

Thí sinh không viết vào phần gạch chéo này

6. _____ of the financial crisis, all they could do was hold on and hope that things would improve.
A. In the end **B.** On the top **C.** At the height **D.** At the bottom
7. Peter _____ his father in many ways, but he has his mother's sense of humor.
A. takes after **B.** comes across **C.** makes out **D.** gives in
8. The price of food has increased recently, _____ the price of vegetables has gone down.
A. whereas **B.** whether **C.** when **D.** otherwise
9. Anna: "Could I use your telephone?" – Mary: " _____."
A. I'm sorry to hear that **B.** Please, feel free **C.** Certainly, I do **D.** That's very kind of you
10. Sophie _____ have been ill today because she didn't come to school.
A. can't **B.** should **C.** must **D.** would

II. Each of the following sentences has ONE mistake. Underline the mistake and write the correction in the provided blank on the right. There is an example at the beginning (0). (0.5 p)

Sentences	Corrections
0. He collided with a car because he was driving too <u>fastly</u> .	<u>fast</u>
1. My brother is an archaeologist who has been travelling around the world on search of historical remains.	
2. Neither of the scout leaders know how to trap wild animals or how to prepare them for mounting.	
3. When one intentional takes the property of another without legal notification, the crime is called theft.	
4. The amount of women earning Master's degrees has risen sharply in recent years.	
5. Dams are used to control flooding, provide water for irrigation, and generating electricity for the surrounding area.	

III. Give the correct form of the words in capital letters. Write your answers in the blanks. (0.5p)

1. The fans' bad behavior has resulted in the _____ of their football team from the championship. (**QUALIFY**)
2. He said he had no intention of hurting me, but I'm sure he hit me _____. (**PURPOSE**)
3. Travelling in big cities is becoming more _____ every day. (**TROUBLE**)
4. The old theatre of our city is being enlarged and _____. (**MODERN**)
5. You can never be sure what he is going to do. He is so _____. (**PREDICT**)

PART C. READING (3.0 POINTS)

I. Read the text and choose the correct heading from the list i-ix for each paragraph (1-5) below. Write your answers in the boxes provided. (1.0 p)

List of Headings	
i The politics of tourism	v Tourism versus leisure
ii The cost of tourism	vi The artificiality of modern tourism
iii Tourism contrasted with travel	vii The role of modern tour guides
iv The essence of modern tourism	viii Creating an alternative to the everyday experience

Paragraph	1	2	3	4	5
Heading					

TOURISM

Paragraph 1. Tourism is a leisure activity which presupposes its opposite namely regulated and organised work. It is one manifestation of how work and leisure are organised as separate and regulated spheres of social practice in modern societies. Indeed acting as a tourist is one of the defining characteristics of being modern' and the popular concept of tourism is that it is organised within particular places and occurs for regularised periods of time. Tourist relationships arise from a movement of people to, and their stay in, various destinations. This necessarily involves some movement that is the journey, and a period of stay in a new place or places. The journey and the stay are by definition outside the normal places of residence and work and are of a short- term and temporary nature and there is a clear intention to return 'home' within a relatively short period of time.

Paragraph 2. A substantial proportion of the population of modern societies engages in such tourist practices: new socialised forms of provision have developed in order to cope with the mass character of the gazes of tourists as opposed to the individual character of travel. Places are chosen to be visited and be gazed upon because there is an anticipation, especially through daydreaming and fantasy, of intense pleasures, either on a different scale or involving different senses from those customarily encountered. Such anticipation is constructed and sustained through a variety of non-tourist practices, such as films, TV, literature, magazines, records and videos which construct and reinforce this daydreaming.

Paragraph 3. Tourists tend to visit features of landscape and townscape which separate them off from everyday experience. Such aspects are viewed because they are taken to be in some sense out of the ordinary. The viewing of these tourist sights often involves different forms of social patterning, with a much greater sensitivity to visual elements of landscape or townscape than is normally found in everyday life. People linger over these sights in a way that they would not normally do in their home environment and the vision is objectified or captured through photographs, postcards, films and so on which enable the memory to be endlessly reproduced and recaptured.

Paragraph 4. One of the earliest dissertations on the subject of tourism is Boorstin's analysis of the 'pseudo-event' (1964) where he argues that contemporary Americans cannot experience 'reality' directly but thrive on 'pseudo-events'. Isolated from the host environment and the local people, the mass tourist travels in guided groups and finds pleasure in inauthentic contrived attractions, gullibly enjoying the pseudo-events and disregarding the real world outside. Over time the images generated of different tourist sights come to constitute a closed self-perpetuating system of illusions which provide the tourist with the basis for selecting and evaluating potential places to visit. Such visits are made says Boorstin, within the 'environmental bubble' of the familiar American-style hotel which insulates the tourist from the strangeness of the host environment.

Paragraph 5. To service the burgeoning tourist industry, an array of professionals has developed who attempt to reproduce ever-new objects for the tourist to look at. These objects or places are located in a complex and changing hierarchy.

This depends upon the interplay between, on the one hand, competition between interests involved in the provision of such objects and, on the other hand changing class, gender, and generational distinctions of taste within the potential population of visitors. It has been said that to be a tourist is one of the characteristics of the 'modern experience'. Not to 'go away' is like not possessing a car or a nice house. Travel is a marker of status in modern societies and is also thought to be necessary for good health. The role of the professional, therefore, is to cater for the needs and tastes of the tourists in accordance with their class and overall expectations.

