

SECTION I: LISTENING (40 pts)

HƯỚNG DẪN PHẦN THI NGHE HIỂU

- Bài thi gồm có 3 phần.
- Mở đầu và kết thúc bài thi có nhạc hiệu.
- Mọi hướng dẫn cho thí sinh đã có trong bài nghe.

PART 1. *For questions 1 - 5, you will hear part of an interview with someone who founded a magazine. Choose the answer (A, B, C, or D) which fits best according to what you hear. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided. (10 pts)*

1. How was Time Out unlike other publications in 1968?
A. It was written by one person.
B. It had a comprehensive list of events.
C. Information was more accurate.
D. It was in the form of a magazine.
2. What experience did Tony have of publishing?
A. He had worked for What's On.
B. He had written numerous articles.
C. He had transformed an existing magazine.
D. He had started a student magazine.
3. Why did Tony leave university?
A. He had found an alternative career.
B. He wanted to go to France.
C. He had failed his French examinations.
D. He didn't have time to study.
4. What led to the magazine becoming a weekly?
A. some market research
B. the quantity of information
C. technical improvements
D. external pressure
5. Compared to 1968, people who buy Time Out today are _____.
A. more intelligent and active
B. more likely to be parents
C. more or less the same age
D. more mature and professional

PART 2: *For questions 6 - 10, listen to a recording about "The science of skin color" and answer the questions with NO MORE THAN FIVE WORDS for each answer. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided. (10 pts)*

6. What qualities does our skin's diversity highlight about the essence of humanity?

.....

7. Which pigment results in the red hues observed in freckles and red hair?

8. What danger does prolonged UV exposure entail?

9. What stimulates the synthesis of melanin in response to UV light exposure?

10. Why did some humans in the north develop lighter skin over generations?

PART 3: For questions 11 - 20, listen to a piece of news and complete the following sentences. Write NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS taken from the recording for each blank. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided. (20 pts)

11. California will join New Jersey, Texas and Delaware in mandating _____ for K through 12 schools.

12. The nonprofit organization Media Literacy Now, defines media literacy, _____, as educating young individuals to consume and evaluate information within our intricate and everchanging media landscape.

13. Empowering students to ask critical questions is crucial as online platforms can spread _____, impacting society's understanding.

14. To become a _____, it's essential to critically evaluate sources and scrutinize their credibility amidst the multitude of viewpoints and the influence of word choice, especially in an era where 75% of individuals rely on social media for information.

15. According to the teacher, media literacy empowers individuals to enhance their _____, surpassing those of their parents and grandparents.

16. _____ assists in determining the credibility of the information being read, as suggested by the interviewee.

17. The teacher emphasizes that media literacy is about analyzing articles from a critical lens, regardless of whether you are _____.

18. Students are entitled to their perspective, but information literacy is going to give them skills of _____ with a fact-based article.

19. The proliferation of social media as a primary information source may significantly affect the way individuals _____ and consequently have implications for the nation.

20. By instilling these skills, educators aim to cultivate a generation capable of navigating the complexities of the modern _____ effectively.

SECTION II: LEXICO – GRAMMAR (40 pts)

PART 1: For questions 21 - 40, choose the best answer (A, B, C, or D) to each of the following questions. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided. (20 pts)

21. In a dramatic _____ from his recent run of large-scale action blockbusters, Tom Cruise has agreed to appear in the new film from Birdman director Alejandro González Iñárritu.

