

TEST 7

SECTION 1

Question 1 - 10

Complete the table below.

Write **ONE WORD AND/OR A NUMBER** for each answer

Rented Properties Information About a House	
Available date 1....	
Prices:	
• Rent : 2\$... per month	
• Desposit: \$1500	
• 3.....: \$15	
Facilities:	
• 3 bedroom and 2 bathrooms	
• A remodelled 4.....	
• No 5.....	
• A 6..... with a work area	
Utilities	
• The landlord will provide landscaping service, but the tenants must 7... the grass	
• The tenants should pay \$15 for trasing and 8.... Service.	
• The tenants should pay for electricity water and gas bills.	
• Other information	
• There is no central air conditions, but there is a 9.... Conditioning unit.	
• Name of landlord: Sam 10.....	

SECTION 2

Questions 11-20

Questions 11-16

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

11 when does the riding in the park open?

- A 9.00 am
- B 9.30 am
- C 10.00 am

12 How much does a Family- fast- line Track ticket cost if you book online?

- A £78
- B £95
- C £113

13 what is suggested when you plan to go the lake in the park?

- A take a camera
- B go there in summer
- C take waterproof clothes

14 what is special about the rollercoaster bike?

- A it uses special materials
- B it is the most exciting activity
- C It is designed for families

15 what should they bring to the resort?

- A food for the picnic
- B cameras
- C bottled water

16 what activity is recommended toward the end of a day trip?

- A watching fireworks
- B going fishing
- C joining the circus

Questions 17-20

What comment is made about each of the following activities?

Choose **FOUR** answers from the box and write the correct letter, A-G, next to Question 17- 20

Comments

- A doesn't have a long wait
- B is suitable for all families
- C is suitable for children
- D is suitable for young adults
- E is based on a real story
- F is the most frightening one
- G has a surprising ending

Activities

- 17 Cowboy Show
- 18 Driving School Ride
- 19 Rollercoaster Jumping
- 20 Magic Show

SECTION 3

Questions 21-30

Questions 21-22

Choose **TWO** letters, A- E

Which **TWO** aspects should people just graduating from secondary schools emphasise?

- A degree of motivation
- B practical experience
- C eagerness to learn
- D educational qualifications

E other areas of interests outside work

Question 23 and 24

Choose **TWO** letters, A- E

Which **TWO** of the following are mentioned about women returned to work after raising children?

- A they have limited working time
- B they are more expensive to retrain.
- C they are very mature
- C they lack confidence
- D they have difficulty in re- adjusting to work

Questions 25 and 26

Which **TWO** types of people do employers always avoid hiring?

- A people who have worked for a rival company
- B people who have worked for their previous company for a long time
- C people who were sacked by a previous company
- D people who have been unemployed for a long time
- E people who quit their job because it was unsuitable

Question 27-29

Choose **THREE** letters, A-G

Which **THREE** factors are mentioned as reasons why people avoid hiring retrenched workers?

- A lack of experience relevant to new industries
- B higher costs of employment
- C comparatively old age
- D lack of work experience
- E the difficulty of retraining
- F the reputation of the previous company
- G previous skills which are useless

Question 30

Complete the notes below.

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

Reasons for rejection during the application process

- Unsuitable experience and skills
- Applicants' inappropriate **30**..... and appearance
- Poor social skills

SECTION 4

Questions 31-40

Complete the notes below.

Write **ONE WORD AND/ OR A NUMBER** for each answer.

Organic Farming

Advantages

- Organic farming is **31**.....
- It can boost the **32**..... Of organic food products
- It can save necessary **33**..... for producing pesticides and fertilisers

Comparison with traditional Farming

- **34**.... Which double in number may attack organic vegetables.
- Production of organic vegetables such as tomatoes and **35**..... Is 40% lower.
- Winter weed production is **36**..... lower than it used to be.
- Production of organic products for animals including organic **37**..... keeps the same.

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

- 38 what happened to organic farming in India?
- A Yields increased
 - B Farmers were reluctant to accept it.
 - C farmers could apply it successfully by following instructions.
- 39 conclusion in international organic farming review focuses on
- A whether people are interested in organic farming
 - B comparing different methods of organic farming in different countries
 - C whether organic farming is beneficial to wildlife
- 40 According to speaker, what is the main advantages of organic farming?
- A it depends on consumers.
 - B it can produce food of more nutritional value.
 - C it can protect the environment.

