

ĐỀ CHÍNH THỨC

Môn: TIẾNG ANH

Ngày thi: 13/10/2017 (Buổi thi thứ nhất)

Thời gian làm bài: 180 phút (không kể thời gian phát đề)

(Đề thi gồm 16 trang)

- Thí sinh làm bài ngay trên đề thi.
- Trả lời vào phần **Your answer(s)** bên dưới mỗi phần thi.
- Không được sử dụng tài liệu, kể cả từ điển.
- Giám thị không giải thích gì thêm.

I. LISTENING (50/200 points)

HƯỚNG DẪN PHẦN THI NGHE HIỂU

- Bài nghe gồm 3 phần, mỗi phần được nghe 2 lần, mở đầu và kết thúc mỗi phần đều có tín hiệu.
- Mở đầu và kết thúc phần thi nghe có tín hiệu nhạc.
- Mọi hướng dẫn cho thí sinh, bằng tiếng Anh, đã có trong bài nghe.

Part 1. Listen to a conversation between a student and a teacher. For questions 1 – 7, complete the summary, write ONE WORD ONLY for each answer. (20 points)

Essay writing is simply the process of (1) _____ information and presenting your (2) _____. You will need to use skills of analysis, (3) _____ and expression. The more essays you write, the more you will develop these skills. The key to producing a good essay is in the (4) _____. Allow plenty of time to work out what you need to do. You will find several books in the library to help you with the particular (5) _____ of academic writing. When you have completed your essay, you must remember to (6) _____ it carefully and take out anything irrelevant. Also, once you have received your mark, you should check your essay through as, by doing this, you can (7) _____ from it.

For questions 8 – 10, Choose THREE letters A – G

Which **THREE** pieces of advice does the tutor give the student?

A. break the question down into smaller questions
B. check the vocabulary in the question
C. limit how much you read
D. make sure you have good notes
E. use only a few quotations
F. ask a friend to read your essay
G. try to be objective

Your answers:

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

Part 2. Listen to a conversation between two second year students, Steve and Jan, who are planning an assignment together and complete the table. Write NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS for each answer. (15 points)

Jan's comments	Steve's comments
Search engines collect data by analyzing people's Internet (11) _____	Data collecting companies want to collect extra data to expand business and increase their (12) _____
Getting consent could be the main (13) _____ in the presentation	Not legal in Europe to make money from using someone's private details without their direct consent
Annoying to have to buy your own credit reports to ensure accuracy	People writing blogs and Twitter comments should be careful or they may face (14) _____
The "free information" nature of the internet has led to this problem	Browser companies may solve the problems by introducing a (15) _____ system.

Your answers:

11.	14.
12.	15.
13.	

Part 3. Complete the summary below of a radio programme about toys, in which the development of a famous toy called Meccano is described. Write NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS for each answer. (15 points)

Frank Hornby worked for a (0) **meat importer**. He was inspired by a book called *Self – Help*. The (16)_____ he invented did not work properly. He started to consider the idea of interchangeable parts. He decided that the parts would need to have a (17)_____ in them. The first parts he made were from a big (18) _____. The first object that was built with the new system was a (19)_____. The first name given to the new toy was Mechanics Made Easy. Each Meccano set could be made bigger with the use of an (20) _____.

Your answers:

16.	19.
17.	20.
18.	

II. LEXICAL AND GRAMMATICAL STRUCTURES (20/200 points)

Part 1. Choose the best option that best fits each blank. (10 points)

