|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Điểm phần A,B,C** | | **Họ tên và chữ ký của giám khảo** | | **Mã phách** |
| **Ghi số** | **Ghi chữ** | **Giám khảo 1** | **Giám khảo 2** |  |

**SECTION A. LISTENING (50pts)**

**HƯỚNG DẪN PHẦN THI NGHE HIỂU**

*- Bài nghe gồm 4 phần. Mỗi phần thí sinh được nghe 2 lần.*

*- Mọi hướng dẫn cho thí sinh đã có trong bài nghe.*

***Part 1. For questions 1 – 5, listen to a radio news report about ‘Google’, a popular Internet search engine and answer the questions. Write NO MORE THAN FIVE WORDS taken from the recording for each answer.***

1. What way did Google rely on to market its product?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2. What position did Google achieve last week as the Internet search engine for America Online?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3. What group of people was mentioned to favour Google as a search engine?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4. What verb is the word ‘google’ said to be replacing?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5. Who invented the original term ‘googol’?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

***Part 2. For questions 6 – 15, listen to a piece of news about future technology and complete the following sentences. Write NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER taken from the recording in each space.***

Strange-looking as they are, the robots can help to explore collapsed buildings for **6.**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ efforts.

Flying robots, going airborne, help engineers inspect **7.**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ safely.

The robot goes and collects data; it is acting as **8.**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the inspector.

In the game *Eyewire*, players could help researchers by tracing brain neurons to create **9.**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

The professor says the human brain has 85 billion neurons and that with **10.**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**,** they may trace one to two neurons a day.

They take the players’ input and use it to train **11.**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to speed up the process.

New technologies are also exploring our **12.**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**,** as our limitations aren’t just physical.

The technology they’re building doesn’t allow us to have **13.**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of something really subjective like emotions.

Multi-sense tracks facial expressions and **14.**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to help clinicians diagnose mental illnesses such as depression or PTSD.

What clinicians need is more of a technology to be **15.**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the real-time.

***Part 3. For questions 16 – 20, listen to two nutritionists, Fay Wells and George Fisher, discussing methods of food production and choose the correct answer A, B, C or D which fits best according to what you hear. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided.***

16. Looking at reports on the subject of GM foods, Fay feels \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. pleased to read that the problem of food shortages is being addressed

B. surprised that the fears of the public are not allayed by them

C. frustrated by contradictory conclusions

D. critical of the scientists' methodology

17. What does George suggest about organic foods?

A. Consumers remain surprisingly poorly informed about them.

B. People need to check out the claims made about them.

C. They need to be made more attractive to meat-eaters.

D. They may become more widely affordable in future.

18. What is George's opinion of 'vertical farming'?

A. It could provide a realistic alternative to existing methods.

B. It's a highly impractical scheme dreamt up by architects.

C. It's unlikely to go much beyond the experimental stage.

D. It has the potential to reduce consumption of energy.

19. George and Fay agree that the use of nanotechnology in food production will \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. reduce the need for dietary supplements

B. simplify the process of food-labelling

C. complicate things for the consumer

D. introduce potential health risks

20. In Fay's view, returning to self-sufficiency is only an option for people who \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. have no need to get a return on their investment

B. are willing to accept a high level of regulation

C. reject the values of a consumer society

D. already have sufficient set-up funds

Your answers:

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 16. | 17. | 18. | 19. | 20. |

***Part 4. For questions 21 – 25, listen to a radio discussion on technology in sport and decide whether the statements are true (T) or false (F). Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided.***

21. Geoff thinks the use of cameras for refereeing decisions will add to the excitement of sport.

22. Sally enjoys the speed at which tennis is played nowadays.

23. Geoff suggests that if everyone has access to doping, then it should be acceptable.

24. Geoff says that certain banned practices should be made legal.

25. He feels that there are adequate restrictions on the use of technology in sport.

Your answers:

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 21. | 22. | 23. | 24. | 25. |

**SECTION B. LEXICO-GRAMMAR (30 points)**

***Part 1. For questions 1-20, choose the correct answer A, B, C, or D to each of the following questions. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided.***

1. Successful athletes cannot afford to be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_; they need to stay cool and focused.

A. highly-paid B. highly-motivated C. highly-trained D. highly-strung

2. Her excellent grades in college led \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a high-paying job after graduation.

A. to get her B. in getting her C. to her getting D. her getting

3. - “Are you working late again tonight?”

- “Yes, I’ll be here \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the report.”

A. until I finish B. since I’ve finished C. when I’ve finished D. by the time I’ve finished

4. The kind of exercises you can do depends on your \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of fitness.

A. stage B. level C. step D. phase

5. Aware that his pension will be small, he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a part of his salary for his old age.

A. sets apart B. sets aside C. puts up D. puts apart

6. I have no appetite and I am lethargic. I've been feeling under \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for ages.

A pair B par C stress D threat

7. I think having a beer during a meeting with your boss is clearly \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the mark.

A. overlooking B. overreaching C. overstepping D. overseeing

8. The new soap opera on Channel 3 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the depths in terms of tastelessness.

A plumbs B reaches C fills D achieves

9. We’ll keep you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on any further changes in the examination specifications.

A noticed B announced C mailed D posted

10. We must be sure to make the right decision because there is a lot at \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. range B. stake C. chance D. expectation

11. His past behaviour had a definite \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on what the judges decided.

A. bearing B. weight C. decision D. conclusion

12. If you are a student on a low budget you are probably \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from paying tax.

A. except B. excluded C. exempt D. apart

13. The mailing list has done much to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the numbers of people attending.

A. lift B. encourage C. heighten D. boost

14. As was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ predicted, the company has announced hundreds of job losses.

