

**GIẢI CHI TIẾT  
CAMBRIDGE IELTS 11**

ebook

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Tuy nhiên, do thiếu phần hướng dẫn và giải chi tiết nên các học viên khi sử dụng bộ tài liệu này cảm thấy khó khăn hơn. Thấu hiểu điều đó mà tập thể giáo viên tại IELTS Fighter cả Hà Nội và TP HCM đã chung tay nhau lại biên soạn bộ **Giải đề**

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*Để sử dụng bộ tài liệu hiệu quả các em cần:*

### **Làm đề để xem mức độ bản thân hiện tại và cải thiện hướng học tập.**

Nếu các em chưa đến ngày thi (còn lớn hơn 1 tháng) thì không nên sử dụng đề thi để luyện mà các em nên sử dụng đề để xem mình yếu phần nào, hỏng ở đâu và học tập nhé!

Các em có thể làm 1 đề và kiểm tra trình độ bản thân, sau một thời gian làm lại xem thử sự tiến bộ của bản thân như thế nào.

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Để học tập tốt, các em nên làm đề và tự chấm – kiểm tra bài làm của mình rồi mới xem đáp án, giải chi tiết. Khi đó các em mới rút ra được những bài học cho bản thân mình tốt nhất. Đừng quên rút ra các điểm hay của hướng dẫn, bài mẫu cho bản thân nhé!

### **Hãy làm lại thêm lần nữa!**

Tất nhiên rồi, sau khi rút ra các điều trên thì các em nên làm lại và áp dụng để ghi nhớ nhé. Nếu có thể, các em làm lại nhiều lần là tốt nhất ^^

### **Gần thi, hãy bấm thời gian!**

Tạo áp lực, căn thời gian và điều chỉnh lại cách làm bài của bản thân là điều cần thiết trong mọi kì thi. IELTS cũng vậy các em nhé!

**Cô Trà My, Cô Ngọc Cúc, thầy Khánh...**  
**và tập thể giáo viên IELTS Fighter!**

**Lưu ý:**

1. Bộ tài liệu có sử dụng các nguồn tham khảo khác nhau để giúp tài liệu tốt hơn nhé các em!
2. **Tài liệu không có phần giải Listening** vì nó thực sự không cần thiết

*Nếu có gì thắc mắc góp ý, các em có thể gửi về:*

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## TEST 1

### READING

#### READING PASSAGE 1

## CROP-GROWING SKYSCRAPERS

By the year 2050, nearly 80% of the Earth's population will live in urban centres. Applying the most conservative estimates to current demographic trends, the human population will increase by about three billion people by then. An estimated 109 hectares of new land (about 20% larger than Brazil) will be needed to grow enough food to feed them, if traditional farming methods continue as they are practised today.

At present, throughout the world, over 80% of the land that is suitable for raising crops is in use. Historically, some 15% of that has been laid waste by poor management practices. What can be done to ensure enough food for the world's population to live on ?

The concept of indoor farming is not new, since hothouse production of tomatoes and other produce has been in vogue for some time. What is new is the urgent need to scale up this technology to accommodate another three billion people. Many believe an entirely new approach to indoor farming is required, employing cutting-edge technologies. One such proposal is for the 'Vertical Farm'. The concept is of multi-storey buildings in which food crops are grown in environmentally controlled conditions. Situated in the heart of urban centres, they would drastically reduce the amount of transportation required to bring food to consumers. Vertical farms would need to be efficient, cheap to construct and safe to operate. If successfully implemented, proponents claim, vertical farms offer the promise of urban renewal, sustainable production of a safe and varied food supply (through year-round production of all crops), and the eventual repair of ecosystems that have been sacrificed for horizontal farming.

It took humans 10,000 years to learn how to grow most of the crops we now take for granted. Along the way, we despoiled most of the land we worked, often turning verdant, natural ecozones into semi-arid deserts. Within that same time frame, we evolved into an urban species, in which 60% of the

human population now lives vertically in cities. This means that, for the majority, we humans have shelter from the elements, yet we subject our food-bearing plants to the rigours of the great outdoors and can do no more than hope for a good weather year. However, more often than not now, due to a rapidly changing climate, that is not what happens. Massive floods, long droughts, hurricanes and severe monsoons take their toll each year, destroying millions of tons of valuable crops.

The supporters of vertical farming claim many potential advantages for the system. For instance, crops would be produced all year round, as they would be kept in artificially controlled, optimum growing conditions. There would be no weather-related crop failures due to droughts, floods or pests. All the food could be grown organically, eliminating the need for herbicides, pesticides and fertilisers. The system would greatly reduce the incidence of many infectious diseases that are acquired at the agricultural interface. Although the system would consume energy, it would return energy to the grid via methane generation from composting nonedible parts of plants. It would also dramatically reduce fossil fuel use, by cutting out the need for tractors, ploughs and shipping.

A major drawback of vertical farming, however, is that the plants would require artificial light. Without it, those plants nearest the windows would be exposed to more sunlight and grow more quickly, reducing the efficiency of the system. Single-storey greenhouses have the benefit of natural overhead light; even so, many still need artificial lighting.

A multi-storey facility with no natural overhead light would require far more. Generating enough light could be prohibitively expensive, unless cheap, renewable energy is available, and this appears to be rather a future aspiration than a likelihood for the near future.

One variation on vertical farming that has been developed is to grow plants in stacked trays that move on rails. Moving the trays allows the plants to get enough sunlight. This system is already in operation, and works well within a single-storey greenhouse with light reaching it from above: it is not certain, however, that it can be made to work without that overhead natural light.

Vertical farming is an attempt to address the undoubted problems that we face in producing enough food for a growing population. At the moment, though, more needs to be done to reduce the detrimental impact it would have on

the environment, particularly as regards the use of energy. While it is possible that much of our food will be grown in skyscrapers in future, most experts currently believe it is far more likely that we will simply use the space available on urban rooftops.

### Questions 1-7

Complete the sentences below.

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

Write your answers in boxes 1-7 on your answer sheet.

## Indoor farming

- 1 Some food plants, including \_\_\_\_\_ are already grown indoors.
- 2 Vertical farms would be located in \_\_\_\_\_ meaning that there would be less need to take them long distances to customers.
- 3 Vertical farms could use methane from plants and animals to produce \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 The consumption of \_\_\_\_\_ would be cut because agricultural vehicles would be unnecessary.
- 5 The fact that vertical farms would need \_\_\_\_\_ light is a disadvantage.
- 6 One form of vertical farming involves planting in \_\_\_\_\_ which are not fixed.
- 7 The most probable development is that food will be grown on \_\_\_\_\_ in towns and cities.

### GỢI Ý CHỮA ĐỀ:

Câu hỏi 1-7	Đáp án	Giải thích
1 Some food plants, including _____ are already grown indoors.	tomatoes	The concept of indoor farming is not new, since <b>hothouse production of tomatoes</b> and other produce has been in vogue for some time. → to be in vogue: đang thịnh hành, đang được ưa chuộng
2 Vertical farms would		<b>Situated in the heart of urban centres,</b>

be located in _____ meaning that there would be less need to take them long distances to customers.	urban centers	they would drastically reduce the amount of transportation required to bring food to consumers. → drastically (adv): mạnh mẽ, quyết liệt → những nông trại này nằm ở trung tâm đô thị sẽ giảm bớt được lượng vận tải cần dùng để chuyển thực phẩm tới tay người tiêu dùng.
<b>3</b> Vertical farms could use methane from plants and animals to produce _____	energy	Although the system would <b>consume energy</b> , it would <b>return energy</b> to the grid via methane generation from composting nonedible parts of plants. → edible (a): có thể ăn được → nonedible (a): không thể ăn được
<b>4</b> The consumption of _____ would be cut because agricultural vehicles would be unnecessary.	fossil fuel	It would also dramatically <b>reduce fossil fuel</b> use, by <b>cutting out the need for tractors, ploughs and shipping.</b>
<b>5</b> The fact that vertical farms would need _____ light is a disadvantage.	artificial	A major drawback of vertical farming, however, is that the plants would <b>require artificial light</b> . → một khuyết điểm lớn của “nông trại thẳng đứng” chính là những cây trồng đòi hỏi phải có ánh sáng nhân tạo.
<b>6</b> One form of vertical farming involves planting in _____ which are not fixed.	(stacked) trays	One variation on vertical farming that has been developed is to <b>grow plants in stacked trays</b> that <b>move</b> on rails.
<b>7</b> The most probable development is that food will be grown	(urban) rooftops	While it is possible that much of our food will be grown in skyscrapers in future, most experts currently believe it is far

on _____ in towns and cities.		more likely that we will simply use the space available on <b>urban rooftops</b> . → skyscraper (n): tòa nhà chọc trời
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### Questions 8-13

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

In boxes 8-13 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

- 8 Methods for predicting the Earth's population have recently changed.
- 9 Human beings are responsible for some of the destruction to food-producing land.
- 10 The crops produced in vertical farms will depend on the season.
- 11 Some damage to food crops is caused by climate change.
- 12 Fertilisers will be needed for certain crops in vertical farms.
- 13 Vertical farming will make plants less likely to be affected by infectious diseases.

### GỢI Ý CHỮA ĐỀ:

Câu hỏi 8-13	Đáp án	Giải thích
8 Methods for predicting the Earth's population have recently changed.	NOT GIVEN	Không được đưa ra trong bài.
9 Human beings are responsible for some of the destruction to food-producing land.	TRUE	Historically, some 15% of that has been <b>laid waste</b> by poor <b>management practices</b> .
10 The crops produced in vertical farms will depend on the season.	FALSE	For instance, crops would be <b>produced all year round</b> , as they would be kept in artificially controlled, optimum growing conditions.



		→ những cây trồng sẽ được sản xuất trong suốt cả năm vì chúng được giữ trong các điều kiện nhân tạo để tăng trưởng tốt nhất.
<b>11</b> Some damage to food crops is caused by climate change.	TRUE	<b>Massive floods, long droughts, hurricanes and severe monsoons</b> take their toll each year, destroying millions of tons of valuable crops.
<b>12</b> Fertilisers will be needed for certain crops in vertical farms.	FALSE	All the food could be grown organically, <b>eliminating the need for for herbicides, pesticides and fertilisers.</b> → Tất cả thực phẩm sẽ được gieo trồng hữu cơ, không cần phải sử dụng thuốc diệt cỏ, thuốc trừ sâu và phân bón.
<b>13</b> Vertical farming will make plants less likely to be affected by infectious diseases.	TRUE	The system would greatly <b>reduce</b> the incidence of many <b>infectious diseases</b> that are acquired at the agricultural interface.

## READING PASSAGE 2

### THE FALKIRK WHEEL

*A unique engineering achievement*

The Falkirk Wheel in Scotland is the world's first and only rotating boat lift. Opened in 2002, it is central to the ambitious £84.5m Millennium Link project to restore navigability across Scotland by reconnecting the historic waterways of the Forth & Clyde and Union Canals.

The major challenge of the project lays in the fact that the Forth & Clyde Canal is situated 35 metres below the level of the Union Canal. Historically, the two canals had been joined near the town of Falkirk by a sequence of 11 locks - enclosed sections of canal in which the water level could be raised or lowered

- that stepped down across a distance of 1.5 km. This had been dismantled in 1933, thereby breaking the link. When the project was launched in 1994, the British Waterways authority were keen to create a dramatic twenty-first-century landmark which would not only be a fitting commemoration of the Millennium, but also a lasting symbol of the economic regeneration of the region.

Numerous ideas were submitted for the project, including concepts ranging from rolling eggs to tilting tanks, from giant seesaws to overhead monorails. The eventual winner was a plan for the huge rotating steel boat lift which was to become The Falkirk Wheel. The unique shape of the structure is claimed to have been inspired by various sources, both manmade and natural, most notably a Celtic double headed axe, but also the vast turning propeller of a ship, the ribcage of a whale or the spine of a fish.

The various parts of The Falkirk Wheel were all constructed and assembled, like one giant toy building set, at Butterley Engineering's Steelworks in Derbyshire, some 400 km from Falkirk. A team there carefully assembled the 1,200 tonnes of steel, painstakingly fitting the pieces together to an accuracy of just 10 mm to ensure a perfect final fit. In the summer of 2001, the structure was then dismantled and transported on 35 lorries to Falkirk, before all being bolted back together again on the ground, and finally lifted into position in five large sections by crane. The Wheel would need to withstand immense and constantly changing stresses as it rotated, so to make the structure more robust, the steel sections were bolted rather than welded together. Over 45,000 bolt holes were matched with their bolts, and each bolt was hand-tightened.

The Wheel consists of two sets of opposing axe-shaped arms, attached about 25 metres apart to a fixed central spine. Two diametrically opposed water-filled 'gondolas', each with a capacity of 360,000 litres, are fitted between the ends of the arms. These gondolas always weigh the same, whether or not they are carrying boats. This is because, according to Archimedes' principle of displacement, floating objects displace their own weight in water. So when a boat enters a gondola, the amount of water leaving the gondola weighs exactly the same as the boat. This keeps the Wheel balanced and so, despite its enormous mass, it rotates through 180° in five and a half minutes while using very little power. It takes just 1.5 kilowatt-hours (5.4 MJ) of energy to rotate the Wheel - roughly the same as boiling eight small domestic kettles of water. Boats needing to be lifted up enter the canal

basin at the level of the Forth & Clyde Canal and then enter the lower gondola of the Wheel. Two hydraulic steel gates are raised, so as to seal the gondola off from the water in the canal basin. The water between the gates is then pumped out. A hydraulic clamp, which prevents the arms of the Wheel moving while the gondola is docked, is removed, allowing the Wheel to turn. In the central machine room an array of ten hydraulic motors then begins to rotate the central axle. The axle connects to the outer arms of the Wheel, which begin to rotate at a speed of  $\frac{1}{8}$  of a revolution per minute. As the wheel rotates, the gondolas are kept in the upright position by a simple gearing system. Two eight-metre-wide cogs orbit a fixed inner cog of the same width, connected by two smaller cogs travelling in the opposite direction to the outer cogs - so ensuring that the gondolas always remain level. When the gondola reaches the top, the boat passes straight onto the aqueduct situated 24 metres above the canal basin.

The remaining 11 metres of lift needed to reach the Union Canal is achieved by means of a pair of locks. The Wheel could not be constructed to elevate boats over the full 35-metre difference between the two canals, owing to the presence of the historically important Antonine Wall, which was built by the Romans in the second century AD. Boats travel under this wall via a tunnel, then through the locks, and finally on to the Union Canal.

### Questions 14-19

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

In boxes 14-19 on your answer sheet, write

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

- 14 The Falkirk Wheel has linked the Forth & Clyde Canal with the Union Canal for the first time in their history.
- 15 There was some opposition to the design of the Falkirk Wheel at first.
- 16 The Falkirk Wheel was initially put together at the location where its components were manufactured.

- 17 The Falkirk Wheel is the only boat lift in the world which has steel sections bolted together by hand.
- 18 The weight of the gondolas varies according to the size of boat being carried.
- 19 The construction of the Falkirk Wheel site took into account the presence of a nearby ancient monument.

**GỢI Ý CHỮA ĐỀ:**

Câu hỏi 14-19	Đáp án	Giải thích
14 The Falkirk Wheel has linked the Forth & Clyde Canal with the Union Canal for the first time in their history.	FALSE	<b>Historically</b> , the two canals had been joined near the town of Falkirk by a sequence of 11 locks - enclosed sections of canal in which the water level could be raised or lowered - that stepped down across a distance of 1.5 km. This had <b>been dismantled in 1933</b> , thereby breaking the link.
15 There was some opposition to the design of the Falkirk Wheel at first.	NOT GIVEN	Không được đưa ra trong bài.
16 The Falkirk Wheel was initially put together at the location where its components were manufactured.	TRUE	The various parts of The Falkirk Wheel were <b>all</b> constructed and assembled, like one giant toy building set, <b>at Butterley Engineering's Steelworks in Derbyshire</b> , some 400 km from Falkirk.
17 The Falkirk Wheel is the only boat lift in the world which has steel sections bolted together by hand.	NOT GIVEN	Không được đưa ra trong bài.
18 The weight of the gondolas varies according to the size of	FALSE	These gondolas <b>always weigh the same</b> , whether or not they are carrying boats. → Những chiếc gondola này luôn có khối

boat being carried.		lượng như nhau dù chúng có đang chở thuyền hay không.
<b>19</b> The construction of the Falkirk Wheel site took into account the presence of a nearby ancient monument.	TRUE	The Wheel could not be constructed to elevate boats over the full 35-metre difference between the two canals, owing to the presence of <b>the historically important Antonine Wall</b> , which was built by the Romans in the second century AD.

Questions 20-26

Label the diagram below.

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

Write your answers in boxes 20-26 on your answer sheet.

### How a boat is lifted on the Falkirk Wheel

A pair of **20** ..... are lifted in order to shut out water from canal basin

A **21** ..... is taken out, enabling Wheel to rotate

**26** ..... raise boat 11 m to level of Union Canal

Hydraulic motors drive **22** .....

Boat travels through tunnel beneath Roman **25** .....

Boat is raised, floating in one of Wheel's two gondolas

Boat reaches top Wheel, then moves directly onto **24** .....

A range of different-sized **23** ..... ensures boat keeps upright

**GỢI Ý CHỮA ĐỀ:**

Câu hỏi 20-26	Đáp án	Giải thích
20 _____	gates	Two hydraulic <b>steel gates</b> are raised, so as to <b>seal the gondola off from the water in the canal basin</b> . → to deal off: cắt đứt, chặn, không cho vào
21 _____	clamp	A hydraulic <b>clamp</b> , which prevents the arms of the Wheel moving while the gondola is docked, is removed, <b>allowing the Wheel to turn</b> .
22 _____	axle	In the central machine room an array of <b>ten hydraulic motors</b> then begins to <b>rotate the central axle</b> .
23 _____	cogs	Two eight-metre-wide <b>cogs</b> orbit a fixed inner cog of the same width, connected by two smaller cogs travelling in the opposite direction to the outer cogs - so <b>ensuring that the gondolas always remain level</b> .
24 _____	aqueduct	When the gondola reaches the top, <b>the boat passes straight onto the aqueduct</b> situated 24 metres above the canal basin.
25 _____	wall	<b>Boats travel under this wall</b> via a tunnel, then through the locks, and finally on to the Union Canal. → tunnel (n): đường hầm
26 _____	locks	<b>The remaining 11 metres</b> of lift needed to reach the Union Canal is achieved <b>by means of a pair of locks</b> .

### READING PASSAGE 3

#### REDUCING THE EFFECTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE

*Mark Rowe reports on the increasingly ambitious geo-engineering projects being explored by scientists*

#### A

Such is our dependence on fossil fuels, and such is the volume of carbon dioxide already released into the atmosphere, that many experts agree that significant global warming is now inevitable. They believe that the best we can do is keep it at a reasonable level, and at present the only serious option for doing this is cutting back on our carbon emissions. But while a few countries are making major strides in this regard, the majority are having great difficulty even stemming the rate of increase, let alone reversing it. Consequently, an increasing number of scientists are beginning to explore the alternative of geo-engineering — a term which generally refers to the intentional large-scale manipulation of the environment. According to its proponents,



geo-engineering is the equivalent of a backup generator: if Plan A - reducing our dependency on fossil fuels - fails, we require a Plan B, employing grand schemes to slow down or reverse the process of global warming.

**B**

Geo-engineering; has been shown to work, at least on a small localised scale. For decades, MayDay parades in Moscow have taken place under clear blue skies, aircraft having deposited dry ice, silver iodide and cement powder to disperse clouds. Many of the schemes now suggested look to do the opposite, and reduce the amount of sunlight reaching the planet. The most eye-catching idea of all is suggested by Professor Roger Angel of the University of Arizona. His scheme would employ up to 16 trillion minute spacecraft, each weighing about one gram, to form a transparent, sunlight-refracting sunshade in an orbit 1.5 million km above the Earth. This could, argues Angel, reduce the amount of light reaching the Earth by two per cent.

**C**

The majority of geo-engineering projects so far carried out — which include planting forests in deserts and depositing iron in the ocean to stimulate the growth of algae - have focused on achieving a general cooling of the Earth. But some look specifically at reversing the melting at the poles, particularly the Arctic. The reasoning is that if you replenish the ice sheets and frozen waters of the high latitudes, more light will be reflected back into space, so reducing the warming of the oceans and atmosphere.

**D**

The concept of releasing aerosol sprays into the stratosphere above the Arctic has been proposed by several scientists. This would involve using sulphur or hydrogen sulphide aerosols so that sulphur dioxide would form clouds, which would, in turn, lead to a global dimming. The idea is modelled on historic volcanic explosions, such as that of Mount Pinatubo in the Philippines in 1991, which led to a short-term cooling of global temperatures by 0.5 °C. Scientists have also scrutinised whether it's possible to preserve the ice sheets of Greenland with reinforced high-tension cables, preventing icebergs from moving into the sea. Meanwhile in the Russian Arctic, geo-engineering plans include the planting of millions of birch trees. Whereas the regions native evergreen pines shade the snow and absorb radiation, birches would shed their leaves in winter, thus enabling radiation to be reflected by the snow. Re-routing Russian rivers to increase cold water flow to ice-forming areas could also be used to slow down warming, say some climate scientists.

**E**

But will such schemes ever be implemented? Generally speaking, those who are most cautious about geo-engineering are the scientists involved in the research. Angel says that his plan is 'no substitute for developing renewable energy: the only permanent solution'. And Dr Phil Rasch of the US-based Pacific Northwest National Laboratory is equally guarded about the role of geo-engineering: 'I think all of us agree that if we were to end geo-engineering on a given day, then the planet would return to its pre-engineered condition very rapidly, and probably within ten to twenty years. That's certainly something to worry about.'

**F**

The US National Center for Atmospheric Research has already suggested that the proposal to inject sulphur into the atmosphere might affect rainfall patterns across the tropics and the Southern Ocean. 'Geo-engineering plans to inject stratospheric aerosols or to seed clouds would act to cool the planet, and act to increase the extent of sea ice,' says Rasch. 'But all the models suggest some impact on the distribution of precipitation.'

**G**

A further risk with geo-engineering projects is that you can "overshoot" says Dr Dan Hunt, from the University of Bristol's School of Geophysical Sciences, who has studied the likely impacts of the sunshade and aerosol schemes on the climate. 'You may bring global temperatures back to pre-industrial levels, but the risk is that the poles will still be warmer than they should be and the tropics will be cooler than before industrialisation.' To avoid such a scenario," Hunt says, "Angel's project would have to operate at half strength; all of which reinforces his view that the best option is to avoid the need for geo-engineering altogether."

**H**

The main reason why geo-engineering is supported by many in the scientific community is that most researchers have little faith in the ability of politicians to agree - and then bring in — the necessary carbon cuts. Even leading conservation organisations see the value of investigating the potential of geo-engineering. According to Dr Martin Sommerkorn, climate change advisor for the World Wildlife Fund's International Arctic Programme, 'Human-induced climate change has brought humanity to a position where we shouldn't exclude thinking thoroughly about this topic and its possibilities.'

*Questions 27-29*

Reading Passage 3 has eight paragraphs **A-H**

*Which paragraph contains the following information?*

*Write the correct letter, **A-H**, in boxes 27-29 on your answer sheet.*

**27** mention of a geo-engineering project based on an earlier natural phenomenon

**28** an example of a successful use of geo-engineering

**29** a common definition of geo-engineering

**GỢI Ý CHỮA ĐỀ:**

Câu hỏi 20-26	Đáp án	Giải thích
<b>27</b> mention of a geo-engineering project based on an earlier natural phenomenon	D	The idea is modelled on <b>historic volcanic explosions</b> , such as that of Mount Pinatubo in the Philippines in 1991, which led to a short-term cooling of global temperatures by 0.5 °C.



		→ “historic volcanic explosions” là một dạng “earlier natural phenomenon”
<b>28</b> an example of a successful use of geo-engineering	B	Geo-engineering; has been shown to work, at least on a small localised scale. → cho thấy rằng trong đoạn sẽ chủ yếu nói về việc “geo-engineering” đã được chứng minh là thành công.
<b>29</b> a common definition of geo-engineering	A	Consequently, an increasing number of scientists are beginning to explore the alternative of geo-engineering — a term which <b>generally refers to</b> the intentional large-scale manipulation of the environment. → cụm “general refers to” cho thấy rằng đây là một định nghĩa phổ biến về geo-engineering.

Questions 30-36

Complete the table below.

Choose **ONE WORD** from the passage for each answer. Write your answers in boxes 30-36 on your answer sheet.

### GEO-ENGINEERING PROJECTS

Procedure	Aim
put a large number of tiny spacecraft into orbit far above Earth	to create a <b>30</b> _____ that would reduce the amount of light reaching Earth
place <b>31</b> _____ in the sea	to encourage <b>32</b> _____ to form
release aerosol sprays into the stratosphere	to create <b>33</b> _____ that would reduce the amount of light reaching Earth
fix strong <b>34</b> _____ to Greenland ice sheets	to prevent icebergs moving into the sea
plant trees in Russian Arctic that would lose their leaves in winter	to allow the <b>35</b> _____ to reflect radiation
change the direction of <b>36</b> _____	to bring more cold water into ice-forming areas

**GỢI Ý CHỮA ĐỀ:**

Câu hỏi 30-36	Đáp án	Giải thích
to create a <b>30</b> _____ that would reduce the amount of light reaching Earth	sunshade	His scheme would <b>employ up to 16 trillion minute spacecraft</b> , each weighing about one gram, <b>to form a transparent, sunlight-refracting sunshade</b> in an orbit 1.5 million km above the Earth. → orbit (n): quỹ đạo
place <b>31</b> _____ in the sea	iron	The majority of geo-engineering projects so far carried out — which include planting forests in deserts <b>and depositing iron in the ocean</b> to stimulate the growth of algae - have focused on achieving a general cooling of the Earth.
To encourage <b>32</b> _____ to form	algae	The majority of geo-engineering projects so far carried out — which include planting forests in deserts and depositing iron in the ocean <b>to stimulate the growth of algae</b> - have focused on achieving a general cooling of the Earth. → stimulate (v): kích thích, khuyến khích → algae (n): tảo
To create <b>33</b> _____ that would reduce the amount of light reaching Earth	clouds	This would involve using sulphur or hydrogen sulphide aerosols so that sulphur dioxide would <b>form clouds</b> , which would, in turn, <b>lead to a global dimming</b> .
fix strong <b>34</b> _____ to Greenland ice sheets	cables	Scientists have also scrutinised whether it's possible to <b>preserve the ice sheets of Greenland with reinforced high-tension cables</b> , preventing icebergs from moving into the sea. → scrutinize (v): xem xét kỹ lưỡng
to allow the <b>35</b> _____ to reflect radiation	snow	Whereas the -regions native evergreen pines shade the snow an absorb radiation, birches would shed their leaves in winter, thus <b>enabling radiation to be reflected by the snow</b> .
change the direction of <b>36</b> _____	rivers	<b>Re-routing Russian rivers to increase cold water flow to ice-forming areas</b> could also be used to slow down warming, say some climate scientists.

Questions 37-40

Look at the following statements (Questions 37-40) and the list of scientists below.

Match each statement with the correct scientist, **A-D**.

Write the correct letter, **A-D**, in boxes 37-40 on your answer sheet.

**37** The effects of geo-engineering may not be long-lasting.

**38** Geo-engineering is a topic worth exploring.

**39** It may be necessary to limit the effectiveness of geo-engineering projects.

**40** Research into non-fossil-based fuels cannot be replaced by geo-engineering.

**List of Scientists**

- A** Roger Angel
- B** Phil Rasch
- C** Dan Hunt
- D** Martin Sommerkorn

**GỢI Ý CHỮA ĐỀ:**

Câu hỏi 37-40	Đáp án	Giải thích
<b>37</b> The effects of geo-engineering may not be long-lasting.	B	And <b>Dr Phil Rasch</b> of the US-based Pacific Northwest National Laboratory is equally guarded about the role of geo-engineering: 'I think all of us agree that if we were to end geo-engineering on a given day, then the planet would <b>return to its pre-engineered condition very rapidly</b> , and probably within ten to twenty years... → "return to its pre-engineered condition very rapidly" tức là rất nhanh chóng trở về lại trạng thái trước khi sửa. → không tồn tại lâu.
<b>38</b> Geo-engineering is a topic worth exploring.	D	According to <b>Dr Martin Sommerkorn</b> , climate change advisor for the World Wildlife Fund's International Arctic Programme, 'Human-induced climate change has brought humanity to a position <b>where we shouldn't exclude thinking thoroughly about this topic and its possibilities.</b> ' → chúng ta nên suy nghĩ kĩ về chủ đề này và những điều khả thi của nó. → đây là một chủ đề đáng để khám phá.
<b>39</b> It may be necessary to limit the effectiveness of geo-engineering projects.	C	'To avoid such a scenario,' <b>Hunt says</b> , "Angel's project would have <b>to operate at half strength</b> ; all of which reinforces

		his view that the best option is to avoid the need for geo-engineering altogether.”
<b>40</b> Research into non-fossil-based fuels cannot be replaced by geo-engineering.	A	Angel says that his plan is ‘ <b>no substitute for</b> developing <b>renewable energy</b> : the only permanent solution’. → renewable energy chính là “non-fossil-based fuels” → “no substitute for” có nghĩa là không thể thay thế được.