1. The faster products such as automobiles change, the faster their rate of _____.
A. defiance B. endurance C. obsession D. obsolescence
2. The water heater isn't working; we must've blown a _____.
A. block B. fuse C. phase D. racket
3. Left to my own _____, I'd probably watch TV every night.
A. devices B. balls C. steam D. swing
4. Unfortunately, the project was a(n)_____failure and it will not receive further state funding.
A. out and out B. down and out C. up and up D. off the beaten track
5. These results prove _____that this mammal did walk the Earth at the same time as the dinosaurs.
A. overtly B. impulsively C. excessively D. conclusively
6. There wasn't time for more, so I just threw the cape on the model _____and sent her out on the catwalk.
A. whatever B. however C. anyhow D. anytime
7. The _____of the newspaper has dropped to under a million, putting it in grave danger of bankruptcy.
A. edition B. publication C. extradition D. circulation
8. The average family spends most of their _____income on vacation and entertainment rather than saving.
A. fallible B. feasible C. durable D. disposable
9. The runner was _____placed just behind the leader, so as to be in the best position to make a break for the line in the last 200 meters.
A. superficially B. strategically C. flexibly D. intrusively
10. June found it hard to _____her emotions on seeing her sister after so many years apart.
A. condemn B. confine C. contain D. constrain

Your answers:

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
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Part 2. Read the text below. Use the word given in CAPITALS at the end of some of the lines to form a word that fits the space in the same line. (05 points)

There is an example that has been done for you.

The Meaning of Dreams

Until the early (0) <u>TWENTIETH</u> century, most scientists argued that dreams were nothing but a random jumble of completely (1)_____ images remaining from the sensory accumulation of our daily lives. Since the idea that dreams have meaning in their own way became popular, psychologists have proposed (2) _____ theories to explain the logic of dreams.	TWENTY COMPREHEND COUNT
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<p>The bewildering nature of this logic reflects the primary source of the dreams outside the tidy confines of the conscious mind. A dream can be a response to events in the outside world, or it can originate within, expressing aspects of the dreamer's deep-seated feelings; it can fulfill desires or highlight unresolved emotions in the dreamer's life. Not unexpectedly, the contradictions implicit in these complex processes are reflected in the syntax of dreams. Often (3) _____, halting and fragmentary, the language of dreams can warp time, bringing together historical and contemporary figures. It can mix the familiar with the (4) _____, and work fantastic transformations by its own brand of magic. Scenes in dreams merge mysteriously into one another, as in certain movies. People and animals may fly or inanimate things may move independently and talk. It is out of such complex and contrary (5) _____ that the meanings of dreams have to be teased.</p>	<p>ENIGMA</p> <p>KNOW</p> <p>HAPPEN</p>
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Your answers:

1.	4.
2.	5.
3.	

Part 3. The passage below contains FIVE errors that need correcting. Underline and correct these errors. Write your correct answer in the corresponding numbered box if there is any mistake in that line. There is an example that has been done for you. (05 points)

Golden Worms	<i>Your answers</i>
<p>High on a plateau near the <u>Himalaya</u>, Silang Yangpi and his wife, Yangjin Namo, crawl along steep mountain slopes, combing through grass, twigs, and wild-flowers. Along with relatives and friends, they spend 11 hours a day, from early May to late June, searching for a tiny fungus that is believed to have incredible healed powers. They are looking for a thin brown stalk that comes a few inches out of the soil. This stalk is attached to the head of a bright yellow caterpillar. For some, the caterpillar fungus looks like an odd mushroom, but for Silang and Yangjin, it represents a significant portion of their annual income. Caterpillar fungus have transformed the rural economy, leading to a modern-day gold rush. By the time these arrive at the shops of Beijing, they can be priced with more than twice their weight in gold. The fungus is called <i>yartsa gunbu</i>. This means “summer grass, winter worm,” although it is technical neither grass nor worm. For centuries yartsa gunbu has been thought to possess miraculous medicinal powers. One of the earliest known descriptions of yartsa comes from a 15th-century Tibetan text, which describes the “faultless treasure” that “bestows inconceivable advantages” on those who ingest it. Just boil some in a cup of tea or stew in a soup, and all your ailment will disappear.</p>	<p>(0) Himalayas</p> <p>(1).....</p> <p>(2).....</p> <p>(3).....</p> <p>(4).....</p> <p>(5).....</p> <p>(6).....</p> <p>(7).....</p> <p>(8).....</p> <p>(9).....</p> <p>(10).....</p> <p>(11).....</p> <p>(12).....</p> <p>(13).....</p> <p>(14).....</p> <p>(15).....</p> <p>(16).....</p> <p>(17).....</p> <p>(18).....</p> <p>(19).....</p> <p>(20).....</p>

III. READING (50/200 points)

Part 1. Read the text below and think of the word which best fits each space. Use only ONE word in each space. (10 points)

There is an example at the beginning (0).