A. considerably B. widely C. substantially D. amply

15. She felt that travelling had greatly \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ her life.

A. moved B. enriched C. expanded D. increased

16. A study that’s just been published \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ our theory completely.

A. puts up B. holds up C. backs up D. takes up

17. I recommend reading the books \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, starting with the very first.

A. by accident B. at random C. in sequence D. on impact

18. If we have to pay a £1,000 fine, then \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. We’re not going to win a fight with the Tax Office.

A. so be it B. be it so C. thus be it D. be it thus

19. He came into the room and sat down without \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a word to anyone.

A. as far as B. too much of C. very much of D. so much as

20. The restaurant has \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ recently, and the food is much better now.

A. had its hands full B. lived hand to mouth C. changed hands D. gained the upper hand

Your answers:

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. | 2. | 3. | 4. | 5. | 6. | 7. | 8. | 9. | 10. |
| 11. | 12. | 13. | 14. | 15. | 16. | 17. | 18. | 19. | 20. |

***Part 2. For questions 21-30, write the correct form of each bracketed word in the corresponding numbered boxes provided. 0 has been done as an example.***

FUSSY EATERS

|  |
| --- |
| If there is one thing that is likely to be (0. WORRY) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for first-time parents, it is a young child’s eating problems. Most of these parents’ worries, however, are (21. FOUND)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ since the incidence of children who do not enjoy their food is far more (22. SPREAD)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than the majority imagine and the retention beyond (23. CHILD)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of such problems to adolescence is (24. COMPARE)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ rare.  There are, of course, cases which have perished into adulthood and those which appear to be more than just a (25. PASS)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ phase. In these cases, professional (26. GUIDE)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ has to be sought.  Up to now, psychiatrists have (27. CATEGORY)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ nine distinct types of eating (28.ORDER)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, each with its own particular treatment. The least serious of these is selective eating, when the child displays his/her (29. WILL)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to try anything but a narrow range of foods. This affects about 12% of three-year-olds but it rarely persists. The most serious is persuasive refusal syndrome, which affects only a (30. HAND)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of people and requires psychiatric supervision and treatment. |

**Your answers:**

1. **worrying**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 21. | 22. | 23. | 24. | 25. |
| 26. | 27. | 28. | 29. | 30. |

**SECTION C. READING (60 points)**

***Part 1. For questions 1 – 10, fill each of the following numbered blanks with ONE suitable word. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided.***

**HYPERINFLATION**

Inflation may be defined as either a rise in the general level of prices of goods and services in an economy over a period of time, or a fall in the value of money over time. 'Hyperinflation' refers to extremely rapid or (1) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of control inflation. Perhaps the most famous example of hyperinflation in recent history is that which took (2) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in Germany after World War I. Between 1922 and 1923, prices in Germany increased (3) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a factor of 20 billion. Inflation was so out of control that prices rose not just by the day, but by the hour and even minute. A loaf of bread cost just 463 marks in Germany in March 1923, but by November that (4) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ year cost over 200,000,000,000 marks. The effect on society was devastating. Because wages received in the morning would (5) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ worthless by the afternoon, people spent their money as quickly as possible, buying any physical goods they could get their hands (6) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (whether they needed it or not) in a desperate attempt to get rid of currency units (7) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ they lost value. This only had the effect of stoking the fires of inflation further. Savings were wiped out overnight. People lived in constant fear. Bartering and crime became the order (8) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the day. Interestingly, hyperinflation is not a rare event. Since Weimar Germany, there have been 29 additional hyperinflations around the world, including those in Austria, Argentina, Greece and Brazil, to (9) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ but a few. On average, that's one every three years (10) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ so.

**Your answers:**

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

***Part 2. For questions 11 – 20, read the text below and decide which answer A, B, C or D best fits each gap. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided.***

**THE BYGONE ERA**

We live in an era (11) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by and increasingly dependent on technological innovations. It is for this reason that younger generations find it (12) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ impossible to envision a future devoid of the convenience and comfort they provide us with. Small wonder then that when asked to (13) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ what life will be like in the future, they come up with something that sounds as if it has been taken out of a science-fiction book. But this description is actually not the product of an (14) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ imagination. Based on the present speed at which breakthroughs are being (15) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, it is actually a fairly accurate prediction. It looks as if technology will have the (16) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ hand and that fully automated systems will (17) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for people in all areas. People will take the back seat and instead of (18) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ away at work we will be able to take advantage of the time made available to us to engage in more recreational activities. (19) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ this time constructively will be a feat in itself. Perhaps, a case of too much of a good thing. Things might just come to the point where, (20) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ time to time, we will reminisce about the good old days.

11. A. rivalled B. dominated C. surpassed D. overtaken

12. A. virtually B. fully C. potentially D. greatly

13. A. perceive B. forecast C. divine D. enact

14. A. intrepid B. ultimate C. inherent D. unbridled

15. A. done B. happened C. made D. occurred

16. A. upper B. back C. first D. high

17. A. emulate B. devise C. substitute D. duplicate

18. A. beavering B. badgering C. hounding D. monkeying

19. A. Utilising B. Manipulating C. Operating D. Manoeuvring

20. A. at B. in C. for D. from

Your answers:

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 11. | 12. | 13. | 14. | 15. | 16. | 17. | 18. | 19. | 20. |

***Part 3. Read the following passage and answer the questions 21 – 30.***

**THE HISTORY OF A COOL IMAGE**

**A** The history of sunglasses can be traced back to ancient Rome around the year AD 60, where the Emperor Nero is said to have watched gladiator fights whilst holding up polished emerald-green gems to his eyes, thus reducing the effect of the sun's glare. The very first actual recorded evidence of the use of sunglasses can be found from a painting by Tommaso da Modena in Italy, 1352, showing a person wearing sunglasses.