## WRITING

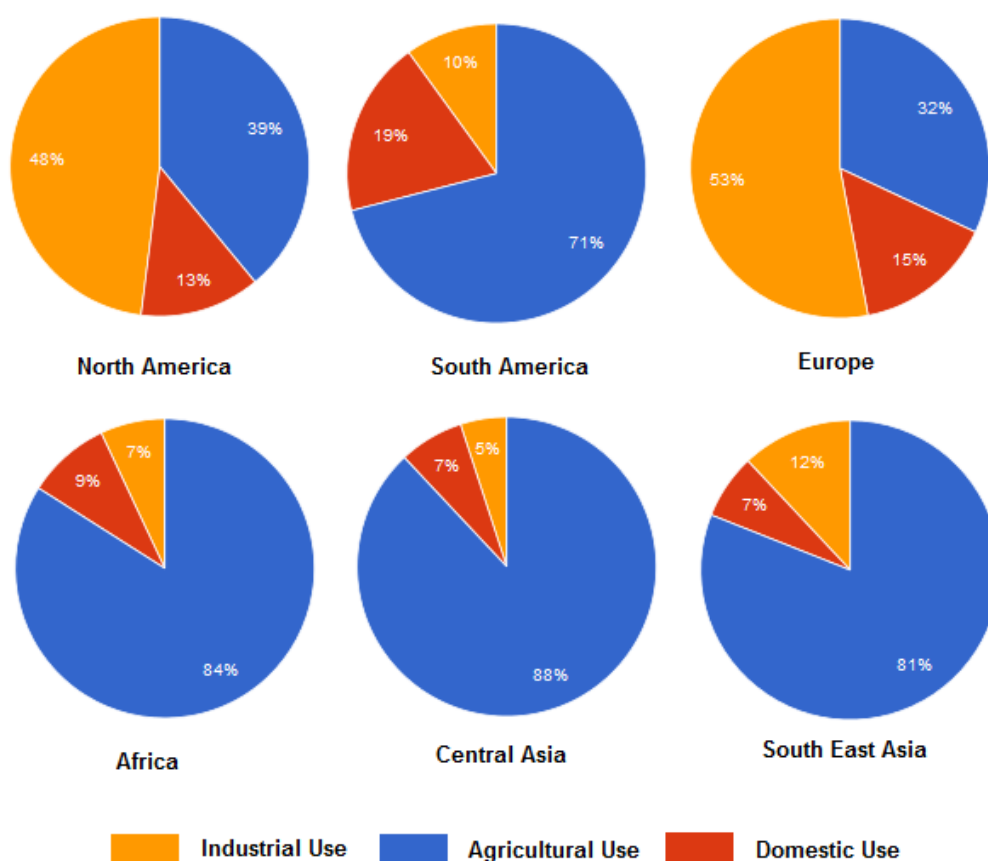
### Writing task 1:

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

*The charts below show the percentage of water used for different purposes in six areas of the world.*

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

Write at least 150 words.



## GỢI Ý LÀM BÀI:

Dạng bài pie chart rất phổ biến trong các đề thi gần đây. Chúng ta có thể phân tích theo từng nhóm mục đích và so sánh giữa các quốc gia với nhau (đặc biệt chú ý những quốc gia có lượng nước tiêu dùng cho mục đích nào cao nhất hoặc thấp nhất), từ đó rút ra được sự khác biệt giữa các quốc gia này. Hoặc cũng có thể so sánh từng mục đích đối với mỗi quốc gia riêng biệt và rút ra kết luận.

## GỢI Ý BÀI MẪU:

The given pie charts show the comparison of water usage for three main purposes in six regions around the globe. An overview of the charts shows that the highest percentage of water use was for Agriculture in Central Asia with 88% compared to Europe with only 32%.

According to the given information, in all regions except Europe and North America, Agriculture water share was the most common usage, with over 80% of usage in Africa, Central and South East Asia followed by 71% in South America.

On the contrary, the highest percentage of water goes to Industry in North America and Europe and the proportions of Domestic use were there 13% and 15%, respectively. Usage of water for the Industrial purpose and Domestic use was lowest in Africa, Central & South East Asia and South America. Only 7% of water was used for Domestic usage in Asia and 9% in Africa. However, this usage was slightly higher in South America, which accounted for 19%. Turning to the Industrial usage, the proportion of water use in South East Asia was 12%, followed by 10% in South America.

## PHÂN TÍCH BÀI MẪU:

Bài văn gồm ba phần:

- **Đoạn 1:** đưa ra thông tin chính của biểu đồ và nhận xét tổng quan.
- **Đoạn 2:** nêu ra các số liệu về nước sử dụng cho mục đích nông nghiệp.
- **Đoạn 3:** nêu ra các số liệu về nước sử dụng cho mục đích công nghiệp và việc nhà.

## TỪ VỰNG NỔI BẬT:

on the contrary:  
respectively (adv)  
to account for sth  
proportion (n)

ngược lại  
tương ứng  
chiếm bao nhiêu  
tỷ lệ

## MẪU CÂU NỔI BẬT:

1. According to the given information, in all regions except Europe and North America, Agriculture water share was the most common usage, with over 80% of usage in Africa, Central and South East Asia followed by 71% in South America.
2. Turning to the Industrial usage, the proportion of water use in South East Asia was 12%, followed by 10% in South America.

### Writing task 2

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the following topic:

***Governments should spend money on railways rather than roads.  
To what extent do you agree or disagree with this statement?***

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

Write at least 250 words.

### GỢI Ý LÀM BÀI:

Đây là dạng bài rất phổ biến trong đề thi IELTS hiện nay: nêu ra quan điểm của mình, từ đó mở rộng và đưa ra các ví dụ cụ thể để củng cố cho quan điểm đó. Thí sinh nhớ chú ý đưa thật nhiều ví dụ mang tính thực tiễn vào bài để đạt số điểm tốt hơn.

### GỢI Ý BÀI MẪU:

Some people believe that governments should build more railroads rather than highways and roads. To a certain point, I would agree with the statement, but I also believe that the decision of building railways or roads should be decided base on the natural condition of the area and the preference of citizens.

It is understandable if some people think that governments should expand more railroads rather than roads and streets. Firstly, it is obvious that when a country has extensive rail networks, it will positively affect the logistic cost. The selling price of many products would be cheaper since a single locomotive could carry tons of crops, goods of liquid products. Secondly, by building integrated subway stations in city center areas, it will reduce traffic congestion. For example, as Singapore has a very good train network called MRT, most of the people rarely drive on their own vehicle. As a result, Singapore is free from traffic congestion and air pollution.



On the other hand, it is also important for governments to have some feasibility study regarding to the geological area before they disburse some money on railroads. It is a fact that some areas might not be feasible for railways, as those areas might be swamps or rocky mountain. Should the government enforce themselves in building railway networks there, the investment cost might be unreasonable. For instance, the island of Borneo in Indonesia, is one of the largest islands in the world, but most of the areas are swamps. It is not feasible for railroads but as the island has wide and long rivers such as the Mahakam and Kapuas, the government could focus more on building water transportation. The preference of citizens should also be considered before investing on construction on railroads or highways.

In conclusion, to a certain extent, I would agree that government should build more railroads rather than roads and highways. But I do believe that governments should also make considerable measurement before they spend their money on railways. They must ensure that their areas are feasible and people prefer that transportation system.

### PHÂN TÍCH BÀI MẪU:

Bài văn gồm bốn phần:

- **Đoạn 1:** đưa ra quan điểm của mình.
- **Đoạn 2:** khẳng định rằng việc nên xây dựng đường sắt hơn là đường bộ là có cơ sở.
- **Đoạn 3:** đưa ra luận điểm thứ hai rằng chính phủ phải cân nhắc về điều kiện địa lý cũng như địa chất của từng khu vực.
- **Đoạn 4:** kết luận.

### TỪ VỰNG NỔI BẬT:

to a certain point	tới một mức độ nào đó
expand (v)	mở rộng
obvious (a)	hiển nhiên, rõ ràng
feasibility (n)	sự tiện lợi, có thể làm được
swamp (n)	đầm lầy
for instance	ví dụ
disburse (v)	chi tiêu
considerable (a)	nhiều, đáng kể

### MẪU CÂU NỔI BẬT:

1. To a certain point, I would agree with the statement, but I also believe that the decision of building railways or roads should be decided base on the natural condition of the area and the preference of citizens.
2. For example, as Singapore has a very good train network called MRT, most of the people rarely drive on their own vehicle. As a result, Singapore is free from traffic congestion and air pollution.
3. For instance, the island of Borneo in Indonesia, is one of the largest islands in the world, but most of the areas are swamps.



## SPEAKING

### PART 1

The examiner asks the candidate about him/herself, his/her home, work or studies and other familiar topics.

#### Food and cooking

- What sorts of food do you like eating most? [Why?]
- Who normally does the cooking in your home? [Why/Why not?]
- Do you watch cookery programmes on TV? [Why/Why not?]
- In general, do you prefer eating out or eating at home? [Why?]

#### - Câu hỏi 1:

What sorts of food do you like eating most? [Why?]

*Bạn thích loại thức ăn nào nhất? [Tại sao?]*

*Đây là một câu hỏi khá đơn giản và dễ mở rộng. Thí sinh nên trả lời chi tiết về loại thức ăn đó, nó là món gì, có vị gì, tại sao mình lại thích.*

#### **CÂU TRẢ LỜI MẪU:**

I really like eating chickens. My mom is a cook so she makes very good food. Since I was a kid, she used to cook chicken soup every day for us to have breakfast. Because of that, I can't handle a day without eating chicken soup. It has become my favorite food of all time.

#### Từ vựng nổi bật:

handle (v)

xử lý, giải quyết, chịu đựng

cook (n)

đầu bếp

#### - Câu hỏi 2:

Who normally does the cooking in your home? [Why/Why not?]

*Ai thường nấu nướng trong gia đình bạn? [Tại sao?]*

*Đây là một câu hỏi khá đơn giản và ngắn gọn. Tuy nhiên, thí sinh không nên chỉ trả lời bằng một danh từ (hoặc đại từ) và dừng lại, mà phải mở rộng, đưa ra lí do và cảm giác của mình, cũng có thể so sánh với một vài người khác chẳng hạn.*

#### **CÂU TRẢ LỜI MẪU:**

In my home, I usually do the cooking because my parents are very busy at work and my sister is too young. After studying at school, I go to the supermarket and buy the ingredients. At first, it was really difficult for me to cook a good meal, but I did not give up, I wanted to help my parents. I surfed the Internet, found some simple recipes and practiced cooking every day. That is how I improved my skills.

**Từ vựng nổi bật:**

ingredient (n)	nguyên liệu
recipe (n)	công thức nấu ăn
to give up	bỏ cuộc, từ bỏ

**- Câu hỏi 3:**

Do you watch cookery programmes on TV? [Why/Why not?]

*Bạn có xem những chương trình nấu ăn trên TV không? Tại sao?*

*Đây chỉ đơn thuần là một câu hỏi Yes/No, chúng ta nên khẳng định câu trả lời xong và sau đó đưa ra lí do cụ thể: để tập nấu ăn, để giải trí, vì có sở thích về ẩm thực... Cũng có thể mở rộng miêu tả một chương trình nấu ăn mà mình đã từng xem.*

**CÂU TRẢ LỜI MẪU:**

Yes, I have watched cookery programmes on TV so many times. Our family usually watches TV while having dinner. My mom is very interested in cooking so we watch cookery programmes together. I think this is very good because it helps everybody cook different kinds of food and enable us to know more about amazing cuisines in the world.

**Từ vựng nổi bật:**

enable sb to do sth	khuyến cho ai có thể làm điều gì đó
cuisine (n)	cách nấu nướng

**- Câu hỏi 4:**

In general, do you prefer eating out or eating at home? [Why?]

*Nói chung thì bạn thích ăn ở ngoài hay ăn ở nhà? Tại sao?*

*Thí sinh khẳng định quan điểm của mình và đưa ra lý do cụ thể tại sao mình lại tận hưởng cách ăn uống đó hơn, và nếu ăn ngoài thì đó là nơi nào.*

**CÂU TRẢ LỜI MẪU:**

I would choose to eat out. I live here alone in the city and I also work a lot every day. That's why I don't have time to cook myself a meal, it will be better to go to a restaurant and eat. Moreover, I'm not a good cook so eating out will ensure I will have a great meal.

**PART 2**

**Describe a house/apartment that someone you know lives in.**

*You should say:*

- whose house/apartment this is
- where the house/apartment is
- what it looks like inside
- and explain what you like or dislike about this person's house/apartment.

*You will have to talk about the topic for one to two minutes.*

*You have one minute to think about what you are going to say.*

*You can make some notes to help you if you wish.*

**GỢI Ý CHỮA BÀI:**

*Thí sinh phải miêu tả được những chi tiết của ngôi nhà / căn hộ đó: vị trí, nhà của ai, nội thất ra sao..., và quan trọng nhất lí do tại sao em thích / không thích căn nhà này, lưu ý nêu cụ thể lí do, phải có dẫn chứng rõ ràng để bài nói mạch lạc hơn.*

**BÀI NÓI MẪU:**

Bài nói mẫu	Nhận xét
My maternal uncle lives in a large house in (Place). The house is considered as one of the splendid edifices of the modern architecture in his locality.	Đưa ra những thông tin chung về căn nhà.
He is my maternal uncle and works as a lawyer. He is a bit luxurious in nature and loves to live in a beautiful space. So, he has made the house with great care. The house in a one-storied building covering a large space. There is a large garden in front of the house with different attractive flower and fruit plants. Some of the plants are unavailable in the country. The small swimming pool has raised the beauty of the house. It also has a spacious roof and my uncle has separated the roof into two parts. He has his study in one part and the other part is gardened with flower plants he brought from different countries during his travel. The house has a grand look and my	Miêu tả khái quát về căn nhà.

uncle is also proud of it.	
My uncle lives in (Place Name) which is better known as (Place Name). It is located in (Place Name). This is an industrial city but now this is known most for the expensive and luxurious housing. Most of the houses in the city are extremely beautiful and contain all the modern elements. The city has been formed as the people related with the industrial activities, mostly the people of IT related services, started living here. Besides, the city is decorated with plants while the roads are smoother than any other roads of the country. There are different sections with the main road of the city and thus communication is easier despite the house been located at a corner of the city.	Nêu rõ về thành phố, khu vực mà căn nhà tọa lạc.
The inside of the house is beautifully decorated. The house has many rooms including three large bedrooms with some other smaller rooms to be used for several other purposes. The living space is extra large. Most of the furniture is made with the finest teaks and proudly shows the choice of the house owner. There is an unusually large mirror in the living room and portrays the shadow of the visitors which is amazing, while the ceiling is decorated with a chandelier. The master bedroom is stunningly decorated with precious furniture and amenities. There is a king-size bed in the master bedroom with some essential furniture. The most important thing about the house is that it is centrally air conditioned which has made living inside the house comfortable.	Miêu tả cụ thể bên trong của căn nhà.
This is an adorable house indeed, and I like the swimming pool inside the boundary. The house is special in many senses and the most important thing is the design. The house is shaped simple with the modern architectural designs. The house also owns a gorgeous look and in night times, the house looks more beautiful when all the lights are on. Sometimes, the family members gossip	Nêu lí do tại sao lại thích và tổng kết lại những ưu điểm của căn nhà này.

on the side of the swimming pool during the moonlit nights. I also like to play cricket in the lawn but often we need to be careful about the cricket balls so that they do not cause any damage to the small flower plants. Sometimes, I read books and watch television on the rooftop study. Moreover, the electronic entrance is another important feature of the house. Whenever any vehicle tries to enter through the gate, the guard opens the gate electronically. Besides, the modern security system has made the entire house safe.

**Từ vựng nổi bật:**

maternal (a)	bên ngoại, bên mẹ
splendid (a)	hoành tráng, lộng lẫy
teak (n)	gỗ tếch
portray (v)	miêu tả sinh động
chandelier (n)	đèn chùm
amenity (n)	tiện nghi
indeed (adv)	quả thực
boundary (n)	biên giới, ranh giới
gossip (v)	tám chuyện
cricket (n)	môn tường cầu

**PART 3**

***Discussion topics:***

**Different types of home**

***Example questions:***

What kinds of home are most popular in your country? Why is this?

What do you think are the advantages of living in a house rather than an apartment?

Do you think that everyone would like to live in a larger home? Why is that?

**Finding a place to live**

***Example questions:***

How easy is it to find a place to live in your country?

Do you think it's better to rent or to buy a place to live in? Why?

Do you agree that there is a right age for young adults to stop living with their parents? Why is that?

## GỢI Ý CHỮA ĐỀ:

### DIFFERENT TYPES OF HOME

#### Câu hỏi 1:

What kinds of home are most popular in your country? Why is this?

Thể loại nhà nào là phổ biến nhất ở quốc gia của bạn? Tại sao?

*Thí sinh nên nêu ra cụ thể loại nhà đó, miêu tả khái quát để người nghe có thể hình dung được hình ảnh của nó, sau đó đưa ra lí do, những lí do chính thì nên nêu cụ thể hơn, ví dụ: để tránh nóng, để phù hợp với điều kiện sống, để dễ kinh doanh...*

#### Câu trả lời mẫu:

In England, mostly the concrete made homes are popular to the ordinary citizens. The concrete made homes have gained popularity for several reasons. The first and the most important thing is that they are durable than any other types of homes. Once you have made a home with concrete, you can reside there for years. Usually the homes made with concrete require less take care or repairing and last longer than the other homes made with tin sheet or woods. Besides, higher storied buildings could be built with concrete which is impossible with the other materials. Moreover, the homes are economic and the raw materials are available everywhere. So, most of English people prefers to make homes with concrete.

#### Từ vựng nổi bật:

concrete (n)	bê tông
ordinary (a)	thông thường, bình thường
durable (a)	bền, lâu bền

#### Câu hỏi 2:

What do you think are the advantages of living in a house rather than an apartment?

Theo bạn thì đâu là những lợi thế của việc sống trong nhà so với sống trong căn hộ chung cư?

*Thí sinh nên nêu rõ ràng những lợi thế này theo quan điểm của mình và giải thích cụ thể lí do, lưu ý mở rộng câu trả lời hoặc cho ví dụ rõ ràng để làm cho câu trả lời súc tích hơn.*

#### Câu trả lời mẫu:

Well, definitely there are advantages of living in a house. The first and top most advantage is that one can live peacefully in a house than an apartment. When it is about living in an apartment, you are to abide by some rules and restrictions which may irritate you. Those rules may appear bar to your free movement in the apartment. Besides, there are some common uses of lifts and services which many people may not prefer. For instance, you cannot use the lift for your emergency as you are to get

in a queue to ride on. But if you are at your own house, you do not need to ride on lifts as most of the houses are one storied. Besides, you can decorate the house after your needs as there are ample spaces but in apartments, such spaces are unavailable for limited apartment sizes. So, I think living in a house is more advantageous than living in an apartment.

**Từ vựng nổi bật:**

abide (v)	tuân theo
restriction (n)	sự hạn chế, giới hạn
irritate (v)	chọc tức, làm cho phát cáu
emergency (n)	sự khẩn cấp, cấp cứu
queue (n)	hàng xếp nối đuôi
ample (a)	rộng

**Câu hỏi 3:**

Do you think that everyone would like to live in a larger home? Why is that?

Theo bạn thì có phải mọi người đều muốn sống trong một căn nhà rộng hơn không? Tại sao?

*Thí sinh nên khẳng định rõ suy nghĩ của mình, sau đó giải thích thật cụ thể cho quan điểm đó. Hoặc ngược lại, cũng có thể đưa ra lí do trước và tóm lại để tổng kết suy nghĩ của mình sau.*

**Câu trả lời mẫu:**

Umm ... I do not think that everyone would like living in a larger home as it depends on the mental state. People who have been grown up in open spaces and environments like rural areas usually like to live in larger homes and on the other hand, when people are born in cities, they want to live in smaller homes. They are habituated with the smaller environment and if they are taken to some larger space, they start feeling uncomfortable. So, apparently people are not always be fitted with a larger home or larger environment. It depends on many things and mostly the early childhood environment influences the issue more than anything.

**Từ vựng nổi bật:**

mental (a)	tinh thần
rural (a)	thuộc về nông thôn, dân dã
apparently (adv)	một cách rõ ràng
to depend on sth	phụ thuộc vào, dựa vào
influence (v)	ảnh hưởng, tác động
issue (n)	vấn đề

**FINDING A PLACE TO LIVE:****Câu hỏi 1:**

How easy is it to find a place to live in your country?

Việc tìm một nơi để sống ở quốc gia bạn có dễ dàng không?



Thí sinh hãy nêu ra quan điểm của mình về vấn đề này, sau đó mở rộng giải thích lí do tại sao hoặc cho ví dụ cụ thể để củng cố cho câu trả lời được đáng tin hơn, đầy đủ hơn.

**Câu trả lời mẫu:**

Well, in Europe, finding a place is not so difficult. Anyone could find a place to live. Most of the times, people hire places to live and the people who are rich and wealthy, they usually buy their own living places. But the number of such people is limited and people prefer to hire places. The hiring process is interesting. In most of the cases, the hiring is done with different websites dealing with property selling or hiring. But there are some landlords who prefer to hang a "To-Let" sign before the house to be hired. People who need places to live usually are in search of such signs or browse the websites.

**Từ vựng nổi bật:**

wealthy (a)	giàu có, sung túc
property (n)	tài sản, nhà đất
landlord (n)	chủ nhà
physically (adv)	về cơ thể
maintain (v)	duy trì
to be in search of sth	đang tìm kiếm điều gì đó
browse (v)	duyệt, xem qua

**Câu hỏi 2:**

Do you think it's better to rent or to buy a place to live in? Why?  
Theo bạn thì việc thuê hay việc mua một nơi ở sẽ là tốt hơn? Tại sao?

Thí sinh hãy nêu rõ quan điểm của mình, sau đó nêu lí do và có thể cho ví dụ minh họa cụ thể. Hoặc ngược lại, thí sinh cũng có thể đưa ra các lí do trước, sau đó tổng hợp lại để khẳng định quan điểm.

**Câu trả lời mẫu:**

This is a difficult question to reply. You know, if you want to buy a piece of land or want to buy a house, you have to spend lots of money. But everyone here is not that much wealthy to buy properties. So, it is better to hire a place than buying. Besides, hiring has some other benefits. If you buy a land, you cannot leave the area in cases like weak communication system or lack of municipal facilities. But if you are tenant, you can leave the house in such cases and rent another one that fits with your needs. In Europe, there are such troubles prevailing even today and so, I think it is better to rent than buy a living place.

**Từ vựng nổi bật:**

municipal (a)	thuộc đô thị, thành phố
facilities (n)	cơ sở vật chất
tenant (n)	người thuê nhà
prevailing (a)	thịnh hành, phổ biến

**Câu hỏi 3:**



Do you agree that there is a right age for young adults to stop living with their parents? Why is that?

*Bạn có đồng ý rằng có một độ tuổi phù hợp dành cho những người trẻ để không chung sống cùng cha mẹ nữa? Tại sao?*

*Thí sinh có thể trả lời câu hỏi này theo quan điểm khách quan của mình, sau đó chỉ ra những lí do cụ thể khiến mình có suy nghĩ này. Lưu ý cho thêm ví dụ để bài nói sinh động và rõ ràng hơn.*

**Câu trả lời mẫu:**

Umm ... I do not agree on this point. There is no specific age for young adults to stop living with their parents. In fact, the parents considered their children as small even if they become parents too. The best idea is to live with the parents and not to leave them for a while. If someone leaves the parents, they are deprived of the parental blessings. Besides, when someone is with the parents, he / she will get some other benefits like there are no costs for the delicious foods prepared by mom. The foods are absolutely free. Moreover, it will save money for them in some specific cases. All the domestic works would be done on behalf of them which is the other benefit.

**Từ vựng nổi bật:**

to be deprived of sth  
domestic (a)  
on behalf of sb

bị lấy đi, tước đoạt điều gì đó  
nội bộ, nội địa  
thay mặt cho ai đó

## TEST 2

## READING

## READING PASSAGE 1

**RAISING THE MARY ROSE**

How a sixteenth-century warship was recovered from the seabed

On 19 July 1545, English and French fleets were engaged in a sea battle off the coast of southern England in the area of water called the Solent, between Portsmouth and the Isle of Wight. Among the English vessels was a warship by the name of Mary Rose. Built in Portsmouth some 35 years earlier, she had had a long and successful fighting career, and was a favourite of King Henry VIII. Accounts of what happened to the ship vary: while witnesses agree that she was not hit by the French, some maintain that she was outdated, overladen and sailing too low in the water, others that she was mishandled by undisciplined crew. What is undisputed, however, is that the Mary Rose sank into the Solent that day, taking at least 500 men with her. After the battle, attempts were made to recover the ship, but these failed.

The Mary Rose came to rest on the seabed, lying on her starboard (right) side at an angle of approximately 60 degrees. The hull (the body of the ship) acted as a trap for the sand and mud carried by Solent currents. As a result, the starboard side filled rapidly, leaving the exposed port (left) side to be eroded by marine organisms and mechanical degradation. Because of the way the ship sank, nearly all of the starboard half survived intact. During the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, the entire site became covered with a layer of hard grey clay, which minimised further erosion.

Then, on 16 June 1836, some fishermen in the Solent found that their equipment was caught on an underwater obstruction, which turned out to be the Mary Rose. Diver John Deane happened to be exploring another sunken ship nearby, and the fishermen approached him, asking him to free their gear. Deane dived down, and found the equipment caught on a timber protruding slightly from the seabed. Exploring further, he uncovered several other timbers and a bronze gun. Deane continued diving on the site intermittently until 1840, recovering several more guns, two bows, various timbers, part of a pump and various other small finds.

The Mary Rose then faded into obscurity for another hundred years. But in 1965, military historian and amateur diver Alexander McKee, in conjunction with the British Sub-Aqua Club, initiated a project called 'Solent Ships'. While on paper this was a plan to examine a number of known wrecks in the Solent, what McKee really hoped for was to find the Mary Rose. Ordinary search techniques proved unsatisfactory, so McKee entered into collaboration with Harold E. Edgerton, professor of electrical engineering at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. In 1967, Edgerton's side-scan sonar systems revealed a large, unusually shaped object, which McKee

believed was the Mary Rose.

Further excavations revealed stray pieces of timber and an iron gun. But the climax to the operation came when, on 5 May 1971, part of the ship's frame was uncovered. McKee and his team now knew for certain that they had found the wreck, but were as yet unaware that it also housed a treasure trove of beautifully preserved artefacts. Interest in the project grew, and in 1979, The Mary Rose Trust was formed, with Prince Charles as its President and Dr Margaret Rule its Archaeological Director. The decision whether or not to salvage the wreck was not an easy one, although an excavation in 1978 had shown that it might be possible to raise the hull. While the original aim was to raise the hull if at all feasible, the operation was not given the go-ahead until January 1982, when all the necessary information was available.

An important factor in trying to salvage the Mary Rose was that the remaining hull was an open shell. This led to an important decision being taken: namely to carry out the lifting operation in three very distinct stages. The hull was attached to a lifting frame via a network of bolts and lifting wires. The problem of the hull being sucked back downwards into the mud was overcome by using 12 hydraulic jacks. These raised it a few centimetres over a period of several days, as the lifting frame rose slowly up its four legs. It was only when the hull was hanging freely from the lifting frame, clear of the seabed and the suction effect of the surrounding mud, that the salvage operation progressed to the second stage. In this stage, the lifting frame was fixed to a hook attached to a crane, and the hull was lifted completely clear of the seabed and transferred underwater into the lifting cradle. This required precise positioning to locate the legs into the 'stabbing guides' of the lifting cradle. The lifting cradle was designed to fit the hull using archaeological survey drawings, and was fitted with air bags to provide additional cushioning for the hull's delicate timber framework. The third and final stage was to lift the entire structure into the air, by which time the hull was also supported from below. Finally, on 11 October 1982, millions of people around the world held their breath as the timber skeleton of the Mary Rose was lifted clear of the water, ready to be returned home to Portsmouth.

#### Questions 1-4

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

In boxes 1-4 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 There is some doubt about what caused the Mary Rose to sink.
- 2 The Mary Rose was the only ship to sink in the battle of 19 July 1545.
- 3 Most of one side of the Mary Rose lay undamaged under the sea.
- 4 Alexander McKee knew that the wreck would contain many valuable historical objects.

