p> <p>"Perfectionism has also been linked with suicide"</p>	<p>Đoạn bên chỉ ra rằng trong số hơn 57000 người cầu toàn tham gia nghiên cứu, những người mắc chứng rối loạn tiêu hoá, rối loạn lo âu, rối loạn ám ảnh cưỡng chế và trầm cảm thì có mức độ cầu toàn cao hơn những người không mắc các vấn đề trên.</p> <p>Đáp án đúng là depression.</p>
13.	<p>Đoạn E</p> <p>"Physical health may also be affected as a result of the stress that perfectionists subject themselves to, leading to an increased risk of things like cardiovascular disease."</p>	<p>Đáp án cần điền là một danh từ chỉ tác nhân khiến người cầu toàn dễ bị tổn thương hơn bởi bệnh tim mạch và giảm sức chịu đựng của họ khi ốm đau.</p> <p>Đoạn bên nói rằng người cầu toàn thường tự gây ra căng thẳng cho bản thân mình, và điều này tăng nguy cơ mắc bệnh tim mạch. Chi tiết leading to an increased risk of ở đây được diễn đạt lại bằng cụm are more prone to trong đoạn tóm tắt.</p> <p>Đáp án đúng là stress.</p>

READING PASSAGE 2

Câu	Vùng thông tin	Giải thích
14.	Đoạn E	Thông tin cần tìm là một điều kiện tiên quyết để dẫn tới những phản ứng liên quan tới căng thẳng.

	<p>"It might mean that you'll need a smaller trigger to have a much more stressful response,"</p>	<p>Đoạn bên chỉ ra rằng "Điều kiện để có sự xuất hiện của các phản ứng căng thẳng là sự xuất hiện của những kích thích nhỏ hơn."</p> <p>Cụm <i>stressful response</i> ở đây tương ứng với <i>stress-related reaction</i> ở câu 14.</p> <p>Đáp án đúng là E.</p>
15.	<p>Đoạn A</p> <p>"When neuroscientists compare the brains of people with and without depression, there are common dissimilarities. For example, people with depression tend to have a smaller hippocampus, a brain region important in forming memories."</p>	<p>Thông tin cần tìm là ví dụ về sự khác nhau giữa cấu trúc não bộ của người trầm cảm và người không trầm cảm.</p> <p>Đoạn bên chỉ ra rằng "Các nhà thần kinh học so sánh não bộ của những người không mắc và mắc chứng trầm cảm và tìm ra được một vài sự khác nhau như: những người mắc chứng trầm cảm thì có hồi hải mã (<i>hippocampus</i>) nhỏ hơn."</p> <p>Từ <i>dissimilarities</i> ở đây gần nghĩa với từ <i>differences</i> trong câu 15.</p> <p>Đáp án đúng là A.</p>
16.	<p>Đoạn C</p> <p>"Whalley and her team then used a statistical analysis to work out whether these white matter differences were causing the depression or resulting from it"</p>	<p>Thông tin cần tìm là chức năng của chất trắng trong não bộ.</p> <p>Đoạn bên chỉ ra rằng "Whalley và đội của cô ấy sử dụng mô hình phân tích số liệu để kiểm tra xem liệu sự khác nhau trong chất trắng ở não bộ có phải là tác nhân gây ra trầm cảm hay không,</p>

	<p>"This suggests that the genes that put a person at risk of depression do so via this particular brain network. "It does make sense," says Whalley. "It's the main relay centre... for information going to and from the brain."</p>	<p>và chất trắng là trung tâm chuyển tiếp thông tin vào và ra khỏi não bộ."</p> <p>Đáp án đúng là C.</p>
17.	<p>Đoạn G</p> <p>"Once we appreciate that child maltreatment brings hidden damage that can resurface years later as memory problems, preventing child abuse seems like a very good deal."</p>	<p>Thông tin cần tìm là một phương án khả thi trong việc ngăn chặn tổn thương lâu dài gây ra bởi ngược đãi trẻ em.</p> <p>Đoạn bên chỉ ra rằng "Khi chúng ta nhận thức được rằng sự ngược đãi có thể để lại những tổn thương ở tận sâu bên trong mỗi người và những tổn thương này có thể xuất hiện trở lại nhiều năm về sau, việc ngăn chặn sự ngược đãi trẻ em có vẻ như một giải pháp tốt." Các cụm <i>child maltreatment</i> và <i>child abuse</i> ở đây gần nghĩa với cụm <i>child mistreat</i> ở câu 17.</p> <p>Đáp án đúng là G.</p>
18.	<p>Đoạn A</p> <p>"But it has been difficult to work out whether such differences cause the symptoms of depression or whether they result from the disorder, says Heather Whalley at the University of Edinburgh, UK."</p>	<p>"Theo Whally, không dễ để kết luận những sự khác nhau về kích thước hồi hải mã là nguyên nhân hay hậu quả của các triệu chứng trầm cảm"</p> <p>Đoạn này không nhắc tới việc Whalley đã phát hiện ra rằng bệnh trầm cảm là nguyên nhân trực tiếp dẫn đến trí nhớ kém, do đó người đọc không có đủ dữ</p>

		<p>kiện để kết luận tính đúng-sai cho nhận định ở câu 18.</p> <p>Đáp án đúng là Not Given.</p>
19.	<p>Đoạn B</p> <p>“... to create what is known as a polygenic risk score (PRS) for depression. A PRS assigns weight to various genetic factors that are thought to contribute to the risk of a condition.”</p>	<p>“Nhóm nghiên cứu của Whalley đã tạo ra điểm số đa gen (<i>polygenic risk score</i>) để phân tích những yếu tố di truyền vốn được cho rằng có thể góp phần vào nguy cơ mắc bệnh trầm cảm.”</p> <p>Chi tiết này xác nhận thông tin ở câu 19 (Điểm số đa gen có thể dự đoán nguy cơ trầm cảm).</p> <p>Đáp án đúng là True.</p>
20.	<p>Đoạn C</p> <p>“The team found that many brain differences appear to be caused by depression.”</p>	<p>“Nhóm nghiên cứu của Whalley đã phát hiện ra rằng nhiều sự khác nhau của não bộ có thể bị gây ra bởi chứng trầm cảm.”</p> <p>Chi tiết này xác nhận thông tin ở câu 20 (Sự trầm cảm góp phần vào sự khác nhau về cấu trúc não). Cụm <i>appear to be caused by</i> ở đoạn bên tương đương với từ <i>contribute</i> ở câu 7.</p> <p>Đáp án đúng là True.</p>
21.	<p>Đoạn D</p> <p>“We know that if we don’t use a pathway in the brain, that pathway starts to shrink.”</p>	<p>“Nếu chúng ta không sử dụng đến một phần nào đó của não bộ, vùng đó sẽ teo lại.”</p> <p>Thông tin này trái ngược với nhận định trong câu 21 (những vùng bị lãng</p>

		<p>quên của não bộ vẫn có thể hoạt động tốt).</p> <p>Đáp án đúng là False.</p>
22.	<p>Đoạn E</p> <p>"Experiencing high levels of stress at a young age can disrupt a person's stress coping mechanisms for life, says Whalley."</p>	<p>Heather Whalley cho rằng: "mức độ căng thẳng cao của một người khi còn trẻ có thể phá vỡ cơ chế chống lại căng thẳng của họ."</p> <p>Cụm <i>stress coping mechanisms</i> ở đoạn bên được diễn đạt lại bằng cụm <i>to handle stress</i> trong câu 22.</p> <p>Đáp án đúng là A.</p>
23.	<p>Đoạn D</p> <p>"...says Maxime Taquet at the University of Oxford, who wasn't involved in the study. "It might be that patients with depression do not use some of the brain connections that other people would use," he says"</p>	<p>Maxime Taquet cho rằng: "Những bệnh nhân mắc chứng trầm cảm có thể không sử dụng đến một số liên kết não mà người bình thường sẽ sử dụng."</p> <p>Đáp án đúng là B.</p>
24.	<p>Đoạn B</p> <p>"To answer the question, Whalley and her colleagues turned to two huge genetic databases."</p> <p>"They found that people with higher genetic risk scores tended to have less white matter in their brains, and that it didn't seem to be functioning as well."</p>	<p>Heather Whalley và nhóm nghiên cứu đã phát hiện ra rằng não của những người có điểm đa gen cao có ít chất trắng hơn và hoạt động kém hiệu quả hơn.</p> <p>Cụm <i>genetic risk scores</i> ở đoạn bên chính là <i>genetic risk of depression</i> ở câu 24.</p> <p>Đáp án đúng là A.</p>

25.	<p>Đoạn G</p> <p>“Findings like this indicate that maltreatment can leave damage hidden deep inside the body that persists for many years,” says Terrie Moffitt of Duke University in Durham, North Carolina. “Once we appreciate that child maltreatment brings hidden damage that can resurface years later as memory problems, ...”</p>	<p>Terrie Moffitt cho rằng: “Sự ngược đãi có thể để lại những tổn thương tận sâu ở bên trong mỗi người và những tổn thương này có thể xuất hiện trở lại sau nhiều năm”</p> <p>Cụm <i>resurface years later</i> ở đoạn bên tương đương với cụm <i>appear again after being absent for a long time</i> ở trong câu 25.</p> <p>Đáp án đúng là D.</p>
26.	<p>Đoạn F</p> <p>““Childhood maltreatment is like a surgical strike on the brain,” says Carmine Pariante, who studies the effects of stress on child development at the Institute of Psychiatry, Kings College London . “This explains why these individuals are at risk of developing a host of stress-related disorders later in life”</p>	<p>Carmine Pariante cho rằng: “những đứa trẻ bị lạm dụng hoặc sống trong cảnh đói nghèo thì có nguy cơ mắc nhiều chứng rối loạn liên quan đến căng thẳng sau này”</p> <p>Cụm <i>are at risk of</i> ở đoạn bên tương đương với cụm <i>are easily susceptible to</i> ở trong câu 26.</p> <p>Đáp án đúng là C.</p>

READING PASSAGE 3

Câu	Vùng thông tin	Giải thích
27	Đoạn 1	Đáp án cần chọn là một tính từ thể hiện đặc điểm của quá trình quên đi ký ức.

	<p>"Yet, it is <u>erroneous</u> to think that memories simply fade over time—the steps involved are far more complex."</p>	<p>Đoạn bên chỉ ra rằng "Tuy nhiên, thật là sai lầm khi nghĩ rằng ký ức đơn giản sẽ phai mờ theo thời gian – các bước liên quan của quy trình này thực ra phức tạp hơn nhiều".</p> <p>Điều này cho thấy quá trình lãng quên phức tạp hơn người ta vẫn nghĩ. Từ <i>complex</i> ở đoạn bên gần nghĩa với từ <i>complicated</i> ở đáp án H.</p> <p>Đáp án đúng là H.</p>
28	<p>Đoạn 2</p> <p>"With disuse, according to this view, the neural engram (the memory trace in the brain) gradually decays or loses its clarity."</p>	<p>Đáp án cần chọn là một động từ (bị động) nhắm vào <i>neural engram</i> trong thời gian dài và có thể khiến nó xuống cấp.</p> <p>Đoạn bên chỉ ra rằng "khi không được sử dụng, neural engram, hay còn gọi là dấu vết của trí nhớ trong não, sẽ dần dần bị xuống cấp và mất đi sự rõ nét của nó".</p> <p>Đáp án đúng là D.</p>
29	<p>Đoạn 3</p> <p>"In retroactive inhibition, new learning interferes with the retention of old memories. In proactive inhibition, old memories</p>	<p>Đáp án cần chọn là một động từ (bị động) nhắm vào ký ức con người.</p> <p>Đoạn bên chỉ ra rằng "trong quá trình can thiệp hồi quy (retroactive inhibition), việc học những cái mới sẽ gây ảnh hưởng tới sự ghi nhớ những</p>

	<p>interfere with the retention of new learning.”</p>	<p>ký ức cũ. Còn trong quá trình can thiệp chủ động (<i>proactive inhibition</i>), ký ức cũ sẽ can thiệp tới sự tiếp thu và duy trì những cái mới”</p> <p>Đáp án đúng là C.</p>
30	<p>Đoạn 5</p> <p>“In retroactive inhibition, however, not all of the loss need be attributed to competition at the moment of recall”</p>	<p>Đoạn bên chỉ ra rằng “Tuy nhiên, trong quá trình can thiệp hồi quy, không phải tất cả sự mất mát trong ký ức đều là do sự cạnh tranh vào thời điểm mà chúng ta nhớ lại”</p> <p>Nói cách khác, trong quá trình can thiệp hồi quy, ký ức cũ thường bị lãng quên để chúng ta ghi nhớ kiến thức mới. Nhưng điều này không phải là do những xung đột (not attributed to the conflicts) giữa các ký ức khi chúng ta nhớ lại, mà là khi chúng ta học điều mới.</p> <p>Đáp án đúng là G.</p>
31	<p>Đoạn 5</p> <p>“Learning the second list seems to act backward in time (retroactively) to destroy some memory of the first”</p> <p>Đoạn 6</p>	<p>Đáp án cần chọn là một tính từ thể hiện mối quan hệ tương quan giữa can thiệp chủ động (<i>proactive inhibition</i>) và can thiệp hồi quy (<i>retroactive inhibition</i>).</p> <p>Thông tin ở hai đoạn bên lần lượt chỉ ra rằng “việc học danh sách thứ hai có vẻ như sẽ huỷ hoại những gì học được</p>

	<p>"Learning the earlier lists seems to act forward in time (proactively) to <u>inhibit</u> retention of later lists."</p>	<p>ở danh sách thứ nhất", và "học danh sách thứ nhất có vẻ như sẽ ảnh hưởng tới sự ghi nhớ danh sách thứ hai".</p> <p>Trong quá trình can thiệp hồi quy, chúng ta quên những kiến thức cũ để nhớ kiến thức mới, và ở quá trình can thiệp chủ động, mọi thứ diễn ra hoàn toàn trái ngược (contrary).</p> <p>Đáp án đúng là F.</p>
32	<p>Đoạn 2</p> <p>"With disuse, according to this view, the neural engram (the memory trace in the brain) gradually decays or loses its clarity. ... Decay or deterioration does not seem attributable merely to the passage of time; some underlying physical process needs to be demonstrated"</p>	<p>"khi không được sử dụng, bộ phận có tên là neural engram, hay còn gọi là dấu vết của trí nhớ trong não, sẽ dần dần bị xuống cấp và mất đi sự rõ nét của nó... tuy nhiên, việc xuống cấp này lại không phải đơn thuần là do thời gian, mà còn cần một quy trình vật lý đằng sau nó"</p> <p>Chi tiết này trái ngược với nhận định ở câu 32 (neural engram bị xuống cấp hoàn toàn là do thời gian).</p> <p>Đáp án đúng là No.</p>
33	<p>Đoạn 3</p> <p>"In retroactive inhibition, new learning interferes with the retention of old memories."</p>	<p>"trong quá trình can thiệp hồi quy, việc học những cái mới sẽ gây ảnh hưởng tới sự ghi nhớ những ký ức cũ."</p> <p>Chi tiết này đồng ý với nhận định ở câu 33 (khi con người tiếp thu kiến thức</p>

		<p>mới, việc ghi nhớ kiến thức cũ bị ảnh hưởng xấu bởi một quá trình có tên là can thiệp hồi quy - retroactive inhibition).</p> <p>Đáp án đúng là Yes.</p>
34	<p>Đoạn 4</p> <p>“People who learn two lists nearly always recall fewer words than those in the other group.”</p>	<p>“những người học hai danh sách gần như lúc nào cũng nhớ được ít từ hơn những người thuộc nhóm còn lại”.</p> <p>Chi tiết này đồng ý với nhận định ở câu 34 (tình nguyện viên ở nhóm học thuộc một danh sách có thể nhớ được nhiều từ hơn nhóm học thuộc hai danh sách)</p> <p>Đáp án đúng là Yes.</p>
35	<p>Đoạn 4</p> <p>“When lists are constructed to exhibit varying differences, the degree of interference seems to be related to the amount of similarity. Thus, loss in recall will be reduced when two successive lists have no identical terms. Maximum loss generally will occur when there appears to be heavy (but not complete) overlap in the memory attributes for the two lists.”</p>	<p>“Khi danh sách được dựng lên để thể hiện các mức độ khác nhau, thì mức độ can thiệp tới khả năng ghi nhớ có vẻ liên quan đến độ tương đồng giữa hai danh sách. Do đó, sự mất mát trong quá trình nhớ lại sẽ giảm khi hai danh sách không có các từ vựng giống nhau. Thông thường, sự mất mát trong khi nhớ lại sẽ đạt đỉnh điểm nếu có quá nhiều sự trùng lặp giữa hai danh sách”</p> <p>Chi tiết này trái ngược với nhận định ở câu 35 (để giảm tối thiểu lượng từ bị</p>