The Changing English Language

All languages change over a period of time, for reasons (0) which are imperfectly understood. Speech is really so integral (1) _____ form of human activity that it cannot be regarded as an entity in itself. For this reason, it is more exact to say that each generation behaves linguistically in a slightly different manner from (2) _____ predecessors.

Young people are impatient of (3) _____ they often consider to be the stilted vocabulary and pronunciation of their elders, and like to show (4) _____ up-to-date they are by using the latest slang. (5) _____, as the years go by, some of that slang becomes standard usage. In any case, people slowly grow far (6) _____ receptive to linguistic novelties, so that by the time they reach their forties, they decry the slovenly speech of the younger generation.

In this respect, language is a little (7) _____ fashions in dress. The informal clothes of one generation become the everyday wear of the (8) _____. Similarly, just as many young doctors and office workers (9) _____ out their duties in casual clothes, so expressions which were once confined to slang and familiar conversation are assimilated (10) _____ their normal vocabulary.

Your answers:

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

Part 2. Read the passage and do the following tasks. (28 points)

The Psychology of Innovation

Why are so few companies truly innovative?

Innovation is the key to business survival, and companies put substantial resources into inspiring employees to develop new ideas. There are, nevertheless, people working in luxurious, state-of-the-art centres designed to stimulate innovation who find that their environment doesn't make them feel at all creative. And there are those who don't have a budget, or much space, but who innovate successfully.

For Robert B. Cialdini, Professor of Psychology at Arizona State University, one reason that companies don't succeed as often as they should is that innovation starts with recruitment. Research shows that the fit between an employee's values and a company's values makes a difference to what contribution they make and whether, two years after they join, they're still at the company. Studies at Harvard Business School show that, although some individuals may be more creative than others, almost every individual can be creative in the right circumstances.

One of the most famous photographs in the story of rock'n'roll emphasises Cialdini's views. The 1956 picture of singers Elvis Presley, Carl Perkins, Johnny Cash and Jerry Lee Lewis jamming at a piano in Sun Studios in Memphis tells a hidden story. Sun's 'million-dollar quartet' could have been a quintet. Missing from the picture is Roy Orbison, a greater natural singer than Lewis, Perkins or Cash. Sam Phillips, who owned Sun, wanted to revolutionise popular music with songs that fused black and white music, and country and blues. Presley, Cash, Perkins and Lewis instinctively understood Phillips's ambition and believed in it. Orbison wasn't inspired by the goal, and only ever achieved one hit with the Sun label.

The value fit matters, says Cialdini, because innovation is, in part, a process of change, and under that pressure we, as a species, behave differently, 'When things change, we are hard-wired to play it safe.' Managers should therefore adopt an approach that appears counter-intuitive - they should explain what stands to be lost if the company fails to seize a particular opportunity. Studies show that we invariably take more gambles when threatened with a loss than when offered a reward.

Managing innovation is a delicate art. It's easy for a company to be pulled in conflicting directions as the marketing, product development, and finance departments each get different feedback from different sets of people. And without a system which ensures collaborative exchanges within the company, it's also easy for small 'pockets of innovation' to disappear. Innovation is a contact sport. You can't brief people just by saying, 'We're going in this direction and I'm going to take you with me.'

Cialdini believes that this 'follow-the-leader syndrome' is dangerous, not least because it encourages bosses to go it alone. 'It's been scientifically proven that three people will be better than one at solving problems, even if that one person is the smartest person in the field.' To prove his point, Cialdini cites an interview with molecular biologist James Watson. Watson, together with Francis Crick, discovered the structure of DNA, the genetic information carrier of all living organisms. 'When asked how they had cracked the code ahead of an array of highly accomplished rival investigators, he said something that stunned me. He said he and Crick had succeeded because they were aware that they weren't the most intelligent of the scientists pursuing the answer. The smartest scientist was called Rosalind Franklin who, Watson said, "was so intelligent she rarely sought advice".'