TEST 7

READING PASSAGE 1

You should spend about 20 minutes on **Question 1-13** which are based on Reading Passage 1 on pages 2 and 3.

A. Leatherback turtles follow the general sea turtle body plan of having a large, flattened, round body with two pairs of very large flippers and a short tail. Like other sea turtles, the leatherback's flattened forelimbs are adapted for swimming in the open

ocean. Claws are absent from both pairs of flippers. The Leatherback's flippers are the largest in proportion to its body among extant sea turtles. Leatherback's front flippers can grow up to 2.7 meters (9 ft) in large specimens, the largest flippers (even in comparison to its body) of any sea turtle. As the last surviving member of its family, the leatherback turtle has several distinguishing characteristics that differentiate it from other sea turtles. Its most notable feature is that it lacks the bony carapace of the other extant sea turtles.

B. During the past month, four turtles have washed up along Irish coasts from Wexford to Kerry. These turtles are more typical of warmer waters and only occur in Irish waters when they stray off course. It is likely that they may have originated from Florida, America. Two specimens have been taken to Coastal and Marine Resources Centre (stored at the National Maritime College), University College Cork, where a necropsy (post mortem for animals) will be conducted to establish their age, sex and their exact origin. During this same period, two leatherback turtles were found in Scotland, and a rare Kemp's Ridley turtle was found in Wales, thus making it an exceptional month for stranded turtles in Ireland and the UK.

C. Actually, There has been extensive research conducted regarding the sea turtles' abilities to return to their nesting regions and sometimes exact locations from hundreds of miles away. In the water, their path is greatly affected by powerful currents. Despite their limited vision, and lack of landmarks in the open water, turtles are able to retrace their migratory paths. Some explanations of this phenomenon have found that sea turtles can detect the angle and intensity of the earth's magnetic fields.

D. However, Loggerhead turtles are not normally found in Irish waters, because water temperatures here are far too cold for their survival. Instead, adult loggerheads prefer the warmer waters of the Mediterranean, the Caribbean and North America's east coast. The four turtles that were found have probably originated from the North American population of loggerheads. However it will require genetic analysis to confirm this assumption. It is thought that after leaving their nesting beach as hatchlings (when they measure 4.5 cm in length), these tiny turtles enter the North Atlantic Gyre (a giant circular ocean current) that takes them from America, across to Europe (Azores area), down towards North Africa, before being transported back again to America via a

different current. This remarkable round trip may take many years during which these tiny turtles grow by several centimetres a year. Loggerheads may circulate around the North Atlantic several times before they settle in the coastal waters of Florida or the Caribbean.

E. These four turtles were probably on their way around the Atlantic when they strayed a bit too far north from the Gulf Stream. Once they did, their fate was sealed, as the cooler waters of the North East Atlantic are too cold for loggerheads (unlike leatherback turtles which have many anatomical and physiological adaptations to enable them to swim in our seas). Once in cool waters, the body of a loggerhead begins to shut down as they get 'cold stunned', then get hypothermia and die.

F. Leatherbacks are in immanent danger of extinction. A critical factor (among others) is the harvesting of eggs from nests. Valued as a food delicacy, Leatherback eggs are falsely touted to have aphrodisiacal properties in some cultures. The leatherback, unlike the Green Sea turtle, is not often killed for its meat; however, the increase in human populations coupled with the growing black market trade has escalated their egg depletion. Other critical factors causing the leatherbacks' decline are pollution such as plastics (leatherbacks eat this debris thinking it is jellyfish; fishing practices such as longline fishing and gill nets, and development on habitat areas. Scientists have estimated that there are only about 35,000 Leatherback turtles in the world.

