

Part 1. Reading (28 pts)

Passage 1

Read the following text and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on the answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions below.

New Test Shows If You Are a Shopaholic

A new shopaholic test could tell if you should leave your credit card at home when heading out to the mall.

The test makes it clear that there's shopping and then there's over-the-top purchasing that can wreak havoc on a person's life. People who become preoccupied with buying stuff and repeatedly spend money on items, regardless of need, are commonly referred to as *shopaholics*. Scientists call it **compulsive** buying.

The new test was administered along with a survey that revealed that nearly 9 percent of a sample of 550 university staff members, mostly women, would be considered compulsive buyers. Past studies had put the incidence of compulsive buying somewhere between 2 percent and 8 percent 15 years ago, and more recently, at nearly 6 percent, the researchers say. Other research has found that men are just as addicted to shopping as women.

"We are living in a consumption-oriented society and have been spending ourselves into serious difficulty," researcher Kent Monroe, a marketing professor at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, told *LiveScience*. "Compulsive buying is an addiction that can be harmful to the individual, families, relationships. It is not just something that only afflicts low-income people."

Monroe and his colleagues found that compulsive buying was linked to materialism, reduced self-esteem, depression, anxiety and stress. Compulsive shoppers had positive feelings associated with buying, and they also tended to hide purchases, return items, have more family arguments about purchases and have more maxed-out credit cards.

Previous tests for identifying problem buyers are lacking because they depend in large part on the consequences of shopping, such as financial difficulties and family strain over money matters, the researchers note. But for compulsive shoppers with higher income, money matters could be non-existent.

A dwindling bank account is just one of the upshots of **shopping 'til you drop**. Others include family conflicts, stress, depression and loss of self-esteem. The shopaholic test is just part of the answer.

"There needs to be more research not only identifying people who have a tendency to buy compulsively, but also on developing education and self-help programs for people who are buying things they do not need or use," Monroe said. "It can lead to a waste of resources and to deterioration in families and relationships."

1. What is the main idea of the article?
 - A. Our consumer society produces compulsive buyers, and the results can be devastating.
 - B. Many people overspend when they want to compensate for depression and stress.
 - C. More and more higher income people are becoming shopaholics.
 - D. Compulsive shopping is being recognized and studied by more and more researchers.
2. Which of the following best explains the meaning of the word **compulsive**?
 - A. caused by a secret wish
 - B. resulting from an irresistible urge
 - C. relating to a psychological pain
 - D. driven by an emotional loss
3. Which of the following statements does **NOT** describe a compulsive buyer?
 - A. My closet has unopened shopping bags in it.
 - B. Much of my life centres around buying things.
 - C. I buy things I did not plan to buy.
 - D. I buy things I need but they are more expensive than necessary.

4. Which of the following is reportedly the deep cause of compulsive buying behavior?
 - A. need to seek pleasure or reduce feelings of stress
 - B. irresistibly strong temptation when going shopping
 - C. inability to control shopping and spending habits
 - D. financial difficulties and family strain over money matters
5. What is the key point of paragraph 4?
 - A. Compulsive spending is a growing trend among richer people.
 - B. There is an income difference between appropriate buyers and compulsive buyers.
 - C. Compulsive buying reflects our consumer culture with many negative consequences.
 - D. People ought to shop less if they want to prevent its harmful effects.
6. Which of the following best describes the meaning of the phrase **shopping 'til you drop**?
 - A. an exhaustive shopping list
 - B. a shrinking bank account
 - C. a pleasant shopping experience
 - D. an excessive buying phenomenon
7. Which of the following describes a serious flaw of a test designed to identify problem buyers by focusing only on financial difficulties and family strain over money matters?
 - A. It overlooks compulsive shoppers with low income.
 - B. It makes no contribution to our understanding of shopaholicism.
 - C. It fails to identify compulsive shoppers with high income.
 - D. It blames high-income shopaholics for their problem.
8. Future research can help compulsive buyers by providing information on
 - A. the way family relationships can be repaired and rebuilt.
 - B. how to recognize and break the addiction.
 - C. the amount of money they overspend on luxurious stuff.
 - D. when a positive activity becomes a negative one.

