

Họ và tên thí sinh:

SBI

WRITE YOUR ANSWERS ON THE ANSWER SHEET.

### I. PHONOLOGY

For questions 1-5, choose the letter (A, B, C or D) to indicate the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others. (0.5 point)

- |                             |                          |                          |                            |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. A. ex <u>h</u> ibition   | B. ex <u>h</u> haustion  | C. <u>h</u> onorable     | D. re <u>h</u> arsal       |
| 2. A. <u>o</u> bstacle      | B. <u>o</u> bservant     | C. <u>o</u> bsolate      | D. <u>o</u> bvious         |
| 3. A. con <u>s</u> ervation | B. pre <u>s</u> ervation | C. con <u>v</u> ersation | D. tran <u>s</u> portation |
| 4. A. <u>u</u> ry           | B. <u>u</u> stice        | C. <u>l</u> ullaby       | D. <u>c</u> ultivate       |
| 5. A. <u>o</u> athe         | B. <u>o</u> atmeal       | C. <u>o</u> asis         | D. <u>s</u> oap            |

For questions 6-10, choose the letter (A, B, C or D) to indicate the word whose main stress is placed differently from that of the others. (0.5 point)

- |                   |               |                  |               |
|-------------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|
| 6. A. existential | B. adolescent | C. individual    | D. facility   |
| 7. A. museum      | B. cathedral  | C. skyscraper    | D. prohibit   |
| 8. A. downtown    | B. wander     | C. treasure      | D. vendor     |
| 9. A. introduce   | B. volunteer  | C. interpret     | D. entertain  |
| 10. A. admirable  | B. preferable | C. painstakingly | D. horizontal |

### II. LEXICO-GRAMMAR

Part 1: Questions 11-20 (1.0 point)

Choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D) to each of the following questions.

11. He became internationally famous \_\_\_ his novels.  
A. with                      B. for                      C. about                      D. at
12. It is strongly recommended that the machines \_\_\_ every year.  
A. should check              B. were checked              C. be checked              D. check
13. \_\_\_ you to change your mind, you'd be welcomed to join our staff.  
A. If                      B. Unless                      C. Were                      D. Had
14. Jack says he appreciates \_\_\_ out last weekend.  
A. your help                      B. helping him                      C. your helping him                      D. to be help
15. The first meeting was a success, so we \_\_\_ a second one.  
A. needn't have hold              B. needed to hold              C. needed hold                      D. didn't need to hold
16. It's no \_\_\_ having to work in the same office as hers. You have to watch your words all the time.  
A. harm                      B. wonder                      C. use                      D. joke
17. Uncle Ross is a \_\_\_ smoker. He smokes 2 packets a day.  
A. habitual                      B. continual                      C. frequent                      D. permanent

18. The thief \_\_\_ unnoticed as he left the building.  
 A. looked                      B. seemed                      C. went                      D. made
19. She fell down a \_\_\_ of stairs and hurt her back.  
 A. group                      B. flight                      C. lump                      D. case
20. People in the village have got an \_\_\_ appetite for news.  
 A. inexorable                      B. inevitable                      C. insatiable                      D. inedible

**Part 2: Questions 21-30 (1.0 point)**

Fill in each blank with the correct form of the word in brackets.

21. Lowering interest rates could have \_\_\_\_\_ consequences for the economy. (DISASTER)
22. All the doctors and nurses have been \_\_\_\_\_ against the COVID-19. (VACCINE)
23. The equator is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ line around the middle of the earth. (IMAGINE)
24. Gwen was a boring, \_\_\_\_\_ woman who never laughed. (HUMOR)
25. The whole town is in \_\_\_\_\_ mood. (FESTIVAL)
26. They fought a long battle against prejudice and \_\_\_\_\_. (IGNORE)
27. He felt that he was being \_\_\_\_\_ to resign. (PRESSURE)
28. One of the \_\_\_\_\_ of unemployment is an increase in crime. (PRODUCE)
29. The \_\_\_\_\_ board has decided against implementing the new system. (ADVISE)
30. If a feeling or idea \_\_\_\_\_ someone, it influences everything they do or think. (SLAVE)

**Part 3: Questions 31-35 (0.5 point)**

Complete each sentence with the correct form of one of the phrasal verbs made from one word from each box below. Each word is used once only.

set	fall	look	break	pull
through	after	for	in	off

31. Who's going to \_\_\_\_\_ the children while you're away?
32. We had our house \_\_\_\_\_ last week.
33. They \_\_\_\_\_ for Paris at midnight.
34. She was so beautiful that he \_\_\_\_\_ her as soon as he saw her.
35. Although he's in a critical state after the accident, the doctors think he'll \_\_\_\_\_.