Earlier, around the twelfth century in China, sunglasses were worn by court judges, not to protect their eyes from the sun, but in order to conceal any expressions in their eyes as it was important to keep their thoughts and opinions secret until the end of each trial. These were flat panes of quartz that had been polished smooth and then smoked to give their tint. It was not until 1430 that prescription glasses were first developed in Italy to correct vision, and these early rudimentary spectacles soon found their way to China, where they were again tinted by smoke to be used by the judges. The frames were carved out of either ivory or tortoiseshell, and some were quite ornate. During the 17th century, prescription glasses were being used in England to help elderly long-sighted people to see better. The Spectacle Makers Company was founded in England, which started manufacturing prescription glasses for the public and whose motto was "A Blessing to the Aged".

**B**  The development of sunglasses, however, remained static until the work of James Ayscough, who was known for his work on microscopes in London around 1750. He experimented with blue and green tinted lenses, believing they could help with certain vision problems. These were not sunglasses, however, as he was not concerned with protecting the eyes from the sun's rays.

Prescription spectacles continued to be developed over the next few decades, especially regarding the design of the spectacle frames and how to get them to sit comfortably on the nose. The frames were made from leather, bone, ivory, tortoiseshell and metal, and were simply propped or balanced on the nose. The early arms or sidepieces of the frames first appeared as strips of ribbon that looped around the backs of the ears. Rather than loops, the Chinese added ceramic weights to the ends of the ribbons which dangled down behind the tops of the ears. Solid sidepieces finally arrived in 1730, invented by Edward Scarlett.

**C** Sunglasses, as we know them today, were first introduced by Sam Foster in America, 1929. These were the first sunglasses designed specifically to protect people's eyes from the harmful sun's rays. He founded the Foster Grant Company, and sold the first pair of Foster Grant sunglasses on the boardwalk by the beaches in Atlantic City, New Jersey. These were the first mass-produced sunglasses, and from this year onwards, sunglasses really began to take off.

**D** In 1936, Edwin H Land patented the Polaroid filter for making polarized sunglasses. This type of tint reduces glare reflected from surfaces, such as water. Later in that same year, Ray-Ban took the design of pilots' sunglasses further by producing the aviator style sunglasses that we know today, using this recently invented polarized lens technology. The edge of the frame characteristically drooped away at the edges by the cheeks in a sort of tear drop shape, to give a full all-round protection to the pilots' eyes, who regularly had to glance down towards the aircraft's instrument panel. The polarized lens reduced the glare from light reflected off the instrument panel. Pilots were given these sunglasses free of charge, but in 1937 the general public were allowed to purchase this aviator-style model that "banned" the sun's rays as Ray-Ban sunglasses.

**E** In 1960, Foster Grant started a big advertising campaign to promote sunglasses, and pretty soon famous film stars and pop stars started wearing sunglasses as part of their image. The public began to adopt this new fashion of wearing sunglasses, not just to protect their eyes from bright light, but also as a way of looking good. Today, sunglasses are continuing to be improved with efficient UV blocking tints, cutting out all the harmful ultra-violet light. Various coloured tints are now available and, of course, the frame styles are very varied and exciting. Now you can really make a statement with your fashion sunglasses, transforming your image or creating a new one. Designer sunglasses have certainly come a long way in just a few years, and now not only protect our eyes from the harmful sun's rays, but are also an important *fashion accessory* - and it all started nearly 2,000 years ago with the Roman Emperor Nero!

***For questions 21- 25, choose the correct heading for sections A-E. There are THREE extra headings that you do not need to use. Write your answers in the spaces provided.***

**List of Headings**

i New developments in sunglasses lenses

ii The use of sunglasses in early courts

iii How the physical shape of early sunglasses developed

iv The introduction of sidepieces on sunglasses

v The origins and early history of sunglasses

vi Ways in which sunglasses have become trendy

vii The arrival of modern sunglasses

viii Advertising campaigns for sunglasses

**Your answers:**

21. Section A \_\_\_\_\_\_ 23. Section C \_\_\_\_\_\_ 25. Section E \_\_\_\_\_\_

22. Section B \_\_\_\_\_\_ 24. Section D \_\_\_\_\_\_

***For questions 26-30, decide whether the following statements agree with the information given in the reading passage. Write in the corresponding numbered boxes provided***

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

***NO if the statement contradicts the claims of the writer.***

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

26. The earliest reference to sunglasses can be found in early Roman times.

27. Early Chinese sunglasses were worn to correct the wearer's eyesight.

28. The work of James Ayscough had a profound effect on the development of modern lenses.

29. Prior to 1730, sidepieces on glasses were made of many different materials.

30. Sam Foster's sunglasses were the first to be made for a mass market.

Your answers:

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 26. | 27. | 28. | 29. | 30. |

***Part 4. For questions 31 – 40, read an extract from an article on advertising and choose the answer A, B, C or D which you think fits best according to the text. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided.***

**ADVERTISING SHIFTS FOCUS**

The average citizen is bombarded with TV commercials, posters and newspaper advertisements wherever he goes. Not only this, but promotional material is constantly on view, with every available public space from shop to petrol station covered with advertising of some kind. People who are foolish enough to drive with their windows open are likely to have leaflets advertising everything and anything thrust in at them. The amount of advertising to which we are exposed is phenomenal, yet advertisers are being hurt by their industry's worst recession in a decade and a conviction that is in many respects more frightening than the booms and busts of capitalism: the belief that advertising can go no further. Despite the ingenuity of the advertisers, who, in their need to make their advertisements as visually attractive as possible, often totally obscure the message, the consumer has become increasingly cynical and simply blanks out all but the subtlest messages. The advertising industry has therefore turned to a more vulnerable target: the young.

The messages specifically aimed at children are for toys and games - whose promotional budgets increased fivefold in the 1990s - and fast food, which dominates the children's advertising market. Advertisers acknowledge that the commercial pressures of the 1990s had an extraordinary effect on childhood: it is now generally believed that the cut-off point for buying toys has been falling by one year every five years. Research, suggests that while not so many years ago children were happy with Lego or similar construction games at ten or eleven, most of today's children abandon them at six or seven. In effect, the result is the premature ageing of children.