Your answers

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

Passage 2

Read the following passage and **write the letter A, B, C, or D in the corresponding numbered box provided** to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 1 to 10.

SAMOA

When reporting on foreign culture, the media often focus on what seems alien, and the Polynesian island of Samoa is certainly a target of this kind of reporting. Whenever a journalist comes looking for a story, they inevitably focus on the *fa'afafine* (Samoan men who dress as women) and (1)_____ most other aspects of Samoan culture. Almost without exception, they (2)_____ the valued place that a *fa'afafine* has in the community.

Fa'afafine (3)_____ as in the manner of a woman. In traditional Samoan society, when a family had a large number of male children, one would be selected to help his mother. The choice would be based on which son showed the most ability and interest in domestic (4)_____, and he would then be dressed and raised as female. The choice was in no way based on the sexual (5)_____ the family believed the son might have. It was a choice based on who was best (6)_____ to a certain kind of labour. The *fa'afafine*'s abilities in the home and in producing crafts, combined with physical strength, were a useful (7)_____ to Samoan communities. When the son grew up, he would marry and have children, as is expected of all Samoan men, but continue to (8)_____ a female identity. Modern-day Samoa has strong Christian beliefs, as well as a firm sense of cultural (9)_____, and many Samoans (10)_____ the Western description of *fa'afafine* as homosexual.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|
| 1. A. oversee | B. overlook | C. supervise | D. manage |
| 2. A. misrepresent | B. ignore | C. mislead | D. discriminate |
| 3. A. means | B. shows | C. reads | D. translates |
| 4. A. chores | B. jobs | C. responses | D. products |
| 5. A. customs | B. values | C. preferences | D. demonstration |
| 6. A. fitting | B. appropriate | C. suited | D. capable |
| 7. A. service | B. asset | C. instrument | D. means |

8. A. transform B. recall C. reserve D. retain
 9. A. identity B. idea C. valuation D. custom
 10. A. distrust B. resent C. astonish D. confuse

Your answers

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Passage 3

Read the text and fill the gaps with the correct sentence (A-F). Write the letter of the missing sentence in the corresponding numbered box provided. There are two extra sentences you will not need.

A virtuous circle links conversation to the capacity for self-reflection. When we are secure in ourselves, we are able to really hear what other people have to say. At the same time, conversation with other people, both in intimate settings and in larger social groups, leads us to become better at inner dialogue.

But we have put this virtuous circle in peril. ① Timothy D. Wilson, a psychologist at the University of Virginia, led a team that explored our capacity for solitude. People were asked to sit in a chair and think, without a device or a book. They were told that they would have from 6 to 15 minutes alone and that the only rules were that they had to stay seated and not fall asleep. In one experiment, many student subjects opted to give themselves mild electric shocks rather than sit alone with their thoughts.

People sometimes say to me that they can see how one might be disturbed when people turn to their phones when they are together. But surely there is no harm when people turn to their phones when they are by themselves? ②

But this way of dividing things up misses the essential connection between solitude and conversation. In solitude we learn to concentrate and imagine, to listen to ourselves. ③

Every technology asks us to confront human values. ④ If we are now ready to make face-to-face conversation a priority, it is easier to see what the next steps should be. We are not looking for simple solutions. We are looking for beginnings. Some of them may seem familiar by now, but they are no less challenging for that. Each addresses only a small piece of what silences us. Taken together, they can make a difference.

One start toward reclaiming conversation is to reclaim solitude. Some of the most crucial conversations you will ever have will be with yourself. Slow down sufficiently to make this possible. And make a practice of doing one thing at a time. Think of unitasking as the next big thing. ⑤

- A We need these skills to be fully present in conversation.
- B In every domain of life, it will increase performance and decrease stress.
- C This is easier to do without your phone in hand.
- D We turn time alone into a problem that needs to be solved with technology.
- E This is a good thing, because it causes us to reaffirm what they are.
- F If anything, it's our new form of being together.