Teamwork taps into one of the basic drivers of human behaviour. 'The principle of social proof is so pervasive that we don't even recognise it,' says Cialdini. 'If your project is being resisted, for example, by a group of veteran employees, ask another old-timer to speak up for it.' Cialdini is not alone in advocating this strategy. Research shows that peer power, used horizontally not vertically, is much more powerful than any boss's speech.

Writing, visualising and prototyping can stimulate the flow of new ideas. Cialdini cites scores of research papers and historical events that prove that even something as simple as writing deepens every individual's engagement in the project. It is, he says, the reason why all those competitions on breakfast cereal packets encouraged us to write in saying, in no more than 10

words: 'I like Kellogg's Com Flakes because....' The very act of writing makes us more likely to believe it.

Authority doesn't have to inhibit innovation but it often does. The wrong kind of leadership will lead to what Cialdini calls 'captainitis, the regrettable tendency of team members to opt out of team responsibilities that are properly theirs'. He calls it captainitis because, he says, 'crew members of multipilot aircraft exhibit a sometimes deadly passivity when the flight captain makes a clearly wrong-headed decision'. This behaviour is not, he says, unique to air travel, but can happen in any workplace where the leader is overbearing.

At the other end of the scale is the 1980s Memphis design collective, a group of young designers for whom 'the only rule was that there were no rules'. This environment encouraged a free interchange of ideas, which led to more creativity with form, function, colour and materials that revolutionised attitudes to furniture design.

Many theorists believe the ideal boss should lead from behind, taking pride in collective accomplishment and giving credit where it is due. Cialdini says: 'Leaders should encourage everyone to contribute and simultaneously assure all concerned that every recommendation is important to making the right decision and will be given full attention.' The frustrating thing about innovation is that there are many approaches, but no magic formula. However, a manager who wants to create a truly innovative culture can make their job a lot easier by recognising these psychological realities.

Questions 1 – 4: Choose the correct answer for each of the following questions.

Write your answers A, B, C or D in the corresponding numbered boxes 1 – 4 below.

1. The example of the 'million-dollar quartet' underlines the writer's point about _____
 - A. recognising talent.
 - B. working as a team.
 - C. having a shared objective.
 - D. being an effective leader.
2. James Watson suggests that he and Francis Crick won the race to discover the DNA code because they _____
 - A. were conscious of their own limitations.
 - B. brought complementary skills to their partnership.
 - C. were determined to outperform their brighter rivals.
 - D. encouraged each other to realise their joint ambition.
3. The writer mentions competitions on breakfast cereal packets as an example of how to _____
 - A. inspire creative thinking.
 - B. generate concise writing.
 - C. promote loyalty to a group.
 - D. strengthen commitment to an idea.

4. In the last paragraph, the writer suggests that it is important for employees to _____.
 A. be aware of their company's goals.
 B. feel that their contributions are valued.
 C. have respect for their co-workers' achievements.
 D. understand why certain management decisions are made.

**Questions 5 – 9: Complete each sentence with the correct ending, A-G, below.
 Write the correct letter, A-G, in boxes 5-9.**

5. Employees whose values match those of their employers are more likely to _____.
 6. At times of change, people tend to _____.
 7. If people are aware of what they might lose, they will often _____.
 8. People working under a dominant boss are liable to _____.
 9. Employees working in organisations with few rules are more likely to _____.

A. take chances	E. avoid risk
B. share their ideas	F. ignore their duties
C. become competitive	G. remain in their jobs
D. get promotion	

Questions 10 – 14
In boxes 10-14 write

TRUE *if the statement agrees with the claims of the writer*
FALSE *if the statement contradicts the claims of the writer*
NOT GIVEN *if it is impossible to say what the writer thinks about this*

10. The physical surroundings in which a person works play a key role in determining their creativity.
 11. Most people have the potential to be creative.
 12. Teams work best when their members are of equally matched intelligence.
 13. It is easier for smaller companies to be innovative.
 14. A manager's approval of an idea is more persuasive than that of a colleague.