A. transformation B. rupture C. seclusion D. departure

22. It's very important that the doctor on duty _____ as soon as there's any change in the patient's condition.

- A. is notified B. was notified C. being notified D. be notified
23. People are more _____ when they are young, so the environment in which children live will greatly influence their personality.
- A. malleable B. permeable C. ductile D. facile
24. Newspapers _____ tributes to Professor Albus Dumbledore after his heroic sacrifice in the battle against the evils.
- A. hedged in B. bristled with C. plucked at D. talked into
25. In times of _____, unemployment figures usually rise dramatically.
- A. austerity B. severity C. sobriety D. gravity
26. All workers are required to wear protective gear; those who refuse to toe the _____ will have to be sacked.
- A. line B. lane C. string D. queue
27. Before his act, the magician had to _____ an assistant in the audience.
- A. use B. conceal C. plant D. locate
28. To make a profit, we'll have to add a few thousand new customers to our list, which is _____.
- A. a piece of cake B. out of order
C. out of our depth D. a tall order
29. Unlike his friends who also rose to stardom when they were still teenagers, Andy didn't have any _____ but became even more modest.
- A. beer and skittles B. cock and bull
C. nudge and wink D. airs and graces
30. He is a careful guy who will always get his _____ in a row before he starts doing anything.
- A. dogs B. chickens C. ducks D. kids
31. Prince William's decision to _____ of a planned appearance this week, citing an undisclosed personal matter, fueled feverish speculation about his wife's health online.
- A. hash out B. step up C. bow out D. cast aside
32. After what she has contributed to the organization, she has finally obtained the recognition she _____ deserved.
- A. utterly B. richly C. truthfully D. merely
33. Police have not _____ out the possibility that the man was murdered.
- A. stricken B. cancelled C. drawn D. ruled
34. _____ as a masterpiece, a work of art must transcend the ideals of the period in which it was created.
- A. Ranking B. Being ranked C. To be ranked D. Ranked
35. The _____ woman sitting next to me on the six-hour flight talked the entire time.
- A. irresolute B. loquacious C. ephemeral D. ambivalent
36. Following years of intense training, the accomplished athlete _____ the medal triumphantly.
- A. took off B. went off C. carried off D. ran off
37. Many college students are attracted to the _____ life of a journalist; the prospect of exploring the world is very appealing.

- A. peripatetic B. conventional C. remunerative D. coordinated

38. After arriving late for the third time in one week, Sam was finally given the _____ slip.

- A. red B. black C. yellow D. pink

39. Huntington Beach has long been associated with conservative beliefs, but its evolution in recent years shows how the bitter polarization of national politics _____ even the most mundane municipal matters.

- A. has sneaked into B. has slithered into
C. has crept into D. has infiltrated into

40. The movie takes considerable liberties _____ the novel that it is based on.

- A. to B. out of C. at D. with

PART 2: For questions 41 - 50, use the correct form of each of the words given in parentheses to fill in the blank. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided. (20 pts)

41. Although the technique seems simple compared to those of modern **GROUND** days, paper produced by Cai Lun was considered _____ at that time.

42. My children always take pride in their grandmother, who is a(n) **SERVICE** _____ of the Vietnam People's Navy with lots of old stories to tell.

43. There is nothing to be proud of in showing a(n) _____ attitude, **CONFORM** you should really learn the value of discipline!

44. It was very disrespectful of you to speak _____ to your **HAND** grandfather, even when he does know little about your problem.

45. I was glad to see that the bad guy got his _____ at the end of the **COME** movie.

46. We avoid alcohol, tobacco, and other _____ things. **WHOLE**

47. Many people might be _____ during the incubation period so **SYMPTOM** we can never know who really doesn't carry the virus.

48. I do not understand why Adriana was so _____ at last night's **ADROIT** party. She is usually clever and tactical when meeting people.

49. The information we received about the application process was **ANNUAL** _____ and had been updated to reflect changes in policy.

50. His misunderstanding of the situation resulted in his _____. **COMPOSE** Everyone could make out the embarrassing remarks on his face.

SECTION III: READING (60 pts)

PART 1: For questions 51 - 60, read the following passage and choose the best answer (A, B, C, or D) which fits each blank. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided. (10 pts)

A popular character in the nation's top television soap is jailed for something of which she was probably innocent. Having been found guilty of a series of (51) _____ acts, she contemplates months of (52) _____. A good story-line, but wait! Within hours the television station is being (53) _____ with calls of protest. A national newspaper soon