G. We are often unable to understand the critical impact a species has on the environment—that is, until that species becomes extinct. Even if we do not know the role a creature plays in the health of the environment, past lessons have taught US enough to know that every animal and plant is one important link in the integral chain of nature. Some scientists now speculate that the Leatherback may play an important role in the recovery of diminishing fish populations. Since the Leatherback consumes its weight in jellyfish per day, it helps to keep Jellyfish populations in check. Jellyfish consume large quantities of fish larvae. The rapid decline in Leatherback populations over the last 50 years has been accompanied by a significant increase in jellyfish and a marked decrease in fish in our oceans. Saving sea turtles is an International endeavor.

Question 1-6

Choose the most suitable headings for paragraphs **B-G** from the list of headings below.

Write appropriate numbers (**i-x**) in boxes **1 -6** on your answer sheet.

NB There are more headings than paragraphs, so you will not use them all.

List of Headings

- i. Sea turtles are found in unusual locations
- ii. Unique features of the Leatherbacks
- iii. The Leatherback's contribution
- iv. Methods used for routes tracking
- v. Predict the migration routes
- vi. Remains multiplicity within the species
- vii. The progress of hatching
- viii. The fate of the lost turtles
- ix. How trips suppose to look like?
- x. Factors leading to population decline

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

Question 7 -13

Choose words from the passage to answer the questions **7-13**.

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

7. How many Leatherback turtles are there in the world?
8. What is the most noticeable difference between other sea turtles and leatherbacks?
9. What cause leatherback turtles to die in Irish waters?
10. Where did the four turtles probably come from?
11. By which means can sea turtles retrace their migratory paths?
12. For what purpose are Green Sea turtles killed by people?
13. What kind of species will benefit from a decline in Leatherback populations?

READING PASSAGE 2

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

Thoughtful Computing system

A. "YOUR BATTERY IS NOW FULLY CHARGED," ANNOUNCED THE LAPTOP COMPUTER to its owner, Donald A. Norman, with enthusiasm—perhaps even a hint of pride? in its synthetic voice. To be sure, distractions and multitasking are hardly new to the human condition. "A complicated life, continually interrupted by competing requests for attention, is as old as procreation," laughs Ted Selker of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology Media Lab. But increasingly, it is not just our kids pulling us three ways at once; it is also a relentless barrage of e-mail, alerts, alarms, calls, instant messages and automated notifications, none of them coordinated and all of them oblivious to whether we are busy—or even present. "It's ridiculous that my own computer can't figure out whether I'm in front of it, but a public toilet can," exclaims Roel Vertegaal of Queen's University in Ontario.

B. Humanity has connected itself through roughly three billion networked telephones, computers, traffic lights— even refrigerators and picture frames— because these things make life more convenient and keep us available to those we care about. So although

we could simply turn off the phones, close the e-mail program, and shut the office door when it is time for a meeting or a stretch of concentrated work, we usually don't. We just endure the consequences.

C. Numerous studies have shown that when people are unexpectedly interrupted, they not only work less efficiently but also make more mistakes. "It seems to add cumulatively to a feeling of frustration," Picard reports, and that stress response makes it hard to regain focus. It isn't merely a matter of productivity and the pace of life. For pilots, drivers, soldiers and doctors, errors of inattention can be downright dangerous. "If we could just give our computers and phones some understanding of the limits of human attention and memory, it would make them seem a lot more thoughtful and courteous," says Eric Horvitz of Microsoft Research. Horvitz, Vertegaal, Selker and Picard are among a small but growing number of researches trying to teach computers, phones, cars and other gadgets to behave less like egocentric oafs and more like considerate colleagues.

D. "Attentive" computing systems have begun appearing in newer Volvos and IBM has introduced Websphere communications software with a basic busyness sense. Microsoft has been running extensive in-house tests of a much more sophisticated system since 2003. Within a few years, companies may be able to offer every office worker a software version of the personal receptionist that only corner-suite executives enjoy today. But if such an offer should land in your inbox, be sure to read the print before you sign. An attentive system, by definition, is one that is always watching. That considerate computer may come to know more about your work habits than you do.

E. Most people aren't as busy as they think they are, which is why we can usually tolerate interruptions from our inconsiderate electronic paraphernalia. James Fogarty and Scott E. Hudson of Carnegie Mellon University recently teamed up with Jennifer Lai of IBM Research to study 10 managers, researchers and interns at work. They videotaped the subjects and periodically had them rate their "interruptibility." The amount of time the workers spent in leave-me-alone mode varied from person to person and day to day, ranging from 10 to 51 percent. On average, the subjects wanted to work without interruption about one third of the time. In studies of Microsoft employees,

Horvitz has similarly found that they typically spend more than 65 percent of theft day in a state of low attention.