***There is nowhere where the advertising industry's latest preoccupation with the young is so evident as in schools.*** Increasingly low budgets have left schools vulnerable to corporate funding and sponsorship schemes in order to provide much needed equipment, such as computers, or to enable them to run literacy schemes. While on the face of it this would seem to be a purely philanthropic gesture on the part of the companies concerned, the other side of the coin is a pervasive commercial presence in the classroom, where textbooks and resource books are increasingly likely to bear a company logo.

This marked shift in advertising perceptions also means that a great deal of supposedly adult advertising has an infantile appeal, inasmuch as adult products can be presented within an anecdote or narrative, thus making the message more accessible to young teenagers and smaller children. Children obviously cannot buy these things for themselves; what is behind these advertisements is more subtle. Advertisers have come to recognize that if children can successfully pester their parents to buy them the latest line in trainers, then they can also influence their parent's choice of car or credit card, and so children become an advertising tool in themselves.

There are many, on all sides of the ideological spectrum, who would argue that advertising has little influence on children, who are exposed to such a huge variety of visual images that advertisements simply become lost in the crowd. Rather, they would argue that it is the indulgent parents, who do not wish their children to lack for anything, **who** boost sales figures. While there may be a great deal of truth in this, it would seem that to deny that advertising influences at all because there is so much of it, while accepting that other aspects of life do have an effect, is a little disingenuous. In fact, the advertising industry itself admits that since peer pressure plays such an important role in children's lives, they are not difficult to persuade. And of course, their minds are not yet subject to the advertising overload their parents suffer from. The question that arises is whether indeed, we as a society can accept that children, far from being in some sense protected from the myriad of pressures, decisions and choices which impinge on an adult's life, should now be exposed to this influence in all aspects of their lives, in ways that we as adults have no control over. Or do we take the attitude that, as with everything else from crossing city streets to the intense competition of the modern world, children will have to learn to cope, so the sooner they are exposed the better?

31. What does the writer say about advertising in the first paragraph?

A. Capitalism has led to the demise of advertising.

B. We should have a cynical view of advertisers.

C. Advertising is facing new challenges these days.

D. The industry has run out of new ideas.

32. The bombardment of advertisements has led to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. children taking more notice of them

B. greater difficulty in attracting consumers' attention

C. more appealing advertisements

D. people being less likely to spend money

33. How have children changed during the past decade?

A. They have become consumers.

B. They are growing up more quickly.

C. They are becoming cleverer.

D. They are not playing as much.

34. Which of the following square brackets **[A]**, **[B]**, **[C]**, or **[D]** best indicates where in the paragraph the sentence ***“However, the main thrust of advertising in this area is no longer towards traditional children's products****.****”*** can be inserted?

**[A]** The messages specifically aimed at children are for toys and games - whose promotional budgets increased fivefold in the 1990s - and fast food, which dominates the children's advertising market. **[B]** Advertisers acknowledge that the commercial pressures of the 1990s had an extraordinary effect on childhood: it is now generally believed that the cut-off point for buying toys has been falling by one year every five years. **[C]** Research, suggests that while not so many years ago children were happy with Lego or similar construction games at ten or eleven, most of today's children abandon them at six or seven. In effect, the result is the premature ageing of children. **[D]**

A. **[A]** B. **[B]** C. **[C]** D. **[D]**

35. Which of the following sentences best expresses the meaning of the ***underlined sentence*** in paragraph 3?

A. The advertising industry's latest obsession with young people is rather obvious in schools.

B. Nowhere else can we see the advertising industry's latest products for the young as in schools.

C. Schools are places where the advertising industry's latest concern with youngsters is the least obvious.

D. It is in schools that the advertising industry's latest concern with youngsters is the most clearly seen.

36. What does the writer imply in the third paragraph?

A. Advertising agencies need to preserve their reputations.

B. Schools welcome aid from big business.

C. There are restrictions on how financial aid may be used.

D. Companies expect nothing in return for their help.

37. How have children changed the face of advertising?

A. Children are influencing the purchases of adult products.

B. They are now the advertising industry's sole market.

C. More products have to be sold to children.

D. Children have become more selective in their choices.

38. The word **“who”** in the last paragraph refers to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. many people B. the crowd C. parents D. children

39. What does the writer suggest in the last paragraph?

A. Adults feel increasingly threatened by advertising.

B. Children are unlikely to be influenced by their friends.

C. Parents avoid spending too much money on their children.

D. Children have a less sheltered existence than they used to.

40. In the text as a whole, the writer's purpose is to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. explain the inspiration for advertisements

B. expose the exploitation of children

C. deter parents from giving in to advertisers

D. prevent advertisers from infiltrating schools

Your answers:

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 31. | 32. | 33. | 34. | 35. | 36. | 37. | 38. | 39. | 40. |

***Part 5. The passage below consists of five paragraphs marked A, B, C, D and E. For questions 41-50, read the passage and do the task that follows. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided. Each letter may be used more than once.***

**SEEKING SOCRATES**

*It may be more than 2,400 years since his death, but the Greek philosopher can still teach us a thing or two about leading ‘the good life’. Bettany Hughes digs deeper.*

**A** Sharing breakfast with an award-winning author in an Edinburgh hotel a few years back, the conversation came round to what I was writing next. 'A book on Socrates,' I mumbled through my muesli. 'Socrates!' he exclaimed. 'What a brilliant doughnut subject. Really rich and succulent with a great hole in the middle where the central character should be.' I felt my smile fade because, of course, he was right. Socrates, the Greek philosopher, might be one of the most famous thinkers of all time, but, as far as we know, he wrote not a single word down. Born in Athens in 469BC, condemned to death by a democratic Athenian court in 399BC, Socrates philosophized freely for close on half a century. Then he was found guilty of corrupting the young and of disrespecting the city's traditional gods. His punishment? Lethal hemlock poison in a small prison cell. We don't have Socrates' personal archive; and we don't even know where he was buried. So, for many, he has come to seem aloof and nebulous – a daunting intellectual figure – always just out of reach.