starts up a campaign to have her freed. Thousands of T-shirts are printed with slogans calling for her release. Offices and factory floors (54) _____ to the sounds of animated debate. It is even mentioned in Parliament. It's easy to (55) _____ off such idiocies as 'a bit of fun', but there's surely a more serious side. A fair proportion of viewers were obviously (56) _____ in by the story to such an extent that their perception of fact and fiction was clearly (57) _____. Everywhere, millions will (58) _____ over their 7-day TV guide to get a preview of the week's soaps. If a character is deemed to be past his or her sell-by date, and the decision has been taken to write him or her (59) _____, possibly to have them (60) _____ off in spectacular fashion, viewing figures are likely to soar by up to 25%. A _____ life-threatening fire can be relied upon to add millions to the ratings. A major wedding can find half of Britain sitting glued to the screen! It's all very strange.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| 51. A. frequent | B. mediocre | C. fraudulent | D. offensive |
| 52. A. incarceration | B. punishment | C. inculcation | D. retaliation |
| 53. A. bombed | B. attacked | C. streamed | D. inundated |
| 54. A. echo | B. ring | C. take | D. put |
| 55. A. smile | B. laugh | C. take | D. put |
| 56. A. thrown | B. carried | C. indulged | D. taken |
| 57. A. blurred | B. hampered | C. tampered | D. glossed |
| 58. A. flick | B. go | C. pore | D. sit |
| 59. A. off | B. out | C. into | D. up |
| 60. A. ridden | B. taken | C. driven | D. killed |

PART 2: For questions 61 - 70, fill each blank of the numbered blanks in the passage with ONE suitable word. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided. (15 pts)

Early civilisations, as (61) _____ to merely primitive early societies, seem to have a common positive characteristic in that they change human (62) _____ of things. They bring together the cooperative efforts of large number of people, usually bringing them together physically in large agglomerations.

Civilisation is usually marked by urbanisation. It would be a bold individual that was willing to draw a precise (63) _____ at the moment when the balance tipped (64) _____ a dense pattern of agricultural villages clustered (65) _____ a religious centre or a market to reveal the first true city. However, it is perfectly reasonable to say that more than any (66) _____ institution has provided the critical mass which produces civilisation.

Inside the city, the surpluses of wealth produced by agriculture made possible other things (67) _____ of civilised life. They provided for the upkeep of a priestly (68) _____ which elaborated a complex religious structure, leading to the construction of great buildings (69) _____ more than merely economic functions, and in due (70) _____ to the writing down of literature.

PART 3: For questions 71 - 80, read the following passage and choose the correct answer (A, B, C, or D) to each of the following questions. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided. (10 pts)

Could the short movies on video-sharing sites such as YouTube ever rival movies at the cinema?

In parallel with its own exponential growth, my fascination with YouTube has galloped into a raging obsession. Whole evenings, theoretically dedicated to writing, have been hijacked by a terrible need to click onto the Internet browser, and from there the lure of YouTube is inevitable. What's not to be fascinated by? However slick or however rickety, the best of these mini-movies have an unmediated quality, a realness that is completely lacking in anything available in the cinema or on TV.

For a growing number of people, time spent surfing the web exceeds the time spent watching TV, so who knows if this way of making and watching movies might not become a huge and serious rival to the mainstream. Many contemporary film-makers have become fascinated by the video aesthetic, and by camera work with a deadpan surveillance feel, which has risen in parallel to this Internet revolution.

The cinema, though, does have something in common with the confessional, video blog aspect of YouTube. The popularity of the horror film *The Blair Witch Project* was inflamed by a vast, grassroots Internet campaign which mischievously suggested that the film's horrors were real. Plus there's a cousin to this blurring of fact and fiction in YouTube – confessional blogs which turn out to be faked by ingenious actors. In the past, some documentaries that you could see on TV or at the cinema had YouTube qualities, in that the footage was shot by the participants themselves, although they needed a professional cinema practitioner to bring it to light. If the unhappy heroes of these films were making their videos now, they would probably bypass these directors and take them straight to YouTube.

Where straight cinema and YouTube come more closely into parallel is the use of the continuous shot: the persistent, unjudging, almost uncomprehending gaze; an unedited, deep-focus scene in which our attention as audience is not coerced or directed. The true YouTube gems are not the digitally carpentered mini-features. The most gripping material is raw, unedited footage in one continuous take. Outstanding examples range from domestic events in the home to windows on international events. Watching these, and going through the events in real time, is riveting yet disturbing at the same time.