**GỢI Ý CHỮA ĐỀ:**

Câu hỏi 1-4	Đáp án	Giải thích
<b>1</b> There is some doubt about what caused the Mary Rose to sink.	TRUE	Accounts of what happened to the ship vary: while witnesses agree that she was not hit by the French, some maintain that she was outdated, overladen and sailing too low in the water, others that she was mishandled by undisciplined crew. → đây là các giả thiết về lí do chìm tàu: có thể là do tàu quá cũ, hoặc do đội tàu không chuyên nghiệp...
<b>2</b> The Mary Rose was the only ship to sink in the battle of 19 July 1545.	NOT GIVEN	Không được đưa ra trong bài.
<b>3</b> Most of one side of the Mary Rose lay undamaged under the sea.	TRUE	Because of the way the ship sank, <b>nearly all of the starboard half survived intact.</b> → starboard (n): mạn phải (của tàu, thuyền)
<b>4</b> Alexander McKee knew that the wreck would contain many valuable historical objects.	FALSE	McKee and his team now knew for certain that they had found the wreck, but <b>were as yet unaware that it also housed a treasure</b> trove of beautifully preserved artefacts.

**Questions 5-8**

Look at the following statements (Questions 5-8) and the list of dates below.

Match each statement with the correct date, **A-G**.

Write the correct letter, **A-G**, in boxes 5-8 on your answer sheet.

- 5** A search for the Mary Rose was launched.
- 6** One person's exploration of the Mary Rose site stopped.
- 7** It was agreed that the hull of the Mary Rose should be raised.
- 8** The site of the Mary Rose was found by chance.

List of Dates			
<b>A</b>	1836	<b>E</b>	1971
<b>B</b>	1840	<b>G</b>	1979
<b>C</b>	1965	<b>H</b>	1982

**D** 1967

**GỢI Ý CHỮA ĐỀ:**

Câu hỏi 5-8	Đáp án	Giải thích
<b>5</b> A search for the Mary Rose was launched.	C	But <b>in 1965</b> , military historian and amateur diver Alexander McKee, in conjunction with the British Sub-Aqua Club, <b>initiated a project called 'Solent Ships'</b> . → initiate (v): bắt đầu
<b>6</b> One person's exploration of the Mary Rose site stopped.	B	Exploring further, he uncovered several other timbers and a bronze gun. <b>Deane continued diving on the site intermittently until 1840</b> , recovering several more guns, two bows, various timbers, part of a pump and various other small finds. → intermittently (adv): lúc có lúc không, gián đoạn
<b>7</b> It was agreed that the hull of the Mary Rose should be raised.	G	While <b>the original aim was to raise the hull</b> if at all feasible, the operation was not given the go-ahead <b>until January 1982</b> , when all the necessary information was available. → hull (n): thân tàu, thân máy bay
<b>8</b> The site of the Mary Rose was found by chance.	A	Then, <b>on 16 June 1836</b> , some fishermen in the Solent found that their equipment was caught on an underwater obstruction, which <b>turned out to be the Mary Rose</b> . → vào ngày 16/6/1836, một vài ngư dân ở Solent thấy dụng cụ của mình bị mắc kẹt vào một vật cản dưới nước, hóa ra nó chính là con tàu Mary Rose.

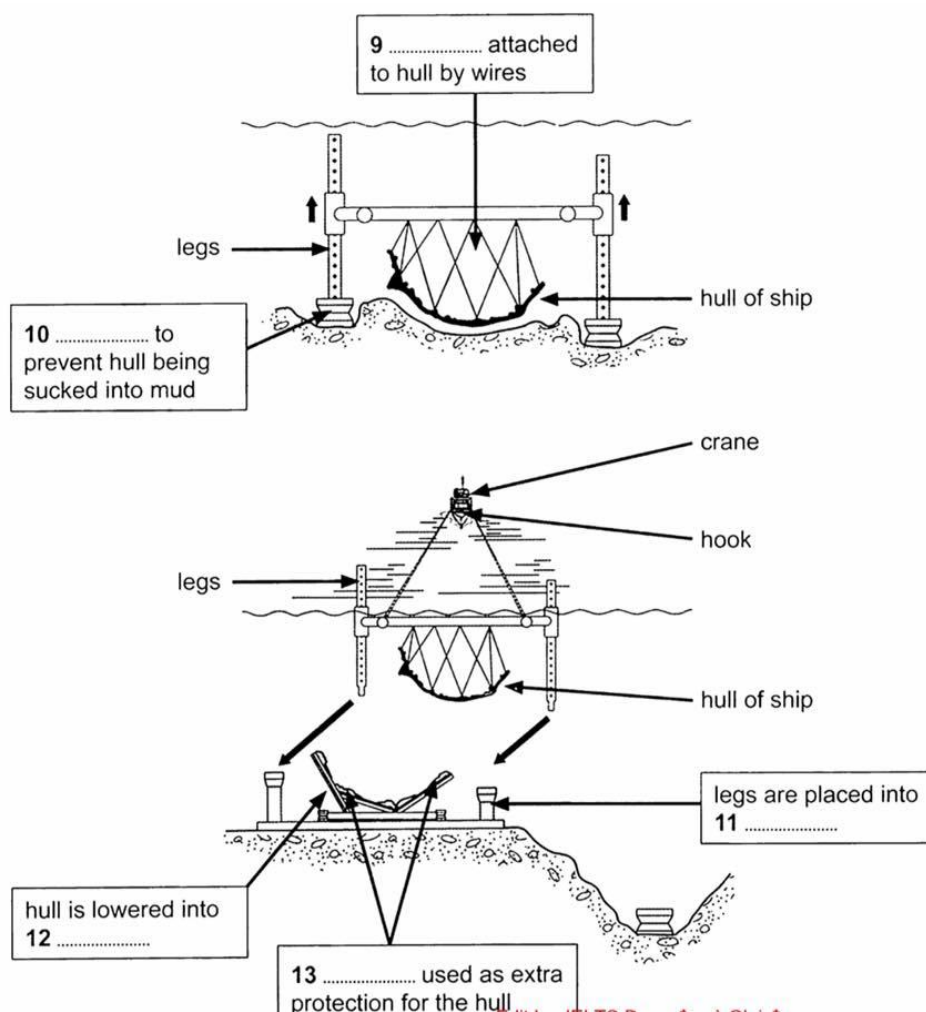
Questions 9-13

Label the diagram below.

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

Write your answers in boxes 9-13 on your answer sheet.

## Raising the hull of the Mary Rose: Stages one and two



### GỢI Ý CHỮA ĐỀ:

Câu hỏi 9-13	Đáp án	Giải thích
9 ..... attached to hull by wires	(lifting) frame	<b>The hull was attached to a lifting frame</b> via a network of bolts and lifting wires. → to be attached to sth: được gắn với cái gì đó
10 ..... to prevent hull being sucked into mud	hydraulic jacks	The problem of the hull being sucked back downwards into the mud was overcome by using 12 hydraulic jacks.
legs are placed	stabbing	This required precise positioning



into <b>11</b> _____	guides	to <b>locate the legs into the stabbing guides'</b> of the lifting cradle.
hull is lowered into <b>12</b> _____	(lifting) cradle	...the hull was lifted completely clear of the seabed and transferred underwater <b>into the lifting cradle.</b>
<b>13</b> _____ used as extra protection for the hull	air bags	The lifting cradle was designed to fit the hull jusing archaeological survey drawings, and was fitted with air bags to <b>provide additional cushioning for the hull's delicate timber framework.</b> → những chiếc túi khí này là để cung cấp thêm phần đệm cho khung sườn bằng gỗ của thân tàu. → phần đệm này chính là để bảo vệ thân tàu.

## READING PASSAGE 2

### WHAT DESTROYED THE CIVILISATION OF WASTER ISLAND?

#### A

Easter Island, or Rapu Nui as it is known locally, is home to several hundred ancient human statues - the moai. After this remote Pacific island was settled by the Polynesians, it remained isolated for centuries. All the energy and resources that went into the moai - some of which are ten metres tall and weigh over 7,000 kilos - came from the island itself. Yet when Dutch explorers landed in 1722, they met a Stone Age culture. The moai were carved with stone tools, then transported for many kilometres, without the use of animals or wheels, to massive stone platforms. The identity of the moai builders was in doubt until well into the twentieth century. Thor Heyerdahl, the Norwegian ethnographer and adventurer, thought the statues had been created by pre-Inca peoples from Peru. Bestselling Swiss author Erich von Daniken believed they were built by stranded extraterrestrials. Modern science - linguistic, archaeological and genetic evidence - has definitively proved the moai builders were Polynesians, but not how they moved their creations. Local folklore maintains that the statues walked, while researchers have tended to assume the ancestors dragged the statues somehow, using ropes and logs.

#### B

When the Europeans arrived, Rapa Nui was grassland, with only a few scrawny trees. In the 1970s and 1980s, though, researchers found pollen preserved in lake sediments, which proved the island had been covered in lush palm forests for thousands of years. Only after the Polynesians arrived did those forests disappear. US scientist Jared Diamond believes that the Rapanui people - descendants of Polynesian settlers - wrecked their own environment. They

had unfortunately settled on an extremely fragile island - dry, cool, and too remote to be properly fertilised by windblown volcanic ash. When the islanders cleared the forests for firewood and farming, the forests didn't grow back. As trees became scarce and they could no longer construct wooden canoes for fishing, they ate birds. Soil erosion decreased their crop yields. Before Europeans arrived, the Rapanui had descended into civil war and cannibalism, he maintains. The collapse of their isolated civilisation, Diamond writes, is a 'worst-case scenario for what may lie ahead of us in our own future'.

**C**

The moai, he thinks, accelerated the self-destruction. Diamond interprets them as power displays by rival chieftains who, trapped on a remote little island, lacked other ways of asserting their dominance. They competed by building ever bigger figures. Diamond thinks they laid the moai on wooden sledges, hauled over log rails, but that required both a lot of wood and a lot of people. To feed the people, even more land had to be cleared. When the wood was gone and civil war began, the islanders began toppling the moai. By the nineteenth century none were standing.

**D**

Archaeologists Terry Hunt of the University of Hawaii and Carl Lipo of California State University agree that Easter Island lost its lush forests and that it was an 'ecological catastrophe' - but they believe the islanders themselves weren't to blame. And the moai certainly weren't. Archaeological excavations indicate that the Rapanui went to heroic efforts to protect the resources of their wind-lashed, infertile fields. They built thousands of circular stone windbreaks and gardened inside them, and used broken volcanic rocks to keep the soil moist. In short, Hunt and Lipo argue, the prehistoric Rapanui were pioneers of sustainable farming.

**E**

Hunt and Lipo contend that moai-building was an activity that helped keep the peace between islanders. They also believe that moving the moai required few people and no wood, because they were walked upright. On that issue, Hunt and Lipo say, archaeological evidence backs up Rapanui folklore. Recent experiments indicate that as few as 18 people could, with three strong ropes and a bit of practice, easily manoeuvre a 1,000 kg moai replica a few hundred metres. The figures' fat bellies tilted them forward, and a D-shaped base allowed handlers to roll and rock them side to side.

**F**

Moreover, Hunt and Lipo are convinced that the settlers were not wholly responsible for the loss of the island's trees. Archaeological finds of nuts from the extinct Easter Island palm show tiny grooves, made by the teeth of Polynesian rats. The rats arrived along with the settlers, and in just a few years, Hunt and Lipo calculate, they would have overrun the island. They would have prevented the reseedling of the slow-growing palm trees and thereby doomed Rapa Nui's forest, even without the



settlers' campaign of deforestation. No doubt the rats ate birds' eggs too. Hunt and Lipo also see no evidence that Rapanui civilisation collapsed when the palm forest did. They think its population grew rapidly and then remained more or less stable until the arrival of the Europeans, who introduced deadly diseases to which islanders had no immunity. Then in the nineteenth century slave traders decimated the population, which shrivelled to 111 people by 1877.

**G**

Hunt and Lipo's vision, therefore, is one of an island populated by peaceful and ingenious moai builders and careful stewards of the land, rather than by reckless destroyers ruining their own environment and society. 'Rather than a case of abject failure, Rapu Nui is an unlikely story of success', they claim. Whichever is the case, there are surely some valuable lessons which the world at large can learn from the story of Rapa Nui.

Questions 14-20

Reading Passage 2 has seven paragraphs, **A-G**.

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

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

**List of Headings**

- i** Evidence of innovative environment management practices
- ii** An undisputed answer to a question about the moai
- iii** The future of the moai statues
- iv** A theory which supports a local belief
- v** The future of Easter Island
- vi** Two opposing views about the Rapanui people
- vii** Destruction outside the inhabitants' control
- viii** How the statues made a situation worse
- ix** Diminishing food resources

14 Paragraph A

15 Paragraph B

16 Paragraph C

17 Paragraph D

- 18 Paragraph E  
19 Paragraph F  
20 Paragraph G

**GỢI Ý CHỮA ĐỀ:**

Câu hỏi 14-20	Đáp án	Giải thích
14 Paragraph A	ii	<p><b>The identity of the moai builders was in doubt</b> until well into the twentieth century... Modern science - linguistic, archaeological and genetic evidence - has definitively proved the moai builders <b>were Polynesians</b>, but not how they moved their creations.</p> <p>→ danh tính của những thợ xây tượng này vẫn còn chưa thể xác định được, cho đến sau này thì khoa học hiện đại đã chứng tỏ được họ chính là những người ở quần đảo Pô-li-nê-di.</p>
15 Paragraph B	ix	<p>When the islanders cleared the forests for firewood and farming, the forests didn't grow back. As trees <b>became scarce</b> and they could <b>no longer construct wooden canoes for fishing</b>, they ate birds. Soil erosion <b>decreased their crop yields</b>.</p> <p>→ các từ in đậm cho thấy rằng nguồn thức ăn đang khan hiếm dần.</p>
16 Paragraph C	viii	<p>The moai, he thinks, accelerated the <b>self-destruction</b>.</p>
17 Paragraph D	i	<p>Archaeological excavations indicate that the Rapanui <b>went to heroic efforts to protect the resources</b> of their wind-lashed, infertile fields.</p> <p>→ họ đã có những nỗ lực phi thường để bảo vệ những nguồn tài nguyên này. → những nỗ lực này chính là "environment management practices" vì nó liên quan đến môi trường (nguồn tài nguyên).</p>
18 Paragraph E	iv	<p>On that issue, Hunt and Lipo say, <b>archaeological evidence backs up Rapanui folklore</b>.</p> <p>→ folklore (n): truyền thống dân gian</p>
19 Paragraph F	vii	<p>Moreover, Hunt and Lipo are convinced that the settlers <b>were not wholly responsible for the loss of the island's trees</b>.</p> <p>→ họ không chịu trách nhiệm hoàn toàn</p>

		cho sự tổn hại về cây cối trên đảo. → tức là sự tổn hại này cũng có một phần nằm ngoài tầm kiểm soát của người dân.
<b>20</b> Paragraph G	vi	'Rather than <b>a case of abject failure</b> , Rapu Nui is <b>an unlikely story of success</b> '...

Questions 21-24

Complete the summary below.

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

Write your answers in boxes 21-24 on your answer sheet.

### Jared Diamond's View

Diamond believes that the Polynesian settlers on Rapa Nui destroyed its forests, cutting down its trees for fuel and clearing land for **21** \_\_\_\_\_. Twentieth-century discoveries of pollen prove that Rapu Nui had once been covered in palm forests, which had turned into grassland by the time the Europeans arrived on the island. When the islanders were no longer able to build the **22** \_\_\_\_\_ they needed to go fishing, they began using the island's **23** \_\_\_\_\_ as a food source, according to Diamond. Diamond also claims that the moai were built to show the power of the island's chieftains, and that the methods of transporting the statues needed not only a great number of people, but also a great deal of **24** \_\_\_\_\_.

#### GỢI Ý CHỮA ĐỀ:

Câu hỏi 21-24	Đáp án	Giải thích
Diamond believes that the Polynesian settlers on Rapa Nui destroyed its forests, cutting down its trees for fuel and clearing land for <b>21</b> _____. Twentieth-century discoveries of pollen prove that Rapu Nui had once been covered in palm forests, which had turned into grassland by the time the Europeans arrived on the island.	farming	When the islanders cleared the forests for firewood and <b>farming</b> , the forests didn't grow back. → những người trên đảo phá rừng để có gỗ và để trồng trọt.
When the islanders were no longer able to build the <b>22</b> _____	canoes	As trees became scarce and they <b>could no</b>

they needed to go fishing, they began using the island's <b>23</b> _____ as a food source, according to Diamond.		<b>longer construct wooden canoes</b> for fishing, they ate birds.
When the islanders were no longer able to build the <b>22</b> _____ they needed to go fishing, they began using the island's <b>23</b> _____ as a food source, according to Diamond.	birds	As trees became scarce and they could no longer construct wooden canoes for fishing, <b>they ate birds.</b>
Diamond also claims that the moai were built to show the power of the island's chieftains, and that the methods of transporting the statues needed not only a great number of people, but also a great deal of <b>24</b> _____	wood	They competed by building ever bigger figures. Diamond thinks they laid the moai on wooden sledges, hauled over log rails, but that <b>required both a lot of wood and a lot of people.</b>

Questions 25 and 26

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

Write the correct letters in boxes 25 and 26 on your answer sheet.

On what points do Hunt and Lipo disagree with Diamond?

- A** the period when the moai were created
- B** how the moai were transported
- C** the impact of the moai on Rapanui society
- D** how the moai were carved
- E** the origins of the people who made the moai

**GỢI Ý CHỮA ĐỀ:**

Câu hỏi 25-26	Đáp án	Giải thích
On what points do Hunt and Lipo disagree with Diamond?	B	They competed by building ever bigger figures. <b>Diamond thinks</b> they laid the moai on wooden sledges, hauled over log rails, but that <b>required both a lot of wood and a lot of people...</b> Hunt and Lipo contend that moai-building was an activity that helped keep the peace between islanders. They also believe that moving the moai <b>required few people and no wood...</b>
On what points do Hunt and Lipo disagree with	C	The moai, he thinks, accelerated the self-destruction. <b>Diamond</b> interprets them as

Diamond?

power displays **by rival chieftains** who, trapped on a remote little island, lacked other ways of **asserting their dominance...** **Hunt and Lipo** contend that moai-building was an activity that helped **keep the peace between islanders**

### READING PASSAGE 3

## NEUROAESTHETICS

An emerging discipline called neuroaesthetics is seeking to bring scientific objectivity to the study of art, and has already given us a better understanding of many masterpieces. The blurred imagery of Impressionist paintings seems to stimulate the brain's amygdala, for instance. Since the amygdala plays a crucial role in our feelings, that finding might explain why many people find these pieces so moving.

Could the same approach also shed light on abstract twentieth-century pieces, from Mondrian's geometrical blocks of colour, to Pollock's seemingly haphazard arrangements of splashed paint on canvas? Sceptics believe that people claim to like such works simply because they are famous. We certainly do have an inclination to follow the crowd. When asked to make simple perceptual decisions such as matching a shape to its rotated image, for example, people often choose a definitively wrong answer if they see others doing the same. It is easy to imagine that this mentality would have even more impact on a fuzzy concept like art appreciation, where there is no right or wrong answer.

Angelina Hawley-Dolan, of Boston College, Massachusetts, responded to this debate by asking volunteers to view pairs of paintings - either the creations of famous abstract artists or the doodles of infants, chimps and elephants. They then had to judge which they preferred. A third of the paintings were given no captions, while many were labelled incorrectly - volunteers might think they were viewing a chimp's messy brushstrokes when they were actually seeing an acclaimed masterpiece. In each set of trials, volunteers generally preferred the work of renowned artists, even when they believed it was by an animal or a child. It seems that the viewer can sense the artist's vision in paintings, even if they can't explain why.

Robert Pepperell, an artist based at Cardiff University, creates ambiguous works that are neither entirely abstract nor clearly representational. In one study, Pepperell and his collaborators asked volunteers to decide how 'powerful' they considered an artwork to be, and whether they saw anything familiar in the piece. The longer they took to answer these questions, the more highly they rated the piece under scrutiny, and the greater their neural activity. It would seem that the brain sees these images as puzzles, and the harder it is to decipher the meaning, the more rewarding is the moment of recognition.

And what about artists such as Mondrian, whose paintings consist exclusively of horizontal and vertical lines encasing blocks of colour? Mondrian's works are deceptively simple, but eye-tracking studies confirm that they are meticulously composed, and that simply rotating a piece radically changes the

way we view it. With the originals, volunteers' eyes tended to stay longer on certain places in the image, but with the altered versions they would flit across a piece more rapidly. As a result, the volunteers considered the altered versions less pleasurable when they later rated the work.

In a similar study, Oshin Vartanian of Toronto University asked volunteers to compare original paintings with ones which he had altered by moving objects around within the frame. He found that almost everyone preferred the original, whether it was a Van Gogh still life or an abstract by Miro. Vartanian also found that changing the composition of the paintings reduced activation in those brain areas linked with meaning and interpretation.

In another experiment, Alex Forsythe of the University of Liverpool analysed the visual intricacy of different pieces of art, and her results suggest that many artists use a key level of detail to please the brain. Too little and the work is boring, but too much results in a kind of 'perceptual overload', according to Forsythe. What's more, appealing pieces both abstract and representational, show signs of 'fractals' - repeated motifs recurring in different scales, fractals are common throughout nature, for example in the shapes of mountain peaks or the branches of trees. It is possible that our visual system, which evolved in the great outdoors, finds it easier to process such patterns.

It is also intriguing that the brain appears to process movement when we see a handwritten letter, as if we are replaying the writer's moment of creation. This has led some to wonder whether Pollock's works feel so dynamic because the brain reconstructs the energetic actions the artist used as he painted. This may be down to our brain's 'mirror neurons', which are known to mimic others' actions. The hypothesis will need to be thoroughly tested, however. It might even be the case that we could use neuroaesthetic studies to understand the longevity of some pieces of artwork. While the fashions of the time might shape what is currently popular, works that are best adapted to our visual system may be the most likely to linger once the trends of previous generations have been forgotten.

It's still early days for the field of neuroaesthetics - and these studies are probably only a taste of what is to come. It would, however, be foolish to reduce art appreciation to a set of scientific laws. We shouldn't underestimate the importance of the style of a particular artist, their place in history and the artistic environment of their time. Abstract art offers both a challenge and the freedom to play with different interpretations. In some ways, it's not so different to science, where we are constantly looking for systems and decoding meaning so that we can view and appreciate the world in a new way.

### Questions 27-30

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

Write the correct letter in boxes 27-30 on your answer sheet.



**27** In the second paragraph, the writer refers to a shape-matching test in order to illustrate

- A** the subjective nature of art appreciation.
- B** the reliance of modern art on abstract forms.
- C** our tendency to be influenced by the opinions of others.
- D** a common problem encountered when processing visual data.

**28** Angelina Hawley-Dolan's findings indicate that people

- A** mostly favour works of art which they know well.
- B** hold fixed ideas about what makes a good work of art.
- C** are often misled by their initial expectations of a work of art.
- D** have the ability to perceive the intention behind works of art.

**29** Results of studies involving Robert Pepperell's pieces suggest that people

- A** can appreciate a painting without fully understanding it.
- B** find it satisfying to work out what a painting represents.
- C** vary widely in the time they spend looking at paintings.
- D** generally prefer representational art to abstract art.

**30** What do the experiments described in the fifth paragraph suggest about the paintings of Mondrian?

- A** They are more carefully put together than they appear.
- B** They can be interpreted in a number of different ways.
- C** They challenge our assumptions about shape and colour.
- D** They are easier to appreciate than many other abstract works.

**GỢI Ý CHỮA ĐỀ:**

Câu hỏi 27-30	Đáp án	Giải thích
<b>27</b> In the second paragraph, the writer refers to a shape-matching test in order to illustrate...	C	When asked to make simple perceptual decisions such as matching a shape to its rotated image, for example, <b>people often choose a definitively wrong answer if they see others doing the same.</b> → người ta thường có xu hướng chọn sai đáp án nếu họ thấy những người khác cũng làm như vậy. → khuynh hướng dễ bị ảnh hưởng bởi suy nghĩ / ý kiến của



		người khác
<b>28</b> Angelina Hawley-Dolan's findings indicate that people...	D	It seems that <b>the viewer can sense the artist's vision in paintings</b> , even if they can't explain why. → người xem dường như có thể cảm nhận được tầm nhìn, ý đồ của người nghệ sĩ thông qua bức tranh.
<b>29</b> Results of studies involving Robert Pepperell's pieces suggest that people...	B	It would seem that the brain sees these images as puzzles, and the harder it is to decipher the meaning, <b>the more rewarding is the moment of recognition</b> .
<b>30</b> What do the experiments described in the fifth paragraph suggest about the paintings of Mondrian?	A	Mondrian's works are deceptively simple, but eye-tracking studies confirm that <b>they are meticulously composed, and that simply rotating a piece radically changes the way we view it</b> . → meticulously (adv): một cách tỉ mỉ, kĩ càng

Questions 31-33

Complete the summary using the list of words, **A-H**, below.

Write the correct letters, **A-H**, in boxes 31-33 on your answer sheet.

## Art and the Brain

The discipline of neuroaesthetics aims to bring scientific objectivity to the study of art. Neurological studies of the brain, for example, demonstrate the impact which Impressionist paintings have on our **31** \_\_\_\_\_. Alex Forsythe of the University of Liverpool believes many artists give their works the precise degree of **32** \_\_\_\_\_ which most appeals to the viewer's brain. She also observes that pleasing works of art often contain certain repeated **33** \_\_\_\_\_ which occur frequently in the natural world.

<b>A</b> interpretation	<b>B</b> complexity	<b>C</b> emotions
<b>D</b> movements	<b>E</b> skill	<b>F</b> layout
<b>G</b> concern	<b>H</b> images	

**GỢI Ý CHỮA ĐỀ:**

Câu hỏi 31-33	Đáp án	Giải thích
Neurological studies of the brain, for example, demonstrate the impact which Impressionist paintings have on our <b>31</b> _____	C	The blurred imagery of Impressionist paintings seems to stimulate the brain's amygdala, for instance. Since the amygdala plays a crucial role in our feelings, that finding might explain why <b>many people find these pieces so moving</b> . → moving (a) cảm động → phát hiện này có thể giải thích được tại sao những bức tranh này lại có tác động đối với cảm xúc của chúng ta.
Alex Forsythe of the University of Liverpool believes many artists give their works the precise degree of <b>32</b> _____ which most appeals to the viewer's brain.	B	In another experiment, Alex Forsythe of the University of Liverpool analysed the visual intricacy of different pieces of art, and her results suggest that many artists <b>use a key level of detail to please the brain</b> . → "a key level of detail" ~ "the precise degree of complexity"
She also observes that pleasing works of art often contain certain repeated <b>33</b> _____ which occur frequently in the natural world.	H	What's more, appealing pieces both abstract and representational, show signs of 'fractals' - <b>repeated motifs</b> recurring in different scales, fractals are common throughout nature, for example in the shapes of mountain peaks or the branches of trees. → "motifs" ~ "images"

**Questions 34-39**

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

In boxes 34-39 on your answer sheet, write

**YES** if the statement agrees with the views of the writer  
**NO** if the statement contradicts the views of the writer  
**NOT GIVEN** if there is no information on this

**34** Forsythe's findings contradicted previous beliefs on the function of 'fractals' in art.

**35** Certain ideas regarding the link between 'mirror neurons' and art appreciation require further verification.

- 36** People's taste in paintings depends entirely on the current artistic trends of the period.
- 37** Scientists should seek to define the precise rules which govern people's reactions to works of art.
- 38** Art appreciation should always involve taking into consideration the cultural context in which an artist worked.
- 39** It is easier to find meaning in the field of science than in that of art.

**GỢI Ý CHỮA ĐỀ:**

Câu hỏi 34-39	Đáp án	Giải thích
<b>34</b> Forsythe's findings contradicted previous beliefs on the function of 'fractals' in art.	NOT GIVEN	Không được đưa ra trong bài.
<b>35</b> Certain ideas regarding the link between 'mirror neurons' and art appreciation require further verification.	YES	This may be down to our brain's 'mirror neurons', which are known to mimic others' actions. The hypothesis <b>will need to be thoroughly tested</b> , however.
<b>36</b> People's taste in paintings depends entirely on the current artistic trends of the period.	NO	While the fashions of the time might shape what is currently popular, <b>works that are best adapted to our visual system may be the most likely to linger once the trends of previous generations have been forgotten.</b> → works that are best adapted to our visual system vẫn "linger once the trends of previous generations" → cụm "depends entirely" là sai
<b>37</b> Scientists should seek to define the precise rules which govern people's reactions to works of art.	NO	It would, however, <b>be foolish</b> to reduce art appreciation to a set of scientific laws.
<b>38</b> Art appreciation should always involve taking into consideration the cultural context in which an artist worked.	YES	We shouldn't underestimate the importance of the style of a particular artist, their place in history and <b>the artistic environment of their time.</b>
<b>39</b> It is easier to find meaning in the field of science than in that of art.	NOT GIVEN	Không được đưa ra trong bài.