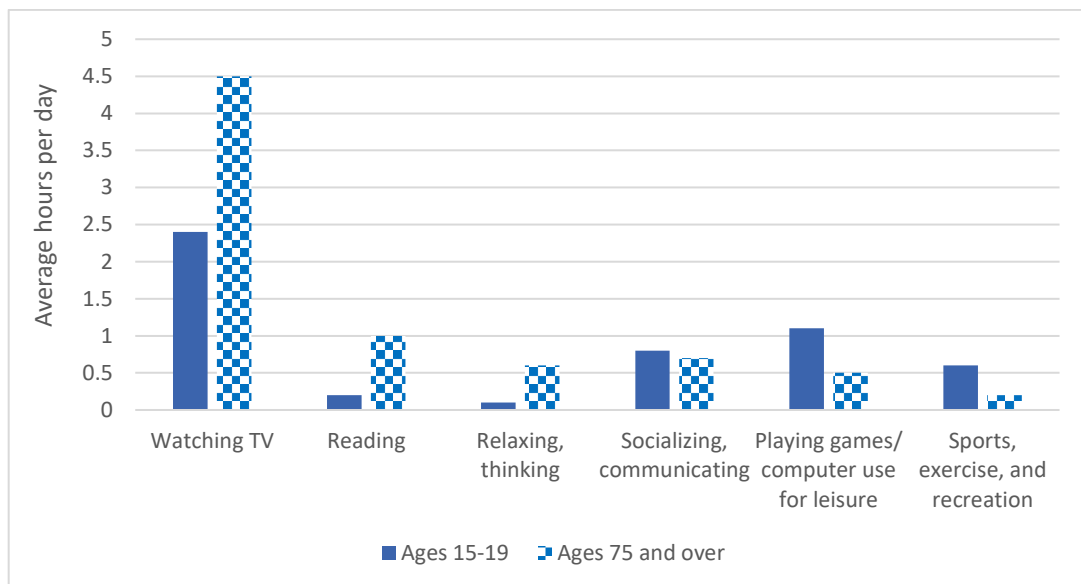
		<p>quên, cần phải có thêm các từ giống nhau ở hai danh sách)</p> <p>Đáp án đúng là No.</p>
36		<p>Bài đọc không hề đề cập tới việc người học sẽ nhớ nhanh hơn nếu họ tăng số lượng từ học mỗi ngày lên.</p> <p>Đáp án đúng là Not Given.</p>
37	<p>Đoạn cuối</p> <p>“For example, all memories seem to be established in specific surroundings or <u>contexts</u>, and subsequent efforts to remember tend to be less effective when the circumstances differ from the original”</p>	<p>“tất cả mọi ký ức có vẻ được hình thành trong những bối cảnh và môi trường cụ thể, và những nỗ lực để nhớ lại dường như sẽ ít hiệu quả hơn nếu bối cảnh bị thay đổi khác với bối cảnh gốc”</p> <p>Chi tiết này trái ngược với nhận định ở câu 37 (người ta dễ hồi tưởng lại những trải nghiệm cũ hơn khi bối cảnh bị thay đổi chút ít).</p> <p>Đáp án đúng là No.</p>
38	<p>Đoạn 2</p> <p>“Decay or deterioration does not seem attributable merely to the passage of time; some underlying physical process needs to be demonstrated”</p>	<p>Bên cạnh tác động của thời gian, yếu tố gì cần có để dẫn đến sự suy thoái của neural engram?</p> <p>Đoạn bên chỉ ra rằng “việc xuống cấp này không phải đơn thuần là do thời</p>

		<p>gian, mà còn cần một quy trình vật lý đằng sau nó</p> <p>Đáp án đúng là underlying physical process.</p>
39	<p>Đoạn 5</p> <p>“Some of the first list may be lost to memory in learning the second; this is called unlearning.”</p>	<p>Quá trình lãng quên những điều đã học để tiếp thu những kiến thức mới có tên là gì?</p> <p>Đoạn bên chỉ ra rằng “người ta có thể quên một vài từ trong danh sách đầu tiên n khi học danh sách thứ hai, và quá trình này được gọi là unlearning”</p> <p>Đáp án đúng là unlearning.</p>
40	<p>Đoạn 7</p> <p>“Indeed, when two apparently conflicting lists are learned several days apart, proactive inhibition is markedly reduced.”</p>	<p>Khi chúng ta học hai danh sách từ vựng vào những thời điểm khác nhau thì ta có thể tránh được việc gì?</p> <p>Đoạn bên chỉ ra rằng “khi hai danh sách trái ngược nhau được học cách nhau vài ngày, thì việc can thiệp chủ động sẽ giảm đáng kể”</p> <p>Đáp án đúng là proactive inhibition</p>

Writing

TASK 1

The chart below shows the amount of time that people in two age groups spent on different activities in the US in 2011.



Bài tham khảo

The given bar chart illustrates how much time American people from two different age groups allocated to different activities in 2011.

In general, it can be seen that people from both age groups spent most of their time watching TV. In addition, while people aged 75 and over spent more time watching TV, relaxing and thinking, and reading than the younger group, the opposite was true for other activities.

To begin with, Americans aged 15 to 19 years old spent 2.4 hours per day watching TV in 2011, which was almost half the time spent by the older group. Similarly, people aged 75 and over spent 1 hour reading, and 0.6 hours relaxing and thinking, while the figures for the younger group were only 0.2 and 0.1 hours respectively.

Regarding the other activities, people in both age groups spent quite a similar amount of time socializing and communicating every day, at approximately 1 hour. Playing computer

games, and doing sports & exercise were more popular among the younger group, at 1.1 and 0.6 hours respectively. Older people, however, only spent 0.5 and 0.2 hours per day on these two activities respectively.

TASK 2

The modern life is harmful for people as it brings a lot of pressure and reduces the quality of relationships.

To what extent do you agree or disagree?

Phân tích đề bài

Đề tài "Modern life" được sử dụng rất nhiều trong bài thi IELTS writing. Với chủ đề này, người viết thường được hỏi những khía cạnh khác nhau như: những lợi ích và vấn đề của lối sống hiện đại: vấn đề tâm lý, sức khỏe,... ; quan điểm về việc đánh mất các giá trị truyền thống trong xã hội hiện đại; .v.v.

Đề bài cùng chủ đề:

More and more people are suffering from health problems caused by a modern lifestyle which cannot be treated with modern medicines. Some people think that a return to traditional medicines should be encouraged.

To what extent do you agree?

Với đề số 2, người viết cần đưa ra quan điểm cá nhân đồng ý hay không đồng ý với việc sử dụng các loại thuốc truyền thống để chữa trị cho những vấn đề sức khỏe của con người trong xã hội hiện đại (mà các phương pháp y khoa hiện đại không thể chữa trị), cũng như các luận cứ chứng minh cho quan điểm đó. Còn với đề số 1, người viết cần phải đưa ra ý kiến đồng ý hay không với luận điểm: cuộc sống hiện đại mang đến cho con người rất nhiều ảnh hưởng xấu đến từ áp lực công việc và sự xuống cấp của các mối quan hệ, đồng thời đưa ra lý do vì sao đồng ý/không đồng ý.

Dàn bài

Mở bài giới thiệu chủ đề và khẳng định quan điểm cá nhân không đồng ý với quan điểm đề bài đưa ra.

Đoạn thân bài thứ nhất bàn luận rằng: những áp lực của cuộc sống hiện tại đến từ hai nguyên nhân chính là khối lượng công việc lớn và chi phí sinh hoạt tăng cao.

Đoạn thân bài thứ hai khẳng định: cuộc sống hiện đại mang đến cho con người những lợi ích lớn hơn nhiều, điều này là nhờ sự xuất hiện của internet và sự phát triển cơ sở hạ tầng giao thông cũng như các phương tiện giao thông hiện đại.

Kết bài tóm tắt lại đại ý của toàn bài viết và khẳng định lại ý kiến của người viết.

Bài tham khảo

Some people think that modern life causes harm to people due to stress and the deterioration of people's relationships. In my opinion, despite the pressure and the lower quality of relationships, I believe that the modern life brings more benefits to people than harm.

To begin with, people living in the modern world, especially those living in big cities, have to deal with a high level of stress and pressure owing to heavy workloads and increasing living costs. For instance, in the space of only 20 years, the average amount of time that people living in Ho Chi Minh city in Vietnam spend working, has increased from 6 to 10 hours per day, while the living cost has risen by 50%. This has placed a heavy burden on working class people, and as a result, many people now encounter difficulties in maintaining personal relationships as they now have less time to spend with family and friends.

However, despite the challenges mentioned above, modern life has offered people much greater benefits. First, since the emergence of the internet, it has never been easier for people to enhance their knowledge, now having access to such an immense amount of information. In fact, websites like Wikipedia or Britannica, provide users with thousands of free articles and research papers on various topics, making peoples' work and study lives much easier. Second, the development of transport infrastructure and modern vehicles

like cars has made travelling much easier. People can now travel long distances more comfortably and much quicker than in the past. While cars allow people to travel a distance of 40 to 60 kilometres within just an hour, in the past people had to use horses for daily travel, which were much slower and more inconvenient.

In conclusion, although modern life places a lot of pressure on people and reduces the quality of their relationships, I still believe that the benefits are more significant.

320 từ

❖ Từ vựng cần lưu ý:

1. **The deterioration of people's relationships:** sự xuống cấp của các mối quan hệ.
2. **A high level of stress and pressure:** mức độ căng thẳng và áp lực cao
3. **Heavy workloads and increasing living costs:** những khối lượng công việc lớn và chi phí sinh hoạt tăng cao.
4. **Place a heavy burden on working class people:** đặt gánh nặng lên những người lao động.
5. **Encounter difficulties:** trải qua khó khăn
6. **Maintaining personal relationships:** duy trì các mối quan hệ cá nhân
7. **The emergence of the internet:** sự xuất hiện của internet.
8. **Enhance someone's knowledge:** nâng cao kiến thức
9. **Having access to such an immense amount of information:** có quyền truy cập vào một lượng thông tin khổng lồ.
10. **Transport infrastructure:** cơ sở hạ tầng giao thông.
11. **Place a lot of pressure on people:** đặt rất nhiều áp lực lên con người

❖ Các cấu trúc câu cần lưu ý:

1. To begin with, people living in the modern world, especially those living in big cities, have to deal with a high level of stress and pressure owing to heavy workloads and increasing living costs.

➔ **Ý nghĩa:** Đây là một câu đơn mang nghĩa: con người trong thế giới hiện đại, đặc biệt là những người sống ở thành phố lớn, phải đối mặt với mức độ căng thẳng và áp lực cao do khối lượng công việc lớn và chi phí sinh hoạt tăng.

- Cụm “those living in big cities” là một cụm đại từ, được tạo thành bằng cách rút gọn mệnh đề quan hệ, dạng đầy đủ như sau: those who live in big cities.
- Cụm từ “deal with something” mang nghĩa: đối phó với cái gì.
- Từ nối “owning to” được dùng để chỉ ra nguyên nhân của mệnh đề hoặc cụm danh từ xuất hiện liền trước. “Owning to” theo sau bởi danh từ, cụm danh từ hoặc mệnh đề danh từ.

2. This has placed a heavy burden on working class people, and as a result, many people now encounter difficulties in maintaining personal relationships as they now have less time to spend with family and friends.

➔ **Ý nghĩa:** Đây là một câu phức với mệnh đề chính là mệnh đề đầu tiên khẳng định: điều này (việc đối mặt với khối lượng công việc lớn và chi phí sinh hoạt tăng cao) đặt gánh nặng lớn lên người lao động; mệnh đề sau là mệnh đề phụ đưa ra kết quả của mệnh đề chính: con người ngày nay phải trải qua nhiều khó khăn trong việc duy trì các mối quan hệ cá nhân vì họ bây giờ có ít thời gian hơn để dành cho gia đình.

- Cụm từ “Place burden on someone” mang nghĩa đặt gánh nặng lên ai đó.
- Từ nối “as a result” dùng để đưa ra kết quả của mệnh đề liền trước.
- Mệnh đề “as they now have less time to spend with family and friends” là mệnh đề trạng ngữ chỉ ra nguyên nhân cho mệnh đề trước.

3. In fact, websites like Wikipedia or Britannica, provide users with thousands of free articles and research papers on various topics, making peoples’ work and study lives much easier.

➔ **Ý nghĩa:** Đây là một đơn mang nghĩa những websites như là Wikipedia hay Britannica cung cấp cho người dùng hàng nghìn những bài báo và bài nghiên cứu miễn phí về các lĩnh vực khác nhau, làm cho cuộc sống công việc và học tập của con người trở nên dễ dàng hơn rất nhiều.

- Từ nối “In fact” mang nghĩa: thực tế là, dùng để đưa một sự thật hỗ trợ cho ý chính được đưa ra trước đó.

- Cụm từ "Provide someone with something" mang nghĩa: cung cấp cho ai đó cái gì.
- Động từ thứ hai trong câu "making" ở dạng V-ing: nếu hai hành động, do cùng chủ thể thực hiện, xảy ra đồng thời hoặc hành động sau là kết quả hoặc diễn ra nối tiếp với hành động trước thì động từ thứ hai có thể để ở dạng V-ing.

Speaking

Part 1

What is your favorite color(s)? Why?

→ Well, my favorite color when I was young was definitely blue, but these days I find green to be a quite appealing color as well. I really have no idea why blue has always been my favorite color, I guess sometimes you just like something but you can't explain why.

When you are buying something, is the color important to you?

→ Well, it's not the main factor that influences my decision, but of course I wouldn't buy something that was a color that I didn't like, like bright pink or baby blue. I usually avoid buying things in bright colors as well, especially clothes.

Are there any colors that have a special meaning in your country?

→ Well, not particularly, but I guess green and gold do have some meaning. Although these colors aren't used on the Australian flag, (which is red, white and blue), green and gold are usually used for the uniforms of many Australian sporting teams, and I think these are the colors that Australian people usually associate with their country.

Do you think colors can affect a person's mood?

→ Yes, I definitely agree with that. I think that is actually a scientifically proven fact. Many marketing experts know this and that's why they choose certain colors when advertising certain products. Also I think if you paint the walls in your house a certain color it will definitely affect your mood.

Từ vựng cần lưu ý:

- **appealing:** attractive or interesting
- **the main factor:** the main reason/influence
- **influence my decision (collocation):** affect my decision
- **bright pink:** a particular shade of pink

- **baby blue:** a particular shade of blue
- **avoid:** to stay away from of
- **associated with:** to be connected to or related to in some way
- **a scientifically proven fact:** something that has been proven by science to be true

Part 2

DESCRIBE SOME CLOTHING YOU WEAR ON SPECIAL OCCASIONS

You should say:

- what it looks like
- where you bought it
- on what special occasions you wear it

And explain what other people think about this item of clothing.

Bài tham khảo

Ok, so the clothing that I like to wear on a special occasion is my tailor-made suit. I think it's quite a stylish suit with a modern design, and is dark brown or 'chocolate' in colour. So when I bought this suit it came with a jacket, a pair of trousers, a vest and nice white dress shirt with a lime green tie, which I think compliments the colour of the suit very well. I bought this suit a few years ago when I took a trip to Hoi An, which is very well known for having many good quality tailors. You can have just about any piece of clothing custom made at one of these tailors, you just have to go in and choose a design you like or show them a picture of what you want, and they will take your measurements and a day or two later your garment will be ready to try on and take home if it fits well.

So I have only worn this suit on a couple of special occasions, which was at my younger brother's wedding, and when I had to go to a cocktail party at a very fancy venue, where the dress requirements were quite formal, like suit and tie for men and formal dresses for women. I think most people liked the look of my suit and I was given many compliments

from my family and friends about how good they thought I looked in it. At my brother's wedding we took a lot of family photos together and I think I stood out quite a lot from everyone else because most of the other men wore black suits, so my brown suit looked quite unique.

Từ vựng cần lưu ý:

- **stylish:** Phong cách
- **complements:** Bổ sung
- **tailor:** Thợ may
- **try sth on (phrasal verb):** thử mặc quần áo
- **compliment:** lời khen ngợi
- **stood out (phrasal verb):** nổi bật

Part 3

Does your country have some kind of traditional clothing?

➔ Yes, in Vietnam we have a traditional outfit called Ao Dai, which can be worn by both men and women, however, these days it is most commonly worn by women, though some men wear this outfit on special occasions such as on Lunar New Year celebrations or other traditional events. I think it's a very iconic piece of clothing in Vietnam and is commonly worn by many Vietnamese women. There is even a "Miss Ao Dai" competition held each year

What do you think are the differences in the attitudes between men and women towards clothing?

➔ Well, I guess there are a few differences between men and women's attitudes, but probably the main difference is that I think women care a lot more about how they look. I mean, of course, most men also care about how they look, but women will spend a lot more time shopping for clothes and looking at themselves in the mirror to make sure they look good. As well as this, I think most women have a much larger collection of clothes. I

think men's clothing is much more simple than women's clothing, so they tend to have a wider range of outfits that they can choose from.

How has the kind of clothing that people wear in your country changed in the past 30 or 40 years?

➔ I think that 30 or 40 years ago in Vietnam, people were much poorer and couldn't afford to own so many different types of clothes. Many women wore the traditional Ao Dai, while men mostly wore basic pants and shirts. However, these days, thanks to a booming economy and the increase in the manufacturing of clothing in Vietnam, Vietnamese people have a wide range of clothes and styles to choose from.

Từ vựng cần lưu ý:

- **outfit:** Trang phục
- **iconic:** mang tính biểu tượng
- **a booming economy:** Nền kinh tế mạnh mẽ

IELTS

PRACTICE TEST 10

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Listening

SECTION 1

Questions 1 – 10

Questions 1 – 10

Complete the form below.

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

CAPTIAL ONE BANK	
Guardian's information:	
Name:	Julia Thomas
Account:	1
Minor's information:	
Name:	2 .....Rose
Age:	3
Date of Birth:	4
Address:	5 .....Boulevard, Kansas City.
Shipping date:	After 5-7 days
Account's information:	
Minimum balance:	6 \$
Spending limit:	no more than 7 \$per day
Card Design:	picture of 8
Method of communication:	notifications via 9
Notice:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">When card is shipped, get to the closest ATM and change old password (found in an 10 .....) At the age of 18, the account will no longer work.	

SECTION 2

Questions 11 – 20

Questions 11 – 15

Complete the notes below.

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

STAFF NOTICE AT CANTERBURY ROCK FESTIVAL

- The concert will be organized at a **11**
- All staff must arrive at **12** o'clock.
- Staff must show an arm band and a **13** to enter.
- Staff must leave their belongings at the lockers near the **14**
- The **15** has already been installed.

Questions 16 – 20

Label the plan of the rock festival site below.

Choose **FIVE** answers from the box and write the correct letter, **A-G**, next to questions 16 – 20.