Your answers

1 2 3 4 5

Passage 4

You are going to read an extract. Five paragraphs have been removed from the extract. Choose from the paragraphs A-F the one that fits each gap (1-5). There is one extra paragraph which you do not need to use.

OMICRON VARIANT: HOW WORRIED SHOULD WE BE ABOUT IT?

Since we first heard about Omicron, the variant has been found in many countries around the world where it is driving the most dramatic spike in COVID-19 cases we have yet seen. In the UK, there were over 30,000 new cases a day in the one-week period from 14 December. On 22 December,

cases were nearly double the previous peak seen in January 2021, and Omicron was the dominant variant. Similar trends have also been seen in many other countries after the arrival of Omicron.

1

The rapid spread of Omicron and the associated spike in COVID-19 cases in many countries suggests that the variant may be more transmissible. This concept is supported by pre-prints that show that Omicron is more infectious and has a shorter incubation period than the Delta variant. However, the rapid rise in Omicron cases may also be due to its ability to evade the protection of vaccine- or infection-induced immunity.

2

Both Pfizer and Moderna have stated that two doses of their vaccines are significantly less effective against Omicron. Although a third dose was expected to increase protection, even two doses will likely still provide some protection against severe disease. There is also good evidence emerging that Omicron can evade immunity from a previous infection, even if that previous infection was with Delta or Beta, though it is not known if an Omicron infection would protect against a subsequent Delta infection. Modelling from Imperial College London estimates that Omicron is associated with a 5.41-fold increased risk of reinfection, compared to Delta.

3

Recent non-peer-reviewed research suggests that the variant may change where in the body it grows best, with Omicron showing less replication in the

lungs than Delta but much higher replication in the bronchi. It is possible that if Omicron does not replicate as much in the lungs, then it might cause less severe disease.

4

Similar trends are now being observed in the UK, with both Imperial College London and the University of Edinburgh finding a reduction in the risks of hospitalisation with Omicron compared to Delta. In children, data from South Africa shows an increase in paediatric hospitalisations with Omicron. In Scotland there also appears to be a slight increase in the rate of hospitalisations in children with Omicron. None of this data has yet been peer reviewed and our full understanding of the clinical course of the disease and its severity will likely change as new and more full information becomes available over the coming weeks.

5

In addition, it is expected that Omicron infections will still result in approximately 12 per cent of cases going on to develop the long-term debilitating symptoms of long COVID, for both adults and children. At the current level of over 200,000 COVID-19 cases per day in the UK (as of 4 January 2022), that would be 24,000 new cases of long COVID every day.

A Recent research from South Africa that has not yet been peer reviewed suggests that Omicron may be more immune-evading than Delta, with increased risks of reinfection. This is beginning to be confirmed with laboratory experiments that have shown low to virtually no protection against infection with two vaccine doses. Protection was somewhat restored in people that had an mRNA vaccine booster, though breakthrough infections of boosted individuals have been reported. Imperial College London has modelled the vaccine efficacy of two doses of AstraZeneca as between 0 to 20 per cent, rising to 55 to 80 per cent after a third dose.

B There is a reduced risk of hospitalisation for Omicron compared to the Delta variant. But WHO warns that it should not be dismissed as “mild”. An increase in the number of COVID-19 related deaths because of the Omicron variant has been seen in many countries, especially where vaccination levels are low among vulnerable populations.

C The four biggest questions surrounding Omicron are: is it more transmissible, is it more immune evading, does it cause different disease and do we need to do anything different to stop it. We do not have definitive answers to most of these questions, as we are still learning about the variant; however, several studies have recently been published as non-peer-reviewed pre-prints that may help to provide some answers.

D An early report from South Africa has suggested the variant may produce more mild symptoms, a conclusion that has been met with much debate. Recent non-peer-reviewed research from South Africa looked at over 160,000 COVID-19 cases and found that Omicron infections were less likely to result in hospitalisation or severe disease in adults, compared to Delta. However, the authors note that this may be because many of the Omicron cases are reinfections, with immunity from previous infections conferring some protection.