*Question 40*

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

Write the correct letter in box 40 on your answer sheet.

- 40** What would be the most appropriate subtitle for the article?
- A** Some scientific insights into how the brain responds to abstract art
- B** Recent studies focusing on the neural activity of abstract artists
- C** A comparison of the neurological bases of abstract and representational art
- D** How brain research has altered public opinion about abstract art

**GỢI Ý CHỮA ĐỀ:**

Câu hỏi 40	Đáp án	Giải thích
<b>40</b> What would be the most appropriate subtitle for the article?	A	- Loại B vì văn bản không nói về “studies focusing on the neural activity of abstract artists” (các “studies” trong bài phần lớn là về người xem chứ không phải “artist”). - Loại C vì văn bản không so sánh “abstract” với “representational art”. - Loại D vì văn bản không nói về việc “public opinion about abstract art” bị thay đổi chút nào.

## WRITING

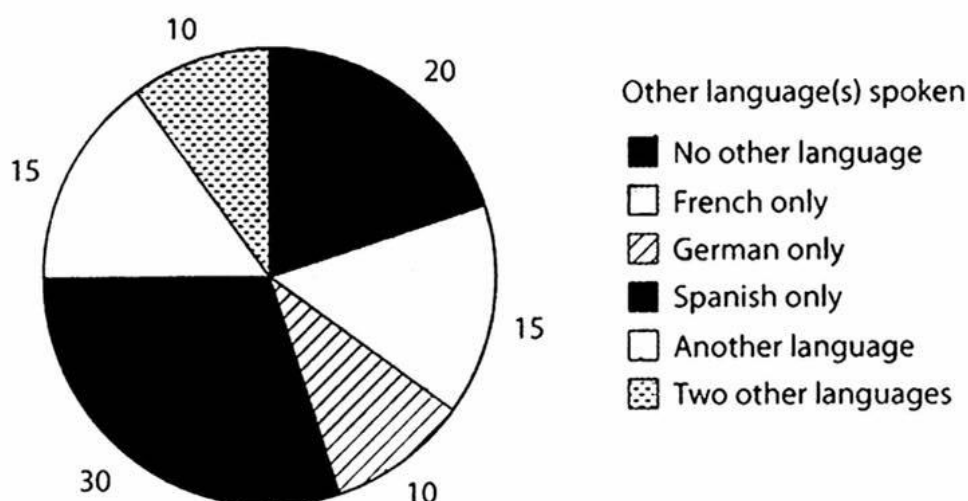
### Writing task 1:

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

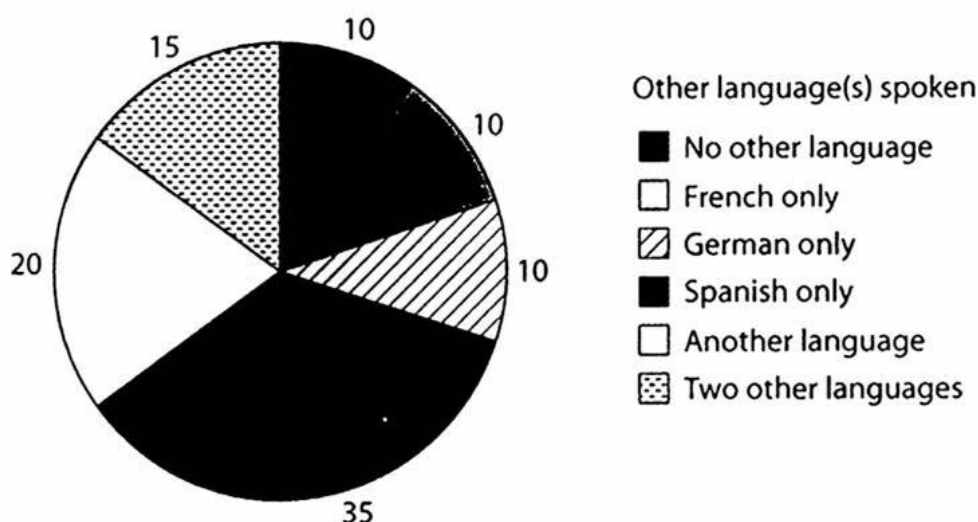
*The charts below show the proportions of British students at one university in England who were able to speak other languages in addition to in 2000 and 2010.*

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

Write at least 150 words.



% of British Students able to speak languages other than English, 2010



### GỢI Ý LÀM BÀI:

Đây là dạng bài rất phổ biến trong các đề thi gần đây. Chúng ta có thể phân tích theo từng nhóm ngôn ngữ và so sánh giữa hai thời điểm với nhau (đặc biệt chú ý những ngôn ngữ chiếm phần trăm cao nhất hoặc thấp nhất), từ đó rút ra được sự khác biệt giữa hai thời điểm này. Hoặc cũng có thể so sánh từng ngôn ngữ trong mỗi thời điểm riêng biệt.

### GỢI Ý BÀI MẪU:

The pie charts illustrate the fact that there was an overall increase in the number of students speaking a foreign language over the ten year period; increasing from 10%

in 2000 to 20% in 2010, and that in both 2000 and 2010 Spanish was the most commonly spoken second language by British students at the university in question, increasing in popularity from 30% in 2000 to 35% in 2010.

There was also a 5% increase in the number of students who spoke two foreign languages other than English; however, there was a decrease of 5% in the amount of students speaking French and the number of students speaking German remained unchanged, with only 10% of students speaking it, exactly the same number as in 2000.

The data shows students opting for alternative languages to French and German, with Spanish and other languages accounting for the 10% overall increase in the languages spoken by students.

### PHÂN TÍCH BÀI MẪU:

Bài văn gồm ba phần:

- **Đoạn 1:** đưa ra thông tin chính của bảng số liệu và phân tích về những ngôn ngữ có số phần trăm cao nhất (sự biến thiên của nó trong năm 2000 và 2010)
- **Đoạn 2:** phân tích về những ngôn ngữ có số phần trăm thấp nhất (sự biến thiên của nó trong năm 2000 và 2010)
- **Đoạn 3:** kết luận.

### TỪ VỰNG NỔI BẬT:

illustrate (v)  
to opt for sth  
alternative (a)(n)

minh họa, làm rõ ý  
lựa chọn điều gì đó  
thay thế

### MẪU CÂU NỔI BẬT:

1. The pie charts illustrate the fact that there was an overall increase in the number of students speaking a foreign language over the ten year period; increasing from 10% in 2000 to 20% in 2010, and that in both 2000 and 2010 Spanish was the most commonly spoken second language by British students at the university in question, increasing in popularity from 30% in 2000 to 35% in 2010.
2. The data shows students opting for alternative languages to French and German, with Spanish and other languages accounting for the 10% overall increase in the languages spoken by students.

### Writing task 2

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.



Write about the following topic:

*Some people claim that not enough of the waste from homes is recycled. They say that the only way to increase recycling is for governments to make it a legal requirement.*

*To what extent do you think laws are needed to make people recycle more of their waste?*

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

Write at least 250 words.

### GỢI Ý LÀM BÀI:

Đây là dạng bài cực kỳ phổ biến trong kì thi IELTS, thí sinh phải lựa chọn quan điểm cho mình và tập trung phân tích quan điểm đó. Chú ý đưa ra những ví dụ minh họa, câu trích dẫn hoặc các luận cứ chặt chẽ để hỗ trợ cho luận điểm của mình.

### GỢI Ý BÀI MẪU:

Waste recycling and people's participation in it is a moot issue and a lot of arguments could be observed around us as well as in the media whether people should personally and spontaneously take part in recycling process or the government should make it a legal obligation. I personally believe that government should impose laws and severe fine in case of violation of these laws to ensure proper home waste recycling.

First, waste recycling is done by different government and private organizations while citizens of a country are expected to properly divide the recyclable and non-recyclable wastages and pack them accordingly while dumping them in the recycle bins. They are simply expected to cooperate in the recycling process. However, it is a strange fact that people still do not participate in the recycling process spontaneously in most of the cases either from their negligence or from their lack of time to do so.

Second, it is a harsh truth that people in many cases abide by a rule only from the fear of punishment or fine, not from their conscience. For instance, when the fine for violation of traffic rules was made quite high, people started following them in my city. Similarly, if laws are introduced and fine is made higher for not participating in waste recycling more people would recycle more of their wastages.

Third, waste recycling is a very handy process to save our environment and we already have many rules to protect our environment. While deforesting is a severe crime in my country, there is no visible law for not recycling the waste. This is why people are very careless about their waste production and this has created a throwaway society in our country.

In conclusion, I believe that most of the citizens in our country already know about the importance of saving our environment and how individual efforts of recycling can improve our environmental conditions. Since many of them still do not participate in doing so, there is no alternative than to impose laws to have this done.

### PHÂN TÍCH BÀI MẪU:

Bài văn gồm năm phần:

- **Đoạn 1:** đưa ra thông tin chung, khái quát và khẳng định quan điểm của mình.
- **Đoạn 2:** đưa ra lí do đầu tiên rằng hầu hết mọi người không tuân thủ theo quy trình tái chế.
- **Đoạn 3:** đưa ra luận điểm thứ hai rằng người ta tuân theo luật hầu như chỉ vì họ sợ bị phạt hoặc phải chịu những biện pháp kỷ luật.
- **Đoạn 4:** nêu lí do thứ ba rằng vẫn chưa có luật nào cụ thể về quá trình tái chế.
- **Đoạn 5:** kết luận

### TỪ VỰNG NỔI BẬT:

spontaneously (adv)	tự động, tự ý
obligation (n)	nghĩa vụ, bổn phận
to take part in sth	tham gia vào việc gì đó
fine (n)	tiền phạt
violation (n)	bạo lực, sự vi phạm
negligence (n)	sự cẩu thả, lơ đãng
to abide by sth	tuân theo, làm theo
punishment (n)	hình phạt
deforest (v)	phá rừng
conscience (n)	lương tâm

### MẪU CÂU NỔI BẬT:

1. Waste recycling and people's participation in it is a moot issue and a lot of arguments could be observed around us as well as in the media whether people should personally and spontaneously take part in recycling process or the government should make it a legal obligation.

2. However, it is a strange fact that people still do not participate in the recycling process spontaneously in most of the cases either from their negligence or from their lack of time to do so.
3. Second, it is a harsh truth that people in many cases abide by a rule only from the fear of punishment or fine, not from their conscience.

## **SPEAKING**

### **Part 1**

#### **Friends**

- How often do you go out with friends? [Why/Why not?]
- Tell me about your best friend at school.
- How friendly are you with your neighbours? [Why/Why not?]
- Which is more important to you, friends or family? [Why?]

#### **- Câu hỏi 1:**

How often do you go out with friends? [Why/Why not?]

*Bạn thường đi chơi với bạn bè thường xuyên đến mức nào? [Tại sao?]*

*Đây là một câu hỏi khá đơn giản và dễ mở rộng. Chúng ta chỉ cần đưa ra mức độ đi chơi với bạn bè của mình. Sau đó thí sinh có thể đưa ra lí do bằng cách giải thích tại sao, ví dụ: ít đi chơi vì bận học và làm việc, bạn thân ở cách xa nhà... Chú ý cho thêm nhiều ví dụ cụ thể để câu trả lời sinh động hơn.*

#### **CÂU TRẢ LỜI MẪU:**

I usually meet my friends twice a week. This is not much, because my friends are too busy working while I still go to school every day. However, we still catch up with one another by calling or via social networks. Whenever we want to talk, we can always find ways to do so.

#### **Từ vựng nổi bật:**

to catch up with sb  
via (prep.)

đuổi kịp ai đó / cập nhật tin tức về ai đó  
thông qua

#### **- Câu hỏi 2:**

Tell me about your best friend at school.

*Hãy kể về người bạn thân nhất của bạn ở trường.*

*Câu trả lời có thể được đưa ra bằng cách miêu tả ngoại hình của bạn, và sau đó nhấn mạnh về tính cách của bạn. Nếu có thể thì hãy kể tại sao hai bạn lại thân nhau, và điều gì khiến cho bạn thích chơi với người bạn này.*

**CÂU TRẢ LỜI MẪU:**

My best friend is the girl sitting next to me in class. She has long wavy hair which is so beautiful, every girl is jealous of her. She is not very tall, but that is what makes her look cute. At first, we did not like each other because we thought the other was so unapproachable. One day, my bike was broken and she spontaneously gave me a ride home. We became close friends since then. She is such a nice person, I am very happy to have her as a friend.

**Từ vựng nổi bật:**

to be jealous of sb	ghen tị với ai đó
unapproachable (a)	khó gần (người)
spontaneously (adv)	tự động, tự ý

**- Câu hỏi 3:**

How friendly are you with your neighbours? [Why/Why not?]  
*Bạn thân thiện như thế nào đối với hàng xóm của mình? [Tại sao?]*

**CÂU TRẢ LỜI MẪU :**

I am now both studying and working, so I do not have much time to meet or talk to my neighbours. Sometimes when there is a party or a reunion, I will make time to come and see them. I really want to make a good connection between me and my neighbourhood but it is very difficult when it comes to my timetable.

**Từ vựng nổi bật:**

reunion (n)	cuộc họp mặt, hội họp
to make time to do sth	sắp xếp thời gian để làm điều gì đó
timetable (n)	thời gian biểu
neighbourhood (n)	khu hàng xóm

**- Câu hỏi 4:**

Which is more important to you, friends or family? [Why?]  
*Đối với bạn thì ai quan trọng hơn, bạn bè hay gia đình? [Tại sao?]*

*Thông thường thì câu trả lời sẽ là gia đình, lí do là bởi gia đình có mối liên kết sâu sắc hơn với mỗi chúng ta, là máu mủ ruột thịt. Tuy nhiên bên cạnh đó vẫn còn có những gia đình chưa gần gũi với nhau, khiến cho một vài người đặt bạn bè lên trên gia đình.*

**CÂU TRẢ LỜI MẪU:**

To me, my family is so much more important. Because I know that family members are the ones who will be with me through everything while friends will not. My family always comes first when I make any decisions in my life. That is my priority.

**Từ vựng nổi bật:**

to come first  
priority (n)

được ưu tiên  
sự ưu tiên

**Part 2**

**Describe a writer you would like to meet.**

*You should say:*

- who the writer is
- what you know about this writer already
- what you would like to find out about him/her
- and explain why you would like to meet this writer.

*You will have to talk about the topic for one to two minutes.*

*You have one minute to think about what you are going to say.*

*You can make some notes to help you if you wish.*

**GỢI Ý CHỮA BÀI:**

*Thí sinh phải miêu tả được những chi tiết về người tác giả này: đó là ai, tác phẩm tiêu biểu là gì, ... và đặc biệt là tại sao bạn lại muốn gặp tác giả đó. Ở cuối phần nói, thí sinh có thể trình bày ý nghĩa của buổi gặp gỡ này và sự tác động của nó đối với bản thân mình.*

**BÀI NÓI MẪU 1:**

Bài nói mẫu	Nhận xét
Sir Vidiadhar Surajprasad Naipaul, better known as V S Naipaul is my favourite writer and I like to meet him someday in my life. He is a Noble Prize winning writer.	Nêu chủ đề của bài nói.
V S Naipaul was born on August 17 in 1932 and most of his writings contain comical elements. He is considered as a genius to provoke thoughts inside the readers. The writings of Naipaul are highly interesting to me. It appears that the events are taking place right before my eyes. Born in a Hindu family, he is well aware of the facts about the cast and creeds of the society and accordingly he has manifested the issues on his writings perfectly. Besides, the comical events	Khái quát về tiểu sử của tác giả này và lối viết của ông.

<p>of his writings are highly enjoyable and the readers need to have a perfect sense of humour to comprehend the comical events. Moreover, the endings of his writings are adorable indeed. Naipaul was born in Trinidad and it is known that his ancestors shifted to Trinidad from India in search of living. Most of the got involved into the local business and they did not have a close contact with their relatives living in India for some unknowns reasons. Besides, the generations of Naipaul was brought up in an environment when they had no scopes to meet with the relatives of their native land. He has mostly written novels on autobiography, travel and other relevant issues of life. He married Patricia Ann Hale in 1955. Hey had a very happy conjugal life that lasted till 1996 when Patricia died. She was the most important critique of Naipaul and helped him greatly to work on stories. Sometimes she also added her comments on his pieces to make them improved and Naipaul worked accordingly. Naipaul again married to Nadira Naipaul. He was awarded the Knighthood in 1989. The number of his books is over 30 and they include both the fictions and non-fictions.</p>	
<p>I actually want to find about his private life and know about his intellectual fame. He had to remain busy with different tasks for his living and at the same time, he has composed some masterpieces in global literature. His writings are adorable in many senses and most of the times, I have observed, the readers turn his fan after reading only a single piece of his writing. He has some magical sense to make people amazed with the words of his books. Some of the statements of his writings are so interesting that the readers could hardly stop laughing and imagine the situations. He has been writing for over 50 years and this is a kind of miracle to me. If I meet him someday, I would ask him about the inspirations behind his writing career.</p>	<p>Những gì mà thí sinh này muốn biết về tác giả đó.</p>
<p>There are different reasons to meet this writer. He is one of the greatest starts in the arena of world literature. Most of his writings are genuine and interesting to read. Besides, he is a man of great heart (as I have heard). Presently, a man like him is rare to find at. He is also a man of letters and I think if I could spend few moments with him, it would be a great advantage for me to learn many interesting things. If the writer permits, I also want to have some photos with him and his autograph on the book – A house for Mr Biswas, which is composed in 1961 and brought</p>	<p>Lí do tại sao người nói muốn gặp tác giả này.</p>

him a global reputation. Moreover, I also would like to know about his feelings and emotions about writing and how he applied the comical elements even in some serious situations.

## BÀI NÓI MẪU 2:

Bài nói mẫu	Nhận xét
Writing is a great profession and I believe the writers come with a special type of virtues. So, meeting the writers is interesting and I would like to meet Stephen King for his extraordinary story developing capability, especially horror and mysterious stories.	Nêu chủ đề của bài nói.
Stephen Edwin King, commonly known as Stephen King to his readers, was born in 1947. He is also famous for his pen name – Richard Bachman. King is skilled in composing stories in genres like horror, mystery, science fiction, supernatural fiction and others. Some of his books are bestsellers while some of the books have been adapted for films as well. Besides, his books are globally admired and even comic books have also been made with the characters created on his books. So far, King has created around 54 books under his authorship and Shawshank Redemption is one of the greatest movies of all time which is adapted from one of his books of the similar name.	Khái quát về tiểu sử của tác giả này và lối viết của ông.
To me, King is one of the greatest writers of all times. He is famous for his distinctive style of narration and the plots are undoubtedly extraordinary. He has also achieved some prestigious awards for his contribution to the US literature. To make the long story short, King has achieved a wide number of awards and his works have been nominated for adaptations. His father was a merchant seaman from Peru in Indiana. But King's family had to experience hardship as his father had left the family with a trick. It is said that the death of one of his dearest friends, in his childhood, made him inspired to create his darker works. His interest to write horror might have appeared from the reading of horror comics in his early days.	Các thành tựu cơ bản của tác giả và nguồn cảm hứng của ông.



<p>As far I realise, King had a spiky childhood. He was deprived of fatherly affection and love. A substantial portion of his life underwent amid hardship, struggle and survival were challenging. His academic career also experienced some shocks. But he overcame all the obstacles to his success. Now he is one of the most influential writers. He is a wealthy man now. He can do whatever he wants in terms of a writer, influential person and a revered celebrity. But I would like to dig deeper of his life. In fact, it is impossible for everyone to overcome the adversities of life. The majority of them get ruined while the remaining are abolished from the earth. But there are some exceptional people who have overcome the barriers to success. So, I would like to find out and know about the secrets that have kept him so energetic and inspired. Actually, I want to learn from his firsthand experience to stand upright amid thousands of troubles.</p>	<p>Những trở ngại trong cuộc sống của tác giả và điều mà thí sinh muốn biết về người này.</p>
<p>There are people who are extraordinary in every aspect. I sense King is one of them and even a five-minute meet with him may teach me a large number of things. In fact, the things I will learn from him are unavailable in books, seminars or in other meetings. These are his real-life experiences and invaluable. So, is I have a chance to meet him, I would come to know about the undisclosed issues of life. Moreover, it is a dream for me to meet my dearest writer. If I can meet him, I could come to a conclusion on how to deal with the adversities of life. In fact, the meet with King is beneficial for me in several aspects.</p>	<p>Lí do tại sao thí sinh lại muốn gặp tác giả này.</p>

Từ vựng nổi bật:

comical (a)	hài hước, vui nhộn
creed (n)	tín ngưỡng
provoke (v)	kích thích, khiêu khích
manifest (a)	rõ ràng, hiển nhiên
comprehend (v)	hiểu, lĩnh hội
intellectual (a)	hiểu biết rộng, tài trí
autograph (n)	chữ ký tặng
compose (v)	sáng tác
authorship (n)	nghề viết văn
distinctive (a)	đặc biệt, để phân biệt
obstacle (n)	vật cản, trở ngại
abolish (v)	thủ tiêu, hủy bỏ
invaluable (a)	vô giá

### Part 3

Discussion topics:

#### Reading and children

*Example questions:*

What kinds of book are most popular with children in your country? Why do you think that is?

Why do you think some children do not read books very often?

How do you think children can be encouraged to read more?

#### Reading for different purposes

*Example questions:*

Are there any occasions when reading at speed is a useful skill to have? What are they?

Are there any jobs where people need to read a lot? What are they?

Do you think that reading novels is more interesting than reading factual books? Why is that?

### GỢI Ý CHỮA ĐỀ:

#### READING AND CHILDREN

##### Câu hỏi

**1:** What kinds of book are most popular with children in your country? Why do you think that is?

Ở quốc gia của bạn thì loại sách nào là phổ biến nhất đối với trẻ em? Tại sao bạn lại nghĩ vậy?

*Thí sinh nên khẳng định câu trả lời (nêu tên loại sách), sau đó đưa ra từng lí do một, những lí do chính thì nên nêu cụ thể hơn, ví dụ: mang tính giải trí cao, dễ tiếp cận, giá thành rẻ...*

##### Câu trả lời mẫu 1:

Well, usually children in India mostly prefer to read comic books. But there are some other children who prefer thrillers and detective novels and fictional books. The children mostly like to have the comic books for several reasons. The first and important feature of the comic books is that they are illustrated. The colourful books always attract the small children. But children who have entered into their teen prefer

to read thrillers. Sometimes they also read novels of different writers as well which help them to get different ideas about the world. Science fictions are the other genres that the children like most but when the books come with some illustrations, they become more popular than the other books. Since the children are young in their mental faculty, the glittering states of the books attract them most and the comic books are advanced in this case. When they grow up, their tastes of reading books change and this is quite natural that they will move to some other genres to explore the realm of knowledge.

**Từ vựng nổi bật:**

detective (a)

illustrate (v)

realm (n)

thám tử

minh họa, làm rõ ý

vương quốc

**Câu hỏi 2:**

Why do you think some children do not read books very often?

*Theo bạn thì tại sao trẻ em không đọc sách thường xuyên lắm?*

*Thí sinh nên phân tích xu hướng thật rõ ràng, nêu suy nghĩ của bản thân để từ đó đưa ra những lí do cụ thể. Có thể đưa ra nhiều ví dụ để minh họa cho câu trả lời thêm sinh động.*

**Câu trả lời mẫu:**

There are some children who do not prefer to read books and they are habitually engaged with video games or use social networking sites. Besides, they are also attracted to television. In fact, they are not responsible as they lack the reading habit. It is their parents who did not inspire them in reading books from their early childhood. Reading is a habit and it needs to be formed from the early part of life. But a majority of the parents do not buy books for their children instead they buy smartphones for their kids so that they could get connected with them and everyone in virtual manners. If they had inspired them on reading different sorts of books, it would have been better for the children.

**Từ vựng nổi bật:**

habitually (adv)

inspire sb on doing sth

theo thói quen, thường xuyên

truyền cảm hứng cho ai làm điều gì đó

**Câu hỏi 3:**

How do you think children can be encouraged to read more?

*Theo bạn thì trẻ em có thể được khuyến khích để đọc nhiều hơn bằng cách nào?*

*Thí sinh nên đưa ra từng cách một, sau đó mở rộng cho từng lí do thông qua các ví dụ cụ thể (nếu có thể).*

**Câu trả lời mẫu:**

This is a grave question to reply. Presently, a majority of the children are unwilling to read books and they prefer to pass their times with video games, social networks

and watch different events in television frequently. I think this scenario should be altered. Children should be encouraged on reading books and for that, they should be presented books. The parents may present books on their birthdays or at any other occasions. But it should be considered that only presenting books will not inspire them. The parents should also take care over the issue that they are reading the books. Sometimes, participatory approaches may also be taken like the parents may ask them about the events of the books in brief which may appear effective to inspire the kids on reading books.

**Từ vựng nổi bật:**

grave (a)

trang nghiêm, quan trọng

alter (v)

thay thế

participatory (a)

tạo cơ hội cho cá nhân tham gia

**READING FOR DIFFERENT PURPOSES:****Câu hỏi 1:**

Are there any occasions when reading at speed is a useful skill to have? What are they?

*Trong những dịp nào thì việc đọc nhanh là một kỹ năng hữu ích cần có?*

*Thí sinh hãy nêu ra những dịp này, sau đó có thể mở rộng nói về lí do tại sao bạn lại nghĩ là nó cần thiết, lưu ý mở rộng và cho ví dụ cụ thể để câu trả lời đầy đủ hơn.*

**Câu trả lời mẫu:**

Well, there are some particular occasions when someone needs to read at a speed. When you are complete a large chapter for your examination, you need to be a quick reader. It happens before the examination that the students are to race against time and thus they need to read in a speedy mode. Further, when you are seeking something important, particularly on newspaper, you need to read quickly. The newspapers are filled with numerous information and you are to sort out specific information for your needs. Speedy readings will be a helpful skill for you at that time. Moreover, when you need to find out any specific lines from a book or any text, speedy reading is the most effective way.

**Từ vựng nổi bật:**

speedy (a)

nhanh chóng

seek (v)

tìm kiếm

to be filled with sth

chứa đầy cái gì đó

**Câu hỏi 2:**

Are there any jobs where people need to read a lot? What are they?

*Có những nghề nào mà khi làm việc thì người ta cần phải đọc rất nhiều không?*

*Thí sinh khẳng định câu trả lời, sau đó đưa ra các ngành nghề cụ thể, có thể mở rộng nếu được.*

**Câu trả lời mẫu:**

I think when people have to get involved in any research, they need to read. Before taking any decision for the research, they need to go through different important texts to get ideas. Moreover, when people are engaged in journalism, then they are badly in need of reading as without reading, they are unable to write about any issues. Further, teaching is another profession that requires reading. If the teacher does not read frequently, s/ he would be incapable of disseminating information among the students. Doctors are also to read more and more to know about the latest happenings in the arena of medical science. Newer life-saving technologies have been invented and many are in the pipeline and if they read frequently, they would be able to imply the knowledge of their patients.

**Từ vựng nổi bật:**

to get involved in sth

journalism (n)

to be incapable of doing sth

disseminate (v)

imply (v)

liên quan đến, tham gia vào cái gì đó

nghề báo chí

không thể làm điều gì đó

giao rắc (tư tưởng), phổ biến

ngụ ý, hàm ý

**Câu hỏi 3:**

Do you think that reading novels is more interesting than reading factual books?

Why is that?

*Bạn có nghĩ rằng đọc tiểu thuyết thì thú vị hơn đọc những cuốn sách thực tế không? Tại sao?**Thí sinh có thể trả lời câu hỏi này theo quan điểm khách quan, từ đó đưa ra nhận định của mình và đưa ra lí do cụ thể tại sao.***Câu trả lời mẫu:**

Well, there is some confusion in me about this particular issue. I actually find interest in reading the both types of books. When I read novels, I feel a different sort of pleasure. It refreshes my mind and helps me imagining the events before me, while sometimes I become the characters of the novels. If I consider the other side, reading the factual books, I also gather knowledge from those types of books. The factual books come with knowledge about different matters and facts and informs about the reality. But to be truthful, the interests are less than the fictional books. And I think you would agree with me on this point.