- A. Fringe stage

B. Main stage

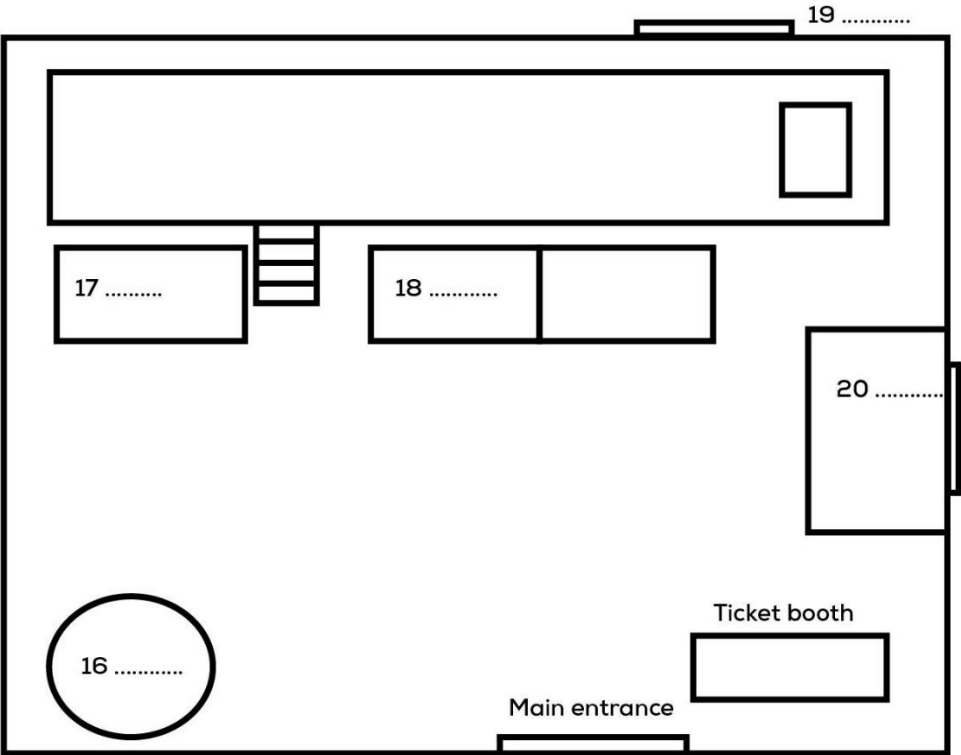
C. Restaurant

D. Band entrance

E. Instrument exhibition

F. Merchandise shop

G. Craft fair



SECTION 3

Questions 21-30

Questions 21-26

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

RESEARCH ON THE SUCCESS OF A VIDEO GAME COMPANY

- 21. Why did Henry choose the company *CD Projekt* for their case study?**
- A. He was impressed by a speech of the company's leader
 - B. The company has achieved an unprecedented accomplishment
 - C. He is working as an intern there
- 22. For Anya, what is the main reason behind *The Witcher 3*'s success?**
- A. its unique setting
 - B. its creative gameplay
 - C. its amazing storytelling
- 23. What does Anya like most about the characters in *The Witcher 3*?**
- A. they are voiced by famous actors
 - B. their imperfections
 - C. they come from different backgrounds
- 24. According to Henry, what makes *CD Projekt* different from other big game developers?**
- A. the amount of time and effort they put in making games
 - B. they always stay faithful to the source material
 - C. they listen to fans' suggestions and criticisms
- 25. The speakers agree that the main problem for many big game developers nowadays is**
- A. They focus on the wrong aspects while developing their products
 - B. They lack innovative ideas
 - C. Their inadequate investment into technology
- 26. What does Henry find interesting about *CD Projekt*'s next project?**
- A. its genre
 - B. its new technology
 - C. it is inspired by a successful movie

Questions 27-30

Match each of the following video game company with its correct feature.

Choose **FOUR** answers from the box and write the correct letter, **A-F**, next to Questions 27 – 30.

List of features

- A. pioneered a video game genre
- B. made a game that was widely praised for its great music
- C. spend a lot of time on level designing
- D. is famous for making memorable characters
- E. usually fail to maintain quality consistency of their products
- F. received harsh criticisms on its lack of innovation

List of studios

- 27. Lionhead Studio
- 28. Irrational Games
- 29. Ubisoft
- 30. Game Freak

SECTION 4

Questions 31-40

Complete the notes below.

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

IMPACT OF GLOBAL WARMING ON AGRICULTURE

Overview

- Crops, livestock and fisheries made up \$300 billion each year.
- Agriculture is **31** on the climate.

Effects on crops

- **Higher CO₂ levels**
 - increase plant growth
 - create bad effects if combined with changing temperature and **32**
 - **33** of some crops might be reduced
- **Faster growth of weeds and pests**

Effects on livestock

- Heat waves causes heat stress (animals produce less milk, become less **34** and are more vulnerable to diseases)
- Drought or increased atmospheric carbon dioxide levels causes food **35**
- The growth of parasites, pests and microbes leads to increased use of pesticides and animal **36**, which may poison the food chain and cause pesticide **37**

Effects on fisheries

- Before climate change, there were already some serious issues, such as **38** and water pollution.
- **39** species moved to the north because of warmer temperature, which increases competition for food and other resources.
- Disease outbreaks and higher **40** content due to increased CO₂ levels seriously threaten ocean species and their living environment.

Reading

Reading Passage 1

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

Questions 1-6

Reading passage 1 has six paragraphs, **A-F**.

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

Write the correct number, **i-viii**, in boxes **1-6** on your answer sheet.

LIST OF HEADING

- i. Archaeological evidences in Asia showing that some dinosaurs had feathers
- ii. Three scientists with three contrasting findings
- iii. Weird creatures in the prehistoric period
- iv. Comparison between theropods and sauropods
- v. The end of an era and the dawn of another
- vi. Social characteristics that differentiate dinosaurs from other reptiles
- vii. Another body feature of dinosaurs resembling that of birds
- viii. Opinions agreeing that some dinosaur species were similar to birds nowadays

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

BIRDLIKE DINOSAURS

- A. Dinosaurs have been getting slowly more birdlike for decades - perhaps not in mainstream depictions, but at least in the minds of paleontologists. This is thanks to three pioneers: the late John Ostrom of Yale, who discovered a fossil called *Deinonychus* in 1964 and hypothesized that it was warm blooded; John McLaughlin, a brilliant illustrator, science fiction writer, and scientist, who suggested that many dinosaurs were feathered and warm blooded in a 1979 book called *Archosauria*; and perhaps most memorable, Robert Bakker, a bearded, ponytailed paleontologist, who was once called a “fossil-junkie genius, the Galileo of paleontology.” He liked to describe *Tyrannosaurus rex* as “the 20,000-pound roadrunner from Hell.” Now dinosaur-obsessed kids don’t just think but know: “Dinosaurs had feathers!” And not just hairy kiwi-style feathers, but complex, asymmetrical vaned ones, like the flight feathers of modern birds. This new thinking has been spurred on by discoveries of exquisitely detailed fossils in deposits of fine-textured lithographic limestone.
- B. Since 1983, hundreds of such fossils - most of them from China - have reinforced the idea of warm-blooded, active, feathered dinos. Many are as detailed in their perfect reproduction of feathers as the iconic *Archaeopteryx*. The new fossils have provided clues for reinterpreting older fossils, too: we can now see where complex feathers attached (or “inserted”) on the arm bones of theropods, the carnivorous bipedal dinosaurs such as *T. rex*. Still other fossils with feathers have been found in Mongolia.
- C. When paleontologists say that dinosaurs were birdlike, they’re talking about more than just feathers. It turns out that *Saurischia* - the dinosaur group that includes the theropods (including velociraptors and tyrannosaurs) and also the great sauropods (the largest land animals ever to walk the Earth, some formerly called “brontosaurus”) - had the incredibly efficient respiratory systems that distinguish birds today from all other animals. Air comes in, cycles through a network of air sacs in one direction, and flows out, allowing the animals to extract far more oxygen than the simple in-and-out breathing of mammals and reptiles. Paleontologist Peter Ward believed this was an evolutionary response to the catastrophic extinctions in the Permian Period, more than 250 million years ago. This was the greatest disaster life has ever faced (probably caused by hydrogen sulfide poisoning), when sea-level oxygen was equivalent to that at the top of Mt. Everest today. The efficient respiratory plan of dinosaurs and birds

evolved then and, flowering in the Triassic, gave them the advantage over all other land animals, until their fatal asteroid crashed into the planet 65 million years ago.

- D. That respiratory system must have helped the enormous sauropods make it through this period. Before their relationship to birds was understood, evidence from fossilized tracks seemed to show that they lived in large migratory groups, with younger animals staying inside the protection of the herd, and with three-toed predators dogging their flanks. They must have eaten so much that they could not remain long in any single place, waiting for trees to replenish their growth. A sluggish “lizard” could hardly have had such a lifestyle.
- E. The Mesozoic world was stranger than we ever imagined. It really was the Weird Feathered Thing planet. The biggest carnivores, with their nine-inch teeth, were more like roadrunners than lizards. The skies were full of pterosaurs, which were not dinosaurs, birds, or reptiles, in any sense that we understand the word reptile. Their wings were covered with fur or fuzzy feathers and they ranged from the size of a hummingbird to the wingspan, if not the weight, of a 747. Mark Witton’s book *Pterosaurs* and his blog show how some had crests like radio antennae, some walked around and fed like storks, and some had bold stripes on their impossible headdresses. Several modern forms of birds had already emerged - possibly, species not unlike chickens, ducks, parrots, and loons flew and swam around, surrounded by all those Weird Feathered Things. Only the mammals persisted like living fossils, remnants of a vanished age before the dinosaurs, furry and low-slung. As far as we know, no mammals were even as big as a German shepherd yet.
- F. Then, in a moment, the world of birdlike monsters crashed. Their paradigm had shifted, leaving only bones to remind us of the ancient time. Their smaller relatives, the line of creatures we call true birds - and the mundane crawling furry things called mammals that the great dinos had suppressed and dominated for untold millennia - would radiate to fill the world once again with Darwin’s “endless forms.” We would not be here if the world of the Mesozoic rulers had survived. But for a moment, let’s raise a glass to them, whose planetary reign of some 200 million years was far longer than our species has yet achieved. Their smallest survivors are everywhere you look: the chickadees at your feeder, the roadrunners bashing lizards against rocks, the condors soaring over mountain ranges. And when you think about them, remember this: they had feathers.

Questions 7-9

Complete the sentences below.

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

Write your answer in boxes **7-9** on your answer sheet.

7. T.rex and velociraptors are relatives, categorized as _____.
8. Mammals in the dinosaur era were smaller than a _____.
9. As dinosaurs have become extinct, we now can only base on their _____ to describe them.

Questions 10-13

Reading Passage 1 has six paragraphs, **A-F**.

Which paragraph contains the following information?

Write the correct letter, **A-F**, in boxes **10-13** on your answer sheet.

10. a reference to a natural catastrophe that killed many animals prior to the dinosaur era
11. a brief comparison between the existence on Earth of humans and dinosaurs
12. locations where fossils of feathered dinosaurs were discovered
13. the reason why dinosaurs could dominate the animal world

Reading Passage 2

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

CAN PEOPLE CHANGE?

- A. Can people change?' The question may sound somewhat abstract and disinterested, as if one were asking for a friend or for the universe, but it is likely to be a good deal more personally – and painfully – motivated than that. We ask, typically and acutely, when we're in a relationship with someone who is inflicting a great deal of pain on us: someone who is refusing to open their hearts or can never stop lying, someone who is aggressive or detached, someone who is harming themselves or managing to devastate us. We ask too because the one immediately obvious response to frustration isn't in this case open to us: we're not able to simply get up and go, we are too emotionally or practically invested to give up, something roots us to the spot. And so, with the example of one troublesome human in mind, we start to wonder outwards about human nature in general, what it might be made of and how malleable it could turn out to be.
- B. One thing is likely already to be evident to us: even if people can change, they certainly don't change easily. Maybe they flare up every time we raise an issue and accuse us of being cruel or dogmatic; maybe they break down late at night and admit they have a problem but by morning, vehemently deny that there could ever be anything amiss. Maybe they say yes, they get it now, but then don't ever deploy understanding where it really matters. We can at best conclude that by the time we've had to raise the question of change in our minds, someone around us has managed not to change either very straightforwardly or very gracefully.
- C. We might ask a prior question: is it even OK to want someone to change? The implication from those who generate trouble for us is, most often, an indignant 'no'. 'Love me for who I am' is their mantra. But considered more imaginatively, only a perfect human would ever deny that they might need to grow a little in order more richly to deserve the love of another. For the rest of us, all moderately well-meaning decent requests for change should be heard with good will and in certain cases acted upon with immense seriousness. Those who bristle at the suggestion that they might need to change are – paradoxically – giving off the clearest evidence that they may be in grave need of inner evolution.

- D. Why might change be so hard? It isn't as if the change-resistant person is merely unsure what is amiss, and will manage to alter course once an issue is pointed out – as someone might if their attention were drawn to a strand of spinach in their teeth. The refusal to change is more tenacious than this, more “willed” than we thought. A person's entire character may be structured around an active aspiration not to know or feel particular things; the possibility of insight will be aggressively warded off through drink, compulsive work routines, or offended irritation with all those who attempt to spark it.
- E. In other words, the unchanging person doesn't only lack knowledge, they are vigorously committed to not acquiring it. And they resist it because they are fleeing from something extraordinarily painful in their past that they were originally too weak or helpless to face – and still haven't found the wherewithal to confront. One isn't so much dealing with an unchanging person as, first and foremost, with a traumatised one.
- F. Part of the problem, when one is on the outside, is realising what one is up against. The lack of change can seem so frustrating because one can't apprehend why it should be so hard. Couldn't they simply move an inch or two in the right direction? But if we considered, at that moment, the full scale of what this person once faced, and the conditions in which their mind was formed, we might be more realistic and more compassionate. ‘Couldn't they just...’ would no longer quite make sense.
- G. At the same time, very importantly, we might not stick around as long as we often do. We should at this juncture perhaps ask ourselves a question that may feel at once unfair and rather tough: given how clear the evidence is of a lack of change in a certain person, and hence of a lack of realistic hope that our needs are going to be met any time soon, why are we still here? Why are we trying to open a door that can't open and returning to a recurring frustration and hoping for a different result? What bit of our story is being re-enacted in a drama of continuously dashed hopes?
- H. And, if we are talking of change, might we one day change into characters who don't sit around waiting without end for other people to change? Might we become better at sifting through options and allowing through only those who can already meet the lion's share of our needs? In addition, might we become better at deploying a dash of life-sustaining ruthlessness in order to leave those who tirelessly rebuff us? We may need to rebuild our minds in order – with time – to change into people who don't wonder for too long if, and when, people might change.

Questions 14-18

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

Which paragraph contains the following information?

Write the correct letter, **A-H**, in boxes **14-18** on your answer sheet.

- 14. the impact of past traumas on people who are stubborn to make a change
- 15. questions that we should ask ourselves to know why our relationships are going nowhere
- 16. overreactions of people to a situation where they are facing a problem raised by others
- 17. a phrase that expresses unchanging people's pride in themselves against the suggestion that they might need to change
- 18. the need to rebuild our minds by giving up on waiting other people to change

Questions 19-22

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

Write the correct letter **A-F**, in boxes **19-22** on your answer sheet.

- A. are not ready to alter course when change is needed.
- B. lack both knowledge and willingness to gain more.
- C. is actually more hardwired than we thought.
- D. paradoxically admit that their need of inner progress is urgent.
- E. would refuse to change more maturely to meet others' love and needs.

- 19. Perfect human beings
- 20. People who react angrily to requests for change
- 21. Resistance to change of people
- 22. Change-resistant people

Questions 23-26

Do the following statements agree with the information given in the Reading Passage 2?

In boxes **23-26** in your answer sheet, write:

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

23. Being disappointed by another person would raise the question of change in our minds.

24. It is believe that human nature is easily influenced and controlled.

25. It is unlikely that people would stubbornly resist when we ask them to change.

26. Each of us should be attentive to, and often follow, halfway-intentioned suggestions for change.

Reading Passage 3

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

Questions 27-34

Reading paragraph 3 has eight paragraphs, **A-H**.

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

Write the correct number, *i-ix*, in boxes **27-34** on your answer sheet.

LIST OF HEADINGS

i. Good teachers don't get angry

ii. Good teachers pick their moments

iii. A narrow interpretation of who teachers are

iv. Good teachers are also good students

v. The importance of mastering teaching skills

vi. Good teachers can admit they aren't all-knowing

vii. Good teachers are able to tolerate ignorant students

viii. The good teacher never blames another person for not already knowing

ix. Good teachers need to be aware of the significance of postponing teaching tasks

27.	Paragraph A	.....	31.	Paragraph E	.....
28.	Paragraph B	.....	32.	Paragraph F	.....
29.	Paragraph C	.....	33.	Paragraph G	.....
30.	Paragraph D	.....	34.	Paragraph H	.....

HOW TO BE A GOOD TEACHER

A. A discussion of how to be a good teacher sounds a little narrow – and probably not very relevant to most of us. Few of us want to be in a school, instructing children in some narrow academic subjects, which is what we overwhelmingly associate with the word ‘teacher’, the person in a rather frayed jacket in front of the class, the type who bored us rigid for long stretches of our early years.

B. However, teaching is far from being something that we only need to learn if we’re contemplating a career in education. Considered properly, teaching – by which we mean, the vital business of getting an important idea from one mind into another – is one of the most crucial life skills that any of us ever require. Every one of us, whatever our occupation, needs to become a good teacher, for our lives constantly require us to deliver crucial information with effectiveness into the minds of others. We can admit – quite candidly – that most of us have probably started off by being quite bad teachers. This is nothing to be ashamed of, like most things, teaching can, and must be learnt. What, then, are some of the prerequisites of the good teacher?

C. It seems paradoxical – once it is pointed out. But the truth is we often get very annoyed by the fact that another person doesn’t know something yet – even though we have never actually told them what it might be. Certain ideas can seem so important to us, we simply can’t imagine that others don’t already know them. We suspect they may be deliberately upsetting us by pretending not to have a clue. This attitude makes it unlikely that what we actually have to teach will make its way successfully into the unfortunate other person’s head. Good teaching starts with the idea that ignorance is not a defect of the individual we’re instructing: it’s the consequence of never having been properly taught. So the fault, rightly, really only ever belongs with the people who haven’t done enough to get the needed ideas into others’ heads: in other words, with you.

D. The more we need other people to know something, the less we may be able to secure the calm frame of mind which is indispensable if we are to have a chance of conveying it to them effectively. The possibility that they won’t quickly understand something that matters immensely to us can drive us into an agitated fury, which is the very worst state in which to conduct any lesson. By the time we’ve started to insult our so-called pupil, to call them a blockhead or a fool, the lesson is quite plainly over. No one

has ever learnt anything under conditions of humiliation. Paradoxically, the best sort of teachers can bear the possibility that what they have to teach will not be understood. It is this slightly detached, slightly pessimistic approach that stands the best chance of generating the relaxed frame of mind essential to successful pedagogy.