Many film directors have tried exploiting this eerie, hypnotic, disquieting quality. But they should look further than this, as they might all be fascinated by, and even learn something from, what I think of as YouTube's comedy genre: bizarre things captured more by accident than design, which often have a sublime quality. One such clip of a woman falling down a hole was captured by CCTV; the camera is apparently fixed above a bar in a busy pub. Someone opens up a trap door directly behind a woman serving drinks, with results that Buster Keaton himself would have admired. The scene is shot and framed with unshowy formal perfection; a professional director and crew could work for months on a slapstick scene and not get it as right as this. It's something in the way the woman disappears so utterly from view.

Unlike the cinema, where we have to wait for reviews, you can get your material reviewed on YouTube instantly since there is a ratings and comments section for each video. Just as the videos are more real than movies, this type of reviewing is also more honest. Cinema reviews make comments on the predictable elements, such as plot, setting,

actors, etc., but YouTube reviews are boiled down to the essence of entertainment appeal. Are you interested enough to watch it to the end? Would you recommend it to your friends? Do you go back in and watch it again?

The cinema of YouTube has, at its best, an appealing amateurism, unrestricted by the conventions of narrative interest or good taste. It is a quality to be savoured, and quite different from documentary or attempts at realism in feature films. What makes it so involving is that the viewers extend this amateur process in choosing, playing and sharing the files. Consequently, they supplement production with a new type of distribution. It's this that makes YouTube so addictive and unless the cinema learns from it, it may be outclassed.

71. *What does the writer say about his interest in YouTube?*
- A. He enjoys watching YouTube while he is writing.
 - B. He prefers the short films on YouTube to the cinema.
 - C. He finds it hard to resist watching YouTube films.
 - D. He likes the fact that the films on YouTube are short.
72. *The writer suggest YouTube will become more popular because _____.*
- A. The films in it capture people when they are unaware.
 - B. People have changed how they use their leisure time.
 - C. People no longer have time to watch full-length films.
 - D. The films on it mimic real life with real people
73. *The word “**slick**” in the first paragraph is closest in meaning to _____.*
- A. efficiently made
 - B. quickly made
 - C. clumsily made
 - D. unskillfully made
74. *In the third paragraph, the writer says the similarity between YouTube videos and commercial films is that _____.*
- A. They both produce realistic horror films
 - B. They both have directors who are also actors
 - C. They both depend on the Interest for publicity
 - D. They are both effective at faking reality
75. *The word “**coerced**” in the fourth paragraph is closest in meaning to _____.*
- A. pressed
 - B. terrorized
 - C. forced
 - D. bullied
76. *According to the writer, what is the appeal of the continuous shot?*
- A. That nobody is managing the events on screen
 - B. That it can be used effectively in any setting
 - C. That we can see things we wouldn't otherwise see
 - D. That the camera acts as our eyes on the event
77. *The word “**eerie**” is in the fifth paragraph closest in meaning to _____.*
- A. awesome
 - B. strange
 - C. obliging
 - D. dominant
78. *In the fifth paragraph, the writer uses the example of the woman falling to show that _____.*
- A. YouTube uses a range of sources for its films
 - B. it is difficult to replicate real-life comedy

- C. YouTube has funnier films than those at the cinema
- D. it is better when participants are unaware they are being filmed

79. *Why does the writer use questions at the end of the sixth paragraph?*

- A. To suggest what question cinema review should contain
- B. To illustrate how YouTube reviews have a single focus
- C. To guide the reader about what a review should contain
- D. To show be broad range of views on YouTube

80. *The writer concludes that YouTube is addictive because _____.*

- A. it has so many potential viewers
- B. it offers films which have unique qualities
- C. it shows better films than those available commercially
- D. it has become part of the process of making films

PART 4: For questions 81 - 90, read the passage and do the tasks that follow. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided. (10 pts)

Question 81- 90

Reading Passage has seven paragraphs, A-G.

Choose the correct heading for paragraph A & C-G from the list below.

Write the correct number **i-ix**, in boxes **81- 86** on your answer sheet.