**B** But that is a crying shame. Put simply, we think the way we do because Socrates thought the way he did. His famous aphorism, 'the unexamined life is not worth living', is a central tenet for modern times. His philosophies 24 centuries old - are also remarkably relevant today. Socrates was acutely aware of the dangers of excess and overindulgence. He berated his peers for a selfish pursuit of material gain. He questioned the value of going to fight under an ideological banner of 'democracy'. What is the point of city walls, warships and glittering statues, he asked, if we are not happy? The pursuit of happiness is one of the political pillars of the West. We are entering what has been described as 'an age of empathy'. So Socrates' forensic, practical investigation of how to lead 'the good life' is more illuminating, more necessary than ever.

**C**  Rather than being some kind of remote, tunic-clad beardy who wandered around classical columns, Socrates was a man of the streets. The philosopher tore through Athens like a tornado, drinking, partying, sweating in the gym as hard as, if not harder than the next man. For him, philosophy was essential to human life. His mission: to find the best way to live on earth. As Cicero, the Roman author, perceptively put it: 'Socrates brought philosophy down from the skies.' And so to try to put him back on to the streets he loved and where his philosophy belonged, I have spent 10 years investigating the eastern Mediterranean landscape to find clues of his life and the 'Golden Age of Athens'. Using the latest archaeology, newly discovered historical sources, and the accounts of his key followers, Plato and Xenophon, I have endeavoured to create a Socrates shaped space, in the glittering city of 500BC Athens – ready for the philosopher to inhabit.

**D** The street jargon used to describe the Athens of Socrates' day gives us a sense of its character. His hometown was known as 'sleek', 'oily', 'violet crowned', 'busybody' Athens. Lead curse tablets left in drains, scribbled down by those in the world's first true democracy, show that however progressive fifth-century Athenians were, their radical political experiment - allowing the demos (the people) to have kratos (power) did not do away with personal rivalries and grudges. Far from it. In fact, in the city where every full citizen was a potent politician, backbiting and cliquery came to take on epic proportions. By the time of his death, Socrates was caught up in this crossfire.

**E**  His life story is a reminder that the word 'democracy' is not a magic wand. It does not automatically vaporize all ills. This was Socrates' beef, too – a society can only be good not because of the powerful words it bandies around, but thanks to the moral backbone of each and every individual within it. But Athenians became greedy, they overreached themselves, and lived to see their city walls torn down by their Spartan enemies, and their radical democracy democratically voted out of existence. The city state needed someone to blame. High-profile, maddening, eccentric, freethinking, free-speaking Socrates was a good target. Socrates seems to me to be democracy's scapegoat. He was condemned because, in fragile times, anxious political masses want certainties – not the eternal questions that Socrates asked of the world around him.

**In which paragraph is each of the following mentioned? Your answers:**

relationships between people in Socrates' time 41.\_\_\_\_\_\_

the continuing importance of Socrates' beliefs 42.\_\_\_\_\_\_

the writer's theory concerning what happened to Socrates 43.\_\_\_\_\_\_

why little is known about Socrates as a man 44.\_\_\_\_\_\_

how the writer set about getting information relevant to Socrates 45.\_\_\_\_\_\_

the difference between common perceptions of Socrates and what he was really like 46.\_\_\_\_\_\_

an aim that Socrates was critical of 47.\_\_\_\_\_\_

the realization that finding out about Socrates was a difficult task 48.\_\_\_\_\_\_

how well known Socrates was during his time 49.\_\_\_\_\_\_

an issue that Socrates considered in great detail 50.\_\_\_\_\_\_

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| **Điểm phần D1, D2** | | **Họ tên và chữ ký của giám khảo** | | **Mã phách** |
| **Ghi số** | **Ghi chữ** | **Giám khảo 1** | **Giám khảo 2** |  |

**SECTION D. WRITING (60 points)**

***Part 1. Read the following passage and use your own words to summarise it. Your summary should be between 100 and 120 words long.***

Today, the majority of the world's population may not be vegetarians, but vegetarianism is rapidly gaining popularity. People who decide to become vegetarians generally have very strong feelings about the issue and may choose a vegetarian diet for different reasons. Health issues, awareness of environmental problems and moral issues are three common arguments in favour of vegetarianism that are quite convincing.

Many non-vegetarians claim that a vegetarian diet does not give a person the necessary vitamins and proteins that their body needs. However, doctors and medical associations say that a vegetarian diet is able to satisfy the nutritional needs of people of all ages. All the nutrients and proteins one's body needs can be found in vegetables, nuts and grains, as well as in dairy products. Eating meat may be an easy way to get the protein one needs, but it is not the only way.

Vegetarians also argue that the meat industry is the source of many environmental problems that could be eliminated if people ate less meat or even stopped eating it altogether. Raising livestock for the meat industry takes a huge toll on the world's natural resources; for example forests are cut down to clear land for crops to feed livestock or for pastureland. This in turn leads to an increase in global warming, loss of topsoil and loss of plant and animal life.

Finally, many people refrain from eating meat for ethical reasons. They object to taking the life of another living creature in order to satisfy their hunger. Moreover, they argue that we inflict great pain and suffering on animals that are raised for meat. Poultry and livestock raised on factory farms are kept under abominable conditions, confined in areas that hardly allow them to move, fed with antibiotics and, in the end, they are cruelly slaughtered.

Becoming a vegetarian might not appeal to everyone, but it is a choice that is gaining popularity as our awareness of health and environmental issues as well as our concern for animal welfare is growing. It is also becoming more feasible as restaurants and supermarkets increasingly cater for the vegetarian market.