E. It's pretty humiliating to be in the learning position. Someone else has information you don't. That can be so irritating, the person learning may shut their ears and hate the alleged superiority of the one in the teaching role. That's why another fundamental skill of the good teacher is to admit that they are, in most areas of life, pretty ignorant and stupid. This might seem to undermine their authority. Far from it; it creates an atmosphere of goodwill and modesty which puts the pupil at ease. They might not know this particular thing that's being taught but they are, overall, not inferior to the teacher – and so they can dare to face up to their ignorance in a given area and submit to the discipline of having it nicely corrected.

F. As bad teachers, we tend automatically to try to teach a lesson at the moment the problem arises, rather than selecting a time when it is most likely to be attended to properly. Crises aren't the best times for a lesson. We might have to wait a long time, three days after an argument for example, in order to pick just the opportune occasion to deal with those issues. When our partner is stacking the dishwasher and humming a song might be wisest moment cheerfully and innocently to refer back to something that truly maddened us a little while back, but over which we were – at the time – sagely silent.

G. As we're beginning to see, the more desperate we feel inside, the less likely we are to get through to others effectively. It is deeply unfortunate that we typically end up addressing the most delicate and complex teaching tasks just when we feel most irritated and distressed. We suffer from a panicked feeling that if we don't jump on this right now, an issue is going to go on and on unchecked forever. Precisely not. We should be more confident that not jumping on an issue is what is in fact going to allow us to fix it properly a little way down the line.

H. Good teachers know that everyone has a lot to learn and everyone has something important to impart to others. We should never get incensed if someone is trying to teach us something and snap back, 'I wanted you to like me just as I am'. Only a perfect being would be committed to staying just as they are. For all the rest of us, good learning and

teaching are the only ways we'll ever be able to progress and that's why we should welcome them as the gifts they truly are.

Questions 35-36

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

Write the correct letter in boxes **35-36** on your answer sheet.

35. In the fourth paragraph, the writer suggests that

- A. We are easily prone to anger if we cannot understand important things quickly.
- B. Good teachers are willing to accept chances of failing to impart lessons to other people.
- C. Learning process is heavily affected by indirect insults.
- D. Teachers have to bear the responsibility for not trying to convey understandable messages.

36. In the sixth paragraph, the writer refers to “three days after an argument” to make a point that

- A. People can tackle teaching tasks more effectively when they are no longer in desperation.
- B. It would be better for people to solve problems immediately without talking.
- C. Being skilled at timing in solving problems is necessary.
- D. Crises require bad teachers to conduct lessons at the right time.

Questions 37-40

Complete the summary below.

Choose **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** from the passage for each answer. Write your answers in the boxes **37-40** on your answer sheet.

Because we associate (37) _____ so strongly with schools, it's natural to assume somewhere in our minds that 'teaching' is something most people leave behind as they grow up. We tell ourselves that it takes a very special type of person to be a teacher – and assume that we're just not cut out for that kind of role. But in truth, being a teacher is one of the most (38) _____ of human life. There is no alternative but to master the art of teaching. Teaching happens every hour of every waking day. But we've fatally misconstrued teaching as a specific professional job, when it's in actuality a role that everyone has to dip into continually. Whether we like it or not, things in life frequently (39) _____ us to teach, which means getting an insight, emotion, state of mind or a skill from your head into the (40) _____ of others.

Writing

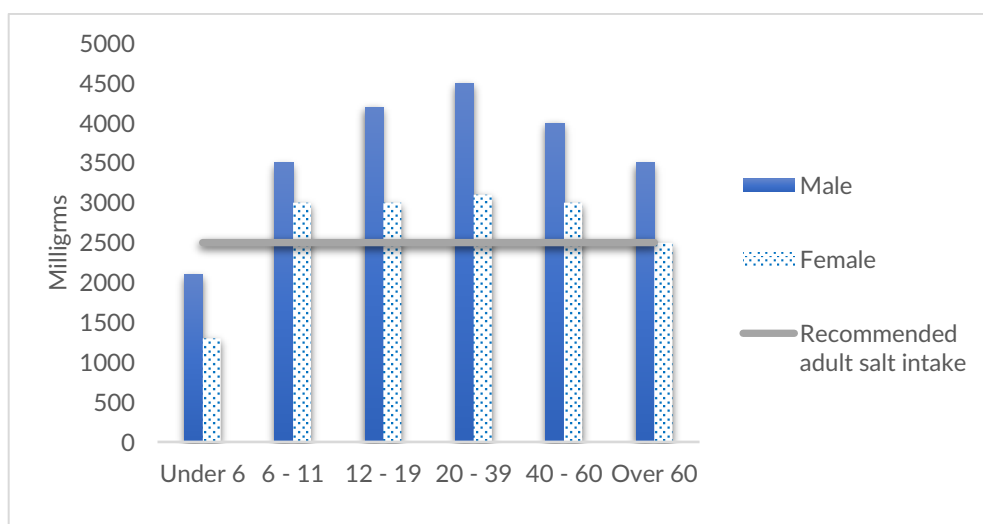
TASK 1

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

The chart shows the information about salt intake in the US in 2000.

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 often think about creating an ideal society, but most of the times fail in making this happen.

What is your opinion about an ideal society?

How can we create an ideal society?

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 wear jeans?
- How often do you wear jeans?
- Do people in your country like wearing jeans, why?

Part 2

DESCRIBE AN IMPORTANT TECHNOLOGICAL PRODUCT YOU BOUGHT

You should say:

- What it is
- How you use it
- Why you bought it

And why you think it is important

Part 3

- Which technological product do you think is the most useful at home?
- Do you think there will be no teachers to teach in schools in the future?
- Do you think some technological products make people lazier?

Key & Explanation

Listening

Tapescript

SECTION 1

- Brent** Good morning, Welcome to Capitol One Bank, please take a seat.
- Julia** Hello.
- Brent** What can I do for you today madam?
- Julia** I'd like to open a children's bank account for my niece. She's just arrived in the States a couple of days ago and will be starting her highschool freshman year next week.
- Brent** And you would like her account to operate jointly with your account, I assume?
- Julia** That's correct.
- Brent** Okay, I'll walk you through the process. So, first I need the guardian's account, which will be yours, of course. Uhm... what's your name?
- Julia** Julia Thomas
- Brent** And your bank account number?
- Julia** BW84506.
- Brent** Alright, I've got your account details here, and about your niece, what's here name?
- Julia** Aubree Rose.
- Brent** Is that spelled A-U-B-R-E-Y?
- Julia** No it's double E at the end. Sorry. She was born in Europe, you see.
- Brent** Ok, and how old is she?
- Julia** She just turned seventeen last month. She really wants to have her own account , but she will not able to do that until she's eighteen. At least not in our country, is that right?
- Brent** Yes. It is required by law, unfortunately. Kids can be really reckless when it comes to money management. So what's her date of birth?

Julia Her birthday was ... about one month ago... so on the 3rd of January? No, sorry. It's on the 2nd of January.

Brent Okay. And finally, I'll need the permanent address of the child. Is she living with you?

Julia Yes, the address is the same as mine, at 12, Northwest Boulevard, Kansas City.

Brent Got it. Her debit card will be sent to this address in..i'm guessing... about 5 to 7 days.

Brent Now, I have all the necessary information noted down. I'll just have to set up a few things for the account. Firstly, a newly-opened children's saving account must have at least \$100 as the minimum balance to cover maintenance and any online banking fees.

Julia Sure, I always have some cash with me. Here's 100.

Brent Great. Next, you have to decide a daily limit for spending and withdrawals. This has to be lower than a regular account, so children do not overspend. Our bank's maximum amount is 3000 Dollars.

Julia How about 2000? I mean that's still a ridiculous amount of money for a kid to spend in a day, don't you think?

Brent Some children could really surprise their parents. We recently had to cancel an unauthorized \$5000 purchase of a car from a 16-year-old kid.

Julia Kids these days.... Isn't the point of opening a minor account to teach them about good financial habits?

Brent Right? anyway, we allow our customers to design and customize their cards. Here's a list of our default pictures.

Julia Uhhmm. Let's choose this one with the rainbow. I mean I like the forest picture but she'd probably favor something more colorful.

Brent Yeah and if she doesn't like the design, she can always come here and request a new card. Now we must decide on banking communication method. This is how we'll keep you updated on the transactions that take place with account.

Julia Do you guys have an option for email?

Brent We do. And we also have a banking app . But I personally recommend being notified by text message, which are often much faster and more convenient.

Julia Yea, good idea. I always have my phone handy.

Brent Good, we are almost done. There are a few important things that you need to remember though. When you receive the card, come to the nearest ATM and set up a new password. The original password will be in the envelope enclosed with your card .

Julia Could you send me a text with the password?

Brent Sorry. We don't provide that kind of service. And one last thing , when your niece turns eighteen, she'll become an adult and therefore the account will be able to be separated from the guardians account. But you'll need to come into the bank to set that up.

Julia Ok great, thank you very much.

SECTION 2

Good afternoon everyone! I am glad that you could all make it to today's briefing for the Canterbury Rock Festival. This year's festival is the biggest one we've organized over the last 20 years. So I'd like to extend a very big welcome to all the people sitting in this room today, whether you're an official staff member or volunteer.

First of all, I'd like to start by giving you a few details about your work tomorrow. As you already know, the festival is being held in an old football stadium, so we're very lucky this year to have so much space. The event will begin at 9 a.m. and go until midnight so I want everything to be ready at least 30 minutes before that time. All staff are required to be at the stadium at 7 am to make sure that we have enough time to set things up.

Since this is a big festival and there's many people working here, it will be difficult for the supervisors to know who all the staff members are and we are worried that some people from the outside may take advantage of this and try to sneak into the festival. Therefore, everyone, including band members and exhibitors, has to wear an arm band and show a yellow card to the security before entering the stadium.

Now, we realize that many of you will be coming with your backpack or belongings so please leave them outside before you go into the stadium. There are lockers there which

have been set up right near the store house. You can leave your stuff there and we will give you each a card to reclaim your property when you finish.

After that, you can go to the storehouse to take out any necessary items that you need to perform your duties. These include tools and facilities for the stores, the craft fair and the two stages. Now, please remember do not touch any of the sound equipment at the main stage because it has already been installed and is ready to use. We hope that everything will be ready at 8.30 a.m. since we'll officially open for our audience 30 minutes after that.

Now, let's take a look at the site plan so that I can familiarize you with the layout of the festival. You're gonna find the main entrance at the bottom of the plan and that's where most visitors, including audience and exhibitors, will enter. Right after you go through the main entrance, you will find the ticket booth immediately on the right. This is where we check visitor tickets, or those without a ticket can also purchase one there. Now, to your left, you will see a large circular area. That's where you will find the craft fair, and people taking part in that should also enter by the main entrance.

Next, if you go straight ahead, you will see the staircase leading to the stadium. To the left of the stairs is the Fringe stage. This is for alternative artists like folk singers and poets who are better suited to a smaller stage. On the opposite side, you will find an instrument exhibition right next to the merchandise shop. In this area, people can take a look at a collection of rock instruments from the 1950s until now, and then purchase some band merchandise like T-shirts and albums to support their favorite bands.

Now, up the stairs, you will reach the stadium. The entrance for the band is on the far side and the main stage is on the right. Near the main stage is some sound and lighting equipment and, as I mentioned, please do not touch any of this.

If you look towards the outer edge of the map, you can see another entrance on the right. This is the entrance for the restaurant. Here, people will find a range of delicious European foods, or simply just have a beer before or after watching the performances. The restaurant can also be entered from inside the festival area.

Ok, well I think that's everything for now. Thank you all for your attention.

SECTION 3

- Anya** Hey Henry, over here. What took you so long?
- Henry** Sorry. I was just printing off some information about other game developers.
- Anya** Other? I thought we're going to focus on CD Projekt only?
- Henry** Well I just want to add another section where we'll point out some lessons that CD Projekt learned from their rivals. But let's focus on the main part first.
- Anya** Right. But before we start, can I ask you something just out of curiosity?
- Henry** Sure?
- Anya** Why did you choose CD Projekt? Is it because you're doing an internship there?
- Henry** Well that did help me collect some important statistics, but it's not the reason why I chose it for our case study. In fact, I didn't even know much about CD Projekt until a few weeks before I started my internship there.
- Anya** Really? So how did you know about them?
- Henry** Well I was watching The Game Awards 2015 ceremony where The Witcher 3, a game developed by CD Projekt, won the Game of the Year category. They accomplished a brilliant achievement that night after winning a total of three major categories, which had happened only twice in the history of the award. And what struck me most profoundly was the acceptance speech delivered by the company's co-founder. The speech was short, but very powerful. And from that moment, I knew there was something very special about this company. That's why I wanted to be an intern there, and why I chose it for our case study.
- Anya** Yeah I played The Witcher 3 not too long ago and its success didn't surprise me at all. The game did pretty much everything right.
- Henry** Really? I honestly didn't think you would enjoy it. I mean I love it, but I find its gameplay a bit too simple for someone like you, who seems to prefer something more dynamic?
- Anya** Yeah I admit the gameplay is just slightly above average. But what The Witcher 3 does exceptionally well is its narrative, the way the story unfolds. I felt like I was in a novel, except this time I get to decide my own fate.

- Henry** Very well said. Do you think the fantasy Medieval European setting also contributed to the game's success?
- Anya** Maybe, but I don't think that is what makes the game truly stand out. It's not the first time we've seen dragons, vampires and all sorts of magical creatures in a roll-playing title, is it?
- Henry** That makes sense. Right... so ... Do you think we should mention another thing that The Witcher 3 does well? I think it'd be a bit short if we only focus on one aspect. Let see...uhm... What do you think about the characters? I was surprised to know that many characters in The Witcher 3 were voiced by well-known actors, including Charles Dance who plays Tywin Lannister - my favorite character in Game of Thrones.
- Anya** Actually that has been kind of a norm in most big titles nowadays, though I must give credit for CD Projekt for choosing very suitable actors for the main roles. What I love most about The Witcher 3's characters is the fact that they are not "over-glorified". No matter how powerful they are or which background they come from, they still have many flaws that all of us can relate to.
- Henry** Well the series is actually based on a Polish novel written by Andrei Sapkowski, so we have to give him credit for that. Though I must admit CD Projekt did a really good job in trying to keep the main characters in the game as similar to the books as possible. Many other developers would just try to please their fans by changing the original characters into a much more "loveable" or "charismatic" version of themselves.
- Anya** I see. Speaking about other big developers, do you think they're running out of ideas? This year I've tried several games from Ubisoft, Sony.... and they played out pretty much the same. It's disappointing!
- Henry** I don't think the main issue here is the lack of creativity. I mean some of the games I got to play recently like No Man's Sky or Quantum Break actually have very promising new concepts. And even if they don't, it doesn't bother me. A good game doesn't always have to be ... "revolutionary", right?
- Anya** Hm... Fair enough.

Henry For me, the main problem for most well-known developers nowadays is that they invest too much into things that just don't really matter. Many big titles are released with over-hyped promises about ultra-realistic graphics and all sorts of crazy technological advances, but that's not what the players want! When it comes to developing a game, the core aspects are always ...

Anya .. gameplay and story! Exactly! Now that you've said it, I just realize how shallow these games are. They feel more like.. "extended tech-demos".., rather than an actual gaming experience.

Henry That's right. Well I'm hoping CD Projekt won't make the same mistake about their next game ...

Anya Cyberpunk 2077? You wanna include it in our case study?

Henry Yeah sure. Apart from CD Projekt's current success, I think we should also mention its upcoming plans to show its future ambitions. An important project like Cyberpunk should definitely be included.

Anya I heard that it's going to have a very cool feature called "eye-tracking" or something. Basically it comes with a camera which tracks your eye movement in order to highlight important objects in the game. Does this new stuff fancy you at all?

Henry Nah. Like I said before, I don't care much about the technical aspect. What I find fascinating is the new direction that they're taking with this new game.

Anya New direction?

Henry Yup. Cyberpunk is a first-person shooter, something CD Projekt has never done before. So the stakes are pretty high this time. I'm not sure if they can pull it off...

Anya Well at least the trailer looked pretty good to me. I'm more worried about the movie adaptation of The Witcher next year on Netflix. Can't remember the last time I watched a game-licensed movie that was actually decent....

Henry Oh yeah I almost forgot about that.

.....

Anya Okay, for the next section.... you said you wanna mention other developers, right?

Henry Yeah. I want to talk about the success and failures of some other big names in the gaming industry, which then became valuable lessons that helped CD Projekt get to where it is now. The first company I'm going to mention is Lionhead Studio. Ever heard about it?

Anya Ah I know this one. It's famous for making the first "interactive" adventure game, right? where the ultimate ending depends on different decisions the player has to make?

Henry Well they're not the first unfortunately. That honor actually belonged to Bethesda Softworks way back in 1996. That being said, Lionhead Studio did set a really high standard for this new genre for many developers to look up to.

Anya I see. Is there anything else CD Projekt learned from this studio?

Henry Good question. Lionhead's most successful title – Fable – also received rave reviews on its fantastic original soundtracks. One of the composers who created *The Witcher 3's* music specifically said that he learned a lot from Fable, especially the importance of using the right musical instruments for each unique setting.

Anya Interesting, how about this one you got right here Irrational Games?

Henry Yeah this developer is like a legend in the industry. They're well-known for making characters with great depth, including some of the most likable villains and anti-heroes. If you love *The Witcher 3's* characters, you should definitely check them out.

Anya Okay. Hm ... we've talked about some good things that CD Projekt learned from other companies, how about the bad things that they avoided?

Henry The first name I think of is Ubisoft. And I know this may surprise many people. This producer has achieved great success in the past, but now they're having a common problem with all of their major products. Can you guess what it is?

Anya Well my general impression about Ubisoft's games is that they're... how can I put this ... er.. "unnecessarily long"? Take *Far Cry 5* for example. It's 50-60 hours long with a lot of repetitive activities. And since I already experience everything the game has to offer in the first 10 hours, the remaining 40 hours

just seems pointless, and more like a checklist, rather than something I actually feel excited to do.

Henry It's exactly their biggest problem. Rather than making a short game that is consistently good, Ubisoft would make a long game which only draws the players' attention for the first few hours. CD Projekt, on the other hand, did the exact opposite. Their games are not much shorter, but way more "even" as far as quality goes.