List of Headings:

- i Disobeying FAA Regulations
- ii Aviation disaster prompts action
- iii Two coincidental developments
- iv Setting Altitude Zones
- v An oversimplified view
- vi Controlling pilots' licence
- vii Defining airspace categories
- viii Setting rules to weather conditions
- ix Taking off safely
- x First step towards ATC

Example

Answer

Paragraph B

x

81. Paragraph A

82. Paragraph C

83. Paragraph D

84. Paragraph E

85. Paragraph F

86. Paragraph G

AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL IN THE USA

A An accident that occurred in the skies over the Grand Canyon in 1956 resulted in the establishment of the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) to regulate and oversee the operation of aircraft in the skies over the United States, which were becoming quite congested. The resulting structure of air traffic control has greatly increased the safety of flight in the United States, and similar air traffic control procedures are also in place over much of the rest of the world.

B Rudimentary air traffic control (ATC) existed well before the Grand Canyon disaster. As early as the 1920s, the earliest air traffic controllers manually guided aircraft in the vicinity of the airports, using lights and flags, while beacons and flashing lights were placed along cross-country routes to establish the earliest airways. However, this purely visual system was useless in bad weather, and, by the 1930s, radio communication was coming into use for ATC. The first region to have something approximating today's ATC was New York City, with other major metropolitan areas following soon after.

C In the 1940s, ATC centres could and did take advantage of the newly developed radar and improved radio communication brought about by the Second World War, but the system remained rudimentary. It was only after the creation of the FAA that full-scale regulation of America's airspace took place, and this was fortuitous, for the advent of the jet engine suddenly resulted in a large number of very fast planes, reducing pilots' margin of error and practically demanding some set of rules to keep everyone well separated and operating safely in the air.

D Many people think that ATC consists of a row of controllers sitting in front of their radar screens at the nation's airports, telling arriving and departing traffic what to do. This is a very incomplete part of the picture. The FAA realised that the airspace over the United States would at any time have many different kinds of planes, flying for many different purposes, in a variety of weather conditions, and the same kind of structure was needed to accommodate all of them.

E To meet this challenge, the following elements were put into effect. First, ATC extends over virtually the entire United States. In general, from 365m above the ground and higher, the entire country is blanketed by controlled airspace. In certain areas, mainly near airports, controlled airspace extends down to 215m above the ground, and, in the immediate vicinity of an airport, all the way down to the surface. Controlled airspace is that airspace in which FAA regulations apply. Elsewhere, in uncontrolled airspace, pilots are bound by fewer regulations. In this way, the recreational pilot who simply wishes to go flying for a while without all the restrictions imposed by the FAA has only to stay in uncontrolled airspace, below 365m, while the pilot who does want the protection afforded by ATC can easily enter the controlled airspace.

F The FAA then recognised two types of operating environments. In good meteorological conditions, flying would be permitted under Visual Flight Rules (VFR), which suggests a strong reliance on visual cues to maintain an acceptable level of safety. Poor visibility necessitated a set of Instrumental Flight Rules (IFR), under which the pilot relied on altitude and navigational information provided by the plane's instrument panel to fly safely. On a clear day, a pilot in controlled airspace can choose a VFR or IFR flight plan, and the FAA regulations were devised in a way which accommodates both VFR and IFR operations in the same airspace. However, a pilot can only choose to fly IFR if they possess an instrument rating which is above and beyond the basic pilot's license that must also be held.

G Controlled airspace is divided into several different types, designated by letters of the alphabet. Uncontrolled airspace is designated Class F, while controlled airspace below 5,490m above sea level and not in the vicinity of an airport is Class E. All airspace above 5,490m is designated Class A. The reason for the division of Class E and Class A airspace stems from the type of planes operating in them. Generally, Class E airspace is where one finds general aviation aircraft (few of which can climb above 5,490m anyway), and commercial turboprop aircraft. Above 5,490m is the realm of the heavy jets, since jet engines operate more efficiently at higher altitudes. The difference between Class E and A airspace is that in Class A, all operations are IFR, and pilots must be instrument-rated, that

is, skilled and licensed in aircraft instrumentation. This is because ATC control of the entire space is essential. Three other types of airspace, Classes D, C and B, govern the vicinity of airports. These correspond roughly to small municipal, medium-sized metropolitan and major metropolitan airports respectively, and encompass an increasingly rigorous set of regulations. For example, all a VFR pilot has to do to enter Class C airspace is establish two-way radio contact with ATC. No explicit permission from ATC to enter is needed, although the pilot must continue to obey all regulations governing VFR flight. To enter Class B airspace, such as on approach to a major metropolitan airport, an explicit ATC clearance is required. The private pilot who cruises without permission into this airspace risks losing their license.