F. Today's phones and computers, which naively assume that the user is never too busy to take a call, read an email, or click "OK" on an alert box, thus are probably correct about two thirds of time. To be useful, then, considerate systems will have to be more than 65 percent accurate in sensing when their users are near theft cognitive limits.

G. Bestcom/Enhanced Telephony, a Microsoft prototype based on Horvitz's work, digs a little deeper into each user's computer to find clues about what they are up to. Microsoft launched an internal beta test of the system in mid-2003. By last October, Horvitz says, about 3,800 people were using the system to field their incoming phone calls.

H. Horvitz himself is one of those testers, and while we talk in his office in Redmond, Wash, Bestcom silently handles one call after another. First it checks whether the caller is listed in his address book, the company directory, or its log of people he has called recently. Triangulating these sources, it tries to deduce their relationship. Family members, supervisors and people he called earlier today ring through. Others see a message on their computer that he is in a meeting and won't be available until 3 PM. The system scans Horvitz's and the caller's calendar and offers to reschedule the call at a time that is open for both. Some callers choose that option; others leave voice mail. E-mail messages get a similar screening. When Horvitz is out of the office, Bestcom automatically offers to forward selected callers to his cellphone—unless his calendar and other evidence suggest that he is in a meeting.

I. Most large companies already use computerized phone systems and standard calendar and contact management software, so tapping into those "sensors" should be straightforward. Not all employees will like the idea of having a microphone on all the time in their office, however, nor will everyone want to expose their datebook to some program they do not ultimately control. Moreover, some managers might be tempted to equate a "state of low attention" with "goofing off" and punish those who seem insufficiently busy.