E Even if the severity of Omicron is lower than that of Delta, we know the variant can still cause severe and fatal illness. With the current rapid rise in cases, even a small rate of severe infections could result in a large number of hospitalisations that threaten overburdening the NHS.

F Part of the reason for this immune evasion and possible increase in transmissibility is the large number of mutations Omicron has. Some mutations in the virus's spike protein are known to affect virus transmissibility and immune evasion. However, many are wondering if some of these mutations in Omicron have changed the severity of COVID-19 disease.

Part 2. Grammar and Vocabulary (17 pts)

Write the letter A, B, C, or D on the answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

1. _____ 80 per cent of the population in this village grow their own food on small plots of land.
A. Some B. A few C. Most D. Many
2. With a monthly salary of 200 dollars, Allen was well-off _____ with most of his friends in the neighborhood.
A. in comparing B. comparing C. being compared D. compared
3. All children, _____ their race or ethnicity, deserve the same quality of care and affection in their first years of life.
A. what's the matter with B. no matter what is
C. no matter with D. no matter what
4. She already knew the result of the fight, but _____ she wanted to hear him admit his defeat.
A. instead B. even C. still D. so
5. _____ referred to by these theorists as "the perfect social order" turned out to be just an illusion.
A. What is B. What has C. It is D. Being
6. I want to talk about child hunger in my own country, the United States, where one in six households with children are _____.
A. insecurity food B. food insecure C. food insecurity D. insecure food
7. The human species have come _____ the planet on which more than 7.9 billion humans live.
A. very closely to destroy B. very closely to destroying
C. very close to destroying D. very close to destroy
8. Mr. Grinde is 45 years old and _____ 5,000 dollars every month for the last 5 years for his retirement.
A. has been saving B. saved C. had saved D. was saving
9. Some of the most horrifying war crimes were denied _____.
A. happening B. to have happened C. to be happening D. to happen
10. As an Asian woman with brown skin, she finds herself working in a field where women are still _____.
A. very minority B. much the minority
C. very much minority D. very much the minority
11. _____ money you are saving, you are completely justified in enjoying a lovely reward every so often.
A. How much more B. Given how much C. Not how much D. No matter how
12. Social media and networking tools (like LinkedIn) have _____ to increase the number of connections we can develop and maintain.
A. made possible for us B. made us possible C. made possible D. made it possible
13. This is an experience from which she emerges _____ more than ever of her destiny as a visionary writer and leader.
A. convincing B. convincingly C. convinced D. having convinced
14. If they ask him "Why are you called Copper?", he just laughs and never explains, which makes his friends want to know the reason _____.
A. all the way B. all the same C. all the more D. all the time
15. War can destroy families and leave survivors permanently _____.
A. scarred B. to be scarring C. scarring D. to be scarred