Question 87-90

Do the following statements agree with the given information of the reading passage?

In boxes **87-90** 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

87. Air traffic control started after the Grand Canyon crash in 1956.

88. Beacons and flashing lights are still used by the ATC today.

89. Some improvements were made in radio communication during World War II.

90. A pilot entering class C airspace is flying over an average-sized city.

PART 5: *For questions 91-100, read an article about sharks and choose from the sections A-G. The sections may be chosen more than once. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided. (15 pts)*

In which section are the following mentioned?

highlighting a misconception	91.	
the role of sharks in maintaining the ecological balance	92.	
the refinement of abilities allowing an impressive detection range	93.	
asserting that there should be a reversal in perceived roles	94.	
the naming of various shark breeds due to their physical features	95.	
sharks being in increasing demand as a delicacy	96.	
sharks may provide the key to an unprecedented medical breakthrough	97.	
the shark's endurance over the millennia	98.	
the difficulty in admiring the shark due to its inherent deadliness	99.	
the comparison of a shark's instinctive reaction to that of a land mammal	100.	

Prey for the Shark?

A The shark is probably the most terrifying of all ocean creatures, mainly due to its size, speed and power, but also because of the stories of ferocious attacks on innocent bathers. It is, in many ways, a predator which is highly adapted to its environment, and the proof is its age; its ancestors swam the seas 100 million years ago in the Cretaceous period - the same time as the dinosaurs. Since then, sharks, especially the larger varieties, have developed into deadly hunters with finely-tuned senses that enable them to locate their prey deep in the ocean. They can smell blood in the water at a distance of several miles. Their eyes are not too good, but they have an inbuilt 'radar' system enabling them to pick up vibrations in the water (including sound) from up to a quarter of a mile away.

B Though all sharks are, to some extent, carnivorous, very few of the many species are a danger to people. Sizes range from the gigantic whale shark, which, despite its sixty-foot length, only feeds on plankton and other small organisms, all the way down to the cigar shark, which, as its name suggests, is small enough to be held in one hand. In between lie about 340 other species, of which three are mostly responsible for attacks on humans. First, there is the great hammerhead, an odd-looking shark whose hammer-shaped head allows it to make very fast turns in the water. The second is the tiger shark, with highly aggressive instincts, whose dark stripes along its sides give it its tiger-like appearance. Number one on the list is the great white shark - the sight of its distinctive silvery skin is often the last thing its prey sees. It grows up to twenty feet in length and is the largest predatory fish in the world. It is the ultimate hunter and the lion of the oceans.

C However, sharks are not the indiscriminate killers they are often portrayed as. They will usually avoid humans, just as a lion will in the bush, since humans are quite large and often travel in groups. Research into attacks shows a large incidence of attacks on surfers; lying on their boards, silhouetted against the sky; it is thought that this shape resembles seals, a favourite meal of the shark. In addition, colour seems to play a part and, for some reason, bright yellow has the same effect on sharks as a red rag to a bull. This is perhaps because of sharks' generally poor eyesight, and swimmers wearing darker-coloured swimwear appear to be less interesting to the shark as prey.

D The fact of the matter is that the odds of being killed by a shark lie at about 300 million to one. If we look at it from another angle, it soon becomes apparent that it is the sharks that should be avoiding humans, for we are killing them in great numbers. Sharks of all species are dropping in number and many of them, including the great white, are now perilously near being added to the endangered species list. One major cause of this is the sport of deep-sea fishing, where boats loaded with enthusiasts and equipment head into the open sea to lure the big fish onto their hooks. Sharks are prized, but have been fished so heavily that boat captains can no longer give their former guarantee that their customers will see sharks in great numbers on every trip.