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

TRUE *if the statement is true*

FALSE *if the statement is false*

NOT GIVEN *if the information is not given in the **passage** 2*

14. According to Ted Selker, human productivity has been disturbed by office competitors frequently.

15. If people are interrupted by calls or E-mails, they usually put up with it instead of taking uncooperative action

16. Microsoft is now investigating a software which is compatible with ordinary office units

17. People usually have misperception about whether they are busy or not.

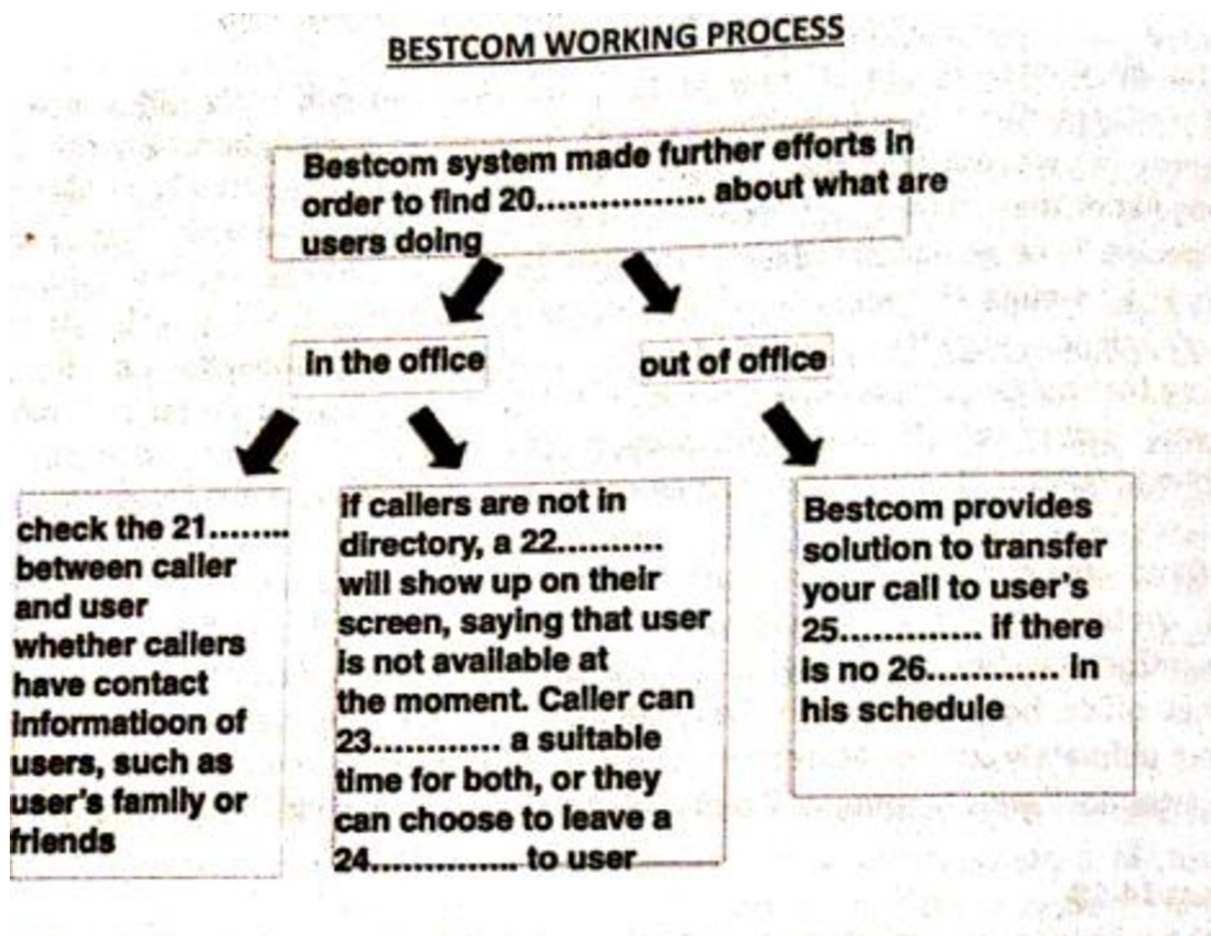
18. Researches conducted showed concentration-time span in office takes up only average a bit over than 65%.

19. Advanced phone and computer system will install a shortcut key for people receive information immediately.

Question 20-26

Answer the questions in the diagram below.

*Choose **ONLY ONE WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER** from like passage for each answer.*



READING PASSAGE 3

You should spend about 20 minutes on **Questions 27-32**, which are based on Reading Passage 2 below.

Irish ELK

Toothed cats, mastodons, giant sloths, woolly rhinos, and many other big, shaggy mammals are widely thought to have died out around the end of the last ice age, some 10,500 years ago.



Extinct: the Giant Deer

A. The Irish elk is also known as the giant deer (*Megaloceros giganteus*). Analysis of ancient bones and teeth by scientists based in Britain and Russia show the huge herbivore survived until about 5,000 B.C.—more than three millennia later than previously believed. The research team says this suggests additional factors, besides climate change, probably hastened the giant deer’s eventual extinction. The factors could include hunting or habitat destruction by humans.

B. The Irish elk, so-called because its well-preserved remains are often found in lake sediments under peat bogs in Ireland, first appeared about 400,000 years ago in Europe and central Asia. Through a combination of radiocarbon dating of skeletal remains and the mapping of locations where the remains were unearthed, the team shows the Irish elk was widespread across Europe before the last “big freeze.” The deer’s range later contracted to the Ural Mountains, in modern-day Russia, which separate Europe from Asia.

C. The giant deer made its last stand in western Siberia, some 3,000 years after the ice sheets receded, said the study’s co-author, Adrian Lister, professor of palaeobiology at University College London, England. “The eastern foothills of the Urals became very densely forested about 8,000 years ago, which could have pushed them on to the plain,” he said. He added that pollen analysis indicates the region then became very dry in response to further climactic change, leading to the loss of important food plants. “In combination with human pressures, this could have finally snuffed them out,” Lister said.

D. Hunting by humans has often been put forward as a contributory cause of extinctions of the Pleistocene mega fauna. The team, though, said their new date for the Irish elk’s extinction hints at an additional human-made problem-habitat destruction. Lister said, “We haven’t got just hunting 7,000 years ago-this was also about the time the first

Neolithic people settled in the region. They were farmers who would have cleared the land.” The presence of humans may help explain why the Irish elk was unable to tough out the latest of many climatic fluctuations-periods it had survived in the past.