**Từ vựng nổi bật:**

confusion (n)

pleasure (n)

fictional (a)

sự bối rối

niềm vui, sự hài lòng

hư cấu, tưởng tượng

# TEST 3

## READING

### READING PASSAGE 1

#### THE STORY OF SILK

*The history of the world's most luxurious fabric, from ancient China to the present day*

Silk is a fine, smooth material produced from the cocoons - soft protective shells - that are made by mulberry silkworms (insect larvae). Legend has it that it was Lei Tzu, wife of the Yellow Emperor, ruler of China in about 3000 BC, who discovered silkworms. One account of the story goes that as she was taking a walk in her husband's gardens, she discovered that silkworms were responsible for the destruction of several mulberry trees. She collected a number of cocoons and sat down to have a rest. It just so happened that while she was sipping some tea, one of the cocoons that she had collected landed in the hot tea and started to unravel into a fine thread. Lei Tzu found that she could wind this thread around her fingers. Subsequently, she persuaded her husband to allow her to rear silkworms on a grove of mulberry trees. She also devised a special reel to draw the fibres from the cocoon into a single thread so that they would be strong enough to be woven into fabric. While it is unknown just how much of this is true, it is certainly known that silk cultivation has existed in China for several millennia.

Originally, silkworm farming was solely restricted to women, and it was they who were responsible for the growing, harvesting and weaving. Silk quickly grew into a symbol of status, and originally, only royalty were entitled to have clothes made of silk. The rules were gradually relaxed over the years until finally during the Qing Dynasty (1644—1911 AD), even peasants, the lowest caste, were also entitled to wear silk. Sometime during the Han Dynasty (206 BC-220 AD), silk was so prized that it was also used as a unit of currency. Government officials were paid their salary in silk, and farmers paid their taxes in grain and silk. Silk was also used as diplomatic gifts by the emperor. Fishing lines, bowstrings, musical instruments and paper were all made using silk. The earliest indication of silk paper being used was discovered in the tomb of a noble who is estimated to have died around 168 AD.

Demand for this exotic fabric eventually created the lucrative trade route now known as the Silk Road, taking silk westward and bringing gold, silver and wool to the East. It was named the Silk Road after its most precious commodity, which was considered to be worth more than gold. The Silk Road stretched over 6,000 kilometres from Eastern China to the Mediterranean Sea, following the Great Wall of China, climbing the Pamir mountain range, crossing modern-day Afghanistan and going on to the Middle East, with a major trading market in Damascus. From there, the merchandise was shipped across the Mediterranean Sea. Few merchants travelled the entire route; goods were handled mostly by a series of middlemen. With the mulberry silkworm being native to China, the country was the world's sole



producer of silk for many hundreds of years. The secret of silk-making eventually reached the rest of the world via the Byzantine Empire, which ruled over the Mediterranean region of southern Europe, North Africa and the Middle East during the period 330—1453 AD. According to another legend, monks working for the Byzantine emperor Justinian smuggle silkworm eggs to Constantinople (Istanbul in modern-day Turkey) in 550 AD, concealed inside hollow bamboo walking canes. The Byzantines were as secretive as the Chinese, however, and for many centuries the weaving and trading of silk fabric was a strict imperial monopoly. Then in the seventh century, the Arabs conquered Persia, capturing their magnificent silks in the process.

Silk production thus spread through Africa, Sicily and Spain as the Arabs swept, through these lands. Andalusia in southern Spain was Europe's main silk-producing centre in the tenth century. By the thirteenth century, however, Italy had become Europe's leader in silk production and export. Venetian merchants traded extensively in silk and encouraged silk growers to settle in Italy. Even now, silk processed in the province of Como in northern Italy enjoys an esteemed reputation.

The nineteenth century and industrialisation saw the downfall of the European silk industry. Cheaper Japanese silk, trade in which was greatly facilitated by the opening of the Suez Canal, was one of the many factors driving the trend. Then in the twentieth century, new manmade fibres, such as nylon, started to be used in what had traditionally been silk products, such as stockings and parachutes. The two world wars, which interrupted the supply of raw material from Japan, also stifled the European silk industry. After the Second World War, Japan's silk production was restored, with improved production and quality of raw silk. Japan was to remain the world's biggest producer of raw silk, and practically the only major exporter of raw silk, until the 1970s. However, in more recent decades, China has gradually recaptured its position as the world's biggest producer and exporter of raw silk and silk yarn. Today, around 125,000 metric tons of silk are produced in the world, and almost two thirds of that production takes place in China.

### Questions 1-9

*Complete the notes below.*

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

*Write your answers in boxes 1-9 on your answer sheet.*

#### Early silk production in China

- Around 3000 BC, according to legend:
  - silkworm cocoon fell into emperor's wife's 1 \_\_\_\_\_
  - emperor's wife invented a 2 \_\_\_\_\_ to pull out silk fibres
- Only 3 \_\_\_\_\_ were allowed to produce silk



- Only **4** \_\_\_\_\_ were allowed to wear silk
- Silk used as a form of **5** \_\_\_\_\_  
- e.g. farmers' taxes consisted partly of silk
- Silk used for many purposes  
- e.g. evidence found of **6** \_\_\_\_\_ made from silk around 168 AD

### Silk reaches rest of world

- Merchants use Silk Road to take silk westward and bring back **7** \_\_\_\_\_ and precious metals
- 550 AD: **8** \_\_\_\_\_ hide silkworm eggs in canes and take them to Constantinople
- Silk production spreads across Middle East and Europe
- 20th century: **9** \_\_\_\_\_ and other manmade fibres cause decline in silk production

### GỢI Ý CHỮA ĐỀ:

Câu hỏi 1-9	Đáp án	Giải thích
silkworm cocoon fell into emperor's wife's <b>1</b> _____	tea	She collected a number of cocoons and sat down to have a rest. It just so happened that while she was sipping some tea, <b>one of the cocoons that she had collected landed in the hot tea</b> and started to unravel into a fine thread. → bà ấy đang uống trà thì một trong những con kén rơi vào trong tách trà và bắt đầu tạo ra những sợi chỉ.
emperor's wife invented a <b>2</b> _____ to pull out silk fibres	reel	She also devised <b>a special reel to draw the fibres</b> from the cocoon into a single thread so that they would be strong enough to be woven into fabric. → devise (v): nghĩ ra, sáng chế = invent (v)
Only <b>3</b> _____ were allowed to produce silk	women	Originally, silkworm farming <b>was solely restricted to women...</b>
Only <b>4</b> _____ were allowed to wear silk	royalty	Silk quickly grew into a symbol of status, and originally, <b>only royalty were entitled to have clothes made of silk.</b> → chỉ có hoàng tộc mới được mặc quần áo làm từ lụa
Silk used as a form of <b>5</b> _____	currency	Sometime during the I Ian Dynasty (206 BC-220 AD), silk was so prized that <b>it was also used as a unit of currency.</b>
e.g. evidence found	paper	The earliest indication of <b>silk paper</b> being

of <b>6</b> _____ made from silk around 168 AD		used was discovered in the tomb of a noble who is estimated to have died <b>around 168 AD</b> .
Merchants use Silk Road to take silk westward and bring back <b>7</b> _____ and precious metals	wool	Demand for this exotic fabric eventually created the lucrative trade route now known as the Silk Road, <b>taking silk westward and bringing gold, silver and wool to the East</b> . → họ mang lụa ra phương Tây và mang về vàng bạc, len trở lại phương Đông.
550 AD: <b>8</b> _____ hide silkworm eggs in canes and take them to Constantinople	monks	According to another legend, <b>monks</b> working for the Byzantine emperor Justinian <b>smuggle silkworm eggs to Constantinople</b> (Istanbul in modern-day Turkey) <b>in 550 AD</b> , concealed inside hollow bamboo walking canes. → smuggle (v): buôn lậu, mang lén đi
20 <sup>th</sup> century: <b>9</b> _____ and other manmade fibres cause decline in silk production	nylon	Then in the twentieth century, new <b>manmade fibres, such as nylon, started to be used</b> in what had traditionally been silk products, such as stockings and parachutes.

*Questions 10-13*

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

*In boxes 10-13 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

**10** Gold was the most valuable material transported along the Silk Road.

**11** Most tradesmen only went along certain sections of the Silk Road.

**12** The Byzantines spread the practice of silk production across the West.

**13** Silk yarn makes up the majority of silk currently exported from China.

**GỢI Ý CHỮA ĐỀ:**

Câu hỏi 10-13	Đáp án	Giải thích
<b>10</b> Gold was the most valuable material	FALSE	It was named the Silk Road after its most precious commodity, which was considered

transported along the Silk Road.		to be <b>worth more than gold</b> . → Nó được đặt tên là Con Đường Tơ Lụa dựa theo món hàng quý giá nhất (là lụa), mà món hàng này còn được xem là có giá trị hơn cả vàng.
<b>11</b> Most tradesmen only went along certain sections of the Silk Road.	TRUE	<b>Few merchants travelled the entire route</b> ; goods were handled mostly by a series of middlemen. → chỉ có một vài thương gia là đi hết cả tuyến đường này → tức là hầu hết bọn họ đều chỉ đi đến một vài điểm nhất định trên Con Đường Tơ Lụa.
<b>12</b> The Byzantines spread the practice of silk production across the West.	FALSE	The Byzantines were as secretive as the Chinese, however, and for many centuries <b>the weaving and trading of silk fabric was a strict imperial monopoly</b> . → monopoly (n): độc quyền
<b>13</b> Silk yarn makes up the majority of silk currently exported from China.	NOT GIVEN	Không được đưa ra trong bài.

## READING PASSAGE 2

### GREAT MIGRATIONS

Animal migration, however it is defined, is far more than just the movement of animals. It can loosely be described as travel that takes place at regular intervals - often in an annual cycle - that may involve many members of a species, and is rewarded only after a long journey. It suggests inherited instinct. The biologist Hugh Dingle has identified five characteristics that apply, in varying degrees and combinations, to all migrations. They are prolonged movements that carry animals outside familiar habitats; they tend to be linear, not zigzaggy; they involve special behaviours concerning preparation (such as overfeeding) and arrival; they demand special allocations of energy. And one more: migrating animals maintain an intense attentiveness to the greater mission, which keeps them undistracted by temptations and undeterred by challenges that would turn other animals aside.

An arctic tern, on its 20,000 km flight from the extreme south of South America to the Arctic circle, will take no notice of a nice smelly herring offered from a bird-watcher's boat along the way. While local gulls will dive voraciously for such handouts, the tern flies on. Why? The arctic tern resists distraction because it is driven at that moment by an instinctive sense of something we humans find admirable: larger purpose. In other words, it is determined to reach its destination. The bird senses that it can eat, rest and mate later. Right now it is totally focused on the journey; its undivided intent

is arrival. Reaching some gravelly coastline in the Arctic, upon which other arctic terns have converged, will serve its larger purpose as shaped by evolution: finding a place, a time, and a set of circumstances in which it can successfully hatch and rear offspring.

But migration is a complex issue, and biologists define it differently, depending in part on what sorts of animals they study. Joe! Berger, of the University of Montana, who works on the American pronghorn and other large terrestrial mammals, prefers what he calls a simple, practical definition suited to his beasts: 'movements from a seasonal home area away to another home area and back again'. Generally the reason for such seasonal back-and-forth movement is to seek resources that aren't available within a single area year-round.

But daily vertical movements by zooplankton in the ocean - upward by night to seek food, downward by day to escape predators - can also be considered migration. So can the movement of aphids when, having depleted the young leaves on one food plant, their offspring then fly onward to a different host plant, with no one aphid ever returning to where it started.

Dingle is an evolutionary biologist who studies insects. His definition is more intricate than Berger's, citing those five features that distinguish migration from other forms of movement. They allow for the fact that, for example, aphids will become sensitive to blue light (from the sky) when it's time for takeoff on their big journey, and sensitive to yellow light (reflected from tender young leaves) when it's appropriate to land. Birds will fatten themselves with heavy feeding in advance of a long migrational flight. The value of his definition, Dingle argues, is that it focuses attention on what the phenomenon of wildebeest migration shares with the phenomenon of the aphids, and therefore helps guide researchers towards understanding how evolution has produced them all.

Human behaviour, however, is having a detrimental impact on animal migration. The pronghorn, which resembles an antelope, though they are unrelated, is the fastest land mammal of the New World. One population, which spends the summer in the mountainous Grand Teton National Park of the western USA, follows a narrow route from its summer range in the mountains, across a river, and down onto the plains. Here they wait out the frozen months, feeding mainly on sagebrush blown clear of snow. These pronghorn are notable for the invariance of their migration route and the severity of its constriction at three bottlenecks. If they can't pass through each of the three during their spring migration, they can't reach their bounty of summer grazing; if they can't pass through again in autumn, escaping south onto those windblown plains, they are likely to die trying to overwinter in the deep snow. Pronghorn, dependent on distance vision and speed to keep safe from predators, traverse high, open shoulders of land, where they can see and run. At one of the bottlenecks, forested hills rise to form a V, leaving a corridor of open ground only about 150 metres wide, filled with private homes. Increasing development is leading toward a crisis for the pronghorn, threatening to choke off their passageway.

Conservation scientists, along with some biologists and land managers within the USA's National Park Service and other agencies, are now working to preserve migrational behaviours, not just species and habitats. A National Forest has recognized the path of the pronghorn, much of which passes across its land, as a protected migration corridor. But neither the Forest Service nor the Park Service can control what happens on private land at a bottleneck. And with certain other migrating species, the challenge is complicated further - by vastly greater distances traversed, more jurisdictions, more borders, more dangers along the way. We will require wisdom and resoluteness to ensure that migrating species can continue their journeying a while longer.

### Questions 14-18

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

In boxes 14-18 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

**14** Local gulls and migrating arctic terns behave in the same way when offered food.

**15** Experts' definitions of migration tend to vary according to their area of study.

**16** Very few experts agree that the movement of aphids can be considered migration.

**17** Aphids' journeys are affected by changes in the light that they perceive.

**18** Dingles aim is to distinguish between the migratory behaviours of different species.

### GỢI Ý CHỮA ĐỀ:

Câu hỏi 14-18	Đáp án	Giải thích
<b>14</b> Local gulls and migrating arctic terns behave in the same way when offered food.	FALSE	While local gulls will <b>dive voraciously</b> for such handouts, the tern <b>flies on</b> . → những con mòng biển thì lao xuống thềm thường trong khi chim nhận biển thì tiếp tục bay.
<b>15</b> Experts' definitions of migration tend to vary according to their area of study.	TRUE	But migration is a complex issue, and biologists define it differently, <b>depending in part on what sorts of animals they study</b> .

<b>16</b> Very few experts agree that the movement of aphids can be considered migration.	NOT GIVEN	Không được đưa ra trong bài
<b>17</b> Aphids' journeys are affected by changes in the light that they perceive.	TRUE	They allow for the fact that, for example, aphids will become <b>sensitive to blue light</b> (from the sky) when it's time for takeoff on their big journey, and <b>sensitive to yellow light</b> (reflected from tender young leaves) when it's appropriate to land.
<b>18</b> Dingles aim is to distinguish between the migratory behaviours of different species.	FALSE	The value of his definition, Dingle argues, is that it focuses attention on what the phenomenon of wildebeest migration shares with the phenomenon of the aphids, and therefore helps guide researcherstowards <b>understanding how evolution has produced them all.</b> → mục tiêu của Mingle là giúp các nhà nghiên cứu "how evolution has produced migrations" chứ không phải phân biệt được sự di trú của các loài khác nhau.

### Questions 19-22

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

Write the correct letter, **A-G**, in boxes 19-22 on your answer sheet

- 19** According to Dingle, migratory routes are likely to
- 20** To prepare for migration, animals are likely to
- 21** During migration, animals are unlikely to
- 22** Arctic terns illustrate migrating animals' ability to

- A** discouraged by difficulties.
- B** travel on open land where they can look out for predators
- C** eat more than they need for immediate purposes
- D** be repeated daily
- E** ignore distractions
- F** be governed by the availability of water
- G** follow a straight line

**GỢI Ý CHỮA ĐỀ:**



Câu hỏi 19-22	Đáp án	Giải thích
<b>19</b> According to Dingle, migratory routes are likely to	G	They are prolonged movements that carry animals outside familiar habitats; they tend to <b>be linear, not zigzaggy</b> ; → linear (a): như một đường kẻ, đường thẳng
<b>20</b> To prepare for migration, animals are likely to	C	they involve <b>special behaviours concerning preparation</b> (such as <b>overfeeding</b> ) and arrival;
<b>21</b> During migration, animals are unlikely to	A	And one more: migrating animals maintain an intense attentiveness to the greater mission, which <b>keeps them undistracted by temptations and undeterred by challenges</b> that would turn other animals aside. → deter (v): cản trở, ngăn cản → undeter (v): không cản trở
<b>22</b> Arctic terns illustrate migrating animals' ability to	E	Right now <b>it is totally focused on the journey</b> ; its undivided intent is arrival.

Questions 23-26

Complete the summary below.

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

Write your answers in boxes 23-26 on your answer sheet.

## The migration of pronghorns

Pronghorns rely on their eyesight and **23** \_\_\_\_\_ to population's summer habitat is a national park, and their winter home is on the **24** \_\_\_\_\_ where they go to avoid the danger presented by the snow at that time of year. However, their route between these two areas contains three **25** \_\_\_\_\_. One problem is the construction of new homes in a narrow **26** \_\_\_\_\_ of land on the pronghorns' route.

### GỢI Ý CHỮA ĐỀ:

Câu hỏi 23-26	Đáp án	Giải thích
Pronghorns rely on their eyesight and <b>23</b> _____	speed	Pronghorn, <b>dependent on distance vision and speed</b> to keep safe



to population's summer habitat is a national park...		from predators, traverse high, open shoulders of land, where they can see and run. → to be dependent on sth: dựa dẫm, phụ thuộc vào điều gì đó = to rely on sth
... and their winter home is on the <b>24</b> _____ where they go to avoid the danger presented by the snow at that time of year.	plains	One population, which spends the summer in the mountainous Grand Teton National Park of the western USA, follows a narrow route from its summer range in the mountains, across a river, and <b>down onto the plains. Here they wait out the frozen months</b> , feeding mainly on sagebrush blown clear of snow... If they can't pass through each of the three during their spring migration, they can't reach their bounty of summer grazing; if they can't pass through again in autumn, <b>escaping south onto those windblown plains</b> , they are likely to die trying to overwinter in the deep snow. → những chú chim này sẽ di chuyển về phía nam để tới đồng bằng trú đông,
However, their route between these two areas contains three <b>25</b> _____	bottlenecks	These pronghorn are notable for the invariance of their migration route and the severity of its constriction at <b>three bottlenecks</b> .
One problem is the construction of new homes in narrow <b>26</b> _____ of land on the pronghorns' route.	corridor / passageway	At one of the bottlenecks, forested hills rise to form a V, <b>leaving a corridor of open ground only about 150 metres wide</b> , filled with private homes.

### READING PASSAGE 3

## PREFACE TO "HOW THE OTHER HALF THINKS: ADVENTURES IN MATHEMATICAL REASONING"

### A

Occasionally, in some difficult musical compositions, there are beautiful, but easy parts - parts so simple a beginner could play them. So it is with mathematics as well. There are some discoveries in advanced mathematics that do not depend on

specialized knowledge, not even on algebra, geometry, or trigonometry. Instead they may involve, at most, a little arithmetic, such as 'the sum of two odd numbers is even', and common sense. Each of the eight chapters in this book illustrates this phenomenon. Anyone can understand every step in the reasoning. The thinking in each chapter uses at most only elementary arithmetic, and sometimes not even that. Thus all readers will have the chance to participate in a mathematical experience, to appreciate the beauty of mathematics, and to become familiar with its logical, yet intuitive, style of thinking.

**B**

One of my purposes in writing this book is to give readers who haven't had the opportunity to see and enjoy real mathematics the chance to appreciate the mathematical way of thinking. I want to reveal not only some of the fascinating discoveries, but, more importantly, the reasoning behind them. In that respect, this book differs from most books on mathematics written for the general public. Some present the lives of colorful mathematicians. Others describe important applications of mathematics. Yet others go into mathematical procedures, but assume that the reader is adept in using algebra.

**C**

I hope this book will help bridge that notorious gap that separates the two cultures: the humanities and the sciences, or should I say the right brain (intuitive) and the left brain (analytical, numerical). As the chapters will illustrate, mathematics is not restricted to the analytical and numerical; intuition plays a significant role. The alleged gap can be narrowed or completely overcome by anyone, in part because each of us is far from using the full capacity of either side of the brain. To illustrate our human potential, I cite a structural engineer who is an artist, an electrical engineer who is an opera singer, an opera singer who published mathematical research, and a mathematician who publishes short stories.

**D**

Other scientists have written books to explain their fields to non-scientists, but have necessarily had to omit the mathematics, although it provides the foundation of their theories. The reader must remain a tantalized spectator rather than an involved participant, since the appropriate language for describing the details in much of science is mathematics, whether the subject is expanding universe, subatomic particles, or chromosomes. Though the broad outline of a scientific theory can be sketched intuitively, when a part of the physical universe is finally understood, its description often looks like a page in a mathematics text.

**E**

Still, the non-mathematical reader can go far in understanding mathematical reasoning. This book presents the details that illustrate the mathematical style of thinking, which involves sustained, step-by-step analysis, experiments, and

insights. You will turn these pages much more slowly than when reading a novel or a newspaper. It may help to have a pencil and paper ready to check claims and carry out experiments.

**F**

As I wrote, I kept in mind two types of readers: those who enjoyed mathematics until they were turned off by an unpleasant episode, usually around fifth grade, and mathematics aficionados, who will find much that is new throughout the book. This book also serves readers who simply want to sharpen their analytical skills. Many careers, such as law and medicine, require extended, precise analysis. Each chapter offers practice in following a sustained and closely argued line of thought. That mathematics can develop this skill is shown by these two testimonials:

**G**

A physician wrote, The discipline of analytical thought processes [in mathematics] prepared me extremely well for medical school. In medicine one is faced with a problem which must be thoroughly analyzed before a solution can be found. The process is similar to doing mathematics.' A lawyer made the same point, "Although I had no background in law - not even one political science course — I did well at one of the best law schools. I attribute much of my success there to having learned, through the study of mathematics, and, in particular, theorems, how to analyze complicated principles. Lawyers who have studied mathematics can master the legal principles in a way that most others cannot.' I hope you will share my delight in watching as simple, even naive, questions lead to remarkable solutions and purely theoretical discoveries find unanticipated applications.

*Questions 27-34*

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

*Which section contains the following information?*

*Write the correct letter, A—G, in boxes 27—34 on your answer sheet.*

**NB** *You may use any letter more than once.*

**27** a reference to books that assume a lack of mathematical knowledge

**28** the way in which this is not a typical book about mathematics

**29** personal examples of being helped by mathematics

**30** examples of people who each had abilities that seemed incompatible

**31** mention of different focuses of books about mathematics

32a contrast between reading this book and reading other kinds of publication

33a claim that the whole of the book is accessible to everybody

34a reference to different categories of intended readers of this book

**GỢI Ý CHỮA ĐỀ:**

Câu hỏi 27-34	Đáp án	Giải thích
<b>27</b> a reference to books that assume a lack of mathematical knowledge	D	Other scientists have written books to explain their fields to non-scientists, but have necessarily had to <b>omit the mathematics, although it provides the foundation of their theories.</b> → những nhà khoa học này đã phải bỏ qua những kiến thức toán học mặc dù nó cung cấp nền tảng cho những học thuyết của họ.
<b>28</b> the way in which this is not a typical book about mathematics	B	In that respect, <b>this book differs from most books on mathematics</b> written for the general public. → cuốn sách này khác với hầu hết những cuốn khác về toán học.
<b>29</b> personal examples of being helped by mathematics	G	A physician wrote, The discipline of analytical thought processes [in mathematics] prepared me extremely well for medical school. In medicine one is faced with a problem which must be thoroughly analyzed before a solution can be found. → đây là những ví dụ về việc toán học đã giúp ích như thế nào.
<b>30</b> examples of people who each had abilities that seemed incompatible	C	...I cite a structural engineer who is an artist, an electrical engineer who is an opera singer, an opera singer who published mathematical research, and a mathematician who publishes short stories.
<b>31</b> mention of different focuses of books about mathematics	B	Some present the lives of colorful mathematicians. Others describe important applications of mathematics. Yet others go into mathematical procedures, but <del>assume</del> that the reader is adept in using algebra. → các cuốn sách về toán học tập trung vào những điều khác nhau, ví dụ: cho thấy cuộc sống của các nhà toán học, những ứng dụng quan trọng của toán học...
<b>32</b> a contrast between reading this book and reading other kinds of publication	E	You will turn these pages <b>much more slowly</b> than when reading a novel or a newspaper.

<b>33</b> a claim that the whole of the book is accessible to everybody	A	<b>Anyone can understand</b> every step in the reasoning. → ai cũng có thể hiểu được từng bước một → cuốn sách này rất dễ hiểu, dễ tiếp cận
<b>34</b> a reference to different categories of intended readers of this book	F	As I wrote, I kept in mind <b>two types of readers</b> : those who enjoyed mathematics until they were turned off by an unpleasant episode, usually around fifth grade, and mathematics aficionados, who will find much that is new throughout the book.

*Questions 35-40*

*Complete the sentences below.*

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

*Write your answers in boxes 35-40 on your answer sheet.*

- 35** Some areas of both music and mathematics are suitable for someone who is \_\_\_\_\_
- 36** It is sometimes possible to understand advanced mathematics using no more than a limited knowledge of \_\_\_\_\_
- 37** The writer intends to show that mathematics requires \_\_\_\_\_ thinking, as well as analytical skills.
- 38** Some books written by \_\_\_\_\_ have had to leave out the mathematics that is central to their theories.
- 39** The writer advises non-mathematical readers to perform \_\_\_\_\_ while reading
- 40** A lawyer found that studying \_\_\_\_\_ helped even more than other areas of mathematics in the study of law.

**GỢI Ý CHỮA ĐỀ:**

Câu hỏi 35-40	Đáp án	Giải thích
<b>35</b> Some areas of both music and mathematics are suitable for someone who is _____	beginner	Occasionally, in some difficult musical compositions, there are beautiful, but easy parts - parts <b>so simple a beginner could play them</b> . So it is with mathematics <b>as well</b> .

		→ vẫn có những phần đơn giản mà một người mới bắt đầu cũng có thể chơi được, và toán học cũng như vậy.
<b>36</b> It is sometimes possible to understand advanced mathematics using no more than a limited knowledge of _____	arithmetic	There are some discoveries in advanced mathematics that <b>do not depend on specialized knowledge</b> , not even on algebra, geometry, or trigonometry. Instead they may involve, at most, <b>a little arithmetic</b> , such as 'the sum of two odd numbers is even', and common sense.
<b>37</b> The writer intends to show that mathematics requires _____ thinking, as well as analytical skills.	intuitive	Thus all readers will have the chance to participate in a mathematical experience, to appreciate the beauty of mathematics, and to <b>become familiar with its logical, yet intuitive, style of thinking</b> . → analytical (a): dùng phép phân tích, giải tích ~ logical (a)
<b>38</b> Some books written by _____ have had to leave out the mathematics that is central to their theories.	scientists	<b>Other scientists</b> have written books to explain their fields to non-scientists, but have necessarily had to <b>omit the mathematics</b> , although it provides the foundation of their theories.
<b>39</b> The writer advises non-mathematical readers to perform _____ while reading	experiments	You will turn these pages much more slowly than when reading a novel or a newspaper. It may help to have a pencil and paper ready to <b>check claims and carry out experiments</b> . → to carry out sth: thực hiện, tiến hành điều gì đó
<b>40</b> A lawyer found that studying _____ helped even more than other areas of mathematics in the study of law.	theorems	<b>I attribute much of my success there to having learned, through the study of mathematics, and, in particular, theorems</b> , how to analyze complicated principles. → luật sư này có được sự thành công như vậy là nhờ học thông qua nghiên cứu về toán học và cụ thể là các định lý.



## WRITING

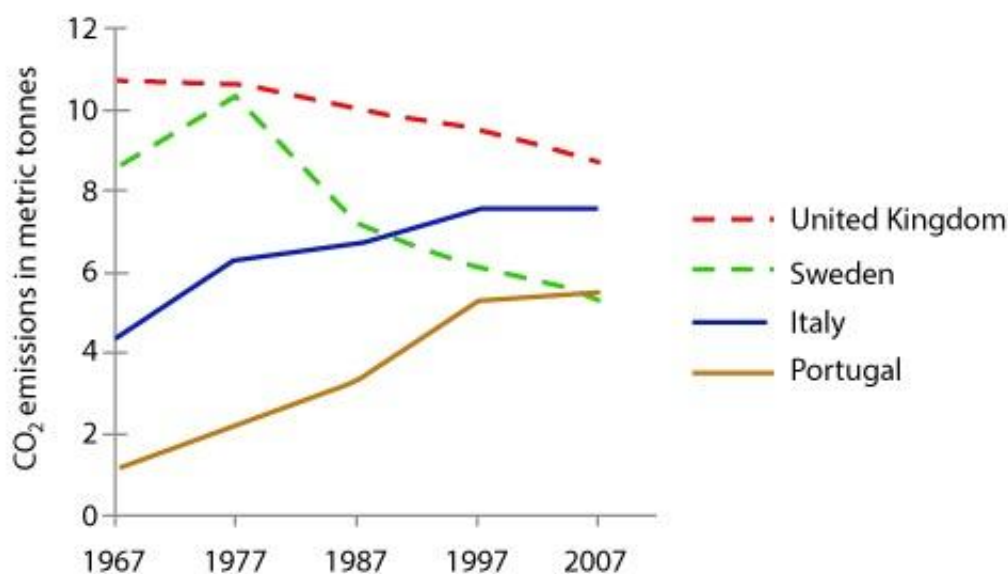
### Writing task 1:

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The graph below shows average carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) emissions per person in the United Kingdom, Sweden, Italy and Portugal between 1967 and 2007.