16. After the military attack in 2003, the country went through a long period of political instability, which is likely to last for years _____.
- A. to come B. in coming C. coming D. that will come
17. If I have money to spare, I can be extravagant, but when, as is usually the case, I am hard up, then I am _____.
- A. the meanest man imaginable B. the man meanest imaginable
C. the most imaginable mean man D. the meanest imaginable man
18. He was considered a true _____ to a tradition capable of transforming challenges into opportunities for growth.
- A. legacy B. heir C. hero D. inheritor
19. Today, in an area of roughly 3 square miles, Little Saigon is _____ more than 4,000 Vietnamese American businesses and 200 restaurants.
- A. shelter to B. residence of C. home to D. headquarters of
20. The concern for human dignity is given vivid _____ in the Christian teachings about how to perform charity work.
- A. personification B. expression C. voice D. example
21. These ruthless killers are not beasts, and therefore are not completely _____ of emotions or morals.
- A. devoid B. destitute C. desperate D. incapacitated
22. Dana White, a communications director at a technology nonprofit in California, saw her social _____ shrink to a precious few during the pandemic.
- A. webs B. assemblies C. meetings D. circles
23. Thanks to the pandemic, she has come to _____ the intimate friendships that blossomed the past year, including with a neighbor who sang with her on her stoop every night at 7 p.m.
- A. savor B. revel C. acclaim D. exult
24. After his mother's death, he found _____ in the Buddhist rituals of mourning.
- A. sympathy B. solace C. relief D. condolence
25. Money is a small but often effective weapon to keep life's hardships and tragedies _____.
- A. at length B. out of the way C. out of reach D. at bay
26. The process of writing a memoir forced me to revisit painful memories, to _____ old wounds I had covered up for years.
- A. rekindle B. revive C. reopen D. recall
27. After the terrorist attack in New York, a _____ of "you're either with us or you're against us" became dominant.
- A. thinking B. mentality C. temperament D. temper
28. Ms. Joyce has spent much of her career as a psychiatrist _____ patients with life-threatening medical conditions to accept psychiatric care.
- A. instructing B. consulting C. counseling D. directing
29. While her book describes the issue facing the country clearly and in great detail, it is regrettably _____ on solutions and specific ideas for achieving change.
- A. lacking B. missing C. short D. inadequate
30. The old doctor said he had lost _____ of the number of patients he had saved in his life.
- A. count B. sight C. memory D. file
31. Some critics have argued that he is too _____ for the past and has too much reverence for it.
- A. yearning B. sentimental C. longing D. nostalgic
32. After winning "American Idol" in 2000, this farmwoman continued to _____ to success in the next two decades.
- A. sing her voice B. sing her lips C. sing her fame D. sing her way
33. Contrary to current trends, sometimes you do need to _____ your feelings, especially when planning your actions.
- A. compress B. depress C. oppress D. repress
34. The girl _____ away the dead leaves to reveal the tiny shoot of a new plant.
- A. scratched B. scraped C. grated D. clawed

Your answers

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20

21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30

31 32 33 34

Part 3. Word formation (10 pts)

Use the words on the right of the text to form ONE word that fits in the same numbered space in the text. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided. Spelling mistakes will be penalised.

<p>FLAVOURISTS</p> <p>Do you ever wonder how some of your (0) favourite foods get their flavour? The answer lies with flavourists – experts who work with natural and (1)___ chemicals and ingredients to develop and improve how things taste.</p> <p>In the past, people relied on natural herbs and spices to improve the flavour of their food. Cinnamon and thyme were used by early Egyptian (2)____. Other spice (3)___ were developed in the Middle Ages to stop meat from going bad.</p> <p>Everything changed in 1858, when French scientist Theodore-Nicolas Gobley discovered the chemical that gives vanilla its flavour. This paved the way for the first artificial vanilla extract. The need for new taste (4)___ is driven by mass production of food. To get rid of microbes, many foods are heat-treated. This makes them safer to eat but it also destroys some of their natural taste. Flavourists aim to restore the lost flavours to make the food (5)___ tasty.</p> <p>Almost every food you find in your supermarket will have been flavoured in some way. Today, flavour (6)___ is a multi-billion-pound (7)___ industry. To become a flavourist, you need to learn about herbs, spices and the different types of (8)___ oils, as well as how they taste when they are combined.</p> <p>Finding unique flavours is as much an art as it is a science. Flavourists spend a lot of time blending different chemicals together to see which taste right. It can take up to 70 tries before the perfect (9)___ is found, with the right taste and (10)___ value at just the right price.</p>	<p>0. FAVOUR 1. SYNTHESISE 2. CIVILISE 3. MIX 4. SENSE 5. RESIST 6. CREATE 7. GLOBE 8. ESSENCE 9. COMBINE 10. NUTRITION</p>
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Your answers

1 2 3 4

5 6 7 8

9 10

Part 4. Open Cloze (20 pts)

Complete the texts. Use only ONE word for each gap. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided.