E. Meanwhile, Lister cast doubt on another possible explanation for the deer’s demise-the male’s huge antlers. Some scientists have suggested this exaggerated feature-the result of females preferring stags with the largest antlers, possibly because they advertised a male’s fitness -contributed to the mammal’s downfall. They say such antlers would have been a serious inconvenience in the dense forests that spread northward after the last ice age. But, Lister said, “That’s a hard argument to make, because the deer previously survived perfectly well through wooded interglacials [warmer periods between ice ages].” Some research has suggested that a lack of sufficient high-quality forage caused the extinction of the elk. High amounts of calcium and phosphate compounds are required to form antlers, and therefore large quantities of these minerals are required for the massive structures of the Irish Elk. The males (and male deer in general) met this requirement partly from their bones, replenishing them from food plants after the antlers were grown or reclaiming the nutrients from discarded antlers (as has been observed in extant deer). Thus, in the antler growth phase. Giant Deer were suffering from a condition similar to osteoporosis. When the climate changed at the end of the last glacial period, the vegetation in the animal’s habitat also changed towards species that presumably could not deliver sufficient amounts of the required minerals, at least in the western part of its range.



Extinct: the Giant Deer

F. The extinction of megafauna around the world was almost completed by the end of the last ice age. It is believed that megafauna initially came into existence in response to glacial conditions and became extinct with the onset of warmer climates. Tropical and subtropical areas have experienced less radical climatic change. The most dramatic of these changes was the transformation of a vast area of north Africa into the world’s

largest desert. Significantly, Africa escaped major faunal extinction as did tropical and sub-tropical Asia. The human exodus from Africa and our entrance into the Americas and Australia were also accompanied by climate change. Australia's climate changed from cold-dry to warm-dry. As a result, surface water became scarce. Most inland lakes became completely dry or dry in the warmer seasons. Most large, predominantly browsing animals lost their habitat and retreated to a narrow band in eastern Australia, where there was permanent water and better vegetation. Some animals may have survived until about 7000 years ago. If people have been in Australia for up to 60 000 years, then megafauna must have co-existed with humans for at least 30 000 years. Regularly hunted modern kangaroos survived not only 10 000 years of Aboriginal hunting, but also an onslaught of commercial shooters.

G. The group of scientists led by A.J. Stuart focused on northern Eurasia, which he was taking as Europe, plus Siberia, essentially, where they 've got the best data that animals became extinct in Europe during the Late Pleistocene. Some cold-adapted animals, go through into the last part of the cold stage, and then become extinct up there. So you've actually got two phases of extinction. Now, neither of these coincide — these are Neanderthals here being replaced by modern humans. There's no obvious coincidence between the arrival of humans or climatic change alone and these extinctions. There's a climatic change here, so there's a double effect here. Again, as animals come through to the last part of the cold stage, here there's a fundamental change in the climate, reorganization of vegetation, and the combination of the climatic change and the presence of humans — of advanced Paleolithic humans — causes this wave of extinction. There's a profound difference between the North American data and that of Europe, which summarize that the extinctions in northern Eurasia, in Europe, are moderate and staggered, and in North America severe and sudden. And these things relate to the differences in the timing of human arrival. The extinctions follow from human predation, but only at times of fundamental changes in the environment.

Questions 28-32

Summary

Complete the following summary of the paragraphs of Reading Passage, using no more than three words from the Reading Passage for each answer.

Write your answers in boxes 28-32 on your answer sheet.

It is commonly believed that large woody mammals became extinct about **28**..... at the end of last ice age. Having been preserved well in Europe and central Asia, the remains of the Irish elk was initially found approximately **29**..... Around **30**.....they were driven to live in the plain after being restricted to the Ural Mountains. Hunting was considered as one of the important factors of Irish elk's extinction. However, another major problem could be habitat destruction that happened due to settlement of Neolithic people around until **31**.....the Irish elk was able to withstand climatic fluctuation. Some scientists think that the huge antlers may also have possibly contributed to the Irish elk's extinction, but this explanation was highly controversial as they lived pleasantly during the **32**.....