Your answers

1.	8.
2.	9.
3.	10.
4.	11.
5.	12.
6.	13.
7.	14.

Part 3. You are going to read a newspaper article. Six paragraphs have been removed from the extract. Choose from the paragraphs A – H the one which fits each gap (1 - 6). There is one extra paragraph which you do not need to use. (12 points)

There is an example at the beginning (0)

Rainmaker with his Head in the Clouds

Critics dismissed Graeme Mather's attempts to make clouds rain. But now recent experiments appear to have vindicated him. Anjana Ahuya reports

Dr Graeme Mather lived his life with his head in the clouds, as a documentary film to be shown this week shows. Against the advice of almost everybody else in the meteorological community, the Canadian scientist devoted his professional life to trying to make clouds rain.

(0) H

Before Dr Mather became involved, the science of weather modification had already claimed many reputations. The idea that clouds could be manipulated first circulated in the 1940s, and efforts gathered pace soon after the Second World War.

(1)

However, the entire discipline fell into disrepute when commercial companies hijacked the idea, took it around the world, and then failed to deliver on their promises. Cloud-seeding, as the process was known, became the preserve of crackpots and charlatans.

(2)

Scientists theorised that if they could inject the cloud with similarly shaped crystals, these imposter crystals would also act as frames around which droplets would clump. The cloud would then be tricked into raining. Silver iodide, whose crystals resemble those of ice, seemed the best bet. Sadly, none of the experiments, including Dr Mather's, which had been going for more than five years, seemed to work. Dr Mather was about to admit defeat when serendipity intervened.

(3)

Dr Mather was convinced that something that the place was spewing into the atmosphere was encouraging the downpour. Subsequent experiments confirmed that hygroscopic salts pouring into the sky from there were responsible. Hygroscopic salts attract water - once in the atmosphere, the particles act as magnets around which raindrops can form.

(4)

He was wary; Dr Mather was known to be a smooth-talking salesman. 'He was charming and charismatic, and many scientists don't trust that,' he says. 'He was also not well-published because he had been working in the commercial sector. Overall, he was regarded as a maverick. On that occasion, he presented results that I was convinced were impossible. Yet the statistical evidence was overwhelming, which I couldn't understand.'

(5)

'If those findings can be reproduced there, it will be the most exciting thing to have happened in the field for 20 years. It will be remarkable because some of the results are not scientifically explainable.' He adds, however, that scientists must exercise caution because cloud-seeding is still mired in controversy. He also points out that, with water being such a precious resource, success will push the research into the political arena.

(6)

Dr Cooper says: 'With the paper mill, he saw something that other people wouldn't have seen. I am still uncomfortable with his idea because it throws up major puzzles in cloud physics. But if Dr Mather was right, it will demonstrate that humans can change clouds in ways that were once thought impossible.'

A

Dr Mather refused to be daunted by this image. After all, the principle seemed perfectly plausible. Water droplets are swept up to the top of the clouds on updrafts, where they become supercooled (i.e., although the temperature is below freezing, the water remains liquid). When a supercooled droplet collides with an ice crystal, it freezes on contact and sticks. Successive collisions cause each ice crystal to accumulate more water droplets; the crystals grow until they become too heavy to remain suspended in the atmosphere. As the crystals fall through the cloud, they become raindrops. The ice crystals therefore act as frames to 'grow' raindrops.

B

Dr Mather unfortunately will not be involved in the debate about such matters. He died aged 63, shortly before the documentary was completed. It will ensure that this smooth-talking maverick is given the recognition he deserves.

C

He and a colleague decided to collect a last batch of data when they flew into a tiny but ferocious storm. That storm, Dr Mather says in the film, changed his life. Huge droplets were spattering on the tiny plane's windscreen. No such storm had been forecast. Back on the ground, they discovered the storm was located directly above a paper mill.