Anya Well at least Ubisoft did something to impress their fans, unlike these guys here who are notorious for their pure laziness

Henry Game Freak? I thought you are their biggest fan?

Anya I was. But not anymore. I just had enough of their unwillingness to change. They created a worldwide phenomenon back in 1996 with the first Pokemon game, but everything they did ever since was basically just copy and paste. They could have done so much with such a genius concept. The way they waste their potential really disappoints me, and I'm definitely not alone.

Henry Yeah I agree. No matter how successful you are, you should always look forward. Staying in one place is like moving backward when your rivals never stop improving.

SECTION 4

Agriculture is an important sector of the U.S. economy, which contributes more than \$750 billion to the gross domestic product each year. Crops, livestock, and fisheries, make up approximately \$300 billion each year, however, these numbers are predicted to decline over the next few years due to several changes in the climate. Since agriculture and fisheries are highly dependent on the climate, the changes could make growing crops, raising animals, and catching fish more challenging tasks. Another factor that has diverse effects on crops is rising CO₂ levels. It is suggested that higher volumes of atmospheric CO₂ can increase plant growth. However, this may be counteracted when combined with other factors such as changing temperatures and nutrient constraints. Also, elevated CO₂ levels are related to a reduction in nutritional value of some crops, and a loss of quality in grain and forage. This indirectly threatens human health and also reduces the ability of pasture and rangeland to support grazing livestock. Under warmer temperatures, wetter climates, and increased CO₂ levels, weeds and pests, which badly harm plant growth, are likely to increase in range and distribution. This could cause new problems for crops previously unexposed to these species.

Apart from crops, the U.S. livestock industry also suffers due to the intensity of climate change, both directly and indirectly. Exposure to heat waves, for example, causes heat stress among livestock, which means these animals are more likely to contract diseases, be less fertile, and produce less milk. Drought and rising CO₂ levels, on the other hand, may threaten pasture and feed supplies in different ways. While drought reduces the amount of forage available and has an adverse effect on crop production, elevated CO₂ may increase the productivity of pastures, but may also decrease their quality. Either way, cattle would face a food shortage and therefore, they may be unable to produce quality output. To make the situation even worse, climate change creates perfect conditions for parasites and diseases that affect livestock. To maintain livestock health in response to climate-induced changes in pests, parasites, and microbes, farmers are likely to increase the use of pesticides and other animal health treatments, which later on could increase the risk of these chemicals entering the food chain or lead to evolution of pesticide resistance.

And finally, the seafood sector. Before climate change, the fishing industry were already faced with multiple stresses, including overfishing and water pollution. The changes came about just to worsen these stresses, especially with changes in temperature. Firstly, the territories of many fish and shellfish species may change, as several economically important species, such as American lobster, have been shifting northward since the late 1960s due to warmer water temperatures. Many other species can find colder areas of streams and lakes, or move north along the coast or in the ocean. Such changes may put these species into competition with others over food and resources, which results in a decline in numbers of some species, or more significantly, changes in the biodiversity. Meanwhile, a changing climate can also cause disease outbreaks. One good example is the oyster parasite, which is able to spread farther north along the Atlantic coast due to higher water temperatures. This, along with higher acidity levels of the world's oceans, which results from higher CO₂ levels, seriously threatens marine species and their habitats.

Overall, climate change is very likely to affect food security at the global, regional, and local level. On a global scale, the said effects of climate change on agriculture ...

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Giải thích đáp án

SECTION 1

1. W84506	“ BW84506. ”
2. AUBREE	<p>“Aubree Rose.”</p> <p>“Is that spelled A-U-B-R-E-Y?”</p> <p>“No it’s double E at the end. Sorry. She was born in Europe, you see.”</p>
3. 17/seventeen	<p>“She just turned seventeen last month.”</p> <p>➔ Aubree vừa mới tròn 17 tuổi tháng trước.</p>
4. 2(nd) January/January 2(nd)	<p>“Her birthday was ... about one month ago... so on the 3rd of January? No, sorry. It’s on the 2nd of January.”</p> <p>➔ Aubree sinh ngày 02 tháng 01.</p>
5. 12 Northwest	<p>“Yes, the address is the same as mine, at 12, Northwest Boulevard, Kansas City.”</p> <p>➔ Aubree đang sống cùng với Julia ở số nhà 12, Đại lộ Tây Bắc, thành phố Kansas.</p>
6. 100	<p>“Firstly, a newly-opened children’s saving account must have at least \$100 as the minimum balance to cover maintenance and any online banking fees.”</p> <p>➔ Một tài khoản tiết kiệm mới mở dành cho trẻ em phải có số dư tối thiểu ít nhất là 100 đô la để duy trì tài khoản và chi trả cho các khoản phí trực tuyến.</p>
7. 2000	Brent: “Next, you have to decide a daily limit for spending and withdrawals. This has to be lower than a regular account, so

	<p>children do not overspend. Our bank's maximum amount is 3000 Dollars."</p> <p>Julia: "How about 2000? I mean that's still a ridiculous amount of money for a kid to spend in a day, don't you think?"</p> <p>→ Giới hạn tối đa về khoản chi tiêu trong ngày cho tài khoản trẻ em là \$3000, nhưng Julia quyết định sẽ hạ xuống mức 2000.</p>
8. rainbow	<p>"Let's choose this one with the rainbow. I mean I like the forest picture but she'd probably favor something more colorful."</p> <p>→ Julia chọn thiết kế thẻ có hình cầu vồng cho Aubree vì Aubree thích những thứ sắc sỡ.</p>
9. text message	<p>Julia: "Do you guys have an option for email?"</p> <p>Brent: "And we also have a banking app. But I personally recommend being notified by text message, which are often much faster and more convenient."</p> <p>Julia: "Yea, good idea. I always have my phone handy."</p> <p>→ Julia đồng ý với phương thức nhận thông báo về các giao dịch bằng tin nhắn văn bản trên điện thoại.</p>
10. envelope	<p>"When you receive the card, come to the nearest ATM and set up a new password. The original password will be in the envelope enclosed with your card."</p> <p>→ Mật khẩu mặc định có thể được tìm thấy ở trong một chiếc phong bì được vận chuyển đến cùng với thẻ.</p>

SECTION 2

11. football stadium	<p>"As you already know, the festival is being held in an old football stadium, so we're very lucky this year to have so much space."</p> <p>→ Lễ hội âm nhạc sẽ được tổ chức ở một sân vận động cũ.</p>
12. 7/seven	<p>"All staff are required to be at the stadium at 7 am to make sure that we have enough time to set things up."</p> <p>→ Toàn bộ nhân viên phải có mặt vào lúc 7 giờ sáng để có đủ thời gian cho công tác chuẩn bị.</p>
13. yellow card	<p>"Therefore, everyone, including band members and exhibitors, has to wear an arm band and show a yellow card to the security before entering the stadium."</p> <p>→ Tất cả mọi người phải có băng đeo tay và xuất trình một chiếc thẻ màu vàng cho bên an ninh để được vào sân vận động.</p>
14. store house	<p>"There are lockers there which have been set up right near the store house. You can leave your stuff there ..."</p> <p>→ Toàn bộ nhân viên phải cất hết tư trang ở trong các tủ khóa gần nhà kho.</p>
15. sound equipment	<p>"Now, please remember do not touch any of the sound equipment at the main stage because it has already been installed and is ready to use."</p> <p>→ Các thiết bị âm thanh ở sân khấu đã được lắp đặt và sẵn sàng để sử dụng.</p>
16. G	<p>"Now, to your left, you will see a large circular area. That's where you will find the craft fair, and people taking part in that should also enter by the main entrance."</p>

	<p>→ Khu vực hình tròn lớn ở phía bên trái của lối vào chính là hội chợ thủ công.</p>
17. A	<p>"To the left of the stairs is the Fringe stage."</p> <p>→ Sân khấu Fringe nằm ở phía bên trái của cầu thang.</p>
18. E	<p>"On the opposite side, you will find an instrument exhibition right next to the merchandise shop."</p> <p>→ Triển lãm nhạc cụ nằm ở phía bên phải của cầu thang và ngay cạnh cửa hàng bán đồ.</p>
19. D	<p>"The entrance for the band is on the far side and the main stage is on the right."</p> <p>→ Lối vào dành cho ban nhạc nằm ở phía xa của sân vận động và sân khấu chính nằm ở phía bên phải của lối đi này.</p>
20. C	<p>"If you look towards the outer edge of the map, you can see another entrance on the right. This is the entrance for the restaurant."</p> <p>→ Nhà hàng nằm ở rìa bên phải của bản đồ.</p>

SECTION 3

21. A	<p>"Well that did help me collect some important statistics, but <i>it's not the reason</i> why I chose it for our case study."</p> <p>"... They accomplished a brilliant achievement that night after winning a total of three major categories, <i>which had happened only twice</i> in the history of the award. And what struck me most profoundly was the acceptance speech delivered by the company's co-founder. The speech was short, but very</p>
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	<p>powerful.... That's why I wanted to be an intern there, and why I chose it for our case study."</p> <p>→ Henry quyết định nghiên cứu về CD Projekt vì bạn ấy bị ấn tượng mạnh với bài phát biểu của nhà sáng lập công ty trong buổi lễ trao giải. Điều này tương ứng với đáp án A. He was impressed by a speech of the company's leader.</p> <p>Đáp án B không chính xác vì thành tích mà CD Projekt đạt được đã diễn ra <i>hai lần</i> trong lịch sử giải thưởng, chứ không phải là <i>chưa từng có tiền lệ</i> (<i>unprecedented</i>). Đáp án C không đúng vì việc Henry đang là thực tập sinh ở CD Projekt chỉ giúp bạn ấy dễ thu thập thông tin hơn, chứ không phải là lí do chính khiến bạn ấy chọn nghiên cứu về công ty này.</p>
22. C	<p>"I admit the <i>gameplay</i> is just slightly above average. But what The Witcher 3 does exceptionally well is its narrative, the way the story unfolds."</p> <p>"Very well said. Do you think the fantasy Medieval European <i>setting</i> also contributed to the game's success?"</p> <p>"<i>Maybe, but I don't think that is what makes the game truly stand out.</i>"</p> <p>→ Theo Anya, điều mà The Witcher 3 làm một cách xuất sắc là lối dẫn chuyện (narrative). Ý kiến này xác nhận đáp án C. its amazing storytelling.</p> <p>Anya cho rằng <i>lối chơi (gameplay)</i> của The Witcher 3 chỉ trên trung bình một chút, và <i>bối cảnh (setting)</i> của tựa game này cũng không phải là yếu tố khiến nó thực sự nổi bật. Do đó, cả hai đáp án B và C đều không chính xác.</p>

23. B	<p>"I was surprised to know that many characters in The Witcher 3 were voiced by well-known actors..."</p> <p>"Actually <i>that has been kind of a norm</i> in most big titles nowadays... What I love most about The Witcher 3's characters is the fact that they are not "over-glorified". No matter how powerful they are or which background they come from, they still have many flaws that all of us can relate to."</p> <p>→ Điều mà Anya thích nhất ở các nhân vật trong The Witcher 3 là việc họ không bị "thần thánh hóa" quá nhiều. Dù những nhân vật này có quyền năng tới đâu hay tới từ hoàn cảnh nào, họ cũng có những điểm không trọn vẹn (flaws) mà người xem có thể đồng cảm. Nhận định này xác nhận đáp án B. their imperfections.</p> <p>Đáp án A không chính xác vì việc các nhân vật trong game được lồng tiếng bởi diễn viên nổi tiếng thực ra đã là một <i>điểm thường thấy (norm)</i> ở hầu hết các tựa game lớn.</p>
24. B	<p>"Though I must admit CD Projekt did a really good job in trying to keep the main characters in the game as similar to the books as possible. Many other developers would just try to please their fans by changing the original characters into a much more "loveable" or "charismatic" version of themselves"</p> <p>→ Trong khi nhiều nhà phát triển khác thường cố làm hài lòng người hâm mộ bằng việc thay đổi các nhân vật gốc và thành một phiên bản đáng quý và lôi cuốn hơn, CD Projekt đã thành công trong việc giữ cho các nhân vật chính trong game giống với phiên bản gốc trong tiểu thuyết nhất có thể. Nhận định</p>

	<p>này của Anya tương ứng với đáp án B. they always stay faithful to the source material (họ luôn tôn trọng nguyên tác).</p>
25. A	<p>“Speaking about other big developers, do you think they’re <i>running out of ideas?</i>..”</p> <p><i>“I don’t think the main issue here is the lack of creativity.”</i></p> <p>“For me, the main problem for most well-known developers nowadays is that they invest too much into things that just don’t really matter. Many big titles are released with over-hyped promises about ultra-realistic graphics and all sorts of crazy technological advances, but that’s not what the players want!”</p> <p>➔ Henry cho rằng vấn đề lớn nhất với đa số các nhà phát triển game tên tuổi bây giờ là việc họ đầu tư quá nhiều vào những thứ không thực sự quan trọng. Nhiều tựa game được hứa hẹn sẽ tạo điểm nhấn với đồ họa siêu thực và đủ thứ công nghệ điên rồ, nhưng đó không phải điều người chơi muốn. Ý kiến này tương ứng với đáp án A. They focus on the wrong aspects while developing their products.</p> <p>Đáp án B không chính xác bởi Henry không nghĩ rằng vấn đề chính ở đây là sự <i>thiếu sáng tạo</i>. Đáp án C cũng không đúng bởi theo Henry, các nhà phát triển game không <i>hề thiếu sự đầu tư vào công nghệ</i>, mà trái lại còn tập trung <i>quá nhiều</i> vào mảng này thay vì những thứ người chơi thực sự muốn.</p>
26. A	<p>“Nah. Like I said before, <i>I don’t care much about the technical aspect.</i> What I find fascinating is the new direction that they’re taking...”</p>

	<p>"Yup. Cyberpunk is a first-person shooter, something CD Projekt has never done before. So the stakes are pretty high this time"</p> <p>→ Điều mà Henry cảm thấy hứng thú về dự án sắp tới của CD Projekt (Cyberpunk 2077) là hướng đi mới mà nhà phát triển này đang nhắm tới, điều mà họ chưa từng làm trước đây. Chi tiết này tương ứng với đáp án A. its genre.</p> <p>Đáp án B không chính xác bởi Henry vốn <i>không quan tâm lắm tới khía cạnh công nghệ.</i></p>
27. B	<p>"It's <i>famous for making the first "interactive" adventure game, right? where the ultimate ending depends on different decisions the player has to make?"</i></p> <p>"<i>Well they're not the first unfortunately. That honor actually belonged to Bethesda Softworks way back in 1996.</i>"</p> <p>"I see. Is there anything else CD Projekt learned from this studio?"</p> <p>"Good question. Lionhead's most successful title – Fable – also received rave reviews on its fantastic original soundtracks."</p> <p>→ Tựa game thành công nhất của Lionhead Studio – Fable – đã nhận được nhiều lời tán dương vì những bản nhạc tuyệt vời của nó.</p> <p>Thành công này của Lionhead Studio tương ứng với đáp án B. made a game that was widely praised for its great music.</p> <p>Đáp án A không chính xác vì Lionhead Studio không phải là người <i>tiên phong tạo ra</i> thể loại game phiêu lưu tương tác. Vinh dự này thuộc về Bethesda Softworks vào năm 1996.</p>

28. D	<p>"Interesting, how about this one you got right here Irrational Games?"</p> <p>"Yeah this developer is like a legend in the industry. They're well-known for making characters with great depth, including some of the most likable villains and anti-heroes."</p> <p>➔ Irrational Games nổi tiếng vì đã tạo ra nhiều nhân vật rất có chiều sâu, bao gồm những kẻ phản diện và phản anh hùng được yêu thích nhất. Thành công này của Irrational Games tương ứng với đáp án D. is famous for making memorable characters.</p>
29. E	<p>"Well my general impression about Ubisoft's games is that they're... how can I put this ... er.. "unnecessarily long"? Take Far Cry 5 for example. It's 50-60 hours long with a lot of repetitive activities. And since I already experience everything the game has to offer in the first 10 hours, the remaining 40 hours just seems pointless, and more like a checklist, rather than something I actually feel excited to do."</p> <p>"It's exactly their biggest problem. Rather than making a short game that is consistently good, Ubisoft would make a long game which only draws the players' attention for the first few hours."</p> <p>➔ Ấn tượng của Anya về những tựa game của Ubisoft là chúng dài một cách không cần thiết. Bạn ấy đã trải nghiệm tất cả mọi thứ về game chỉ trong 10 tiếng đầu tiên, và do đó 40 tiếng còn lại không còn nhiều ý nghĩa. Henry đồng ý với quan điểm này, và cho rằng thay vì làm một game ngắn nhưng hay đều, Ubisoft lại làm một game dài nhưng lại chỉ làm người chơi hứng thú được trong vài giờ đầu tiên.</p>

	<p>Khuyết điểm này của Ubisoft tương ứng với đáp án E. usually fail to maintain quality consistency of their products (thường không duy trì được sự ổn định về mặt chất lượng trong những sản phẩm của họ)</p>
30. F	<p>“Well at least Ubisoft did something to impress their fans, unlike these guys here who are notorious for their pure laziness”</p> <p>“Game Freak? I thought you are their biggest fan?”</p> <p>“I was. But not anymore. I just had enough of their unwillingness to change. They created a worldwide phenomenon back in 1996 with the first Pokemon game, but everything they did ever since was basically just copy and paste. They could have done so much with such a genius concept. The way they waste their potential really disappoints me, and I’m definitely not alone.”</p> <p>→ Anya không hài lòng với Game Freak vì bạn ấy cho rằng công ty này ngại thay đổi, và chủ yếu chỉ lặp đi lặp lại ý tưởng của chính mình, qua đó làm lãng phí tiềm năng của chính họ.</p> <p>Khuyết điểm này của Game Freak tương ứng với đáp án F. received harsh criticisms on its lack of innovation (bị chỉ trích nặng nề vì thiếu sự đổi mới).</p>