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***Part 2. The pie charts below show the expenditure of two technology companies of similar size in the UK in 2012.***

***Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant. You should write about 150 words.***

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| **Điểm phần D3** | | **Họ tên và chữ ký của giám khảo** | | **Mã phách** |
| **Ghi số** | **Ghi chữ** | **Giám khảo 1** | **Giám khảo 2** |  |

***Part 3. Write an essay of 350 words on the following topic.***

***Drug addiction is becoming an increasing problem. In order to reduce this problem, anyone caught using drugs should be automatically sentenced to time in prison.***

***Do you agree or disagree?***

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

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| **SỞ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO**  **QUẢNG NAM** | **KỲ THI HỌC SINH GIỎI THPT CHUYÊN VÀ CHỌN ĐỘI TUYỂN DỰ THI HỌC SINH GIỎI QUỐC GIA**  **NĂM HỌC 2019-2020** |
| **HƯỚNG DẪN CHẤM**  **(Gồm 3 trang + 3 trang audioscript)** | **Môn thi : TIẾNG ANH**  **Thời gian: 180 phút (*không kể thời gian giao đề*)**  **Ngày thi: 9/10/2019** |

**SECTION A: LISTENING ( 50pts)**

***Part 1:* (2 x 5= 10 points)**

1. (by) word of mouth

2. world largest service provider / the world's largest service provider

3. academics

4. (to) browse

5. A mathematician’s nephew / An American mathematician’s nephew / A nine-year-old boy /

A nephew of a mathematician

***Part 2:* (2 x 10= 20 points)**

6. search(-)and(-)rescue 7. bridges and dams

8. (the) apprentice 9. (a) giant roadmap

10. 10,000 active users 11. (an) artificial intelligence

12. psyches 13. objective measures

14. nonverbal cues 15. multi-sense / multisense

***Part 3:* (2 x 5= 10 points)**

Answers:

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **16. C** | **17. D** | **18. A** | **19. C** | **20. B** |

***Part 4:* (2 x 5= 10 points)**

Answers:

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **21. T** | **22. F** | **23. F** | **24. F** | **25. T** |

**SECTION B: LEXICO-GRAMMAR (30 points)**

***Part 1:* (1 x 20= 20 points)**

Answers:

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **1. D** | **2. C** | **3. A** | **4. B** | **5. B** | **6. B** | **7. C** | **8. A** | **9. D** | **10. B** |
| **11. A** | **12. C** | **13. D** | **14. B** | **15. B** | **16. C** | **17. C** | **18. A** | **19. D** | **20. C** |

***Part 2:* (1 x 10= 10 points)**

Answers

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 21. unfounded | 22. widespread | 23. childhood | 24. comparatively | 25. passing |
| 26. guidance | 27. categorized / categorised | 28. disorders | 29. unwillingness | 30. handful |

**SECTION C: READING (60 points)**

***Part 1:* (1.5 x 10= 15 points)**

Answers:

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. out | 2. place | 3. by | 4. same | 5. be / become |
| 6. on | 7. before | 8. of | 9. name | 10. or |

***Part 2:* (1 x 10= 10 points)**

**Answers:**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **11. B** | **12. A** | **13. B** | **14. D** | **15. C** | **16. A** | **17. C** | **18. A** | **19. A** | **20. D** |

***Part 3:* (1 x 10= 10 points)**

Answers:

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **21. v** | **22. iii** | **23. vii** | **24. i** | **25. vi** | **26. Yes** | **27. No** | **28. Not Given** | **29. No** | **30. Yes** |

***Part 4:* (1 x 10= 10 points)**

**Answers:**

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

***Part 5:* (1.5 x 10= 15 points)**

**Answers:**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **41. D** | **42. B** | **43. E** | **44. A** | **45. C** | **46. C** | **47. B** | **48. A** | **49. E** | **50. B** |

**SECTION D: WRITING (60 points)**

***Part 1: Read the following passage and use your own words to summarise it. Your summary should be between 100 and 120 words long.***

***Contents (10 points)***

- The summary MUST cover the following points:

* The increasing popularity of vegetarianism today
* The three reasons why people choose a vegetarian diet (health issues (claim by non-vegetarians vs doctors and medical experts’ ideas); awareness of environmental problems (less or no meat = fewer environmental problems); and moral issues (It’s unfair to raise animals in bad conditions and then kill them for meat to feed humans.)

- The summary MUST NOT contain personal opinions.

***Language use (5 points)***

The summary should:

* show attempts to convey the main ideas of the original text by means of paraphrasing (structural and lexical use),
* demonstrate correct use of grammatical structures, vocabulary, and mechanics (spelling, punctuations,...),
* maintain coherence, cohesion, and unity throughout (by means of linkers and transitional devices).

***Penalties***

* A penalty of 1 point to 2 points will be given to personal opinions found in the summary.
* A penalty of 1 point to 2 points will be given to any summary with more than 30% of words copied from the original.
* A penalty of 1 point will be given to any summary longer than 130 words or shorter than 90 words.

***Part 2: The pie charts below show the expenditure of two technology companies of similar size in the UK in 2012.***

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

***Contents (10 points)***

* The report MUST cover the following points:
* Introduce the pie charts *(2 points)* and state the striking features *(2 points)*
* Describe main features with relevant data from the charts and make relevant comparisons   
  *(6 points)*
* The report MUST NOT contain personal opinions. (A penalty of 1 point to 2 points will be given to personal opinions found in the answer.)

***Language use (5 points)***

The report should:

* demonstrate a wide variety of lexical and grammatical structures, have correct use of words (verb tenses, word forms, voice,…); and mechanics (spelling, punctuations,...).