D

A trial in Mexico has been running for two years, and the signs are promising. 'We were sufficiently encouraged in the first year to continue the seeding research. But the results are preliminary, because we have only a very small sample of clouds at the moment. We need to work over two more summers to reach a proper conclusion.'

E

He arranged to fly to South Africa 'with the full intention of explaining what was wrong with the experiment'. Instead, he came back convinced that Dr Mather was on to something. He is now running two experiments, one in Arizona and one in northern Mexico to try to verify the South African results. The experiments use potassium chloride, which is similar to table salt (sodium chloride) and, it is claimed, non-polluting.

F

The scientific community remained sniffy in the face of this apparent proof. Foremost among the sceptics was Dr William Cooper, of the United States National Centre for Atmospheric Research (NCAR). Dr Cooper, regarded as one of the world's finest cloud scientists, saw Dr Mather present his astonishing claims at a cloud physics conference in Montreal.

G

They involved weather experts firing rockets into clouds to stop them producing hail, which damages crops. The clouds, it was hoped, would dissolve into a harmless shower.

H

The desire to do so led him to set up a project in South Africa, which was ultimately to convince him that it was possible. As the programme reveals, experiments around the world appear to prove his faith was justified.

Your answers:

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
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IV. WRITING (60/200 points)

Part 1. Read the following extract and use your own words to summarize it. Your summary should be about 100 words long. You MUST NOT copy the original. (15 points)

Cultural Diffusion

Cultural diffusion is the term used to describe the spread of ideas, behaviors, and material objects between different cultures. This term is used especially when this movement occurs without being linked to a population movement or mass exodus of people.

Theories that involve the concept of cultural diffusion often stir up controversy in anthropological circles. This is because they often contradict theories on mass migration. This opposition between cultural diffusion and mass migration can be found in theories regarding similar human burial sites involving the skulls of cave bears around the Arctic Circle on the continents of North America, Europe, and Asia. Nevertheless, many anthropologists prefer to consider theories based on cultural diffusion, or the borrowing of traits between cultures, as they commonly describe it.

Throughout human and pre-human history, cultures have never been or remained completely isolated from each other. Even in the isolationist culture of feudal Japan, the religious philosophy of Buddhism was able to spread from India and China, where it originated by travelling monks. This is an example of how cultural diffusion can take place on a grand scale. This type of cultural diffusion happens today. When considering cultural diffusion, there are three major forms: direct, forced, and indirect diffusion.

Direct diffusion takes place when two cultures are located geographically close to each other. This results in intermarriage between citizens, economic trade, and physical combat. An example of direct diffusion would be a marriage between two people from bordering countries, such as a Mexican and American, or members of two bordering countries, such as America and Canada, engaging in the same sport, such as hockey or baseball, together.

Forced diffusion happens when a stronger culture conquers or enslaves a weaker one and forces its own customs on the subjugated people. An example of this would be when African slaves were brought to the United States and forced to become Christian. Another good example would be the way England once colonized India, forcing many Indians to learn to speak English.

Indirect diffusion is the most common form that occurs these days. This type of diffusion occurs when cultural traits are passed between cultures through an intermediary or middleman without the sending and receiving cultures ever being in direct contact. This happens when a European visits the U.S. and discovers that the Japanese dish called sushi. Another example would be when an African receives a Mickey Mouse T-shirt from a visitor and wears it even though he has never been to Disneyland.

These forms of cultural diffusion have risen and fallen in trends of frequency throughout history. In ancient times, direct diffusion was very common since groups of humans lived in adjoining settlements. But today, because of mass media and the invention of the Internet, indirect diffusion is the most common form.