SECTION 4

31. (highly) dependent	<p>“Since agriculture and fisheries are highly dependent on the climate,...”</p> <p>→ Nông nghiệp phụ thuộc nhiều vào khí hậu.</p>
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32. constraints	<p>“However, this may be counteracted when combined with other factors such as changing temperatures and nutrient constraints.”</p> <p>➔ Nồng độ CO₂ tăng cao trong không khí có thể ảnh hưởng xấu đến sự phát triển của thực vật khi kết hợp với các yếu tố khác như thay đổi nhiệt độ và sự hạn chế về mặt dinh dưỡng. (Cụm <i>may be counteracted</i> trong đoạn ghi âm được diễn đạt lại bằng cụm <i>create bad effects</i> trong đoạn thông tin cho trước)</p>
33. nutritional value	<p>“Also, elevated CO₂ levels are related to a reduction in nutritional value of some crops, and a loss of quality in grain and forage.”</p> <p>➔ Nồng độ CO₂ tăng cao trong không khí có liên quan đến sự giảm giá trị dinh dưỡng của một số loại cây trồng.</p>
34. fertile	<p>“Exposure to heat waves, for example, causes heat stress among livestock, which means these animals are more likely to contract diseases, be less fertile, and produce less milk.”</p> <p>➔ Sự tiếp xúc với sóng nhiệt có thể làm cho gia súc dễ mắc bệnh hơn, sinh sản kém hơn (be less fertile) và sản xuất ra ít sữa hơn.</p>
35. shortage	<p>“While drought reduces the amount of forage available and has an adverse effect on crop production, elevated CO₂ may increase the productivity of pastures, but may also decrease their quality. Either way, cattle would face a food shortage and therefore, they may be unable to produce quality output.”</p> <p>➔ Hạn hán và nồng độ CO₂ tăng cao trong không khí khiến gia súc đối mặt với tình trạng thiếu (shortage) thức ăn (Cụm <i>elevated CO₂</i> trong đoạn ghi âm được diễn đạt lại bằng cụm</p>

	<i>increased atmospheric carbon dioxide levels</i> trong đoạn thông tin cho trước)
36. health treatments	<p>“To maintain livestock health in response to climate-induced changes in pests, parasites, and microbes, farmers are likely to increase the use of pesticides and other animal health treatments, which later on could increase the risk of these chemicals entering the food chain or lead to evolution of pesticide resistance.”</p> <p>➔ Việc những người nông dân tăng cường sử dụng các loại thuốc trừ sâu và các phương pháp điều trị sức khỏe khác dành cho gia súc để đối phó với sâu bệnh, ký sinh trùng và vi khuẩn có khả năng làm tăng nguy cơ các chất hoá học xâm nhập vào vào chuỗi thức ăn của gia súc hoặc dẫn đến sự kháng thuốc trừ sâu của các sinh vật trên.</p>
37. resistance	
38. overfishing	<p>“Before climate change, the fishing industry were already faced with multiple stresses, including overfishing and water pollution.”</p> <p>➔ Trước khi bị ảnh hưởng bởi biến đổi khí hậu, nghề đánh cá đã phải đối mặt với nạn đánh bắt quá mức và ô nhiễm nước. (Từ <i>stresses</i> trong đoạn ghi âm được diễn đạt lại bằng cụm <i>serious issues</i> trong đoạn thông tin cho trước)</p>
39. economically important	<p>“Firstly, the territories of many fish and shellfish species may change, as several economically important species, such as American lobster, have been shifting northward since the late 1960s due to warmer water temperatures.”</p> <p>➔ Lãnh thổ của nhiều loài cá và động vật có vỏ thay đổi. Nhiều loài động vật quan trọng về kinh tế như tôm hùm Mỹ đã di chuyển về phía bắc vào cuối những năm 1960 do nhiệt độ nước khi ấy đã trở nên ấm hơn. (Cụm <i>have been shifting</i></p>

	<i>northward</i> trong đoạn ghi âm tương ứng với cụm <i>moved to the north</i> trong đoạn thông tin cho trước)
40. acidity	<p>“This, along with higher acidity levels of the world’s oceans, which results from higher CO₂ levels, seriously threatens marine species and their habitats.”</p> <p>➔ Các dịch bệnh bùng phát cùng với nồng độ a-xít (acidity) tăng cao ở các đại dương đe dọa nghiêm trọng đến các loài sinh vật biển và môi trường sống của chúng. (Từ <i>marine</i> và <i>habitats</i> trong đoạn ghi âm lần lượt tương ứng với từ <i>ocean</i> và cụm <i>living environment</i> trong đoạn thông tin cho trước)</p>

Reading

Đáp án

Reading Passage 1	Reading Passage 2	Reading Passage 3
1. viii	14. E	27. iii
2. i	15. G	28. v
3. iii	16. B	29. viii
4. vi	17. C	30. i
5. iii	18. H	31. vi
6. v	19. E	32. ii
7. theropods	20. D	33. ix
8. german shepherd	21. C	34. iv
9. bones	22. B	35. B
10. C	23. YES	36. C
11. F	24. NOT GIVEN	37. Teacher(s)
12. B	25. NO	38. Crucial life skills
13. C	26. YES	39. Require
		40. Deep minds

Giải thích đáp án

Câu	Đáp án	Vị trí	Giải thích
1	viii	“...: the late John Ostrom of Yale, who discovered a fossil called Deinonychus in 1964 and hypothesized that it was warm blooded; John McLaughlin, a brilliant illustrator, science fiction writer, and scientist, who suggested that many dinosaurs were feathered and warm blooded in a 1979 book called Archosauria; and perhaps most memorable, Robert Bakker, a bearded, ponytailed paleontologist, who was once called a “fossil-junkie genius, the Galileo of paleontology.” He liked to describe Tyrannosaurus rex as “the 20,000-pound roadrunner from Hell.” Now dinosaur-obsessed kids don’t just think but know: “Dinosaurs had feathers!” And not just hairy kiwi-style feathers, but complex, asymmetrical vaned ones, like the flight feathers of modern birds.”	<p>Ở đoạn bên, cả ba nhà khoa học đều cho rằng khủng long là loài máu nóng (<i>warm blooded</i>), có lông vũ (<i>feathers</i>) và trông giống những con những con chim cỡ lớn (<i>roadrunner</i>).</p> <p>Do đó, cả 3 ý kiến đều đồng ý rằng khủng long có nhiều đặc điểm tương tự với loài chim.</p> <p>Đáp án đúng là viii.</p>

2	i	<p>“Hundreds of such fossils - most of them from China - have reinforced the idea of warm-blooded, active, feathered dinos.”</p>	<p>Câu bên chỉ ra rằng “Hàng trăm hoá thạch, chủ yếu từ Trung Quốc, đã củng cố luận điểm rằng khủng long là loài máu nóng và có lông vũ.”</p> <p>Do đó, đây là những bằng chứng hoá thạch chứng minh rằng một số loài khủng long có lông vũ.</p> <p>Cụm <i>hundreds of such fossils</i> ở câu bên gần nghĩa với cụm <i>archaeological evidences</i> ở tiêu đề i.</p> <p>Đáp án đúng là i.</p>
3	vii	<p>“When paleontologists say that dinosaurs were birdlike, they’re talking about more than just feathers. It turns out that Saurischia - the dinosaur group that includes the theropods (including velociraptors and tyrannosaurs) and also the great sauropods (the largest land animals ever to walk the Earth, some formerly called “brontosaurus”) - had the incredibly efficient respiratory systems that distinguish birds today from all other animals.”</p>	<p>Đoạn bên chỉ ra rằng “Khi các nhà cổ sinh vật học nói khủng long giống với chim, họ còn nói về những thứ khác ngoài lông vũ như là chúng có hệ hô hấp giống với loài chim, và khác hẳn với các loài động vật còn lại.”</p> <p>Do đó, hệ hô hấp là một đặc điểm cơ thể nữa mà khủng long giống với chim.</p> <p>Đáp án đúng là vii.</p>

4	vi	<p>" Before their relationship to birds was understood, evidence from fossilized tracks seemed to show that they lived in large migratory groups, with younger animals staying inside the protection of the herd, and with three-toed predators dogging their flanks."</p> <p>"A sluggish "lizard" could hardly have had such a lifestyle."</p>	<p>Đoạn bên chỉ ra rằng "Các bằng chứng hoá thạch cho thấy loài khủng long chân thần lằn (sauropods) sống thành từng nhóm có tập tính di cư, với con non ở giữa đàn để được bảo vệ tốt hơn</p> <p>Và "Lối sống như thế này những loài thần lằn (lizards) chậm chạp khó có thể có được."</p> <p>Do đó, đây chính là tập tính xã hội mà phân biệt khủng long với các loài bò sát khác.</p> <p>Đáp án đúng là vi.</p>
5	iii	<p>"The Mesozoic world was stranger than we ever imagined. It really was the Weird Feathered Thing planet. The biggest carnivores, with their nine-inch teeth, were more like roadrunners than lizards. The skies were full of pterosaurs, which were not dinosaurs, birds, or reptiles, in any sense that we understand the word reptile."</p> <p>"Several modern forms of birds had already emerged - possibly, species not unlike chickens, ducks, parrots, and loons flew</p>	<p>Đoạn bên chỉ ra rằng "Vào thời Đại Trung sinh, hành tinh của chúng là một nơi kỳ lạ. Có sự xuất hiện của những con thú ăn thịt lớn với những chiếc răng to và trông giống chim hơn là thần lằn. Trên trời xuất hiện các loài pterosaurs mà không hề giống khủng long, chim hay bất kỳ một loài bò sát nào."</p> <p>Và "Một vài loài chim không giống gà, vịt, vẹt và chim lặn Gavia đã xuất hiện và còn được vây quanh bởi nhiều loài kỳ dị khác."</p>

		and swam around, surrounded by all those Weird Feathered Things.”	<p>Do đó, những loài động vật kể trên là những loài động vật kỳ dị xuất hiện vào thời tiền sử.</p> <p><i>The Mesozoic world</i> ở đoạn bên chính là <i>the prehistoric period</i> ở tiêu đề iii.</p> <p>Đáp án đúng là iii.</p>
6	v	<p>“Then, in a moment, the world of birdlike monsters crashed”</p> <p>“We would not be here if the world of the Mesozoic rulers had survived.”</p>	<p>Đoạn bên chỉ ra rằng “Ngày nay thế giới của các loài khủng long này đã sụp đổ.”</p> <p>Và “Nhưng nếu nó ko sụp đổ thì chúng ta cũng không tồn tại như ngày hôm nay.”</p> <p>Do đó, sự kết thúc của kỷ nguyên loài khủng long chính là sự khởi đầu cho một kỷ nguyên khác.</p> <p>Đáp án đúng là v.</p>
7	theropods	<p>Đoạn B</p> <p>“...: we can now see where complex feathers attached (or “inserted”) on the arm bones of theropods, the carnivorous bipedal dinosaurs such as T. rex.”</p> <p>Đoạn C</p> <p>“It turns out that Saurischia - the dinosaur group that</p>	<p>Đáp án cần điền là một danh từ chỉ nhóm loài mà T. rex và velociraptors được xếp vào.</p> <p>2 đoạn bên chỉ rằng T. rex và velociraptors có họ hàng với nhau và thuộc nhóm khủng long chân thú.</p> <p>Đáp án đúng là theropods.</p>

		includes the theropods (including velociraptors and tyrannosaurs) ...”	
8	German shepherd	<p>Đoạn E</p> <p>“As far as we know, no mammals were even as big as a German shepherd yet.”</p>	<p>Đáp án cần điền là một danh từ số ít chỉ một loài động vật có kích thước to hơn các loài động vật có vú khác ở</p> <p>Câu bên chỉ ra rằng “Không có loài động vật có vú nào nào lớn bằng chó Beegie của Đức.”</p> <p>Chi tiết <i>no mammals were even as big as</i> ở câu bên được điền đặt lại bằng cụm <i>smaller than</i> ở câu 8.</p> <p>Đáp án đúng là German shepherd.</p>
9	bones	<p>Đoạn F</p> <p>“Then, in a moment, the world of birdlike monsters crashed. Their paradigm had shifted, leaving only bones to remind us of the ancient time.”</p>	<p>Đáp án cần điền là một danh từ chỉ thứ gì đó của/ về khủng long mà chúng ta có thể dựa vào để miêu tả chúng khi mà chúng đã bị tuyệt chủng.</p> <p>Câu bên chỉ ra rằng “Trong tích tắc, thế giới loài khủng long đã sụp đổ, chỉ còn lại những bộ xương của chúng để nhắc nhở chúng ta về hình tượng của chúng thời cổ xưa.”</p>

			<p>Từ <i>crashed</i> ở câu bên gần nghĩa với cụm <i>have become extinct</i> ở câu 9.</p> <p>Đáp án đúng là bones.</p>
10	C	<p>Đoạn C</p> <p>“Paleontologist Peter Ward believed this was an evolutionary response to the catastrophic extinctions in the Permian Period, more than 250 million years ago. This was the greatest disaster life has ever faced (probably caused by hydrogen sulfide poisoning), when sea-level oxygen was equivalent to that at the top of Mt. Everest today. The efficient respiratory plan of dinosaurs and birds evolved then and, flowering in the Triassic, gave them the advantage over all other land animals, until their fatal asteroid crashed into the planet 65 million years ago.”</p>	<p>Thông tin cần tìm là một thảm hoạ tự nhiên đã giết chết nhiều loại động vật trước thời kỳ của loài khủng long.</p> <p>Đoạn bên chỉ ra rằng “Vào thời kỳ Permian khoảng 250 triệu năm trước, một thảm hoạ tuyệt chủng lớn nhất từ trước đến nay đã diễn ra khi mức ôxy ở biển tương đương với mức ôxy trên đỉnh Everest ngày nay, gây ra sự ngộ độc khí hydro sunfua. Để thích ứng với thảm hoạ này, hệ hô hấp của khủng long tiến hoá, <i>phát triển thịnh vượng trong kỷ Jura, ...</i>”</p> <p>Cụm <i>the catastrophic extinctions</i> và <i>the Triassic</i> ở đoạn bên được diễn đạt lại bằng từ <i>killed</i> và cụm <i>the dinosaur era</i> ở câu 10.</p> <p>Đáp án đúng là C.</p>
11	F	Đoạn F	<p>Thông tin cần tìm là một sự so sánh ngắn gọn giữa thời gian</p>

		<p>“But for a moment, let’s raise a glass to them, whose planetary reign of some 200 million years was far longer than our species has yet achieved.”</p>	<p>tồn tại trên trái đất của loài người và khủng long.</p> <p>Câu bên chỉ ra rằng “Loài khủng long thống trị hành tinh này tới 200 triệu năm, lâu hơn rất nhiều so với loài người.”</p> <p>Đáp án đúng là F.</p>
12	B	<p>Đoạn B</p> <p>“Since 1983, hundreds of such fossils - most of them from China - have reinforced the idea of warm-blooded, active, feathered dinos.”</p> <p>“Still other fossils with feathers have been found in Mongolia.”</p>	<p>Thông tin cần tìm là những địa điểm nơi mà hoá thạch có lông của khủng long được tìm thấy.</p> <p>Ở 2 đoạn bên, Trung Quốc và Mông Cổ là những địa điểm nơi mà hoá thạch có lông được phát hiện.</p> <p>Đáp án đúng là B.</p>
13	C	<p>Đoạn C</p> <p>“The efficient respiratory plan of dinosaurs and birds evolved then and, flowering in the Triassic, gave them the advantage over all other land animals.”</p>	<p>Thông tin cần tìm là nguyên nhân của việc khủng long có thể thống trị thế giới động vật.</p> <p>Câu bên chỉ ra rằng “Hệ hô hấp của khủng long tiến hoá, phát triển thịnh vượng trong kỷ Jura và cho chúng lợi thế so với các loài động vật trên cạn khác.”</p> <p>Cụm <i>dominate the animal world</i> ở câu bên được diễn đạt lại bằng chi tiết <i>gave them the advantage over all other land animals</i> ở câu 13.</p>

			Đáp án đúng là C.
14	E	<p>Đoạn E</p> <p>“And they resist it because they are fleeing from something extraordinarily painful in their past that they were originally too weak or helpless to face – and still haven’t found the wherewithal to confront.”</p>	<p>Thông tin cần tìm là ảnh hưởng của những tổn thương trong quá khứ làm cho mọi người trở nên cứng đầu trong việc thay đổi.</p> <p>Câu bên chỉ ra rằng “Mọi người không nghe theo kiến thức được chỉ dạy để thay đổi bởi vì họ đang chạy trốn khỏi điều gì đó cực kỳ đau đớn trong quá khứ mà ban đầu họ không thể đối mặt và vẫn chưa tìm ra cách để đối đầu lại.”</p> <p>Từ <i>resist</i> và cụm <i>something extraordinarily painful in their past</i> lần lượt gần nghĩa với từ <i>stubborn</i> và cụm <i>past traumas</i> ở câu 14.</p> <p>Đáp án đúng là E.</p>
15	G	<p>Đoạn G</p> <p>“...: given how clear the evidence is of a lack of change in a certain person, and hence of a lack of realistic hope that our needs are going to be met any time soon, why are we still here? Why are we trying to open a door that can’t open and</p>	<p>Thông tin cần tìm là các câu hỏi mà mọi người nên tự hỏi chính bản thân để hiểu được rằng tại sao các mối quan của họ lại chẳng đi đến đâu.</p> <p>Đoạn bên chỉ ra rằng “Tại sao chúng ta vẫn ở trong mối quan hệ với một người không sẵn lòng thay đổi và vì vậy không thể hy</p>

		<p>returning to a recurring frustration and hoping for a different result? What bit of our story is being re-enacted in a drama of continuously dashed hopes?"</p>	<p>vọng những yêu cầu của chúng ta sẽ được đáp ứng? Tại sao chúng ta cố mở cánh cửa không thể mở để rồi quay về với sự thất vọng tiếp diễn và hy vọng về một kết cục khác về sau? Phần nào trong câu chuyện của chúng ta sẽ được tái hiện lại trong vở kịch với những niềm hy vọng liên tục tan vỡ?"</p> <p>Đáp án đúng là G.</p>
16	B	<p>Đoạn B</p> <p>"Maybe they flare up every time we raise an issue and accuse us of being cruel or dogmatic; maybe they break down late at night and admit they have a problem but by morning, vehemently deny that there could ever be anything amiss."</p>	<p>Thông tin cần tìm là những phản ứng thái quá của mọi người khi họ phải đối mặt với một vấn đề mà người khác đưa ra.</p> <p>Câu bên chỉ ra rằng "Mọi người có thể nổi đóa lên mỗi khi người khác đưa ra một vấn đề nào đó và cho rằng họ tàn nhẫn hoặc giáo điều; có thể mọi người khóc lóc vào ban đêm và thừa nhận vấn đề nhưng đến sáng lại kịch liệt phủ nhận rằng có gì đó không ổn với họ."</p> <p>Cụm <i>flare up</i> và <i>break down</i> ở câu bên chính là những <i>overreactions</i> ở câu 16.</p> <p>Đáp án đúng là B.</p>