***Part 3: Write a composition of about 350 words on the following topic:***

***Drug addiction is becoming an increasing problem. In order to reduce this problem, anyone caught using drugs should be automatically sentenced to time in prison.***

***Do you agree or disagree?***

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

The mark given to part 3 is based on the following criteria:

1. ***Task achievement/ fulfillment (10 points)*** 
   1. All requirements of the task are sufficiently addressed.
   2. Ideas are adequately supported and elaborated with relevant and reliable explanations, examples, evidence, personal experience, etc.
2. ***Organization (10 points)***
3. Ideas are well organized and presented with coherence, cohesion, and unity.
4. The essay is well-structured:

* *Introduction* is presented with a clear thesis statement introducing the points to be developed.
* *Body paragraphs* develop the points introduced with unity, coherence, and cohesion. Each body paragraph must have a topic sentence and supporting details and examples when necessary.
* *Conclusion* summarises the main points and states personal opinions (prediction, recommendation, consideration,…) on the issue.

1. ***Language use (5 points)*** 
   1. Demonstration of a variety of topic-related vocabulary
   2. Excellent use and control of grammatical structures
2. ***Punctuation, spelling, and handwriting (5 points)***
3. Correct punctuation and no spelling mistakes
4. Legible handwriting

***Markers should discuss the suggested answers and the marking scale thoroughly before marking the papers.***

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**LISTENING TRANSCRIPTS**

**Part 1: *You will hear a radio news report about ‘Google’, a popular Internet search engine. For questions 1 – 5, answer the questions. Use NO MORE THAN FIVE WORDS for each answer.***

***Presenter****:* Internet browsing is not conceivable without search engines – the various web pages which help us find our way around the stupendous amount of cyber-locations in the World- Wide Web. And, since the early nineties, hundreds of search engines have come and gone. One, however, has achieved a kind of success that even New-Tech giants Microsoft are envious of: its name has become synonymous with the verb “search”. Anna Mills has the report.

***Woman****:* He may seem the most powerful man on the planet, but Bill Gates has not yet managed the ultimate achievement in the New Technology industry: turning a product into a common word. The first such honour is falling to Google, the Internet search engine devised by two Stanford PhD nerds, Larry Page and Sergey Brin. The success of Google has come about through the most timeless form of marketing: word of mouth. The site has for some time been the default tool for millions of people looking for anything they want to find online, from obscure quotations to brass lamps. And there are increasing signs that the business is growing a commercial sharpness to match the blade it uses to cut through Internet junk. Last week, Google secured a place as the Internet search engine for America Online, the world's largest service provider, capping its stealthy rise to the top.

But its success stretches far beyond the world of the Internet. In these dog days of the long university summer break, I was up in the nearly deserted university library when I heard one professor say to another, "Me, I'm just googling around". I knew what he meant. It wasn't that he was totally idle, but he wasn't really engaged in sharply focused research, either. He was following leads from one source to another, happily wandering through the archive, not knowing quite what he would find next.

Google – the search engine favoured by most academics – seems destined to be one of those proprietory labels that becomes a word, a brand (like Hoover) that loses its initial capital letter. And the word itself is, slowly but surely, replacing the verb "to browse", the paper-based metaphor that electronic catalogues use, as if you were fingering the spines at some antiquarian bookstall. "Googling" is a different kind of sampling, coming across relevant findings amongst an impossibly huge amount of information.

The company name is a corruption of "googol", spelt g- double o-g-o-l, the word apparently coined by the nine-year-old nephew of American mathematician Edward Kasner to refer to the number represented by one followed by 100 zeros, back in the 1940s. Little did he know that in the early 21st century, the use of the term would become so commonplace amongst academics and laymen alike.

**Part 2: *You will hear a piece of news on future technology. Listen and complete the sentences. Write NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER in each space.***

**P *= Presenter, M = Man, W = Woman***

**Future Combines Human and Machine intelligence ….**

**P:** Believe it or not these strange-looking robots are really you. Well, more like an extension of you.

**M:** They can get into areas where humans really can't fit or be dangerous for humans to go.

**P:** That means the ability to explore collapsed buildings for **search-and-rescue** efforts or going airborne with flying robots like this one which help engineers **inspect bridges and dams** safely.

**W:** We see that the robot acting as **the apprentice** to the inspector and the inspector tells the robot to go and collect data.

**P:** For scientists at the recent frontiers conference in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, the future combines human intelligence with machine intelligence. *Eyewire* is a game where players trace brain neurons to create **a giant roadmap** that could help researchers.

**M:** The human brain has 85 billion neurons and with **10,000 active users** we trace maybe one to two neurons a day. We're gonna be here a long time which is why we take the players’ input and we use it to train **an artificial intelligence** so that we can speed up that process.

**P:** And since human limitations aren't just physical, new technologies are also exploring our **psyches**.

**M:** We're not building technology that allows us to have **objective measures** of something that can be really subjective: emotions.

**P:** Multi-sense tracks facial expressions and **nonverbal cues** to help clinicians diagnosed mental illnesses such as depression or PTSD.

**M:** They already have the knowledge of medical knowledge; what they need is more of a technology to be **multi-sense** in the real-time, these behaviors.

**P:** Technologies that have your back, physically and mentally, it's the next frontier.

*Tina Terran VOA news Pittsburgh*

**Part 3: *You will hear two nutritionists, Fay Wells and George Fisher, discussing methods of food production. For questions 16 – 20, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which fits best according to what you hear.***

***M1 = Presenter, M2 = George, F = Fay***

**M1:** Food, we might say, is always on our minds! Here today in the studio we have nutritionists Fay Wells and George Fisher, who’ll be talking about methods of food cultivation and related issues that concern us all. Fay, let’s kick off with the ‘hot potato’ of the day, genetically-modified foods.