II. Read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each space. (1.0 p)

Why is it that many teenagers have the energy to play computer games until late night but can't find the energy to get out of bed (1) _____ for school? According to a new report, today's generation of children are in danger of getting so (2) _____ sleep that they are putting their mental and physical health at (3) _____. Adults can easily survive on seven or eight hours' sleep a night, (4) _____ teenagers require nine or ten hours. According to medical experts, one in five youngsters (5) _____ between two and five hours' sleep a night less than their parents did at their age.

This (6) _____ serious questions about whether lack of sleep is affecting children's ability to concentrate at school. The connection between sleep deprivation and lapses in memory, impaired reaction time and poor concentration is well (7) _____. Research has shown that losing as little as half an hour's sleep a night can have profound effects (8) _____ how children perform the next day. A good night's sleep is also crucial for teenagers because it is while they are asleep (9) _____ they release a hormone that is essential for their 'growth spurt' (the period during teenager years when the body grows at a rapid rate). It's true that they can, to some (10) _____, catch up on sleep at weekends, but that won't help them when they are dropping off to sleep in class on a Friday afternoon.

1. **A.** behind time **B.** about time **C.** in time **D.** at time
2. **A.** few **B.** less **C.** much **D.** little
3. **A.** jeopardy **B.** threat **C.** risk **D.** danger
4. **A.** or **B.** because **C.** whereas **D.** so
5. **A.** puts **B.** gets **C.** brings **D.** makes
6. **A.** raises **B.** rises **C.** results **D.** comes
7. **A.** organized **B.** arranged **C.** established **D.** acquired
8. **A.** in **B.** on **C.** to **D.** at
9. **A.** at which **B.** which **C.** where **D.** that
10. **A.** rate **B.** extent **C.** level **D.** point

III. Read the following passage and circle the correct answer A, B, C or D for the questions below. (0.5 p)

The education of deaf people has a long history. In the past, some educators preferred to teach sign language, a method of communicating with one's hand, while others emphasized trying to teach deaf people to speak.

The first known teacher of the deaf was Pedro Ponce de Leon, a Benedictine monk, who tutored children of the nobility in the 1570s. He had some success in teaching deaf children to speak and write. A former pupil of his indicated that Ponce de Leon used both manual alphabet and oral methods.

France was one of the leaders in education of the deaf. There, around 1600, Juan Bonet and Manuel Ramirez de Carrion worked with a young child who had lost his hearing. Bonet later wrote and published the first book on teaching the deaf. Bonet taught his pupils a signed alphabet that is very close to the one used today in the United States. In 1775 in Paris, Abbe Charles Michel de l'Epee founded a free school for deaf pupils that taught sign language. Over the next several decades, this school's method of teaching students sign language became famous as the "French method".

In America, the first school for deaf students was not founded until April 15, 1817, probably because that was when an American city had a concentration of people large enough to sustain a permanent institution. Thomas Gallaudet founded this first school, the American Asylum for the Education of Deaf and Dumb, located in Hartford, Connecticut, and now called American School for the Deaf. Gallaudet hired a deaf Frenchman, Laurent Clerc, to teach at his school. Clerc created the sign language system used in the school, and trained many of the first teachers in his techniques. Hence Clerc was one of the most influential educators in early American deaf education.

In 1857, Edward Minor Gallaudet, became principal of the Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb in Washington, DC, which eventually became Gallaudet College, the only liberal arts institution for the deaf. Edward Gallaudet advocated a combination of oral and manual methods of deaf education.

1. What is the main topic of this passage?
A. the "French" method of educating deaf students **B.** the oral method of deaf education
C. Gallaudet College **D.** the history of deaf education
2. Why is Pedro Ponce de Leon mentioned?
A. He was the first known teacher of the deaf. **B.** He advocated a combination of oral and manual methods.
C. He taught a manual alphabet similar to the one used today in the United States.
D. He was an influential educator at Gallaudet College.
3. According to the passage, what was the principle achievement of Juan Boner?
A. He taught sign language at a free school. **B.** He was the first to combine oral and manual methods.
C. He wrote the first book on educating the deaf. **D.** He opened the first American school for the deaf.
4. What is the distinction of Gallaudet College?
A. It is the first school to use the French Method. **B.** It used a combination of a manual alphabet and oral methods.
C. It is the only liberal arts college for deaf students. **D.** It is located in Washington D.C.
5. The tone of the passage can best be described as
A. angry **B.** informative **C.** urgent **D.** argumentative

IV. Fill each of the following numbered blanks with ONE suitable word and write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes. (0.5 p)

Every year thousands of people travel to Britain in order to improve their standard of English. For many, however, this can be a painful (1) _____ due to the fact that it involves attending a strange school, staying in sometimes unpleasant accommodation and living in an (2) _____ culture.

One answer to these problems is the homestay method. With this, students are each assigned a teacher suited to (3) _____ language requirements and interests, who they then stay with throughout their course. As well as giving individual tuition, the teacher provides the students with information about what activities are available locally and takes them on trips.