17	C	<p>Đoạn C</p> <p>“The implication from those who generate trouble for us is, most often, an indignant ‘no’. ‘Love me for who I am’ is their mantra.”</p>	<p>Thông tin cần tìm là một cụm từ thể hiện sự tự hào của nhiều người về chính bản thân mình để chống đối lại những yêu cầu bắt họ thay đổi.</p> <p>Câu bên chỉ ra rằng “<i>Câu trả lời từ những con người hay gây ra rắc rối cho câu hỏi ở trước là ‘không’ và ‘Yêu tôi vì chính con người của tôi’ là điều mà họ sẽ nói.</i>”</p> <p>Đáp án đúng là C.</p>
18	H	<p>Đoạn H</p> <p>“We may need to rebuild our minds in order – with time – to change into people who don’t wonder for too long if, and when, people might change.”</p>	<p>Thông tin cần tìm thể hiện sự cần thiết của việc điều chỉnh lại cách nghĩ bằng cách từ bỏ việc mong chờ người khác thay đổi.</p> <p>Câu bên chỉ ra rằng “<i>Chúng ta cần điều chỉnh lại tâm trí để dần trở thành người mà không phải tự hỏi quá lâu rằng khi nào mọi người sẽ thay đổi.</i>”</p> <p>Đáp án đúng là H.</p>
19	E	<p>Đoạn C</p> <p>“But considered more imaginatively, only a perfect human would ever deny that they might need to grow a little</p>	<p>Thông tin cần điền để tiếp nối câu 19 là một động từ chỉ hành động từ chối làm gì của những người hoàn hảo.</p> <p>Câu bên chỉ ra rằng “<i>Chỉ có những người hoàn hảo là sẽ phủ</i></p>

		in order more richly to deserve the love of another.”	<p>nhận việc họ cần thay đổi để xứng đáng hơn với tình yêu của của người khác.”</p> <p>Từ <i>deny</i> ở câu bên gần nghĩa với từ <i>refuse</i> ở câu 19.</p> <p>Đáp án đúng là E.</p>
20	D	<p>Đoạn C</p> <p>“Those who bristle at the suggestion that they might need to change are – paradoxically – giving off the clearest evidence that they may be in grave need of inner evolution.”</p>	<p>Thông tin cần điền để tiếp nối câu 20 là một hành động của những người thường phản ứng một cách giận dữ trước những yêu cầu bắt họ thay đổi.</p> <p>Câu bên chỉ ra rằng “<i>Những người mà dựng ngược lên trước những đề xuất rằng họ cần thay đổi, thì nghịch lý thay, cho thấy dấu hiệu rõ ràng nhất về việc họ rất cần sự cải thiện về nội tâm.</i>”</p> <p>Chi tiết <i>bristle at the suggestion that they might need to change</i> được diễn đạt lại bằng chi tiết <i>react angrily to requests for change</i> ở câu 20.</p> <p>Đáp án đúng là D.</p>
21	C	<p>Đoạn D</p> <p>“It isn’t as if the change-resistant person is merely unsure what is amiss, and will manage to alter course once an</p>	<p>Thông tin cần điền để tiếp nối câu 21 là một danh từ/ cụm danh từ chỉ bản chất của việc ngại thay đổi.</p> <p>Câu bên chỉ ra rằng “<i>một số</i></p>

		<p>issue is pointed out – as someone might if their attention were drawn to a strand of spinach in their teeth. The refusal to change is more tenacious and willed than this.”</p>	<p>người ngại thay đổi không phải chỉ là do họ chưa hiểu rõ những gì họ đang thiếu sót và sẵn sàng thay đổi ngay khi hiểu ra điều đó. Sự từ chối thay đổi có bản chất khó lung lay (tenacious) và mang tính chủ động (willed) nhiều hơn như vậy.”</p> <p>Đáp án đúng là C.</p>
22	B	<p>Đoạn E</p> <p>“In other words, the unchanging person doesn’t only lack knowledge, they are vigorously committed to not acquiring it.”</p>	<p>Thông tin cần điền để tiếp nối câu 22 là một tính từ chỉ đặc điểm của người ngại thay đổi.</p> <p>Câu bên chỉ ra rằng “người không chịu thay đổi không chỉ thiếu kiến thức mà còn nhất quyết không chịu tiếp thu.”</p> <p>Từ <i>unchanging</i> ở câu bên gần nghĩa với từ <i>change-resistant</i> ở câu 22.</p> <p>Đáp án đúng là B.</p>
23	YES	<p>Đoạn A</p> <p>“We ask, typically and acutely, when we’re in a relationship with someone who is inflicting a great deal of pain on us: someone who is refusing to open their hearts or can never stop lying, someone who is aggressive or detached,</p>	<p>Câu bên chỉ ra rằng “Chúng ta rõ ràng thường đặt ra câu hỏi về sự thay đổi khi đang ở trong mối quan hệ với người gây ra nhiều đau đớn cho ta bằng việc từ chối mở lòng hay không ngừng nói dối, trở bên hung hăng hay thờ ơ với ta, tự làm hại bản thân hay huỷ hoại chúng ta.”</p>

		someone who is harming themselves or managing to devastate us.”	<p>Chi tiết này đồng ý với nhận định ở câu 23 (Việc bị làm thất vọng bởi một người khác sẽ gợi lên câu hỏi về sự thay đổi trong tâm trí chúng ta).</p> <p>Đáp án đúng là YES.</p>
24	NOT GIVEN	<p>Đoạn A</p> <p>“And so, with the example of one troublesome human in mind, we start to wonder outwards about human nature in general, what it might be made of and how malleable it could turn out to be.”</p>	<p>Đoạn bên chỉ ra rằng <i>“Từ ví dụ về một người chuyên gây ra rắc rối, chúng ta bắt đầu tự hỏi rằng bản chất con người được hình thành từ đâu và nó có thể dễ dàng uốn nắn như thế nào.”</i></p> <p>Câu này không nhắc tới việc bản chất con người có thể dễ dàng bị ảnh hưởng và kiểm soát, do đó người đọc không có đủ dữ kiện để kết luận tính đúng-sai cho nhận định ở câu 24.</p> <p>Đáp án đúng là NOT GIVEN.</p>
25	NO	<p>Đoạn B</p> <p>“We can at best conclude that by the time we’ve had to raise the question of change in our minds, someone around us has managed not to change either very straightforwardly or very gracefully.”</p>	<p>Câu bên chỉ ra rằng <i>“những lúc chúng ta buộc phải đặt ra những câu hỏi về sự thay đổi, một số người xung quanh đã không cố gắng thay đổi một cách thẳng thắn và tinh tế.”</i></p> <p>Chi tiết này trái ngược với nhận định ở câu 25 (Có vẻ như mọi người sẽ không cứng đầu</p>

			<p>chống lại khi chúng ta yêu cầu họ thay đổi).</p> <p>Chi tiết <i>has managed not to change either very straightforwardly or very gracefully</i> ở câu bên được diễn đạt lại bằng cụm <i>stubbornly resist</i> ở câu 25.</p> <p>Đáp án đúng là NO.</p>
26	YES	<p>Đoạn B</p> <p>“For the rest of us, all moderately well-meaning decent requests for change should be heard with good will and in certain cases acted upon with immense seriousness.”</p>	<p>Câu bên chỉ ra rằng “Chúng ta nên có thiện chí lắng nghe những yêu cầu thay đổi mang ý tốt, và nên làm theo với một cách thực sự nghiêm túc.”</p> <p>Chi tiết này đồng ý với nhận định ở câu 26 (Mỗi người trong chúng ta nên chú ý, và đôi khi làm theo, những đề xuất về việc chúng ta nên thay đổi).</p> <p>Cụm <i>moderately well-meaning decent requests</i> và <i>should be heard with good will</i> lần lượt gần nghĩa với cụm <i>halfway-intentioned suggestions</i> và <i>should be attentive to</i> ở câu 26.</p> <p>Đáp án đúng là YES.</p>
27	iii	<p>“Few of us want to be in a school, instructing children in</p>	<p>Câu bên chỉ ra rằng “Ít người trong chúng ta muốn ở trường</p>

		<p>some boring academic subjects, which is what we overwhelmingly associate with the word ‘teacher’, the person in a rather frayed jacket in front of the class, the type who bored us rigid for long stretches of our early years.”</p>	<p><i>để hướng dẫn trẻ học những môn học chán ngắt, điều mà làm ta luôn liên tưởng tới từ ‘giáo viên’, người mặc áo sờn đứng trước lớp và làm chúng ta chán ngấy trong những năm đầu đời.”</i></p> <p>Do đó, đây chính là sự giải thích khá hạn hẹp về định nghĩa “giáo viên” của một số ít trong chúng ta.</p> <p>Đáp án đúng là iii.</p>
28	v	<p>“Every one of us, whatever our occupation, needs to become a good teacher, for our lives constantly require us to deliver crucial information with effectiveness into the deep minds of others.”</p>	<p>Câu bên chỉ ra rằng “<i>Mỗi người trong chúng ta, bất kể nghề nghiệp, luôn cần trở thành một giáo viên giỏi, vì cuộc sống luôn yêu cầu chúng ta phải truyền đạt hiệu quả những thông tin quan trọng cho người khác.</i>”</p> <p>Do đó, việc mỗi chúng ta phải trở thành một giáo viên giỏi là rất quan trọng.</p> <p>Cụm <i>become a good teacher</i> ở câu bên chính là <i>mastering teaching skills</i> ở tiêu đề v.</p> <p>Đáp án đúng là v.</p>
29	viii	<p>“Good teaching starts with the idea that ignorance is not a defect of the individual we’re instructing: it’s the</p>	<p>Câu bên chỉ ra rằng “<i>Việc giảng dạy tốt bắt đầu với việc biết rằng sự thiếu hiểu biết không phải là một khuyết điểm của mỗi</i></p>

		<p>consequence of never having been properly taught.”</p>	<p><i>các nhân mà là hệ quả của việc chưa bao giờ được dạy dỗ một cách đúng đắn.”</i></p> <p>Do đó, giáo viên giỏi là người có thể cảm thông được cho những học sinh thiếu hiểu biết.</p> <p>Đáp án đúng là viii.</p>
30	i	<p>“The more we need other people to know something, the less we may be able to secure the calm frame of mind which is indispensable if we are to have a chance of conveying it to them effectively.”</p> <p>“Paradoxically, the best sort of teachers can bear the possibility that what they have to teach will not be understood.”</p>	<p>Đoạn bên chỉ ra rằng <i>“Chúng ta càng cố truyền đạt điều gì đó một cách hiệu quả thì càng dễ mất kiểm soát.”</i></p> <p>Và <i>“Tuy nhiên, các giáo viên giỏi có thể phải chấp nhận rằng những gì mình đang dạy có thể sẽ không được hiểu một cách đầy đủ và đúng đắn.”</i></p> <p>Do đó, giáo viên giỏi là người không bao giờ trở nên cáu gắt hay giận giữ với việc học sinh có thể không hiểu những gì được dạy.</p> <p>Chi tiết <i>the less we may be able to secure the calm frame of mind</i> ở đoạn bên được diễn đạt lại bằng cụm <i>don’t get angry</i> ở tiêu đề i.</p> <p>Đáp án đúng là i.</p>

31	vi	<p>“That’s why another fundamental skill of the good teacher is to admit that they are, in most areas of life, pretty ignorant and stupid.”</p>	<p>Câu bên chỉ ra rằng “Một kỹ năng cơ bản của giáo viên giỏi là thừa nhận rằng họ thiếu hiểu biết và ngu ngốc trong hầu hết các lĩnh vực của cuộc sống.”</p> <p>Do đó, giáo viên giỏi là người thừa nhận rằng mình không phải là người biết tuốt.</p> <p>Các từ <i>ignorant</i> và <i>stupid</i> ở câu bên gần nghĩa với cụm <i>aren’t all-knowing</i> ở tiêu đề vi.</p> <p>Đáp án đúng là vi.</p>
32	ii	<p>“As bad teachers, we tend automatically to try to teach a lesson at the moment the problem arises, rather than selecting a time when it is most likely to be attended to properly. Crises aren’t the best times for a lesson. We might have to wait a long time, three days after an argument for example, in order to pick just the opportune occasion to deal with those issues.”</p>	<p>Đoạn bên chỉ ra rằng “Những giáo viên không giỏi thường muốn giải quyết vấn đề ngay thời điểm mà nó phát sinh. Nhưng khủng hoảng là khoảng thời gian tệ nhất để truyền đạt những bài học. Vì vậy nên chúng ta phải chờ thêm 1 thời gian và sau đó chọn đúng thời điểm thích hợp để xử lý các vấn đề đó.”</p> <p>Do đó, giáo viên giỏi là người biết chọn thời điểm để giải quyết vấn đề.</p> <p>Chi tiết <i>pick just the opportune occasion</i> ở đoạn bên được diễn đạt lại bằng cụm <i>pick their</i></p>

			<p><i>moments ở tiêu đề ii.</i></p> <p>Đáp án đúng là ii.</p>
33	ix	<p>"We suffer from a panicked feeling that if we don't jump on this right now, an issue is going to go on and on unchecked forever. Precisely not. We should be more confident that not jumping on an issue is what is in fact going to allow us to fix it properly a little way down the line."</p>	<p>Đoạn bên chỉ ra rằng "<i>Chúng ta thường cảm thấy hoang mang rằng nếu như không can thiệp ngay thì vấn đề sẽ vẫn tiếp diễn và bị ngó lơ mãi. Nhưng sự thật không phải như vậy, chúng ta nên tin rằng việc không can thiệp vào vấn đề ngay lúc đó sẽ cho phép chúng ta khắc phục nó đúng đắn hơn về sau.</i>"</p> <p>Do đó, giáo viên giỏi cần ý thức được tầm quan trọng của sự trì hoãn trong giảng dạy.</p> <p>Chi tiết <i>to fix it properly a little way down the line</i> được diễn đạt lại bằng cụm <i>postponing teaching tasks</i> ở tiêu đề ix.</p> <p>Đáp án đúng là ix.</p>
34	iv	<p>"Good teachers know that everyone has a lot to learn and everyone has something important to impart to others."</p>	<p>Đoạn H nói về việc giáo viên giỏi là người nhận thức rằng ai cũng có thứ để học và để truyền đạt cho người khác.</p> <p>Đáp án đúng là iv.</p>
35	B	<p>Đoạn D</p> <p>"The possibility that they won't quickly understand something</p>	<p>Đối với câu 35, người đọc cần tìm ra quan điểm của người viết là gì ở đoạn thứ 4.</p>

		<p>that matters immensely to us can drive us into an agitated fury, which is the very worst state in which to conduct any lesson. By the time we've started to insult our so-called pupil, to call them a blockhead or a fool, the lesson is quite plainly over. No one has ever learnt anything under conditions of humiliation. Paradoxically, the best sort of teachers can bear the possibility that what they have to teach will not be understood."</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Phương án A sai vì theo đoạn bên, chúng ta chỉ tức giận khi mà <i>người khác không thể hiểu nhanh chóng</i> những điều mà quan trọng với chúng ta, không phải là do chúng ta không hiểu được các thông tin đó. • Phương án B đúng vì theo đoạn bên, giáo viên giỏi có thể chấp nhận rủi ro rằng <i>những gì mình đang dạy có thể sẽ không được hiểu một cách đầy đủ và đúng đắn</i>. Tức là họ <i>chấp nhận rủi ro thất bại</i> trong việc truyền đạt kiến thức cho người khác. • Phương án C sai vì sẽ không có ai có thể học được bất kỳ thứ gì nếu như <i>bị coi là kẻ thiếu hiểu biết</i> hay <i>ngu ngốc</i>. Đây đều là những sự sỉ nhục mang tính chất trực tiếp chứ không phải gián tiếp. • Phương án D sai vì thông tin về <i>giáo viên nhận trách nhiệm trong việc truyền đạt những kiến thức dễ hiểu cho người khác</i> là thông tin nằm ở đoạn 3.
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36	C	<p>“As bad teachers, we tend automatically to try to teach a lesson at the moment the problem arises, rather than selecting a time when it is most likely to be attended to properly. Crises aren’t the best times for a lesson. We might have to wait a long time, three days after an argument for example, in order to pick just the opportune occasion to deal with those issues. When our partner is stacking the dishwasher and humming a song might be wisest moment cheerfully and innocently to refer back to something that truly maddened us a little while back, but over which we were – at the time – sagely silent.”</p>	<p>Đối với câu 36, người đọc cần tìm ra lý do vì sao tác giả lại đề cập tới cụm <i>three days after an argument</i>.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Đoạn bên chỉ ra rằng “Chúng ta phải đợi khoảng 3 ngày sau cuộc tranh cãi và chọn đúng thời điểm thích hợp để xử lý các vấn đề.” Qua ví dụ trên, tác giả muốn minh họa rằng sự thành thạo trong việc trì hoãn thời gian để giải quyết các vấn đề phát sinh sau này là cần thiết. (Phương án C đúng) • Phương án A sai vì thông tin về việc chúng ta có thể xử lý các vấn đề hiệu quả hơn khi không còn cảm thấy tuyệt vọng là thông tin của đoạn G. • Phương án B sai vì theo bài đọc, chúng ta cần giữ yên lặng vào thời điểm xảy ra sự cố, không phải là giải quyết vấn đề ngay lập tức mà không nói gì. • Phương án D sai vì theo bài đọc, quãng thời gian xảy ra khủng hoảng là không phải là lúc cần các
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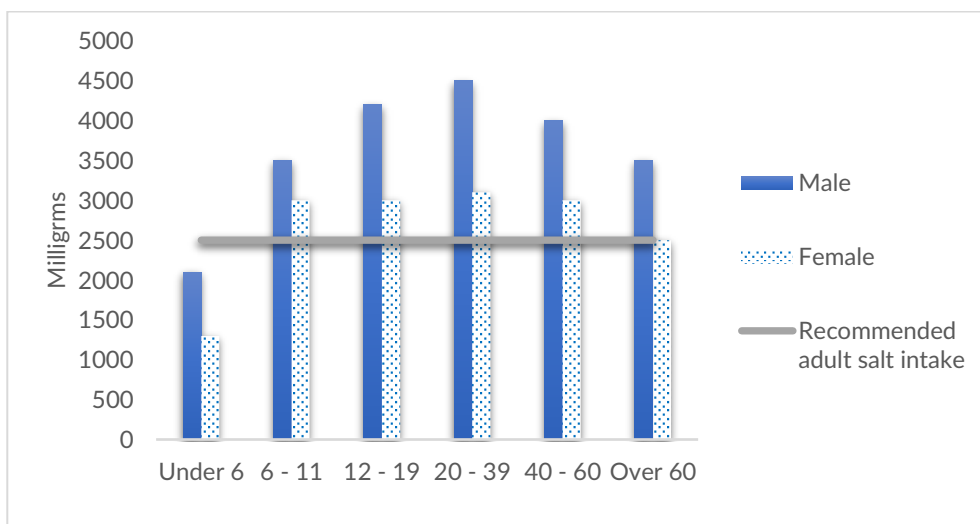
			giáo viên thực hiện công việc dạy của họ.
37	teacher(s)	<p>Đoạn A</p> <p>“Few of us want to be in a school, instructing children in some narrow academic subject or other, which is what we overwhelmingly associate with the word ‘teacher’, the person in a rather frayed jacket in front of the class, the type who bored us rigid for long stretches of our early years.”</p>	<p>Đáp án cần điền là một danh từ chỉ người mà được liên tưởng với trường học.</p> <p>Câu bên chỉ ra rằng “Ít người trong chúng ta muốn ở trường và hướng dẫn trẻ học và làm những việc khác, điều mà làm ta luôn liên tưởng tới từ ‘giáo viên’, người mặc áo sờn đứng trước lớp và làm chúng ta chán ngấy trong những năm đầu đời.”</p> <p>Đáp án đúng là teacher(s).</p>
38	crucial life skills	<p>Đoạn B</p> <p>“Considered properly, teaching – by which we mean, the vital business of getting an important idea from one mind into another – is one of the most crucial life skills that any of us ever require.”</p>	<p>Đáp án cần điền là một cụm danh từ chỉ những thứ sự liên quan đến việc trở thành giáo viên và thuộc nhóm yếu tố quan trọng nhất trong cuộc sống của con người.</p> <p>Câu bên chỉ ra rằng “Việc dạy học, tức quá trình truyền đạt một ý tưởng quan trọng từ người này qua người khác, là một trong những kỹ năng sống quan trọng mà bất kể ai trong chúng ta cũng cần biết.”</p> <p>Từ <i>teaching</i> ở câu bên chính là cụm <i>being a teacher</i> ở trong</p>