**F:** Yes, you do hear a lot of hype from certain quarters on this topic. But let’s face it, public concern isn’t helped by the fact that the various scientific reports available seem to leave you none the wiser. On the one hand, you’ve got a group that’s finding GM foods to be quite safe and actually applaud them as a way of dealing with food shortages in certain countries. Then, there’s another view that condemns them as potentially dangerous to health and insufficiently trialled; whilst at the same time pointing out, quite reasonably by the way, that the use of GM crops hasn’t actually made a dramatic difference to levels of food production worldwide. In my view, it’s high time that science spoke with one voice on this issue.

**M1:** So, George, are organic foods the safest option then?

**M2:** Well, people are horrified to hear the level of herbicide and pesticide residues that remains in fruit and vegetables, even after they’ve been carefully washed, because they go straight into our system. Organic foods are one way round that. They don’t come cheap though, so it’s not currently an option for low income groups, although that could come if mass production brings economies of scale. And the residues retained in fruit and vegetables do vary, so some are safer to buy non-organically than others. It’s not an area that many consumers are clued up about, but there’s no excuse for that ‘cos there’s plenty of factual information available online. The other aspect of eating organically, by the way, that people often forget about is meat-eating. Many people prefer to buy organic meat since it doesn’t contain the amount of antibiotics and growth hormones that normal meat does.

**M1:** So what else is new on the food production front?

**M2:** Well, there’s a movement afoot in the direction of something called ‘vertical farming.’ It’s an attempt, as the name suggests, to make use of vertical, mainly citycentre, space. Architects have designed skyscrapers filled with orchards and fields that have the potential to produce crops all the year round! The only drawback, as things stand at the moment, would be the prohibitive cost of the artificial lighting required! I know the idea sounds a bit farfetched – pie in the sky, we might say! – but it’s not impossible that this vision might become a reality one day. Already, urban rooftop farming is being developed, plus some special greenhouses containing multiple racks of vegetables are in use in various parts of the world.

**F:** Another development, which sounds a bit spooky to me, is that of using nanotechnology in this area. Basically we’re talking here about ‘atomically-modified’ foods containing invisibly small additives. Some nano-scale additives and pesticides are already on the market and this looks as if it might change the face of the large-scale food industry. To me, it seems like it will confuse the picture even more as regards what we’re putting in our stomachs! What will be classified as ingredients?

**M2:** Yes, you’re not wrong there. I believe some dietary supplements are also being manufactured using nanotechnology. Personally, I think that if people follow a reasonably healthy, well-balanced diet, they don’t really need to take extra vitamins – certainly not on a long-term basis, anyway.

**M1:** So where would you stand on all this, Fay?

**F:** Actually, I’m just wondering whether people might not just react against all these developments and, to be on the safe side, go back to more traditional forms of selfsufficiency! I’m feeling quite tempted, myself, to go and buy a goat and a few chickens and start planting lots of vegetables! In fact, I’ve been doing some personal research into this area and I’ve picked up a few valuable ideas. Like, if you set up a self-sufficient smallholding or farm, you’ve got to be prepared to deal with an incredible barrage of rules and red tape, and you’ve no choice but to toe the line. Secondly, organic horticulture on a large scale needs quite a bit of investment. Though, of course, you can simply concentrate your energies on cultivating enough crops for your own use.

***Part 4: You will hear a radio discussion on technology in sport. Decide which of the following statements are true and which are false. For questions 6 – 10, write T for true and F for false in the space provided.***

**P = Presenter** **GW = Geoff Winning SP = Sally Plumtree**

**P:** Now, let’s pick up on one or two of those points you made there. Interestingly, you both mentioned the role of technology in decision-making during football and tennis matches. Sally said it reduces the spectator’s enjoyment. Would you agree with that, Geoff?

**GW:** Not at all, no. I’m absolutely certain that the cameras will only serve to heighten interest, to intensify the drama and the tension. And we’ll still see the same displays of passion and anger from competitors – but they’ll be directed more at themselves rather than at the referee or the umpire.

**SP:** Hmm, they’ll certainly be good for match officials, but I really cannot see that they’ll make a game more exciting. Anyway, I think there are other reasons why tennis in particular no longer captivates spectators like it used to. And it’s all down to technology.

**P:** In what way?

**SP:** Well, it was always such an exciting sport before, with long rallies that had everyone on the edge of their seats. Then in the late 1970s, early 80s, players began using the oversize racket – the one with the very large head. And sure, tennis became a much faster sport, but there aren’t so many of those rallies now, and there’s a lot more dead time without any action, time when nothing’s happening. And as a spectator, I find that dull.

**Gw:** Maybe, but the oversize racket makes it easier to hit the ball, and that can only be a good thing for amateur players – let’s not forget them.

**P:** OK. Some interesting points there. Geoff, let’s go back to what you said about technology helping us to push out the boundaries of human achievement. Are all forms of technology acceptable in your book?

**GW:** Yes, I think if everyone has access to the same equipment, then virtually any technological innovation is acceptable.

**SP:** Oh right. So presumably then, doping is acceptable, as long as everyone has access to it. That’s brilliant.

**GW:** I’m not suggesting that at all. That should be obvious. There is no way we can justify the use of performance-enhancing drugs or any kind of interference with our blood or genetic make-up. These practices are not permitted by sporting authorities, and for good reason. There are moral issues involved here, quite apart from the legal aspects and the potential dangers to our health.

**P:** Yes, you did use the word equipment, perhaps we should emphasise that.

**GW:** That’s right. And its use has to be standardized by the relevant sporting authority. A good example of this is in the sport of cycling. Radical new designs in the 1980s and 90s meant that previous records were being smashed beyond recognition. The International Cycling Federation felt these so-called ‘superbikes’ were having too much influence on the sport and their huge cost gave richer countries an unfair advantage. So consequently they were banned from certain competitions such as the Olympics or the world hour record. It just shows that there are controls on the use of technology and we should feel safe in that knowledge.

**P:** Anything to say on that, Sally?

**SP:** Well, I’m pleased the Federation saw sense in the end, but I just think the whole episode highlights the uneasy relationship that exists ...