E Commercial fishing is also on the increase. A taste for shark meat has developed as other more popular fish have become rare and expensive. In China, shark fin soup is a delicacy that fetches high prices. Sharks also fall victim to the same trap as dolphins: the drift net. These huge nets are spread by fishermen who take in large hauls of fish in one fell swoop, but inedible species often get caught up too, only to be thrown back into the sea dead. The question we need to ask is, do we really want to save the shark? A ferocious predator, it feeds on everything up to and including humans and has been doing so for millions of years. It is not known to be friendship-loving; a loner, it forms no close attachments. So why not just let it go the way of the dinosaurs?

F Conservationists have put forward several reasons for protecting it. First of all, sharks actually clean the ocean. A large part of the shark's diet consists of sick and old fish or carrion. In this way, sharks play a vital role in the life of the sea. Generally, it is a bad idea to remove animals from the food chain since it is impossible to know what the knock-on effects might be. For example, sharks keep down octopus populations on America's west

coast, which might otherwise wipe out the crab population there. They feed on stingrays, which cause pain to swimmers much more often than sharks in Florida.

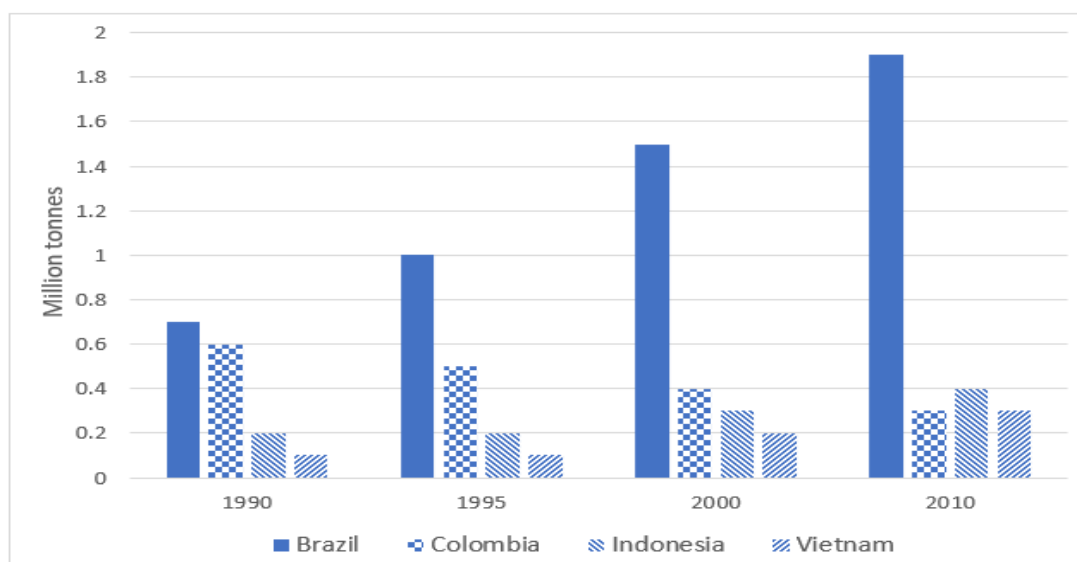
G Sharks are also rather unique in the sense that they are one of the least likely of all animals to develop cancer. It is not known why this is the case, but research is being carried out to investigate the phenomenon. If sharks hold the key to beating cancer, then perhaps they deserve to have a bit of respect shown to them in return. Taking all these arguments into consideration, we should be cautious before condemning yet another animal to extinction. Their beauty is sometimes hard to see, for it is in their ability to kill, but what would the oceans be without this silent hunter roaming the submerged plains of its aquamarine savannah?

SECTION IV: WRITING (60 pts)

PART 1: (20 pts)

The graph gives information about coffee production in 4 different countries from 1990 to 2010.

Summarize the information by selecting and reporting the main features and make comparisons where relevant. You should write about 140 words.



PART 2: (40 pts)

Some people believe that a country will benefit greatly if its students study abroad.

To what extent do you agree or disagree?

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge and experience. Your essay should be about 300-350 words.