			<p>đoạn tóm tắt.</p> <p>Đáp án đúng là crucial life skills.</p>
39	require	Đoạn B	<p>Các đáp án cần điền là một động từ với ý nghĩa yêu cầu việc chúng ta dạy học (câu 38) và một danh chỉ nơi nào đó của người học mà kiến thức từ người dạy sẽ truyền đạt sẽ đến (Câu 40).</p> <p>Câu bên nói rằng “<i>Mỗi người chúng ta, bất kể nghề nghiệp, luôn cần trở thành một giáo viên giỏi, vì cuộc sống thì luôn cần chúng ta phải truyền đạt những thông tin quan trọng vào tâm trí của người khác một cách hiệu quả.</i>”</p> <p>Từ <i>constantly</i> ở câu bên gần nghĩa với từ <i>frequently</i> ở trong đoạn rút gọn.</p> <p>Đáp án đúng là require và deep minds.</p>
40	deep minds	<p>“Every one of us, whatever our occupation, needs to become a good teacher, for our lives constantly require us to deliver crucial information with grace and effectiveness into the deep minds of others.”</p>	

Writing

TASK 1

The chart shows the information about salt intake in the US in 2000.



Phân tích

- *Dạng bài: biểu đồ cột (Bar chart)*
- *Đối tượng đề cập: lượng muối được tiêu thụ bởi nam và nữ ở Mỹ trong năm 2000.*
- *Thì sử dụng: quá khứ đơn*

Dàn bài

- *Mở bài: giới thiệu nội dung chính của biểu đồ*
- *Đoạn tổng quát: đưa ra đặc điểm nổi bật của biểu đồ*
- *Đoạn thân bài 1: Mô tả số liệu của nam*
- *Đoạn thân bài 2: Mô tả số liệu của nữ*

Triển khai chi tiết

Đoạn tổng quát

- Câu thứ nhất: lượng muối tiêu thụ bởi nam thì nhiều hơn bởi nữ
- Câu thứ hai: lượng muối tiêu thụ bởi người trưởng thành ở Mỹ đều lớn hơn hoặc bằng khối lượng được đề xuất và người trong độ tuổi từ 20 đến 29 tiêu thụ muối nhiều nhất.

Thân bài

- Thân bài 1: Mô tả và so sánh số liệu của nam giới ở tất cả nhóm tuổi
- Thân bài 2: Mô tả và so sánh số liệu của nữ giới ở tất cả nhóm tuổi.

Lưu ý các cách diễn đạt nhóm tuổi:

Trong phần biểu đồ Task 1, đề bài có thể sẽ đề cập đến các nhóm tuổi. Do đó, chúng ta nên nắm được nhiều cách để paraphrase các nhóm tuổi đã cho để tăng thêm điểm về từ vựng, cũng như cách diễn đạt.

Ví dụ, nhóm tuổi từ 20 đến 39 sẽ có những cách diễn đạt sau:

- *People (who are) from 20 to 39 years old consumed 100 grams of salt.*
- *People aged from ... to... / between ... and ... years old*
- *The 20-39 age group*
- *The 20-39-year-olds*
- *People in their twenties and thirties.*

Bài mẫu

The bar chart compares the amount of salt consumed by Americans in different age groups in 2000.

Overall, it is clear from the chart that men had a higher salt intake than women in all age groups. Additionally, except for children under 6 and females over 60, most people consumed significantly more salt than the recommended adult intake.

The amount of salt consumed by men in their twenties and thirties was the highest, at 4500 mg, which was slightly higher than the figures for 12-19 year-olds and over-60 year-olds, at 3500 mg. Meanwhile, males aged 6-11 and 40-60 years-old consumed 4000 mg of salt, which was roughly double the intake of boys under 6.

Regarding females, those aged under 6 consumed approximately 1200mg, while those aged between 6 and 60 consumed nearly three times that figure, at around 3000 mg. Women over 60 were the only group that consumed the recommended amount of salt, at 2500 mg.

157 từ

TASK 2

People often think about creating an ideal society, but most of the times fail in making this happen.

What is your opinion about an ideal society

How can we create an ideal society?

Phân tích đề bài

Đề bài đặt vấn đề rằng, con người ta thường nghĩ về việc tạo ra một xã hội lý tưởng, nhưng chúng ta nhiều lần thất bại trong việc tạo ra nó. Ở câu hỏi đầu tiên, người viết được yêu cầu đưa ra quan điểm cá nhân về một xã hội lý tưởng, và làm thế nào chúng ta có thể tạo ra một xã hội như vậy.

Lưu ý dạng bài

Đây là dạng bài "Direct questions" - câu hỏi trực tiếp. Đề bài sẽ có hai câu hỏi độc lập giống như dạng bài Cause and Solution, và nhiệm vụ của thí sinh là phải trả lời đầy đủ hai câu hỏi này. Thông thường, trong hai câu hỏi trên, sẽ có một câu hỏi về ý kiến cá nhân (ví dụ: Do you agree or disagree? Is it a positive or negative development? What is your opinion about something?). Trong khi đó, ở câu hỏi thứ hai, người viết có thể được yêu cầu trả lời các câu hỏi mang tính liệt kê (ví dụ: what are the causes of this trend? What are the effects / solutions? Hoặc trong trường hợp này là How can we create something?)

Triển khai chi tiết

Đoạn thân bài 1: Trả lời câu hỏi “Như thế nào là một xã hội lý tưởng?”

Có nhiều hướng trả lời cho câu hỏi này, tùy vào quan điểm cá nhân của từng người về một xã hội lý tưởng. Dưới đây là một số gợi ý:

1. Một xã hội lý tưởng là nơi mà mọi người sống với lòng nhân từ thực sự.
 - a) Nếu chúng ta thực sự quan tâm đến các thế hệ tương lai, chúng ta sẽ không phá hoại môi trường.
 - b) Khi chúng ta nhận thức được sự khó khăn mà nhiều người đang trải qua, chúng ta sẽ tham gia nhiều hơn vào các hoạt động từ thiện.
2. Một xã hội lý tưởng là nơi mà người dân được hưởng mọi quyền lợi cơ bản của công dân, an toàn (tỷ lệ tội phạm thấp), và được hưởng phúc lợi đầy đủ (bảo hiểm, miễn phí khám chữa bệnh, giáo dục).
 - a) Ở nhiều nơi trên thế giới, ngay cả những nước đã phát triển ở Châu Âu, cuộc sống của người dân vẫn bị đe dọa bởi nhiều mối nguy hiểm, ví dụ như khủng bố.
 - b) Ngoài ra, các phúc lợi xã hội như bảo hiểm, chi phí giáo dục, y tế vẫn có chi phí cao, và điều này khiến cho nhiều người, đặc biệt là người lao động phải chịu áp lực tài chính lớn để có thể được hưởng những phúc lợi như vậy.

Đoạn thân bài 2: Đưa ra những hướng có thể giúp tạo ra một xã hội lý tưởng.

1. Giáo dục thế hệ trẻ về việc cư xử với những người xung quanh. Đầu tiên, thế hệ trẻ cần được giáo dục ngay từ khi còn ngồi trên ghế nhà trường. Sự nhân đạo sẽ được hình thành sớm ngay từ khi còn đi học và nhà trường cũng như cha mẹ có thể uốn nắn học sinh về việc cho đi và chia sẻ.
2. Chính phủ cần phải tập trung nhiều hơn vào việc nâng cao chất lượng cuộc sống của người dân. Ví dụ: thông qua việc đầu tư nhiều hơn vào phúc lợi xã hội, an ninh công cộng, chất lượng cuộc sống của người dân sẽ được cải thiện.

Bài mẫu Band 8.0 dưới đây được viết theo ý đầu tiên của từng đoạn thân bài.

Bài mẫu

Each person holds a different view on how an ideal society should be. In my opinion, an ideal society is the society where everyone who lives in it behaves with pure altruism. To achieve such a thing, we have to pay more attention to the education that young children receive both at home and at school.

We are facing many crises, be it severe environmental degradation and widespread poverty, and unfortunately most of them arise due to our selfishness. When we truly care about the livelihood of our future generation, there will be less damage done to the environment to justify economic progress. Or when we are aware of the suffering of those who are living in poor, unsanitary conditions on our doorstep and genuinely want to offer help, there will be more charity and less poverty. We can deal with our own problems and build an ideal society if our actions are driven by pure altruism.

It is, in fact, extremely difficult, if not impossible, to create a society where everyone behaves with true selflessness. However, we can make a paradigm change to our today's society through innovating children's early education. A sense of altruism emerges during childhood and can be developed through years of schooling. Parents can nurture altruism in their children at an early age by educating them about sharing and giving. This may greatly affect the trajectory of a child's personality development which can later be reinforced by education at school. As a result, that child is likely to become an altruistic individual when he reaches adulthood.

In conclusion, I believe the most important element of an ideal society is altruism and we have to focus on nurturing our children's altruistic behavior from an early age if we wish to build such society.

297 từ

Từ vựng

- **pure altruism:** lòng vị tha chân thật
- **severe environmental degradation and widespread poverty:** sự hủy hoại môi trường nghiêm trọng hoặc đói nghèo đang lan rộng

- **the livelihood of our future generation:** kế sinh nhai của thế hệ tương lai
- **justify economic progress:** biện minh cho sự phát triển về kinh tế
- **poor, unsanitary conditions:** điều kiện nghèo khổ và không đảm bảo vệ sinh
- **on our doorstep:** rất gần với nơi chúng ta sống
- **make a paradigm change to our today's society:** thay đổi cơ bản xã hội ngày nay
- **nurturing our children's altruistic behavior:** nuôi dưỡng phẩm chất vị tha ở trẻ em
- **affect the trajectory of a child's personality development:** ảnh hưởng đến hướng phát triển của tính cách ở trẻ em

Ngữ pháp

1. **We are facing many crises, be it severe environmental degradation and widespread poverty, and unfortunately most of them arise due to our selfishness.**

→ **Dịch nghĩa:** chúng ta đang phải đối mặt với nhiều cuộc khủng hoảng, có thể kể đến như là sự xuống cấp nghiêm trọng của môi trường và đói nghèo lan rộng, và thật không may đa phần trong số chúng đang xảy ra sự ích kỷ của con người.

→ Phân tích:

- “*Be it*”, đây là một cụm từ thường được sử dụng trong văn phong viết báo chí, với nghĩa gần tương tự với “*such as*”, dùng để liệt kê một hoặc hai ví dụ làm rõ hơn cho chủ từ phía trước.
- “*Face + something*”, lưu ý: “*face*” có hai dạng, gồm động từ và tính từ “*faced*”. Khi dùng ở thể động từ, *face* sẽ đi với *something* phía sau và KHÔNG có giới từ *with* đi kèm. Trong khi đó, nếu chúng ta sử dụng dạng tính từ, ta sẽ có cụm “*be faced with*”.

2. **Or when we are aware of the suffering of those who are living in poor, unsanitary conditions on our doorstep and genuinely want to offer help, there will be more charity and less poverty.**

→ **Dịch nghĩa:** hoặc khi chúng ta nhận thức được rằng có nhiều người vẫn đang sống rất gần chúng ta trong điều kiện nghèo khổ, không đảm bảo vệ sinh, và muốn giúp đỡ họ, thì trong tương lai sẽ có nhiều hoạt động từ thiện và ít đói nghèo hơn.

→ **Phân tích:**

- “*Be aware of something*”: nhận thức được điều gì đó
- “*The suffering of those who are living in...*”, trong câu có “who” thay thế cho danh từ “those” và đóng vai trò bổ nghĩa

3. I believe the most important element of an ideal society is altruism and we have to focus on nurturing our children's altruistic behavior from an early age if we wish to build such society.

→ **Dịch nghĩa:** tôi tin rằng nhân tố quan trọng nhất của một xã hội lý tưởng chính là lòng vị tha, và chúng ta phải tập trung vào việc nuôi dưỡng cách đối xử vị tha ở trẻ em từ độ tuổi sớm, nếu chúng ta muốn xây dựng một xã hội như vậy.

→ **Phân tích:**

- Trong câu có hai mệnh đề chính được nối với nhau bởi “and”. Ở mệnh đề thứ hai, chúng ta có thêm một vế “if” để bổ nghĩa.
- “*The most important element of an ideal society*”: đây là một cụm danh từ khá dài, được xây dựng theo cấu trúc “Danh từ + giới từ + danh từ”.
- “*To build such society*”: từ “such” được sử dụng để nhấn mạnh vào ý nghĩa đã đề cập trước về một xã hội nơi mà con người đối xử với nhau một cách vị tha, nhân đạo.
- “*From an early age*”: bổ nghĩa cho việc “nurturing our children's altruistic behavior”.

Speaking

Part 1

Do you wear jeans?

➔ Yes, I have many pairs of jeans in my wardrobe because they are very durable. Like the one I am wearing, it hasn't yet stretched out, although I washed it many times.

How often do you wear jeans?

➔ I wear them on a daily basis. I mean, I am sick of formal attire like shirts or trousers that I have to wear in my workplace. That's why I always choose a pair of jeans, mixed with a short-sleeved T-shirt and a denim jacket when I go out.

Do people in your country like wearing jeans, why?

➔ Yes, jeans are the clothing of choice for the majority of Vietnamese people, especially the youth, as they are very easy to mix and match. In the past 2 decades, people in my country loved wearing flare jeans, but skinny jeans are now on trend.

Part 2

DESCRIBE AN IMPORTANT TECHNOLOGICAL PRODUCT YOU BOUGHT

You should say:

- What it is
- How you use it
- Why you bought it

And why you think it is important

Bài tham khảo

I have bought a number of technological products, and the most significant one is my cell phone. That's a Macbook Pro, which can be seen as the masterpiece of Apple. Due to its astonishing features, this laptop is prohibitively priced and only suitable for well-off people. However, after many months working, I have saved up enough money to buy one.

I caught sight of this laptop quite accidentally. That was a peaceful weekend when I was chilling out by binge watching my favorite movies on my old laptop. By chance, an advertisement popped up, announcing a newly-released mobile gadget from Apple, a tech behemoth in the US. You know, I was mesmerised by its nicely-designed appearance at first sight, which was the reason why I was determined to save money for it.

This is a very important tech device to me, as it was the very first thing that I bought without asking for my parents' money. I mean, I just bought it with my own monthly allowance, after many months refraining myself from buying trendy clothes or delicious cups of milk tea to have enough money for this Iphone.

It also helps me relax, keep in touch with other family members and seek information on the internet. That's why I think this laptop is super important.

Part 3

Which technological product do you think is the most useful at home?

➔ I guess the most useful tech product in people's house is the computer. I mean, it serves as a very helpful tool for us to seek information without having to go to the library and spending hours with piles of books. There is one more reason why I believe computers is greatly helpful is that it offers us easy access to up-to-date information on online news, which is nearly free of charge.

Do you think there will be no teachers to teach in schools in the future?

➔ No, I don't think so. I claim that teachers will play a leading role in the mission of educating students and will not be replaced. The reason for this is quite obvious. Only humans can understand humans most, which helps human teachers answer their students' inquiries in the clearest way.

Do you think some technological products make people lazier?

➔ Well, yes, it is quite embarrassing to say so. Because of the advent of mobile gadgets like smartphones or tablets, human beings enjoy staying indoors and gluing their eyes to the screens. They grow lazy and take part in less physical exercise, which put their health at risk. I mean, those who are addicted to technological products face a bigger threat from obesity, heart diseases and other lifestyle-related conditions.

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