Questions 33-35

Answer the questions below.

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

33. What man-made issue besides hunting suggest that the advent of human resulted in the extinction of Irish elk?

34. What kind of physical characteristics eventually contributed to the extinction of Irish elk?

35. What kind of nutrient substance needed in maintaining the huge size of Irish elk?

Questions 36-39

*Matching choose the letter **A-D** and fill in box **36-39***

A. Eurasia

B. Australia

C. Asia

D. Africa

36. the continents where humans imposed little impact on large mammals extinction

37. the continents where the climatic change was mild and fauna remains

38. the continents where both humans and climatic change are the causes

39. the continents where the climatic change alone caused a massive extinction

40. Which statement is true according to the Stuart team's finding?

A. Neanderthals rather than modern humans caused the extinction in Europe

B. Paleolithic humans in Europe alone kill the big animals such as Giant deer

C. climatic change was not solely responsible for the mega fauna extinction in Europe

D. moderate and staggered extinction was mainly the result of fundamental climatic change

TEST 7

WRITING TASK 1 (rút từ đề thi gốc)

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

WRITING TASK 1

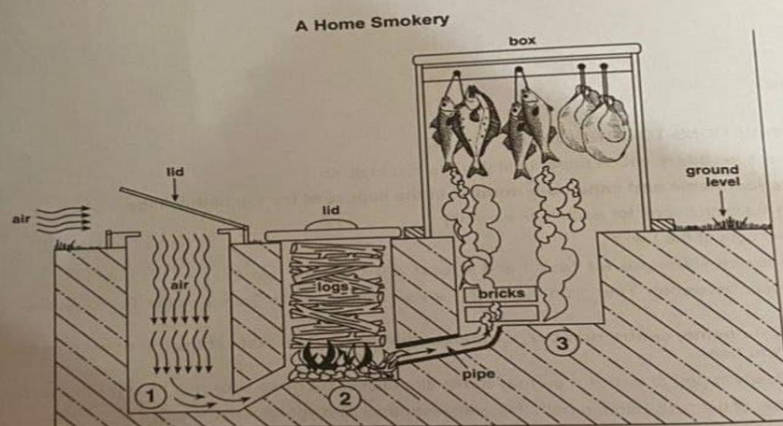
You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

Smoked foods are popular worldwide because of their special flavour and their long life.

The diagram below shows the structure of a home smokery and how it is used.

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

Write at least 150 words.



WRITING TASK 2 (rút từ đề thi gốc)

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the following topic:

WRITING TASK 2

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the following topic:

In the future, it is expected that there will be a higher proportion of older people than younger people in many countries.

Is this a positive or negative development?

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

Write at least 250 words.



KEY LISTENING

Section 1: Rented Properties Information About a House 1 5 (th) May/ May 5(th) 2 1700 3 credit check 4 kitchen 5 dishwasher 6 garage 7 water 8 recycling 9 window 10 Dressler	Section 3: 21 A 22 C 23 C 24 E 25 C 26 E 27 A 28 C 29 E 30 Clothes
Section 2: 11 C 12 B 13 B 14 A 15 A 16 A 17 A 18 C 19 F 20 G	Section 4: Organic Farming 31 sustainable 32 sales 33 energy 35 potatoes 36 10%/ 10 percent 37 grass 38 A 39 C 40 A

KEY READING

Protecting turtles	Thoughtful Computing system	Irish ELK
1. i	14. NOT GIVEN	27 D
2. iv	15. TRUE	28 400,000 years ago
3. ix	16. TRUE	29 8000 years ago
4. viii	17. TRUE	30 7000 years ago
5. x	18. FALSE	31 Wooded interglacials
6. iii	19. NOT GIVEN	32 10500 years ago
7. 35,000	20. clues	33 Male's huge antlers
8. the bony carapace	21. relationship	34 Minerals
9. cold waters/ temperature	22. message	35 Habitat destruction
10. Florida, America, the North American	23. reschedule	36 B
11. (detecting) magnetic fields	24. voice mail	37 D
12. its meat	25. cellphone	38 A
13. jellyfish	26. meeting	39 C
		40 C