----- THE END -----

HƯỚNG DẪN CHẤM TIẾNG ANH 11 CHUYÊN

SECTION I: LISTENING (40 điểm)**PART 1: (10 điểm)** Mỗi câu trả lời đúng 2 điểm

5 câu x 2 điểm = 10 điểm

1	2	3	4	5
B	C	A	D	C

PART 2: (10 điểm) Mỗi câu trả lời đúng 2 điểm

5 câu x 2 điểm = 10 điểm

6. intrepidity and adaptability

7. pheomelanin

8. DNA damage/ skin burns and melanoma/ skin cancer

9. light-sensitive receptors/ rhodopsin

10. because of better UV absorption/ (to) better absorb UV light

PART 3: (20 điểm) Mỗi câu trả lời đúng 2 điểm

10 câu x 2 điểm = 20 điểm

11. media literacy courses	16. lateral reading
12. a convoluted term	17. conservative or liberal
13. misinformation and manipulation	18. validating (their) opinions
14. savvy news consumer	19. vote
15. information gathering skill(s)	20. media environment

SECTION II: LEXICO – GRAMMAR (40 điểm)**PART 1: (20 điểm)** Mỗi câu trả lời đúng 1 điểm

20 câu x 1 điểm = 20 điểm

21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.	30.
D	D	A	B	A	A	C	D	D	C

31.	32.	33.	34.	35.	36.	37.	38.	39.	40.
C	B	D	C	B	C	A	D	C	D

PART 2: (20 điểm) Mỗi câu trả lời đúng 2 điểm

10 câu x 2 điểm = 20 điểm

41. GROUNDBREAKING	46. UNWHOLESOME
42. EX-SERVICEWOMAN	47. ASYMPTOMATIC
43. NONCONFORMIST	48. MALADROIT
44. OFFHANDEDLY	49. SUPERANNUATED
45. COMEUPPANCE	50. DISCOMPOSURE

SECTION III: READING (60 điểm)

PART 1: (10 điểm) Mỗi câu trả lời đúng 1 điểm

10 câu x 1 điểm = 10 điểm

51.	52.	53.	54.	55.	56.	57.	58.	59.	60.
C	A	D	A	B	D	A	C	B	D

PART 2: (15 điểm) Mỗi câu trả lời đúng 1,5 điểm

10 câu x 1,5 điểm = 15 điểm

61. opposed	62. scale	63. line	64. towards	65. around/round
66. other	1. 67. characteristic/typical	68. class	69. serving	70. course

PART 3: (10 điểm) Mỗi câu trả lời đúng 1 điểm

10 câu x 1 điểm = 10 điểm

71.	72.	73.	74.	75.	76.	77.	78.	79.	80.
C	B	A	D	C	A	B	B	B	D

PART 4: (10 điểm) Mỗi câu trả lời đúng 1 điểm

10 câu x 1 điểm = 10 điểm

81.	82.	83.	84.	85.	86.	87.	88.	89.	90.
ii	iii	v	iv	viii	vii	FALSE	NOT GIVEN	TRUE	TRUE

PART 5: (15 điểm) Mỗi câu trả lời đúng 1,5 điểm

10 câu x 1,5 điểm = 15 điểm

91.	92.	93.	94.	95.	96.	97.	98.	99.	100.
C	F	A	D	B	E	G	A	G	C

SECTION IV: WRITING (60 điểm)

PART 1: (20pts)

The graph gives information about coffee production in 4 different countries from 1990 to 2010.

Summarize the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant. You should write about 140 words.

1. Completion: 2 điểm

2. Content: 7 điểm

- Cover the main information in the table yet not go into too many details.
- Make general remarks and effective comparisons.

3. Organisation: 3 điểm

- The ideas are well organized
- The description is sensibly divided into paragraphs

4. Language: 7 điểm

- Use a wide range of vocabulary and structure
- Good grammar

5. Punctuation and spelling: 1 điểm

PART 2: (40 pts)

Some people believe that a country will benefit greatly if its students study abroad.

To what extent do you agree or disagree?

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge and experience. Your essay should be about 300-350 words.

1. Completion: 3 điểm

2. Content: 15 điểm

3. Organization: 10 điểm

Ideas are well organized and presented with unity, cohesion and coherence.

4. Language: 10 điểm

- Demonstrate of a wide range of vocabulary and structures.
- Good use of grammatical structures.
- Present the ideas with clarity.

5. Punctuations and spelling: 2 điểm

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