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

Write at least 150 words.



### GỢI Ý LÀM BÀI:

Đây là dạng bài rất phổ biến trong các đề thi gần đây. Chúng ta có thể phân tích theo từng quốc gia và so sánh giữa các thời điểm với nhau (đặc biệt chú ý những thời điểm có số liệu cao nhất hoặc thấp nhất), từ đó rút ra được sự khác biệt tiêu dùng giữa các thời điểm này. Hoặc cũng có thể so sánh các quốc gia với nhau trong từng thời điểm và kết luận.

### GỢI Ý BÀI MẪU:



Overall, there was a downward trend in the United Kingdom and Sweden that reversed the trend of two other nations. While the emission of carbon dioxide in the UK always stayed at the highest figure, Portuguese produced the lowest carbon dioxide over a period of 40 years.

Specifically, in the 1967-1977 period, the average carbon dioxide in the UK remained relative constant, at about 11 metric tonnes, whereas the figures for Sweden, Italy and Portugal increased moderately to around 10.5, 6.5 and 2.5 metric tonnes, respectively.

Between 1997 and 2007, British saw the average carbon dioxide decreased slightly about 2 metric tonnes. Similar to that trend, there was a dramatic decline in the number of carbon dioxide on average in Sweden from approximately 10.5 metric tonnes to just above 5 metric tonnes, a drop of around 5.5 metric tonnes during 30 years. By contrast, at the end of this period, the Italian sent out the average amount of carbon dioxide 1 metric tonnes more than they did in 1977. Although the emission of carbon dioxide in Portugal in 2007 reached the highest point at over 5 metric tonnes, this number was the lowest in comparison with the United Kingdom and Italy in that final year.

### PHÂN TÍCH BÀI MẪU:

Bài văn gồm ba phần:

- **Đoạn 1:** đưa ra nhận xét chung về số liệu trong suốt giai đoạn 1967-2007.
- **Đoạn 2:** đưa ra nhận xét về số liệu trong giai đoạn 1967-1977.
- **Đoạn 3:** đưa ra nhận xét về số liệu trong giai đoạn 1997-2007.

### TỪ VỰNG NỔI BẬT:

downward (ad)	xuống, đi xuống
reverse (v)	đảo lại, ngược lại, trái lại
relatively (adv)	khá, tương đối
constant (a)	bất biến, không thay đổi
slightly (adv)	nhẹ, ít
decline (n) (v)	giảm sút
moderately (adv)	một cách vừa phải, điều độ
contrast (n)	sự tương phản
emission (n)	sự bốc ra, thải ra
approximately (adv)	xấp xỉ, khoảng

### MẪU CÂU NỔI BẬT:

1. Specifically, in the 1967-1977 period, the average carbon dioxide in the UK remained relative constant, at about 11 metric tonnes, whereas the figures for Sweden, Italy and Portugal increased moderately to around 10.5, 6.5 and 2.5 metric tonnes, respectively.

2. By contrast, at the end of this period, the Italian sent out the average amount of carbon dioxide 1 metric tonnes more than they did in 1977.

## Writing task 2

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task. Write about the following topic:

***Some people say that the only reason for learning a foreign language is in order to travel to or work in a foreign country. Others say that these are not the only reasons why someone should learn a foreign language.***

***Discuss both these views and give your own opinion.***

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

Write at least 250 words.

### GỢI Ý LÀM BÀI:

Đây là dạng bài “argumentation” đòi hỏi thí sinh phải đưa ra suy nghĩ về cả hai quan điểm và rút ra ý kiến của mình. Đối với dạng bài này, chúng ta phải viết thật khách quan, sau đó đi sâu hơn nói rõ về suy nghĩ của mình. Thực tế thì đây là dạng bài hơi khó cho các thí sinh.

### GỢI Ý BÀI MẪU:

Learning a foreign language has many advantages including the better understanding of a different culture, better job prospect, faster cognitive development, efficient communication and so on. While some people believe that only reason we should learn a foreign language is to visit or work in a foreign country, many others opine that the benefits of learning a different language are not restricted on the job and travel prospects only. This essay delves with the both point of views.

On one hand, it is quite natural that people want to learn a foreign language only to be able to communicate people who speak this language. Thus a large number of people learn foreign languages like English, French, German, Spanish, Russian and Arabic either to visit/migrate or find jobs in countries where people use these languages. From this regards it seems quite logical that visiting a country, migrating there or working there are the main reasons people learn a language. It is evident from the natural trend of learning a new language among people in my own country.

Here a majority of people learn English and Spanish while almost none learn Russian and migration and job prospects are the reason that has established this trend, I believe.

On the contrary, research indicates that cognitive developments happen faster among children who learn a second language than those who do not. Furthermore, learning a second language is mandatory in an academic syllabus and this helps us understand diverse cultural and traditional aspects. People who know more languages are capable of reading more books, and understanding the lifestyle of different nationalities. Again, learning a foreign language helps us making new friends. Thus it is evident that learning a foreign language has many other benefits as well.

In conclusion, there is no denying the fact that people primarily learn a foreign language to travel or work a different country. But it is quite evident that there are far many advantages of learning a foreign language than to work or migrate to a country.

### PHÂN TÍCH BÀI MẪU:

Bài văn gồm bốn phần:

- **Đoạn 1:** đưa ra thông tin chung, khái quát về chủ đề của bài viết.
- **Đoạn 2:** phân tích ý kiến đầu tiên rằng nhiều người học tiếng nước ngoài chỉ để đi du lịch hoặc làm việc ở công ty nước ngoài.
- **Đoạn 3:** đưa ra luận điểm thứ hai rằng việc học tiếng nước ngoài còn mang lại nhiều lợi ích khác nữa.
- **Đoạn 4:** kết luận.

### TỪ VỰNG NỔI BẬT:

prospect (n)  
cognitive (a)  
delve (v)  
migrate (v)  
evident (a)  
mandatory (a)  
to be capable of doing sth  
primarily (adv)

viễn cảnh  
liên quan tới nhận thức  
nghiên cứu sâu, đào sâu  
di trú, ra nước ngoài  
hiển nhiên, rõ ràng  
bắt buộc  
có thể làm điều gì đó  
chủ yếu

### MẪU CÂU NỔI BẬT:

1. From this regards it seems quite logical that visiting a country, migrating there or working there are the main reasons people learn a language.
2. People who know more languages are capable of reading more books, and understanding the lifestyle of different nationalities.

## SPEAKING

### Part 1

#### Photographs

- What type of photos do you like taking? [Why/Why not?]
- What do you do with photos you take? [Why/Why not?]
- When you visit other places, do you take photos or buy postcards? [Why/Why not?]
- Do you like people taking photos of you? [Why/Why not?]

#### - Câu hỏi 1:

What type of photos do you like taking? [Why/Why not?]

*Bạn thích chụp thể loại hình nào? [Tại sao?]*

*Đây là một câu hỏi khá đơn giản và dễ mở rộng. Thí sinh nên chọn những điều dễ mở rộng, ví dụ như: chụp hình cây cối, chụp hình cuộc sống, chụp hình với người mẫu...*

#### **CÂU TRẢ LỜI MẪU :**

I really love taking pictures of ordinary activities in our daily life. As these photos are very natural and reflect the real aspects of life, they not only remind me of how beautiful life is, but also make me enjoy living in this Earth.

#### Từ vựng nổi bật:

ordinary (a)

reflect (v)

to remind sb of sth

bình thường, thông thường

phản chiếu, phản ánh

gợi cho ai nhớ về điều gì đó

#### - Câu hỏi 2:

What do you do with photos you take? [Why/Why not?]

*Bạn làm gì với những tấm hình mà mình chụp? [Tại sao?]*

*Đây là một câu hỏi mang tính thực tế, thí sinh có thể trả lời chân thật rằng: đăng lên mạng xã hội, gửi cho ba mẹ xem để cập nhật tình hình về cuộc sống của con cái, tham gia cuộc thi... Sau đó nêu cụ thể lí do tại sao để câu trả lời trở nên thuyết phục hơn.*

#### **CÂU TRẢ LỜI MẪU :**

I love taking photos so in order to challenge myself, I take part in a competition which takes place every month. I need to hand in three best photos of mine to the judges, then they will take time to consider and choose a winner. It will be an honour to win because there are at least 50 people who compete with one another.

#### Từ vựng nổi bật:

challenge (v)(n)

thử thách, thách thức

to take part in sth	tham gia vào cái gì đó
judge (n)	giám khảo
honour (n)	niềm vinh dự
compete (v)	cạnh tranh
to hand in sth	nộp cái gì đó

**- Câu hỏi 3:**

When you visit other places, do you take photos or buy postcards? [Why/Why not?]  
Khi đến thăm những nơi khác, bạn sẽ chụp hình hay mua bưu thiếp?

*Đây là một câu hỏi khá đơn giản vì thí sinh chỉ cần trả lời thực tế, nên nếu được thì phải bổ sung cho câu trả lời bằng những ví dụ minh họa hoặc những chi tiết cụ thể hơn.*

**CÂU TRẢ LỜI MẪU:**

Whenever I go travelling, I usually take a lot of pictures because I want to keep those beautiful memories alive. But I also spend money on postcards for my friends and family, these will be sent with the souvenirs I buy. When they receive my package, they will be very happy and know that I never forget them no matter where I am.

Từ vựng nổi bật:

alive (a)	sống, tồn tại
souvenir (n)	quà lưu niệm
package (n)	bưu phẩm, bưu kiện

**- Câu hỏi 4:**

Do you like people taking photos of you? [Why/Why not?]  
Bạn có thích chụp hình mình không? [Tại sao?]

*Câu hỏi Yes/No này cũng đơn giản yêu cầu thí sinh đưa ra quan điểm của mình, quan trọng nhất là phải mở rộng khi trả lời câu hỏi để làm cho câu trả lời đầy đủ ý.*

**CÂU TRẢ LỜI MẪU:**

I am not a very confident person but I still like taking photos of myself. This is not because I want to prove to every one that I am pretty, but I just want to keep the picture of me in different period of time. Moreover, in the future, when I look back, I can see how I look at that time and the memories of those pictures will emerge.

Từ vựng nổi bật:

confident (a)	tự tin
prove (v)	chứng minh, chứng tỏ
emerge (v)	xuất hiện, trỗi lên

**Part 2**

**Describe a day when you thought the weather was perfect.**

You should say:

- where you were on this day
- what the weather was like on this day
- what you did during the day
- and explain why you thought the weather was perfect on this day.

You will have to talk about the topic for one to two minutes.

You have one minute to think about what you are going to say.

You can make some notes to help you if you wish.

### GỢI Ý CHỮA BÀI:

Thí sinh phải miêu tả được những chi tiết của ngày hôm đó: thời gian, địa điểm, thời tiết ra sao, bạn đang làm gì... và đặc biệt là tại sao bạn nghĩ thời tiết ngày hôm đó là hoàn hảo. Đối với phần lí do thì thí sinh nên nhấn mạnh và mở rộng thật nhiều để tạo điểm nhấn cho bài nói.

### BÀI NÓI MẪU 1:

Bài nói mẫu	Nhận xét
Days before the winter are perfect, I think, for travelling across the beaches in Florida. The days remain sunny and clouds float on the air with a light shape. In such a day, I went to Clearwater Beach on last month and had some wonderful moments.	Nêu thời gian, địa điểm và điều người nói đã làm trong ngày đó.
The Clearwater Beach is located on the west central coast of Florida and the entire area is divided into several parts- residential and resorts. The locality is famous for its white sandy beaches. The beach is around four kilometers in length. Different water vehicles and ships always occupy the harbor. Besides, there are some restaurants available to cater the needs of travelers in the locality. Usually, a large flock of the visitors get engaged with the leisure activities like jet ski driving, travel on boats, parasailing, golfing, fishing etc. on the beach. In such days, the beach area remains crowded by thousands of local and foreign tourists. The beach is considered as one of the best beaches in the USA and the resorts also famous for their world class service. Besides, the weather was sunny and clear. Right before the winter, there are some changes in the weather pattern.	Miêu tả kĩ hơn về địa điểm và thời tiết của ngày đó.



But fortunately, there were little such changes found and thus I planned for the trip. Actually, I had long been planning that I will rise early in morning and pass an entire day at the Clearwater Beach in such a sunny weather. But hardly I could manage time then for my classes and exams. Since my exams were over, I was a bit relaxed and made the day out for me, alone. If the weather was cloudy, I could not have done the trip in Clearwater Beach. I think I had to wait for some other day to make it happen.	
After breakfast on the day, my first destination was to reach the beach on foot (this was a 15-minute walk from my home in Florida). Earlier I had lost my shoes and decided to move now on barefoot. Arriving at the beach, I selected a place to make my camp with the umbrella. I walked for around half an hour on the beach. The sands were wet by waves and I felt no sun heat reflected from them. I took a boat tour for the next one hour. Visiting the Clearwater marine aquarium was another great experience for me. Though I visited the place with dad, it was my first solo visit. I planned to have a ride on the waterski but discarded the idea due to the unusual waiting line. Just before the noon, I swam on the beach for half an hour. In fact, I played with some kids on water than swimming.	Thí sinh kể lại những điều mình đã làm vào ngày hôm đó.
Usually, the Florida weather is almost unpredictable. Though it rains heavily in October for the subtropical climatic condition, fall makes late to appear and summer does the same. In such conditions, the weather remains sunny only for few days. I took the chance and made my day. The day started with a bright sun and fortunately, I had no important tasks to complete. The college being closed for three days made it more convenient for me to go out. Considering all the aspects, I thought the weather was perfect for going to the beach. At the end of the day, I really enjoyed the perfect weather.	Lí do tại sao thí sinh lại nghỉ thời tiết hoàn hảo vào hôm đó.

## BÀI NÓI MẪU 2:

Bài nói mẫu	Nhận xét
It was a hot summer day. I was planning to move inside the city of Paris in France. The weather was perfect for a stroll in the city.	Nói sơ về bối cảnh của ngày hôm đó.
Usually, I do not get out in the noon as the sun is too	Thí sinh nói rõ về những



hot and the heat becomes unbearable. But I tried to do something unusual and started to move in the city of Paris. In fact, I had never taken leisurely walks in the city during the noon. So, this was a great experience to me. I had a sunglass in my eyes and a cap on head. Thereby, the heat had less effect on me. This was a sunny day of mid-June in 2015. As a student of the local university and a part-timer at a coffee shop, I did not get enough holidays but I took a day off on the day so that I could get around the city as the regular works and studies were a bit droning for me.

The day was bright and the sky was clear with a burning sun. Besides, there was some breeze which made the heat bearable to some extent. Initially, the weather was dull in the morning and I thought that it might rain, but my idea was wrong. Within an hour, the weather turned back to its natural form. The clouds were floating in the sky and the sun started shining. It was a perfect weather for taking a swim at any beach, but alas! There were no beaches near me where I could jump off. But I wandered the streets of the city, alone. None agreed to accompany me on the mid noon under the sun. Besides, the low wind was passing on which made the walking comfortable and I saw many of the people were doing the same. But some of them were walking with umbrellas or through the shaded areas.

I had no exact plan about passing the day. So, I thought that I should walk along the streets and if I find something suitable for me, I should take part in. Accordingly, I started for the stroll under the burning sun. Suddenly, after walking for around half an hour, I met with one of my university friends who was going for watching a cinema at the adjacent theatre and proposed me to accompany him. But I humbly declined his proposal as I am unwilling to confine myself in a theatre whereas I am out to explore the city. So, started walking again, and when I felt thirst, I bought an ice-cream from a street vendor. After strolling for about one and half hour, I decided to take a rest. I took a seat at the Parc des Buttes-Chaumont. I passed about half an hour there and then started for my place again.

In fact, the summer is too hot in Paris and if you are out of the home without any protective measures, I am sure you are to suffer a lot. The first annoying thing is that you will sweat a lot, and have to carry a large hankie to remove the sweats from your face and body. This is a common issue for many of the people travelling in Paris at noon. Moreover, there are less shaded areas where

việc mình đã làm, điều kiện thời tiết cụ thể ra sao và đã có những trải nghiệm thú vị nào.

Lí do tại sao người nói lại thấy thời tiết ngày hôm đó lại hoàn hảo.

you could take a shelter. But on the day when I got out, it was perfect as the sun was bright in moderate level. Though the sun heat was almost unbearable, the mild breeze has made it easier for me to take the walk. Usually, the summer days are hot and the temperature does not fall to a tolerable level, but on that day, there were some changes in the temperature. At the afternoon, the temperature fell to a great extent and walking became easier for me.

**Từ vựng nổi bật:**

to be divided into...

occupy (v)

cater (v)

a flock of sth

discard (v)

unpredictable (a)

stroll (v) (n)

breeze (v)

wander (v)

adjacent (a)

moderate (a)

được chia thành (mấy phần)

chiếm giữ

mua vui cho, phục vụ cho

một bầy, một mớ

bỏ, loại bỏ

không dự đoán trước được

đi dạo, đi tản bộ

gió nhẹ

đi thơ thẩn, lang thang

gần kề

vừa phải

**Part 3**

**Discussion topics:**

**Types of weather**

*Example questions:*

What types of weather do people in your country dislike most? Why is that?

What jobs can be affected by different weather conditions? Why?

Are there any important festivals in your country that celebrate a season or type of weather?

**Weather forecasts**

*Example questions:*

How important do you think it is for everyone to check what the next day's weather will be? Why?

What is the best way to get accurate information about the weather?

How easy or difficult is it to predict the weather in your country? Why is that?

**GỢI Ý CHỮA ĐỀ:**

## TYPES OF WEATHER

### Câu hỏi 1:

What types of weather do people in your country dislike most? Why is that?  
*Thời tiết như thế nào thì khiến cho người dân ở đất nước bạn không thích nhất? Tại sao?*

*Thí sinh nên khẳng định câu trả lời, sau đó mở rộng để trả lời cho câu hỏi tại sao, lưu ý sử dụng những từ vựng học thuật để ăn điểm cho phần này.*

### Câu trả lời mẫu 1:

In England, it rains all the time and it's really cold here on such days. I think that most people hate when it's raining and windy at the same time, because apart from the fact that they can't see anything and want to move forward, the pressure of the wind makes them go backwards. Something else that really gets me on my nerves is that my clothes get wet and I can't use my umbrella because of the wind.

### Câu trả lời mẫu 2:

Well, people in France like hot weather most as the days are filled with heat. The scorching sun makes life unbearable. Most of the people are against the summer days as they cannot continue their regular tasks. Sometimes, they are unable to go outside under the hot sun and if they are to go, they take different preventive measure. Sometimes, the people take umbrellas with them or use sunscreens to protect them from the ultraviolet ray emitted from the sun. They dislike sun most for another reason. During the summer days, most of the time the tourists in Paris do not come out to roam around the city, in fact, nobody does so. As a result, the people who are engaged with the street business cannot have a good business during the daytime and they cannot keep their stores open round the night. Moreover, the common citizens of Paris are also irritated with the sun. They are always in need of air cooler and running air coolers around the months is expensive as well. For all such reasons, many of the people do not prefer the summer days.

### Từ vựng nổi bật:

to get sb on sb's nerves  
scorch (v)  
unbearable (a)  
emit (v)

làm cho ai đó thấy bực mình  
thiêu đốt, làm cháy sém  
không thể chịu được  
phát ra, bốc ra

### Câu hỏi 2:

What jobs can be affected by different weather conditions? Why?  
*Nghề nghiệp nào có thể bị ảnh hưởng bởi nhiều điều kiện thời tiết khác nhau? Tại sao?*

*Thí sinh nên nêu cụ thể quan điểm của mình, và khi đưa ra lí do thì nên mở rộng để khiến câu trả lời đầy đủ hơn.*

### Câu trả lời mẫu 1:

It seems to me that different weather conditions can affect different occupations. Builders and farmers are negatively affected if it rains heavily. For example, if the weather is rainy people who works outside cannot work properly. Pilots and ice-cream sellers are two other professions that are affected by bad weather as well. In

the first case, rain, snow and wind have a great impact on schedules while for the ice cream sellers, the volume of sales and whole business depends on the season and weather.

### **Câu trả lời mẫu 2:**

There are different professions which could be affected by the weather and climatic conditions. Mostly the professions dealing with the outside activities get affected by the weather changes. Agriculture suffers most for the climatic changes like sudden floods or natural disasters etc. affect most to the sector and the farmers have nothing to do with the changes. Besides, in the city areas, there are many people who sell products on streets and they also have to suffer to some extent by different weather conditions. Moreover, people working in the coastal areas are also affected by weather conditions. When there are sudden changes in the weather pattern, they are to risk their lives and living.

### **Từ vựng nổi bật:**

negatively (adv)

to have an impact on sth

to depend on sth

to deal with sth

sudden (a)

risk (v)

một cách tiêu cực

ảnh hưởng, tác động đến cái gì đó

phụ thuộc vào điều gì đó

đối mặt với cái gì đó

đột ngột

liều lĩnh

### **Câu hỏi**

**3:** Are there any important festivals in your country that celebrate a season or type of weather?

Ở quốc gia của bạn thì có những lễ hội quan trọng nào để ăn mừng một mùa hoặc một kiểu thời tiết không?

*Thí sinh nên đưa ra từng lễ hội một, sau đó tập trung chọn một lễ hội để phân tích kĩ và mở rộng về lễ hội đó, không nên nói quá dài dòng.*

### **Câu trả lời mẫu 1:**

Well, it is a matter of regret that there are no such festivals in my country, France. There are a good number of festivals and celebrations available but none of them celebrates any specific type of weather. Seasons come and seasons depart and it is natural that people will continue their respective tasks in different seasons. They celebrate different national and private events but there are no such initiatives to celebrate any seasons. I think there are no such celebrations of seasons as the people are unsatisfied with them. The majority of the people participate in the national celebrations round the year while some of the tourists are also seen participating there. National holidays are always observed by the people and they generally take a break from their regular works on the day.

### **Câu trả lời mẫu 2:**

I cannot recall such festivals or celebrations in my country. However, I am certain in many countries this is quite a common trend to celebrate different weathers and seasons. For instance, the first day of the year, Rainy season, Autumn and Spring are often celebrated in India and Bangladesh. If we look back in our history, our

ancestors mostly celebrated different festivals which were based on different seasons and weathers.

**Từ vựng nổi bật:**

regret (v)(n)	hối tiếc, hối hận
initiative (a)	bước đầu, sự khởi đầu
recall (v)	gợi lại, nhớ lại
ancestor (n)	tổ tiên

**WEATHER FORECASTS****Câu hỏi 1:**

How important do you think it is for everyone to check what the next day's weather will be? Why?

Bạn nghĩ việc mọi người kiểm tra xem thời tiết ngày hôm sau như thế nào thì quan trọng đến đâu? Tại sao?

*Thí sinh hãy khẳng định quan điểm, sau đó đưa ra lí do, ví dụ như: đảm bảo an toàn cho bản thân, mang theo các dụng cụ bảo vệ sức khỏe khi ra ngoài, có thể lên kế hoạch sắp xếp cho các hoạt động trong ngày...*

**Câu trả lời mẫu 1:**

It's very necessary to know the weather forecast because people should know the type of clothes they should put on. For example, if it's going to rain, they'll wear boots, jacket and of course take an umbrella with them. In addition, it's important for the means of transport they are going to use, for instance, if they want to go to work by car, bus or on foot. Finally, if they have any kind of plans they should be informed about the weather conditions because their plans can be ruined by bad weather. So I would say people's activity, dress and type of vehicles they will take depends on weather condition and that is why they should always check the next day's weather. From my experience I can say that people do not do that, often suffer and regret a lot.

**Câu trả lời mẫu 2:**

I think it will be a good idea to check the next day's weather. The people who will check the weather will be benefitted from several aspects. The first and most important benefits will be that they will remain aware of the weather conditions. Usually, the weather forecasts declare a tentative schedule of the weather and the people who will check the forecasts may be able to take the necessary measures after the declaration. If it rains, they may take precautions like carrying an umbrella or a raincoat with them. Or if there are chances of storms, they may not get out of the home or even if they are out of the home, they may take shelter to any suitable place before the storm kicks off. If the forecasts say about snowing, they may take snow prevention gears, or take necessary measures at the garage so that they could start their car in the morning amid the snowing.

**Từ vựng nổi bật:**

suffer (v)	chịu đựng
to be aware of sth	nhận thức được điều gì đó
tentative (a)	ướm, thử

precaution (n)  
shelter (n)  
to kick off

sự phòng ngừa, đề phòng  
chỗ nương tựa, che chở  
bắt đầu, xuất hiện

### **Câu hỏi 2:**

What is the best way to get accurate information about the weather?

Đâu là cách tốt nhất để nhận được những thông tin chính xác về thời tiết?

*Thí sinh nêu ra những cách tốt nhất để có được thông tin chính xác, ví dụ: đọc báo, lên mạng, kinh nghiệm dân gian..., sau đó đưa ra các lí do giải thích cụ thể, có thể mở rộng nếu được.*

### **Câu trả lời mẫu 1:**

I would say that watching the weather forecast on TV or the internet is the best ways to be informed about the weather conditions. But, we should be very careful because the internet can provide inaccurate information so we must be sure that the site we have access is reliable. Apart from that cross checking different TV channels and websites is another good idea to get more accurate weather forecasting.

### **Câu trả lời mẫu 2:**

Umm ... there are no exact ways to get informed about the weather conditions as it changes randomly. But I think listening to weather forecasts on radio or television is one of the best ways. Moreover, there are some weather apps available for the smartphones. Since everyone, in the present days, use smartphones, they could download the apps and check the weather condition periodically. Besides, one can also understand about the weather by using their senses. When the sky will be cloudy, it naturally points that there is something wrong with the weather and it may rain. If the cloud is accompanied by strong winds, there are chances of a storm. If the day is bright and hot, it points that this is a sunny day. Easy!

### **Từ vựng nổi bật:**

randomly (adv)  
periodically (adv)  
to be accompanied by sth

một cách ngẫu nhiên  
định kỳ, thường kỳ  
đi kèm với cái gì đó

### **Câu hỏi 3:**

How easy or difficult is it to predict the weather in your country? Why is that?

Ở quốc gia của bạn, việc dự đoán thời tiết là khó / dễ như thế nào? Tại sao?

*Thí sinh có thể trả lời từng câu hỏi một, khi trả lời thì nên mở rộng ý tưởng để có số điểm ưng ý nhất.*

### **Câu trả lời mẫu 1:**

It's really difficult to predict accurate weather condition in my country because the weather in England fluctuates a lot. For example, a few days ago when I woke up at 9 am, the sun was shining and ten minutes later it started raining heavily. Two hours later the wind was blowing and for the rest of the day, the weather was like that. The



only thing that is standard is the low temperature in the winter. The weather forecast thus often quite tough and unpredictable in England.

**Câu trả lời mẫu 2:**

Well, it is easy to predict the weather conditions in my country. Usually, the summer days are hot while it is too cold in the winter. But the predictions may not be always correct. During the summer days, it is easier to predict about the weather and in the other seasons, it is a bit troublesome to predict the weather condition. During the monsoon, there are rains but not all the time. Sometimes the sky is clear with a dark blue shade and clouds fly freely. But in the summer, it does not rain for a single drop. In winter, sometimes it turns difficult to check if the sun is up or not for the dull weather. Thereby, I think it is a bit difficult to predict the weather conditions. Sometimes it has happened that the weather forecast was about snowing in the next day but in reality the day was bright.

**Từ vựng nổi bật:**

fluctuate (v)  
standard (a)(n)  
troublesome (a)  
monsoon (n)  
dull (a)

biến động  
tiêu chuẩn, chuẩn  
rắc rối  
mùa mưa  
tối tăm, ảm đạm



# TEST 4

## READING

### READING PASSAGE 1

#### RESEARCH USING TWINS

To biomedical researchers all over the world, twins offer a precious opportunity to untangle the influence of genes and the environment - of nature and nurture. Because identical twins come from a single fertilized egg that splits into two, they share virtually the same genetic code. Any differences between them - one twin having younger looking skin, for example - must be due to environmental factors such as less time spent in the sun.

Alternatively, by comparing the experiences of identical twins with those of fraternal twins, who come from separate eggs and share on average half their DNA, researchers can quantify the extent to which our genes affect our lives. If identical twins are more similar to each other with respect to an ailment than fraternal twins are, then vulnerability to the disease must be rooted at least in part in heredity.