Passage 1

I have and have had many names. Little Dog was what Grandma Lan called me. What made a woman who named herself and her daughter after flowers call her grandson a dog? A woman who watches (1)___ for her own, that's who. As you know, in the village where Grandma Lan (2)___ up, a child, often the smallest or weakest of the flock, (3)___ I was, is named after the most despicable things: demon, ghost child, pig snout, monkey-born, buffalo head, bastard — little dog being the more tender (4)____. Because evil spirits, roaming the land (5)___ healthy, beautiful children, would hear

the name of something hideous and ghastly (6) _____ called in for supper and pass over the house, (7) _____ the child. To love something, then, is to name it after (8) _____ so worthless it might be (9) _____ untouched — and alive. A name, (10) _____ as air, can also be a shield. A Little Dog shield.

Your answers

1 2 3 4 5
 6 7 8 9 10

Passage 2

BLAST FROM THE PAST

Researchers in France have managed to play the world's oldest-known conch shell horn – a musical (11) _____ from more than 17,000 years ago. The shell, which is 31 centimetres long and 18 centimetres wide, once belonged to a type of large sea snail. It was discovered in a cave in southern France in 1931.

Researchers initially thought the shell was used (12) _____ a cup by prehistoric people (13) _____ Magdalenians. However, Gilles Tosello and his colleagues at the University of Toulouse recently took (14) _____ look at it, using small cameras and a CT scanner machine ((15) _____ uses X-rays to reveal details inside objects). They found that a hole at (16) _____ end had been cut to form a mouthpiece. At the (17) _____ end was a space for the player to insert their hand and modify the sound – not (18) _____ to playing a French horn. A professional musician used the horn to make sounds that were close to the (19) _____ notes C, C sharp and D.

The researchers are now using a 3D model of the shell to continue their search (20) _____ its secrets.

Your answers

11 12 13 14 15
 16 17 18 19 20

Part 5. Key Word Transformation (20 pts)

Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given. You must use between THREE and EIGHT words, including the word given. Write your answers in the spaces provided.

- Can we really justify the idea that human lives matter more than nonhuman lives? **WEIGHT**
Is it possible for us to really justify the idea that human lives _____ nonhuman lives?
- The sheer magnitude of the project was bewildering. **SCALE**
I was _____ of the project.
- Misfortune can turn even wealthy people into beggars on the street overnight. **REDUCED**
Even wealthy people _____ on the street overnight by misfortune.
- We often refused to accept new ideas as we grew old. **IMMUNE**
We often _____ as we grew old.
- We keep meeting accidentally, don't we? **RUNNING**
We are _____ other, aren't we?
- Apart from their age, they are two absolutely different people. **COMMON**
The two of _____ apart from their age.
- She may seem quiet and reserved but her music is bursting with strong emotions. **HOWEVER**
_____ her music is bursting with emotions.

8. Plastic is such an integral product for convenience in our daily lives that we simply take it for granted. **PAUSE**
We seldom _____ since it is such an integral product for convenience in our daily lives.
9. The artist often tells his students that freedom, not money, is the meaning of success. **SO MUCH**
The artist often tells his students that success is not _____ freedom.
10. Even though we tried to follow Peter and Bob as closely as we could, we soon got separated. **LONG**
We tried to follow Peter and Bob as closely as we could but it _____ us to get separated.

Part 6. Error Identification and Correction (5 pts)

Identify the five mistakes in the following passage and correct them.

Line

- 1 To tip or not to tip, that is the question. And there is the one that causes British tourists more
2 moments of embarrassment than almost any other issue. Furthermore, a handful of London's top
3 hotels have come up with a cunning solution to spare the blushes. They've started adding a
4 discretionary service charge for guests' bills. Despite the hotels insisting that the charge is optional,
5 it is, in fact, disingenuous. We may make tipping embarrassing, but it's far more embarrassing to
6 stand at a reception desk and demanding that the charge should be removed from the bill.

Your answers

Line	Mistake	Correction

----- HẾT -----

Đề thi có 9 trang