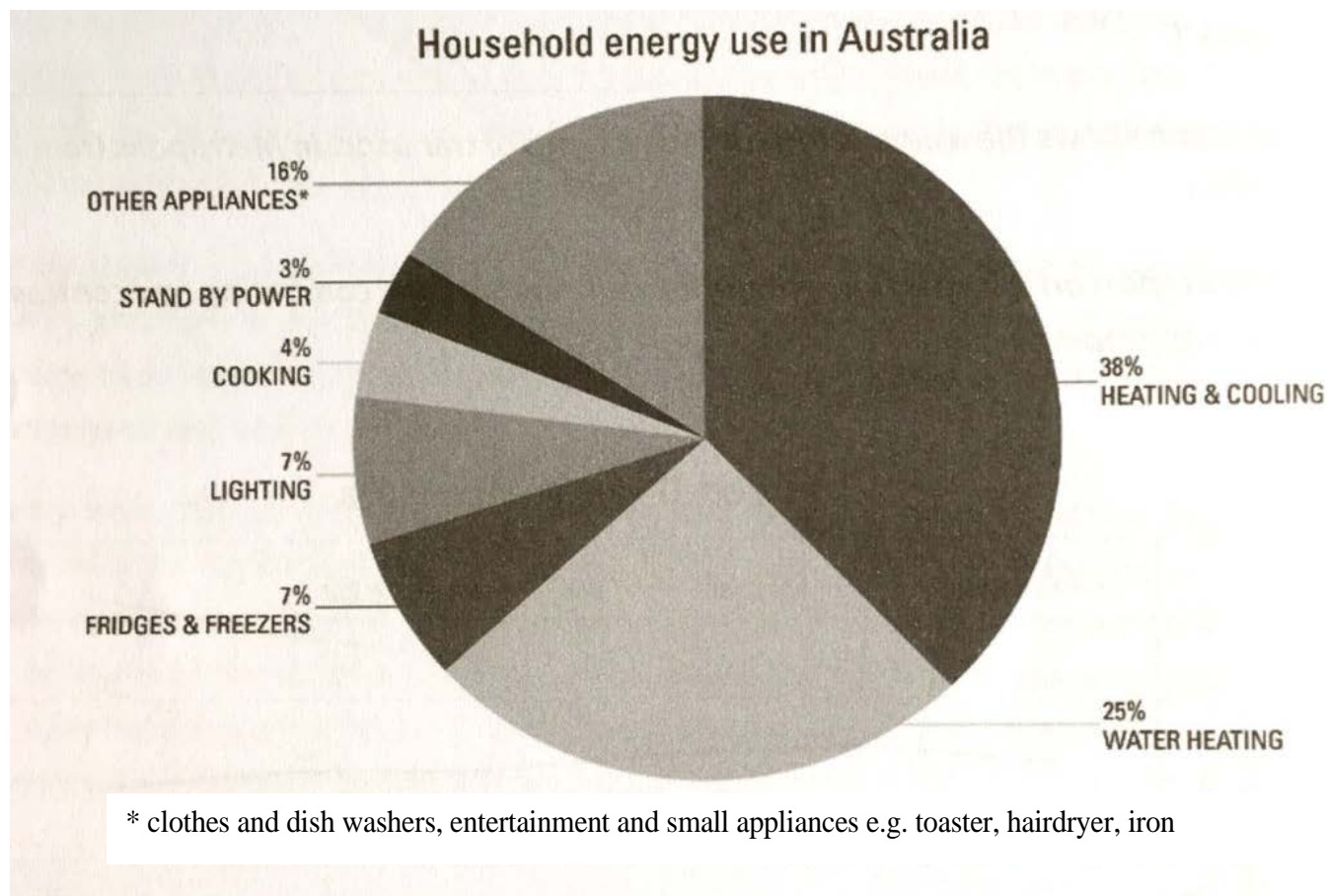
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Part 2. (15 points)

The pie chart below shows where energy is used in a typical Australian household and the table shows the amount of electricity used according to the number of occupants.

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

Write at least 150 words.



Amount of electricity used in a typical Australian home	
Number of people in the house	Electricity used: kilowatt hours (kWh) per year
1	5,000 – 6,500
2	6,000 – 8,000
3	7,500 – 10,000
6 or more	12,000 – 16,000

Your answer:

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“Nature used to be a force that humans struggled against to survive. Today, it is nature’s survival that is threatened.”

Write at least 300 words

[illegible]

Page 15 of 16

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