These two lines of research - studying the differences between identical twins to pinpoint the influence of environment, and comparing identical twins with fraternal ones to measure the role of inheritance - have been crucial to understanding the interplay of nature and nurture in determining our personalities, behavior, and vulnerability to disease.

The idea of using twins to measure the influence of heredity dates back to 1875, when the English scientist Francis Galton first suggested the approach (and coined the phrase 'nature and nurture'). But twin studies took a surprising twist in the 1980s, with the arrival of studies into identical twins who had been separated at birth and reunited as adults. Over two decades 137 sets of twins eventually visited Thomas Bouchard's lab in what became known as the Minnesota Study of Twins Reared Apart. Numerous tests were carried out on the twins, and they were each asked more than 15,000 questions.

Bouchard and his colleagues used this mountain of data to identify how far twins were affected by their genetic makeup. The key to their approach was a statistical concept called heritability. In broad terms, the heritability of a trait measures the extent to which differences among members of a population can be explained by differences in their genetics. And wherever Bouchard and other scientists looked, it seemed, they found the invisible hand of genetic influence helping to shape our lives.

Lately, however, twin studies have helped lead scientists to a radical new conclusion: that nature and nurture are not the only elemental forces at work. According to a recent field called epigenetics, there is a third factor also in play, one

that in some cases serves as a bridge between the environment and our genes, and in others operates on its own to shape who we are.

Epigenetic processes are chemical reactions tied to neither nature nor nurture but representing what researchers have called a 'third component'. These reactions influence how our genetic code is expressed: how each gene is strengthened or weakened, even turned on or off, to build our bones, brains and all the other parts of our bodies.

If you think of our DNA as an immense piano keyboard and our genes as the keys - each key symbolizing a segment of DNA responsible for a particular note, or trait, and all the keys combining to make us who we are - then epigenetic processes determine when and how each key can be struck, changing the tune being played.

One way the study of epigenetics is revolutionizing our understanding of biology is by revealing a mechanism by which the environment directly impacts on genes. Studies of animals, for example, have shown that when a rat experiences stress during pregnancy, it can cause epigenetic changes in a fetus that lead to behavioral problems as the rodent grows up. Other epigenetic processes appear to occur randomly, while others are normal, such as those that guide embryonic cells as they become heart, brain, or liver cells, for example.

Geneticist Danielle Reed has worked with many twins over the years and thought deeply about what twin studies have taught us. 'It's very clear when you look at twins that much of what they share is hardwired,' she says. 'Many things about them are absolutely the same and unalterable. But it's also clear, when you get to know them, that other things about them are different. Epigenetics is the origin of a lot of those differences, in my view.'

Reed credits Thomas Bouchard's work for today's surge in twin studies. 'He was the trailblazer,' she says. 'We forget that 50 years ago things like heart disease were thought to be caused entirely by lifestyle. Schizophrenia was thought to be due to poor mothering. Twin studies have allowed us to be more reflective about what people are actually born with and what's caused by experience.'

Having said that, Reed adds, the latest work in epigenetics promises to take our understanding even further. 'What I like to say is that nature writes some things in pencil and some things in pen,' she says. 'Things written in pen you can't change. That's DNA. But things written in pencil you can. That's epigenetics. Now that we're actually able to look at the DNA and see where the pencil writings are, it's sort of a whole new world.'

### Questions 1-4

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

*In boxes 1-4 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 There may be genetic causes for the differences in how young the skin of identical twins looks.
- 2 Twins are at greater risk of developing certain illnesses than non-twins.
- 3 Bouchard advertised in newspapers for twins who had been separated at birth.
- 4 Epigenetic processes are different from both genetic and environmental processes.

**GỢI Ý CHỮA ĐỀ:**

Câu hỏi 1-4	Đáp án	Giải thích
1 There may be genetic causes for the differences in how young the skin of identical twins looks.	FALSE	Any differences between them -one twin having younger looking skin, for example - <b>must be due to environmental factors</b> such as less time spent in the sun. → những sự khác biệt giữa họ thường là do yếu tố môi trường tác động.
2 Twins are at greater risk of developing certain illnesses than non-twins.	NOT GIVEN	Không được đưa ra trong bài.
3 Bouchard advertised in newspapers for twins who had been separated at birth.	NOT GIVEN	Không được đưa ra trong bài.
4 Epigenetic processes are different from both genetic and environmental processes.	TRUE	<b>Epigenetic processes are chemical reactions tied to neither nature nor nurture</b> but representing what researchers have called a 'third component'. → "nature" là yếu tố tự nhiên, tức là yếu tố về gen → "nurture" là sự nuôi dưỡng, tức là các yếu tố về môi trường bên ngoài. → ở đây dùng neither...nor... để chỉ ý phủ định

**Questions 5-9**

Look at the following statements (Questions 5-9) and the list of researchers below.

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

Write the correct letter, **A, B or C**, in boxes 5-9 on your answer sheet.

**NB** You may use any letter more than once.

**List of Researchers**

**A** Francis Galton

**B** Thomas Bouchard

**C** Danielie Reed

**5** invented a term used to distinguish two factors affecting human characteristics

**6** expressed the view that the study of epigenetics will increase our knowledge

**7** developed a mathematical method of measuring genetic influences

**8** pioneered research into genetics using twins

**9** carried out research into twins who had lived apart

**GỢI Ý CHỮA ĐỀ:**

Câu hỏi 5-9	Đáp án	Giải thích
<b>5</b> invented a term used to distinguish two factors affecting human characteristics	A	The idea of using twins to measure the influence of heredity dates back to 1875, when the English scientist <b>Francis Galton first suggested</b> the approach (and <b>coined the phrase 'nature and nurture'</b> ). → coin (v): tạo ra, đặt ra
<b>6</b> expressed the view that the study of epigenetics will increase our knowledge	C	Having said that, <b>Reed</b> adds, the latest work in epigenetics promises to <b>take our understanding even further</b> .
<b>7</b> developed a mathematical method of measuring genetic influences	A	The idea of using twins to <b>measure the influence of heredity</b> dates back to 1875, when the English scientist <b>Francis Galton first suggested</b> the approach (and coined the phrase 'nature and nurture'). → heredity (n): tính di truyền, sự di truyền
<b>8</b> pioneered research into genetics using twins	B	Reed credits <b>Thomas Bouchard's work for today's surge in twin studies</b> . 'He was the trailblazer,' she says. → Reed cho là nhờ công trình của Thomas Bouchard mà mới có sự xuất hiện của các công trình nghiên cứu về sinh đôi ngày nay.

9 carried out research into twins <b>who had lived apart</b>	B	But twin studies took a surprising twist in the 1980s, with the arrival of <b>studies into identical twins who had been separated at birth</b> and reunited as adults. Over two decades 137 sets of twins eventually visited <b>Thomas Bouchard's</b> lab in what became known as the Minnesota Study of Twins Reared Apart.
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Questions 10-13

Complete the summary using the list of words, **A-F**, below.

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

### Epigenetic processes

In epigenetic processes, **10** \_\_\_\_\_ influence the activity of our genes, for example in creating our internal **11** \_\_\_\_\_. The study of epigenetic processes is uncovering a way in which our genes can be affected by our **12** \_\_\_\_\_. One example is that if a pregnant rat suffers stress, the new-born rat may later show problems in its **13** \_\_\_\_\_.

<b>A</b> nurture	<b>B</b> organs	<b>C</b> code
<b>D</b> chemicals	<b>E</b> environment	<b>F</b> behaviour/behavior

### GỢI Ý CHỮA ĐỀ:

Câu hỏi 10-13	Đáp án	Giải thích
In epigenetic processes, <b>10</b> _____ influence the activity of our genes...	D	<b>Epigenetic processes are chemical reactions</b> tied to neither nature nor nurture but representing what researchers have called a 'third component'.
... for example in creating our internal <b>11</b> _____	B	Other epigenetic processes appear to occur randomly, while others are normal, such as those that guide embryonic cells as they become <b>heart, brain, or liver</b>

		<p><b>cells</b>, for example. → các tế bào tim, não hay gan chính là các nội tạng, bộ phận bên trong.</p>
The study of epigenetic processes is uncovering a way in which our genes can be affected by our <b>12</b> _____	E	<p>One way the study of epigenetics is revolutionizing our understanding of biology is by revealing a mechanism by which <b>the environment directly impacts on genes</b>. → môi trường trực tiếp tác động đến gen.</p>
One example is that if a pregnant rat suffers stress, the new-born rat may later show problems in its <b>13</b> _____	F	<p>Studies of animals, for example, have shown that when a rat experiences stress during pregnancy, it can cause epigenetic changes in a fetus that <b>lead to behavioral problems</b> as the rodent grows up.</p>

## READING PASSAGE 2

### AN INTRODUCTION TO FILM SOUND

Though we might think of film as an essentially visual experience, we really cannot afford to underestimate the importance of film sound. A meaningful sound track is often as complicated as the image on the screen, and is ultimately just as much the responsibility of the director. The entire sound track consists of three essential ingredients: the human voice, sound effects and music. These three tracks must be mixed and balanced so as to produce the necessary emphases which in turn create desired effects. Topics which essentially refer to the three previously mentioned tracks are discussed below. They include dialogue, synchronous and asynchronous sound effects, and music.

Let us start with dialogue. As is the case with stage drama, dialogue serves to tell the story and expresses feelings and motivations of characters as well. Often with film characterization the audience perceives little or no difference between the character and the actor. Thus, for example, the actor Humphrey Bogart is the character Sam Spade; film personality and life personality seem to merge. Perhaps this is because the very texture of a performer's voice supplies an element of character.

When voice textures fit the performer's physiognomy and gestures, a whole and very realistic persona emerges. The viewer sees not an actor working at his craft, but another human being struggling with life. It is interesting to note that how dialogue is used and the very amount of dialogue used varies widely among films. For example, in the highly successful science-fiction film 2001, little dialogue was evident, and most of it was banal and of little intrinsic interest. In this way the film-maker was able



to portray what Thomas Sobochack and Vivian Sobochack call, in *An Introduction to Film*, the 'inadequacy of human responses when compared with the magnificent technology created by man and the visual beauties of the universe'.

The comedy *Bringing Up Baby*, on the other hand, presents practically non-stop dialogue delivered at breakneck speed. This use of dialogue underscores not only the dizzy quality of the character played by Katherine Hepburn, but also the absurdity of the film itself and thus its humor. The audience is bounced from gag to gag and conversation to conversation; there is no time for audience reflection. The audience is caught up in a whirlwind of activity in simply managing to follow the plot. This film presents pure escapism - largely due to its frenetic dialogue.

Synchronous sound effects are those sounds which are synchronized or matched with what is viewed. For example, if the film portrays a character playing the piano, the sounds of the piano are projected. Synchronous sounds contribute to the realism of film and also help to create a particular atmosphere. For example, the 'click' of a door being opened may simply serve to convince the audience that the image portrayed is real, and the audience may only subconsciously note the expected sound.

However, if the 'click' of an opening door is part of an ominous action such as a burglary, the sound mixer may call attention to the 'click' with an increase in volume; this helps to engage the audience in a moment of suspense. Asynchronous sound effects, on the other hand, are not matched with a visible source of the sound on screen. Such sounds are included so as to provide an appropriate emotional nuance, and they may also add to the realism of the film. For example, a film-maker might opt to include the background sound of an ambulance's siren while the foreground sound and image portrays an arguing couple. The asynchronous ambulance siren underscores the psychic injury incurred in the argument; at the same time the noise of the siren adds to the realism of the film by acknowledging the film's city setting.

We are probably all familiar with background music in films, which has become so ubiquitous as to be noticeable in its absence. We are aware that it is used to add emotion and rhythm. Usually not meant to be noticeable, it often provides a tone or an emotional attitude toward the story and /or the characters depicted. In addition, background music often foreshadows a change in mood. For example, dissonant music may be used in film to indicate an approaching (but not yet visible) menace or disaster. Background music may aid viewer understanding by linking scenes. For example, a particular musical theme associated with an individual character or situation may be repeated at various points in a film in order to remind the audience of salient motifs or ideas.

Film sound comprises conventions and innovations. We have come to expect an acceleration of music during car chases and creaky doors in horror films. Yet, it is important to note as well that sound is often brilliantly conceived. The effects of sound are often largely subtle and often are noted by only our subconscious minds. We need to foster an awareness of film sound as well as film space so as to truly appreciate an art form that sprang to life during the twentieth century - the modern film.

## Questions 14-18

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

Write the correct letter in boxes 14—18 on your answer sheet.

- 14** In the first paragraph, the writer makes a point that
- A** the director should plan the sound track at an early stage in filming.
  - B** it would be wrong to overlook the contribution of sound to the artistry of films.
  - C** the music industry can have a beneficial influence on sound in film.
  - D** it is important for those working on the sound in a film to have sole responsibility for it.
- 15** One reason that the writer refers to Humphrey Bogart is to exemplify
- A** the importance of the actor and the character appearing to have similar personalities.
  - B** the audience's wish that actors are visually appropriate for their roles.
  - C** the value of the actor having had similar feelings to the character.
  - D** the audience's preference for dialogue to be as authentic as possible.
- 16** In the third paragraph, the writer suggests that
- A** audiences are likely to be critical of film dialogue that does not reflect their own experience.
  - B** film dialogue that appears to be dull may have a specific purpose.
  - C** filmmakers vary considerably in the skill with which they handle dialogue.
  - D** the most successful films are those with dialogue of a high Quality.
- 17** What does the writer suggest about Bringing Up?
- A** The plot suffers from the filmmaker's wish to focus on humorous dialogue.
  - B** The dialogue helps to make it one of the best comedy films ever produced.
  - C** There is a mismatch between the speed of the dialogue and the speed of actions.
  - D** The nature of the dialogue emphasises key elements of the film.
- 18** The writer refers to the 'click' of a door to make the point that realistic sounds
- A** are often used to give the audience a false impression of events in the film.
  - B** may be interpreted in different ways by different members of the audience.
  - C** may be modified in order to manipulate the audience's response to the film.
  - D** tend to be more significant in films presenting realistic situations.

**GỢI Ý CHỮA ĐỀ:**

Câu hỏi 14-18	Đáp án	Giải thích
<b>14</b> In the first paragraph, the writer makes a point that...	B	Though we might think of film as an essentially visual experience, <b>we really cannot afford to underestimate the importance of film sound.</b> → underestimate (v): đánh giá thấp
<b>15</b> One reason that the writer refers to Humphrey Bogart is to exemplify...	A	Thus, for example, the actor Humphrey Bogart is the character Sam Spade; <b>film personality and life personality seem to merge.</b> → merge (v): nhập, sát nhập
<b>16</b> In the third paragraph, the writer suggests that...	B	For example, in the highly successful science-fiction film 2001, little dialogue was evident, and <b>most of it was banal and of little intrinsic interest.</b> In this way the film-maker was able to portray what Thomas Sobochack and Vivian Sobochack call, in An Introduction to Film, the ' <b>inadequacy of human responses when compared with the magnificent technology created by man and the visual beauties of the universe</b> '. → banal (a): tầm thường, vô vị
<b>17</b> What does the writer suggest about Bringing Up?	D	<b>This use of dialogue underscores</b> not only the dizzy quality of the character played by Katherine Hepburn, but also <b>the absurdity of the film itself and thus its humor.</b> → việc sử dụng đoạn đối thoại này nhấn mạnh được nhân vật và cả sự ngớ ngẩn của bộ phim nên tạo ra được tính hài hước.
<b>18</b> The writer refers to the 'click' of a door to make the point that realistic sounds...	C	... the sound mixer may call attention to the 'click' with an increase in volume; this <b>helps to engage the audience in a moment of suspense.</b>

Questions 19-23

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

In boxes 19-23 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

**19** Audiences are likely to be surprised if a film lacks background music.

**20** Background music may anticipate a development in a film.

**21** Background music has more effect on some people than on others.

**22** Background music may help the audience to make certain connections within the film.

**23** Audiences tend to be aware of how the background music is affecting them.

**GỢI Ý CHỮA ĐỀ:**

Câu hỏi 19-23	Đáp án	Giải thích
<b>19</b> Audiences are likely to be surprised if a film lacks background music.	TRUE	We are probably all familiar with background music in films, which <b>has become so ubiquitous as to be noticeable in its absence.</b> → ubiquitous (a): ở đâu cũng có, ở khắp nơi → Chúng ta đã quá quen thuộc với việc có nhạc nền ở trong phim, nên sẽ gây được sự chú ý nếu như không có nhạc trong phim.
<b>20</b> Background music may anticipate a development in a film.	TRUE	In addition, background music often <b>foreshadows a change in mood.</b> → foreshadow (v): lường trước, báo trước → nhạc nền trong phim có thể báo trước được sự thay đổi về cảm xúc. → tức là nhạc nền có thể báo trước về sự phát triển của mạch phim.
<b>21</b> Background music has more effect on some people than on others.	NOT GIVEN	Không được đưa ra trong bài.
<b>22</b> Background music may help the audience to make certain connections within the film.	TRUE	Background music may <b>aid viewer understanding by linking scenes.</b> → aid (v): giúp đỡ, viện trợ
<b>23</b> Audiences tend to be aware of how the background music is affecting them.	FALSE	The effects of sound are often largely subtle and often <b>are noted by only our subconscious minds.</b>

→ sự tác động của âm thanh thường chỉ được chú ý bởi tiềm thức.

Questions 24-26

Complete each sentence with the correct , below.

Write the correct letter, **A-E**, in boxes 24-26 on your answer sheet.

- 24** The audience's response to different parts of a film can be controlled  
**25** The feelings and motivations of characters become clear  
**26** A character seems to be a real person rather than an actor

- A** when the audience listens to the dialogue.  
**B** if the film reflects the audience's own concerns.  
**C** if voice, sound and music are combined appropriately.  
**D** when the director is aware of how the audience will respond.  
**E** when the actor's appearance, voice and moves are consistent with each other.

**GỢI Ý CHỮA ĐỀ:**

Câu hỏi 24-26	Đáp án	Giải thích
<b>24</b> The audience's response to different parts of a film can be controlled	C	<b>These three tracks must be mixed and balanced</b> so as to produce the necessary emphases which in turn <b>createdesired effects</b> .
<b>25</b> The feelings and motivations of characters become clear	A	As is the case with stagedrama, <b>dialogue</b> serves to tell the story and <b>expresses feelings and motivations of characters as well</b> .
<b>26</b> A character seems to be a real person rather than an actor	E	When voice textures fit the performer's physiognomy and gestures, a whole and very realistic persona emerges. → khi giọng nói phù hợp với nét mặt và điệu bộ của diễn viên thì một con người thực tế sẽ xuất hiện, tức là không còn nhận ra đó là diễn viên nữa.

**READING PASSAGE 3****‘THIS MARVELOUS INVENTION’****A**

Of all mankind's manifold creations, language must take pride of place. Other inventions - the wheel, agriculture, sliced bread - may have transformed our material existence, but the advent of language is what made us human. Compared to language, all other inventions pale in significance, since everything we have ever achieved depends on language and originates from it. Without language, we could never have embarked on our ascent to unparalleled power over all other animals, and even over nature itself.

**B**

But language is foremost not just because it came first. In its own right it is a tool of extraordinary sophistication, yet based on an idea of ingenious simplicity: 'this marvellous invention of composing out of twenty-five or thirty sounds that infinite variety of expressions which, whilst having in themselves no likeness to what is in our mind, allow us to disclose to others its whole secret, and to make known to those who cannot penetrate it all that we imagine, and all the various stirrings of our soul' This was how, in 1660, the renowned French grammarians of the Port-Royal abbey near Versailles distilled the essence of language, and no one since has celebrated more eloquently the magnitude of its achievement. Even so, there is just one flaw in all these hymns of praise, for the homage to language's unique accomplishment conceals a simple yet critical incongruity. Language is mankind's greatest invention - except, of course, that it was never invented. This apparent paradox is at the core of our fascination with language, and it holds many of its secrets.

**C**

Language often seems so skillfully drafted that one can hardly imagine it as anything other than the perfected handiwork of a master craftsman. How else could this instrument make so much out of barely three dozen measly morsels of sound? In themselves, these configurations of mouth p, f, b, v, t, d, k, g, sh, a, e and so on - amount to nothing more than a few haphazard spits and splutters, random noises with no meaning, no ability to express, no power to explain. But run them through the cogs and wheels of the language machine, let it arrange them in some very special orders, and there is nothing that these meaningless streams of air cannot do: from sighing the interminable boredom of existence to unravelling the fundamental order of the universe.

**D**

the most extraordinary thing about language, however, is that one doesn't have to be



a genius to set its wheels in motion. The language machine allows just about everybody from pre-modern foragers in the subtropical savannah, to post-modern philosophers in the suburban sprawl - to tie these meaningless sounds together into an infinite variety of subtle senses, and all apparently without the slightest exertion. Yet it is precisely this deceptive ease which makes language a victim of its own success, since in everyday life its triumphs are usually taken for granted. The wheels of language run so smoothly that one rarely bothers to stop and think about all the resourcefulness and expertise that must have gone into making it tick. Language conceals art.

**E**

Often, it is only the estrangement of foreign tongues, with their many exotic and outlandish features, that brings home the wonder of languages design. One of the showiest stunts that some languages can pull off is an ability to build up words of breath-breaking length, and thus express in one word what English takes a whole sentence to say. The Turkish word *çehirliliğitimediklerimizdensiniz*, to take one example, means nothing less than 'you are one of those whom we can't turn into a town-dweller'. (In case you were wondering, this monstrosity really is one word, not merely many different words squashed together - most of its components cannot even stand up on their own.)

**F**

And if that sounds like some one-off freak, then consider Sumerian, the language spoken on the banks of the Euphrates some 5,000 years ago by the people who invented writing and thus enabled the documentation of history. A Sumerian word like *munintuma'a* ('when he had made it suitable for her') might seem rather trim compared to the Turkish colossus above. What is so impressive about it, however, is not its lengthiness but rather the reverse - the thrifty compactness of its construction. The word is made up of different slots, each corresponding to a particular portion of meaning. This sleek design allows single sounds to convey useful information, and in fact even the absence of a sound has been enlisted to express something specific. If you were to ask which bit in the Sumerian word corresponds to the pronoun 'it' in the English translation 'when he had made it suitable for her', then the answer would have to be nothing. Mind you, a very particular kind of nothing: the nothing that stands in the empty slot in the middle. The technology is so fine-tuned then that even a non-sound, when carefully placed in a particular position, has been invested with a specific function. Who could possibly have come up with such a nifty contraption?

Questions 27-32

Reading Passage 3 has six paragraphs, **A-F**.

Choose the correct heading for paragraphs **A-F** from the list of headings below.

Write the correct number, **i-vii**, in boxes 21-32 on your answer sheet.

### List of Headings

- i Differences between languages highlight their impressiveness
- ii The way in which a few sounds are organised to convey a huge range of meaning
- iii Why the sounds used in different languages are not identical
- iv Apparently incompatible characteristics of language
- v Even silence can be meaningful
- vi Why language is the most important invention of all
- vii The universal ability to use language

- 27 Paragraph A
- 28 Paragraph B
- 29 Paragraph C
- 30 Paragraph D
- 31 Paragraph E
- 32 Paragraph F

### GỢI Ý CHỮA ĐỀ:

Câu hỏi 27-32	Đáp án	Giải thích
27 Paragraph A	vi	<b>Compared to language, all other inventions</b> <b>pale</b> insignificance, since everything we have ever achieved depends on language and originates from it. → pale (a): lu mờ
28 Paragraph B	iv	In its own right it is a tool of <b>extraordinary sophistication</b> , yet based on an idea of <b>ingenious simplicity</b> ... → extraordinary (a): đặc biệt, xuất sắc → ingenious (a): khéo léo, mưu

		trí
<b>29</b> Paragraph C	ii	... from sighing the interminable boredom of existence to unravelling the fundamental order of the universe. → những âm thanh này có thể làm được mọi thứ: chỉ ra được sự nhàm chán đến vô cùng của việc tồn tại hay thậm chí là làm sáng tỏ được trật tự cơ bản của vũ trụ.
<b>30</b> Paragraph D	vii	The most extraordinary thing about language, however, is <b>that one doesn't have to be a genius to set its wheels in motion.</b> → một người không cần phải thông minh xuất sắc mới có thể sử dụng được ngôn ngữ.
<b>31</b> Paragraph E	i	Often, it is only <b>the estrangement of foreign tongues</b> , with their many exotic and outlandish features, that brings home <b>the wonder of languages design.</b>
<b>32</b> Paragraph F	v	The technology is so fine-tuned then that <b>even a non-sound</b> , when carefully placed in a particular position, <b>has been invested with a specific function.</b>

### Questions 33-36

Complete the summary using the list of words, **A-G**, below.

Write the correct letter, **A-G**, in boxes 33-36 on your answer sheet.

### The importance of language

The wheel is one invention that has had a major impact on **33** \_\_\_\_\_ aspects of life, but no impact has been as **34** \_\_\_\_\_ as that of language. Language is very **35** \_\_\_\_\_, yet composed of just a small number of sounds. Language appears to be **36** \_\_\_\_\_ to use. However, its sophistication is often overlooked.

<b>A</b> difficult	<b>B</b> complex	<b>C</b> original
<b>D</b> admired	<b>E</b> admired	<b>G</b> admired
<b>H</b> fundamental		

**GỢI Ý CHỮA ĐỀ:**

Câu hỏi 33-36	Đáp án	Giải thích
The wheel is one invention that has had a major impact on <b>33</b> _____ aspects of life...	E	Of all mankind's manifold creations, language must take pride of place. Other inventions - the wheel, agriculture, sliced bread - may have <b>transformed our material existence</b> , but the advent of language is what made us human.
... but no impact has been as <b>34</b> _____ as that of language.	G	<b>Compared to language, all other inventions pale</b> in significance, since everything we have ever achieved depends on language and originates from it. → ngôn ngữ là sáng chế tuyệt vời nhất
Language is very <b>35</b> _____, yet composed of just a small number of sounds.	B	In its own right it is a tool of <b>extraordinary sophistication</b> , yet based on an idea of ingenious simplicity: 'this marvellous invention of composing out of <b>twenty-five or thirty sounds</b> ... → sophistication (n): sự rắc rối, phức tạp
Language appears to be <b>36</b> _____ to use.	F	The most extraordinary thing about language, however, is that <b>one doesn't have to be a genius to set its wheels in motion</b> .

Questions 37-40

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

In boxes 37-40 on your answer sheet, write

- YES** if the statement agrees with the views of the writer  
**NO** if the statement contradicts the views of the writer  
**NOT GIVEN** if it is impossible to say what the writer thinks about this

**37** Human beings might have achieved their present position without language.

**38** The Port-Royal grammarians did justice to the nature of language.

**39** A complex idea can be explained more clearly in a sentence than in a single word.

**40** The Sumerians were responsible for starting the recording of events.

**GỢI Ý CHỮA ĐỀ:**

Câu hỏi 37-40	Đáp án	Giải thích
<b>37</b> Human beings might have achieved their present position without language.	NO	Without language, we <b>could never</b> have embarked on our ascent to unparalleled power over all other animals, and even over nature itself. → embark (v): lao vào, dấn thân vào → ascent (n): sự đi lên, trèo lên
<b>38</b> The Port-Royal grammarians did justice to the nature of language.	YES	This was how, in 1660, the <b>renowned French grammarians of the Port-Royal abbey near Versailles distilled the essence of language</b> , and no one since has celebrated more eloquently the magnitude of its achievement. → các nhà ngữ pháp học này đã nắm được bản chất của ngôn ngữ. → do justice to sth: thể hiện một điều gì đó đúng, chính xác
<b>39</b> A complex idea can be explained more clearly in a sentence than in a single word.	NOT GIVEN	Không được đưa ra trong bài
<b>40</b> The Sumerians were responsible for starting the recording of events.	YES	And if that sounds like some one-off freak, then consider <b>Sumerian</b> , the language spoken on the banks of the Euphrates some 5,000 years ago by the people who

		invented writing and thus <b>enabled</b> the documentation of history.
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IELTS Fighter



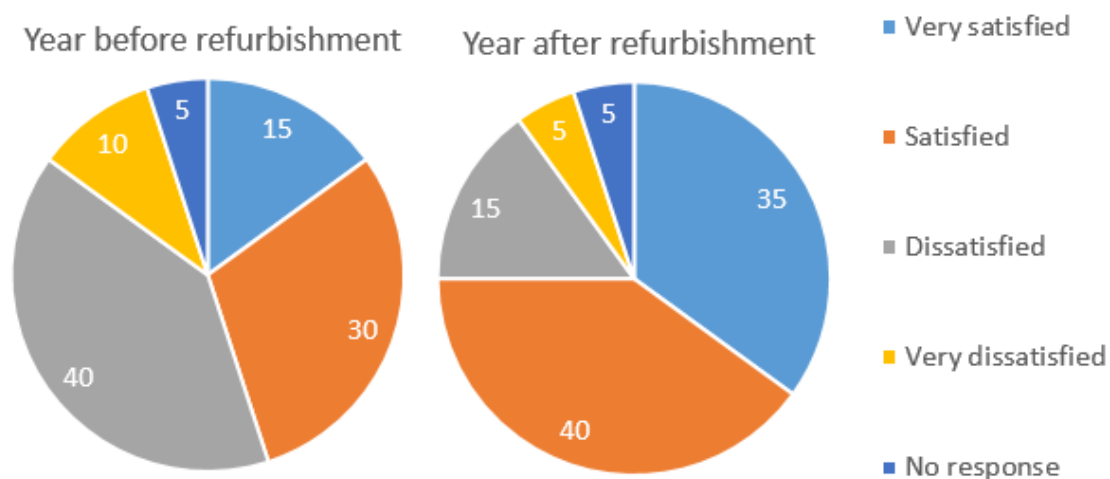
**WRITING****Writing task 1:**

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

*The table below shows the numbers of visitors to Ashdown Museum during the year before and the year after it was refurbished. The charts show the result of surveys asking visitors how satisfied they were with their visit, during the same two periods. Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant*

Write at least 150 words.

Total number of visitors to Ashdown Museum	
During the year before refurbishment:	74,000
During the year after refurbishment:	92,000

**Results of surveys of visitor satisfaction**

## GỢI Ý LÀM BÀI:

Đây là dạng bài khá đơn giản để phân tích trong đề thi IELTS. Chúng ta có thể phân tích theo từng năm và so sánh giữa các năm với nhau (đặc biệt chú ý các số liệu cao nhất hoặc thấp nhất), từ đó rút ra được sự khác biệt giữa các năm.

## GỢI Ý BÀI MẪU:

The given table data presents information about the yearly visitors in Ashdown Museum before and after the renovation of this museum. Again the pie chart shows the survey results about visitors satisfaction and the refurbishment if the museum.

As is presented in the table data, during the first year after the renovation work the museum got about 22 thousand more visitors. In the last year before the renovation of this museum, total number of visitors there was 74 thousands and it increased to 94 thousand in the first year after the renovation.

Again, the overall satisfaction of the museum goes improved and this indicates that the visitors liked the renovation works done there. Before renovation half of the total visitors stated that they were unsatisfied about their visit experience in the museum. 30% visitors said that they were satisfied while only 5% of them told that they were very satisfied. After renovation the satisfaction level among the visitors increased significantly. 40% visitors after renovation told that they were satisfied while 5% stated that they were quite satisfied. Only 15% of the visitors told that they were not satisfied.

## PHÂN TÍCH BÀI MẪU:

Bài văn gồm ba phần:

- **Đoạn 1:** đưa ra thông tin chính của bảng số liệu và biểu đồ.
- **Đoạn 2:** phân tích về số lượng người đến thăm bảo tàng qua các năm.
- **Đoạn 3:** phân tích sự hài lòng của những người đến thăm bảo tàng qua các năm.

## TỪ VỰNG NỔI BẬT:

survey (n)

renovation (n)

indicate (v)

significantly (adv)

cuộc khảo sát

sự nâng cấp, sửa chữa

chỉ ra, cho thấy

nhiều, đáng kể

## MẪU CÂU NỔI BẬT:

1. In the last year before the renovation of this museum, total number of visitors there was 74 thousands and it increased to 94 thousand in the first year after the renovation.

2. 30% visitors said that they were satisfied while only 5% of them told that they were very satisfied.

## Writing task 2

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the following topic:

**Many governments think that economic progress is their most important goal. Some people, however, think that other types of progress are actually important for a country.  
Discuss both these views and give your own opinion.**

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

Write at least 250 words.

### GỢI Ý LÀM BÀI:

Đây là dạng bài “argumentation” đòi hỏi thí sinh phải đưa ra suy nghĩ về cả hai quan điểm và rút ra ý kiến của mình. Đối với dạng bài này, chúng ta phải viết thật khách quan, sau đó đi sâu hơn nói rõ về suy nghĩ của mình. Thực tế thì đây là dạng bài hơi khó cho các thí sinh.

### GỢI Ý BÀI MẪU:

People have different views about how governments should measure their countries' progress. While economic progress is of course essential, I agree with those who believe that other measures of progress are just as important.

There are three key reasons why economic growth is seen as a fundamental goal for countries. Firstly, a healthy economy results in job creation, a high level of employment, and better salaries for all citizens. Secondly, economic progress ensures that more money is available for governments to spend on infrastructure and public services. For example, a government with higher revenues can invest in the country's transport network, its education system and its hospitals. Finally, a strong economy can help a country's standing on the global stage, in terms of its political influence and trading power.

However, I would argue that various other forms of progress are just as significant as the economic factors mentioned above. In particular, we should consider the area of social justice, human rights, equality and democracy itself. For example, the treatment of minority groups is often seen as a reflection of the moral standards and

level of development of a society. Perhaps another key consideration when judging the progress of a modern country should be how well that country protects the natural environment and whether it is moving towards environmental sustainability. Alternatively, the success of a nation could be measured by looking at the health, well-being and happiness of its residents.

In conclusion, the economy is obviously a key marker of a country's success, but social, environmental and health criteria are equally significant.

### PHÂN TÍCH BÀI MẪU:

Bài văn gồm bốn phần:

- Đoạn 1: nêu ra nội dung chính và khẳng định quan điểm của mình.
- Đoạn 2: đưa ra lí do tại sao sự tăng trưởng kinh tế lại được xem là mục đích quan trọng đối với các quốc gia.
- Đoạn 3: đưa ra luận điểm thứ hai rằng những sự tăng trưởng khác cũng không kém phần quan trọng.
- Đoạn 4: kết luận.

### TỪ VỰNG NỔI BẬT:

fundamental (a)  
infrastructure (n)  
to invest in sth  
factor (n)  
moral (a)  
sustainability (n)  
criteria (n)

cơ bản, cơ sở  
cơ sở hạ tầng  
đầu tư vào điều gì đó  
yếu tố  
thuộc về đạo đức  
sự phát triển bền vững  
tiêu chuẩn, tiêu chí

### MẪU CÂU NỔI BẬT:

1. For example, a government with higher revenues can invest in the country's transport network, its education system and its hospitals.
2. Perhaps another key consideration when judging the progress of a modern country should be how well that country protects the natural environment and whether it is moving towards environmental sustainability.

## SPEAKING

### Part 1

#### Names

- How did your parents choose your name(s)?
- Does your name have any special meaning?
- Is your name common or unusual in your country?
- If you could change your name, would you? [Why/Why not?]

#### - Câu hỏi 1:

How did your parents choose your name(s)?

Ba mẹ bạn đã chọn tên của bạn như thế nào?

*Đây là một câu hỏi khá đơn giản nhưng mang tính thực tế cao. Chúng ta chỉ cần kể lại sự việc. Sau đó bạn có thể mở rộng và nói kĩ hơn về lí do ba mẹ chọn tên này.*

#### CÂU TRẢ LỜI MẪU:

My parents gave me my name, my father to be exact. Zhi means knowledge, and Lei means accumulation. So I guess my parents wanted to tell me that being knowledgeable depends on accumulation. You see, they put a lot of pressure on my shoulders with this name.

#### Từ vựng nổi bật:

accumulation (n)	sự tích lũy
knowledgeable (a)	hiểu biết nhiều
pressure (n)	áp lực

#### - Câu hỏi 2:

Does your name have any special meaning?

Tên của bạn có bất cứ ý nghĩa đặc biệt nào không?

*Câu trả lời có thể được đưa ra bằng cách nêu lên những ý nghĩa cơ bản về cái tên của mình, và nên thực tế, nếu như không có ý nghĩa thì cũng có thể trả lời là "No."*

#### CÂU TRẢ LỜI MẪU:

My name is Wang Run. Some people say that it sounds like a boy's name. I heard that this was given to me by my grandfather because he wanted me to be as brave as boys. In our language, my first name means "be excellent".

#### Từ vựng nổi bật:

brave (a)	dũng cảm
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#### - Câu hỏi 3:

Is your name common or unusual in your country?

Tên của bạn là phổ biến hay không ở quốc gia của bạn?

*Đây là một câu hỏi khá đơn giản, thí sinh chỉ cần trả lời thực tế, chú ý nhớ đưa ra lí do cụ thể cho câu trả lời đó để nó trở nên đầy đủ và hoàn chỉnh hơn.*

**CÂU TRẢ LỜI MẪU:**

I have never seen anyone in my country who has the same name as my name is taken after a name of a Germany actress that my parents admire so much.

Từ vựng nổi bật:

to take after sb  
admire (v)

giống với ai / cái gì đó  
ngưỡng mộ

**- Câu hỏi 4:**

If you could change your name, would you? [Why/Why not?]

*Nếu có thể thay đổi tên của mình, bạn có làm điều đó không? Tại sao?*

*Thông thường thì câu trả lời sẽ là không, lí do là bởi càng trưởng thành, con người càng yêu mến cái tên của mình nhiều hơn nhờ vào những ý nghĩa riêng biệt của nó, dù xấu dù đẹp nó cũng là của mình, do ba mẹ mình đặt cho. Tuy nhiên bên cạnh đó vẫn còn có những người muốn thay đổi cái tên của mình cho phù hợp với xu hướng của xã hội.*

**CÂU TRẢ LỜI MẪU:**

I quite like my name, and I won't change it for the world, because it is unique. I don't think that anyone else in China has the same name. It's part of my identity, and it is meaningful to me.

Từ vựng nổi bật:

unique (a)  
identity (n)

độc đáo  
cá tính, đặc điểm để nhận dạng

**Part 2**

**Describe a TV documentary you watched that was particularly interesting.**

*You should say:*

- what the documentary was about
- why you decided to watch it
- what you learnt during the documentary
- and explain why the TV documentary was particularly interesting.

*You will have to talk about the topic for one to two minutes.*

*You have one minute to think about what you are going to say.*



You can make some notes to help you if you wish.

### GỢI Ý CHỮA BÀI:

*Thí sinh phải miêu tả được những chi tiết của phim tài liệu đó: chủ đề về cái gì, nội dung truyền tải như thế nào, tại sao bạn lại xem, ... và đặc biệt là lí do tại sao bạn lại thấy bộ phim này có ý nghĩa. Ở cuối phần nói, thí sinh có thể trình bày về sự tác động của bộ phim này đối với bản thân mình.*

### BÀI NÓI MẪU 1:

Bài nói mẫu	Nhận xét
Owing to my occupational engagement, I am unable to manage much time to enjoy television documentaries but in last December of 2015, I had watched a documentary on becoming an astronaut.	Nêu ra chủ đề của bài nói: nội dung của bài là về cái gì, xem lúc nào.
The documentary was about becoming an astronaut and titled - "Tim Peake Special: How to Be an Astronaut". The video documentary was filmed for about two years. This is about the event of a British man who tries to be an astronaut. Moreover, he was the first among the British people who was becoming an astronaut. The documentary was aired on Horizon on BBC. Tim Peake had to take some major risks and pressures to be the astronaut. He had also undergone different extensive training before the final flight. The most important part of his training was to adjust with the environment of the outer space and he repeatedly tried to perform the adjustments. Besides, he also experienced the issue of weightlessness and participated in mockups over the issue during the training period.	Nêu rõ nội dung chính của bộ phim tài liệu.
There were some specific reasons for watching the documentary and I selected this one carefully. Since my childhood, I had some dreams to be an astronaut but could not materialise the dreams for different reasons. Whenever I got chances, I tried to gather some knowledge about the space. Space attracts me strangely. I am stuck in the space and in the moonlit night, I look at the stars through a telescope. So, when I came to learn about the documentary from a friend of mine, I decided to watch it. I knew that normally the documentaries are made with real events and footages. I was right about this one and saw many exclusive footages of the training. I was curious about the walking and weightlessness issue on the space. Eating, sleeping and performing other daily tasks etc. were different from the earth. Thereby, all such issues made me	Lí do tại sao người nói lại chọn xem bộ phim tài liệu này.

inquisitive to explore the documentary.	
I had learnt a good number of issues from the documentary. Before watching the documentary, I did not have any idea how life in space was about. My idea was only bookish and I tried to imagine the situations and failed each of the times. When I watched the documentary, I came to know about how life really is in space. I also had no idea about the training and exercises which should be done to live in the space. Moreover, I came to know about the eating habits of the astronauts, how they slept in the weightlessness, drank water and did the other necessary activities. It was a very good lesson for me.	Những điều mà thí sinh đã học được thông qua bộ phim này.
As I told earlier that I was highly interested in space, I did not have the chance to meet my dream. During the admission in my college, I was told to take the Arts faculty as the authority believed that I could do better in the subjects of arts instead of science. So, I missed the chance to get prepared to be an astronaut from the early age. But whenever I got any chance to know about the space, I did not miss the chance. I read all the available articles and essays, watch movies and recently have started watching documentaries. Movies are in fact not that much reliable as everything here is made for enjoyment and many of the information is falsified to attract audiences. But the documentaries are different. They contain the real life events and those are enjoyable. The documentary on Horizon was about the British man Tim Peake. He was the first British ever to travel in the outer space. Before starting the trip on space, he undertook different training, exercises and experiments. The most important thing about the documentary is that it took about two years to make it by adding all the available video clips. I learnt a lot from the documentary and many of my former ideas have been sharpened. Thereby, the documentary was particularly interesting and enjoyable to me.	Lí do tại sao bộ phim này lại đặc biệt thú vị đối với người nói.

## BÀI NÓI MẪU 2:

Bài nói mẫu	Nhận xét
A plate of yummy food can remove the tiredness of the day. In fact, we eat, we live and this is true for all living being. But recently I had seen a documentary about food and their processing that shocked me heavily and	Nêu ra chủ đề của bài nói là về một bộ phim tài liệu rất thú vị.

<p>it was one of the most interesting TV documentaries I have ever seen.</p>	
<p>People take food for several reasons, and the most prominent of them is their craving to the food or they want a comfort for their hunger. But my idea of taking food for comfort has been changed after watching the Food Inc., a documentary on the food habits, food processing and how the large corporations cheating with innocent people. Actually, the documentary unfolded some blind parts of the food industry across the world. Food habits and tastes have been changed with the course of time and to meet the growing needs, the food producing corporations are following numerous irrational ways and having their profits.</p>	<p>Nêu rõ nội dung chính của bộ phim tài liệu.</p>
<p>Generally, before watching any movie or documentary, I like to do some homework on them such as I analyse rating, read reviews etc. to know if they are worth watching. Accordingly, I found that Food, Inc., a documentary by Robert Kenner, has been nominated for some prestigious awards in the USA. Moreover, the teaser of the documentary also attracted me. So, I started watching this documentary and came to know about a large number of confidential issues regarding food business. In fact, staying healthy is not enough today, we should be also careful about our food selection. The food items that we take from the superstores and chain shops are entirely unhealthy for us. At the same time, the food producers are damaging the environment. Such issues were highly confidential until Mr. Kenner unveiled them on screen through his documentary. Watching the documentary film was a nice experience for me.</p>	<p>Lí do tại sao người nói lại chọn xem bộ phim tài liệu này.</p>
<p>Food, Inc. taught me a wide number of things and I try to follow them in my own lifestyle. Basically, the documentary is an analysis of the existing food markets - how these food items are grown, how the corporations are abusing the environment, food, animals and people engaged in the food processing, how they are cheating the consumers and more other intriguing issues. The advertisements of different food products show that the foods items are hand picked directly from the farms. But in reality, they are not, the foods are 'manufactured' in factories. Has anyone ever thought how the seasonal vegetables are available all around the year or how they are found in plenty during off-seasons? No, we do not think about such issues. We are not allowed to! The food industry owners do not want us to know these secrets lest they fail in the business. Moreover, the filmmaker had to remain</p>	<p>Những điều mà thí sinh đã học được thông qua bộ phim này.</p>

careful about legal issues against him, the production company and channel that would broadcast it while making this documentary.	
Food, Inc. has taught me some good and valuable lessons. I think it is good to be healthy but at the same time, we should be careful about foods we eat. There are three segments of the documentary and each of the parts revealed some highly sought information for the audiences that the food producers never wanted to expose in public. The entire productions process, especially in the case of meat, it is inhumane and disastrous to the environment. Besides, the large-scale productions of grains, green vegetables and fruits are also not sustainable. The majority of the vegetables and fruits are preserved with toxic chemicals harmful to human health. The advertisements create an appealing impression like the foods and grains are gathered from a large ranch filled with green plants. But the inner scenario is completely different and there are no links at all with the large farms or greeneries. I loved the documentary for its bold expression of unethical activities from the food industry owners.	Lí do tại sao bộ phim này lại đặc biệt thú vị đối với người nói.

**Từ vựng nổi bật:**

air (v)	lên sóng (ti vi)
extensive (a)	rộng rãi, bao quát
mockup (n)	mô hình
materialize (v)	thực hiện, thành sự thật
curious (a)	tò mò
= inquisitive (a)	
bookish (a)	sách vở
prominent (a)	nổi bật, đáng chú ý
to crave for sth	khao khát, thèm muốn điều gì đó
irrational (a)	không hợp lý, phi lý
intriguing (a)	hấp dẫn, kích thích sự tò mò
harmful (a)	gây hại

**Part 3**

Discussion topics:

**Different types of TV programmes**

*Example questions:*

What are the most popular kinds of TV programmes in your country? Why is this?

Do you think there are too many game shows on TV nowadays? Why?

Do you think TV is the main way for people to get the news in your country? What other ways are there?

## TV advertising

*Example questions:*

What types of products are advertised most often on TV?

Do you think that people pay attention to adverts on TV? Why do you think that is?

How important are regulations on TV advertising?

## GỢI Ý CHỮA ĐỀ:

### DIFFERENT TYPES OF TV PROGRAMMES:

#### Câu hỏi

**1:** What are the most popular kinds of TV programmes in your country? Why is this?  
*Những thể loại chương trình nào trên TV là phổ biến nhất ở quốc gia của bạn? Tại sao?*

*Thí sinh nên nêu ra từng loại chương trình một, những chương trình nào đặc biệt thì nên nêu cụ thể hơn, ví dụ: chương trình truyền hình thực tế, tin tức thời sự... Lưu ý đưa ra các lí do hợp lí để hỗ trợ cho câu trả lời.*

#### Câu trả lời mẫu 1:

Well, there are good numbers of audiences are available in France and their choices are not the same. So, the types of programmes are different on the television channels. The audiences like to enjoy drama serials, action drama, animated serials, comedy drama, satire drama, documentary series, historical drama, Science fictions, horror serials, a variety of shows, talk shows, reality shows, police drama, crime drama and the most importantly – news. The choices are different and I think this is natural. The key reason behind the diversified choices is the age of the audiences. The audiences are of different age groups and thus their tastes are dissimilar. Some of the audiences may like to enjoy cartoons as they are kids while the rest others may not prefer the same television programme. Further, some may want to enjoy animated movies while the rest other may opine to enjoy real movies. So, it appears that the differences take place for the diversification of the choice.

#### Câu trả lời mẫu 2:

Although I don't watch TV very often, I think that TV series stands in the first place among popular TV programmes. There are different types of TV series such as soap opera, drama, romance, adventure, science fiction, crime and investment, comedy and so on. For example, Sherlock Holmes is very popular TV series not only in England but also in other countries. Regarding the reasons why this is happening, I would say that those TV series are very interesting, entertaining and you can spend your free time watching it. For instance, when I watched a police procedural television series, I learnt almost everything about crimes and investigations and that turned out to be even educative. These types of TV series has a great variety of



topics and the plots are very attractive. That is why people do not want to miss any episode of their favourite TV series.

**Từ vựng nổi bật:**

audience (n)	khán giả
satire (n)	châm biếm
opine (v)	phát biểu
procedural (a)	theo thủ tục
educative (a)	mang tính giáo dục

**Câu hỏi 2:**

Do you think there are too many game shows on TV nowadays? Why?

*Bạn có nghĩ là ngày nay có quá nhiều chương trình game show trên ti vi không? Tại sao?*

*Thí sinh nên phân tích xu hướng thật rõ ràng, đưa ra suy nghĩ của bản thân và giải thích lí do tại sao. Chú ý đưa ra ví dụ cụ thể để minh họa cho câu trả lời trở nên rõ ràng và hấp dẫn hơn.*

**Câu trả lời mẫu 1:**

Yes, there are too many game shows and they are televised with different names. Most of the games shows are currently termed as the reality show, and they are becoming popular in the current days for several reasons. The key cause behind the shows is that they can engage audiences. Some of the game shows are planned to take the audiences as participants. When the number of participants becomes more, the game shows become too much popular. It also helps to increase the Television Rating Point (TRP) for the television channels. I think engaging the audiences with the shows is done based on some commercial grounds. When the audiences will participate in the shows, they are to watch the television shows and if they watch the shows, they also will have to bear the trouble of advertisements. I believe this a corporate strategy to make profits by engaging the audiences with the shows and thus the number of the shows is increasing gradually.

**Câu trả lời mẫu 2:**

As I said earlier, I am not a TV fan! However whenever I surf TV channels I can obviously feel the number of overwhelming sports channels. This is a proof that people nowadays watch more sports channels and sports telecasting than ever before. Likewise, the number of game and quiz shows in different TV channels is also quite high. I have noticed my mom watch two game shows and she likes them very much. People often watch game shows because those programmes are entertaining and educational at the same time. The competitive nature and challenges attract many viewers to watch such programmes. Sometimes there are questions for the viewers and as a viewer, someone often gets the chance to earn prizes or the opportunity to participate in the live show. These are in my opinion are the reason games shows are more popular these days and there are so many of them.

**Từ vựng nổi bật:**

term (v)	gọi là, cho là
strategy (n)	chiến lược



proof (n)	bằng chứng
obviously (adv)	rõ ràng, hiển nhiên
challenge (n)	thử thách

### **Câu hỏi 3:**

Do you think TV is the main way for people to get the news in your country? What other ways are there?

Ở quốc gia của bạn thì có phải ti vi là phương tiện chính để giúp con người lấy được tin tức không? Còn có những cách nào khác?

*Đây là một câu hỏi mang tính thực tế, vậy nên thí sinh chỉ cần trả lời thật rõ ràng là ổn, chú ý đưa ra những cách khác ví dụ như: báo chí, Internet, truyền miệng...*

### **Câu trả lời mẫu 1:**

Umm ... yes, TV is the main way to get informed about news and other issues in my country, France. There are some other ways as well to know about the happenings like reading newspapers, online news portals, using social networking websites etc. But I think television is the main way to get informed. Most of the people cannot be online to know about the happenings using their social networking accounts. They lack access to the internet when they are out of the home. Many of the smartphone users do not prefer to use their cellular networks for the internet surfing. Moreover, newspapers usually publish the news on the next day with the happenings of the present day. Many of the readers are reluctant to browse the online news portals as those are filled with advertisements. So, they have only one platform left – television. Thereby, most of the people in France rely on television for news. The television channels broadcast a wide range of events and issues while some of them are telecasted live based on the importance.

### **Câu trả lời mẫu 2:**

Well, I come from Greece, so I would say yes, TV is the main source to get news in Greece. In my country TV is the main way for most of the people to get information about different news and events. Only a few young people and adults get the news via the internet and the elderly from radio and newspapers too.

In England, where I currently live in, TV is a popular means of getting information but I wouldn't say that it's the most popular source for news and information. People of all ages rely on the Internet, social media and newspapers to get news.

### **Từ vựng nổi bật:**

portal (n)	cửa chính, cổng chính
lack (v)(n)	thiếu, thiếu hụt
thereby (adv)	bằng cách đó, vì vậy
to rely on sth	trông cậy, tin cậy vào điều gì đó

## **TV ADVERTISING:**

### **Câu hỏi 1:**

What types of products are advertised most often on TV?

*Những sản phẩm nào được quảng cáo nhiều nhất trên TV?*

*Thí sinh hãy nêu ra những sản phẩm này, sau đó có thể mở rộng nói về lí do tại sao, nếu có thêm ví dụ sẽ tốt hơn.*

**Câu trả lời mẫu 1:**

A wide number of advertisements are aired on television and the majority of the products are about consumption. The products include edible items, cosmetics for male and female, perfumes, cars, attires, shoes, electronic gadgets, mobile telephones, drinks and more other. The advertisements are made with great care and none of them arouses irritation. The themes are clearer and the ideas are excellent. Most of the messages are sent to the audiences within an enjoyable environment. Besides, the advertisement makers exhibit their creative faculty which is also interesting and thus they try to persuade the audiences to get their respective products. Sometimes, the advertisements are made with the association of local and international models who praise the products highly and inspire on using them for meeting up the regular needs.

**Câu trả lời mẫu 2:**

Actually, this is a difficult question because I think that most of us don't pay much attention to TV's advertisements. At least as far as I'm concerned, I always change the TV channel when they start showing advertisement. But, I would try to answer this question by saying that different types of edibles are advertised such as juices, soft drinks, cookies, chips, cosmetic products et cetera. Moreover, especially the last five years, technological products are also being promoted on TV advertisement. Some representative examples are smartphones, iPhone and laptops. Finally, cars constitute a category that is advertised a lot and there are many times that famous people like actors, singers and football players, are the main representative of those products.

**Từ vựng nổi bật:**

consumption (n)	sự tiêu dùng
arouse (v)	khuấy động, gợi lên
persuade (v)	thuyết phục
praise (v) (n)	ca ngợi, khen ngợi
inspire (v)	truyền cảm hứng
edible (a)(n)	ăn được, có thể ăn được
representative (n)	người đại diện

**Câu hỏi 2:**

Do you think that people pay attention to adverts on TV? Why do you think that is?  
*Bạn có nghĩ rằng người ta chú ý vào các quảng cáo trên ti vi không? Tại sao?*

*Thí sinh khẳng định luận điểm, sau đó đưa ra các lí do giải thích cụ thể, có thể mở rộng nếu được.*

**Câu trả lời mẫu 1:**

Well, the question is a bit tougher to answer. There are some preconditions to get the attention of the audiences for the advertisements. Most of the audiences do not pay attention if the advertisements are in the middle of any attractive programme.

When the television authority airs advertisement on any exciting show, the audiences get irritated no matter how better the advertisement script is. Even, I myself also become bored when the advertisements are aired in the middle of any TV event. But when people sit idly to enjoy television shows, they pay attention to the advertisements which actually are aired on the beginning of the programme. Usually, people get excited in line with the excitements of the TV programmes and when the advertisements are on the midway of the event, they feel a sense of deep anger to the advertisers and television authority for their idiotic sense.

### Câu trả lời mẫu 2:

As I mentioned earlier, most people do not pay that much attention to TV adverts. There are very few times when someone watches an advertisement because of the attractive theme of that advertisement. When a TV channel broadcasts advertisements, most people either change the channel or do other things. My opinion is that not every person is interested in every short of advertisement. Another reason people pay less attention to TV adverts is that when watching a movie or a favourite programme, advertisements often bother them. Amid of a lengthy programme, people need to take breaks and they mostly do that when advertisements are shown.

### Từ vựng nổi bật:

precondition (n)

irritated (a)

idiotic (a)

bother (v)

điều kiện trước hết

tức, cáu

ngu ngốc, khờ dại

làm phiền, quấy rầy

### Câu hỏi 3:

How important are regulations on TV advertising?

*Các quy tắc quảng cáo trên ti vi quan trọng như thế nào?*

*Thí sinh có thể trả lời câu hỏi này theo quan điểm khách quan, từ đó đưa ra nhận định của mình.*

### Câu trả lời mẫu 1:

Umm ... I think regulations on TV advertisements are important. Most of the advertisements are aired during the middle of programmes and news. It is highly irritating. The regulations should take of the issues. Besides, some of the advertisements also show sexually explicit materials which are inappropriate for all types of audiences. So, such advertisements should be restricted and before airing the advertisements, a statutory warning should be given. Moreover, the regulations should direct the TV stations to air advertisements during specific hours. It happens that the TV stations air the advertisements around the day and they do not have any specific schedule for the airing. It appears that they air the ads based on their will. So, I think the regulations on TV advertising are highly important.

### Câu trả lời mẫu 2:

I believe regulations on TV advertisements are of paramount importance. First of all, TV advertisements are displayed constantly all the time and the audiences come

from different age groups. For that reason, contents of an advertisement must be suitable for all audiences. In addition, every advertisement must be based on truth, moral code and sole purpose of informing people. Moreover, they should promote public health and not provide anything that might induce people to damage their health, such as tobacco and alcohol ads. Finally, the adverts should never exaggerate or falsify information about a product or service. To monitor the ethics, morality and regulation every advertisement should be censored before it is displayed on TV.

Từ vựng nổi bật:

explicit (a)	rõ ràng, dứt khoát
inappropriate (a)	không phù hợp
statutory (a)	do luật pháp quy định
paramount (a)	tối cao
to be suitable for sth/sb	phù hợp với ai / điều gì đó
censor (v)	kiểm duyệt

**END**