**Part 4: Questions 36-40 (0.5 point)**

The passage below contains 5 mistakes. For questions 36-40, identify the mistakes and write the line numbers, the incorrect words and the corrections in the blanks provided below the passage. (0) has been done as an example.

NATIONAL PARKS	
Line 1	You realize <u>that</u> truly incredible the natural environment
Line 5	is when you take a trip to one of the world's national park.
Line 10	To be eligible for national park status, a place must possess a unique natural, cultural or recreational resource and be considered in need for protection. Fortunately, a considerable number of natural gems have been designated as national parks and some are also World Heritage sites. From hot springs to snowy peaks, these postcard-worthy destinations should definitely be on your list of places to visit. Many are also home to some pretty amazing flora and fauna. The parks are extremely popular to outdoor

Line 15	enthusiasts, which can indulge in their favorite activities like hiking or rafting, surrounded by nature. The largest national park in the world isn't easily accessible, being in a remote area of Greenland. It's also not used to receive visitors (around 500 a year). This is a long way from the estimated 11 million tourists who flock to the Great Smoky Mountains of North Carolina and Tennessee in the United States.
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**Example:**

(0) Line 1: *that* → *how*

**Your answers:**

- 36. Line \_\_\_\_ : .....
- 37. Line \_\_\_\_ : .....
- 38. Line \_\_\_\_ : .....
- 39. Line \_\_\_\_ : .....
- 40. Line \_\_\_\_ : .....

**III. READING**

**Part 1: Questions 41-48 (0.8 point)**

Choose the answer (A, B, C or D) that best fits each space.

**THE IDEAL JOB**

A government research agency recently (41) \_\_\_ out a survey in which 15,000 people in the UK were asked the question: "What would be your ideal job?" Incredibly, around 60% of those who filled in the questionnaire gave the same answer. It may (42) \_\_\_ as a surprise to anyone who actually works in the business, but these people all thought they would like to be writers. (43) \_\_\_ no data is available to (44) \_\_\_ their reasons for choosing this particular occupation, it seems that what (45) \_\_\_ to these people is the lifestyle that they imagine a writer leading. Writing work is often done from home, with no (46) \_\_\_ timetable and so can be combined with family commitments and other activities. In reality, of course, the lifestyle isn't so glamorous. Most writers work on a freelance (47) \_\_\_ and so have no regular salary to rely on, challenging deadlines are the norm, and only the most successful of them can expect to (48) \_\_\_ a living from it.

- |                |             |              |              |
|----------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| 41. A. managed | B. carried  | C. arranged  | D. organized |
| 42. A. come    | B. sound    | C. result    | D. seem      |
| 43. A. However | B. Although | C. Otherwise | D. Despite   |
| 44. A. account | B. inform   | C. explain   | D. refer     |
| 45. A. likes   | B. attracts | C. enjoys    | D. appeals   |
| 46. A. heavy   | B. stuck    | C. fixed     | D. solid     |
| 47. A. basis   | B. method   | C. system    | D. way       |
| 48. A. take    | B. do       | C. have      | D. make      |

**Part 2: Questions 49-55 (0.7 point)**

Fill each of the following numbered blanks with ONE suitable word.

**TREES**

All over the world, forests are safeguarding the health of the planet itself. They do this (49) \_\_\_ protecting the soil, providing water and regulating the climate. Trees bind soil to mountain-sides. Hills where the trees have been felled lose 500 times as much soil a year as those with trees.

Trees catch and store rainwater. Their leaves break the impact of the rains, robbing them (50) \_\_\_ their destructive power. The roots of trees allow the water to go into the soil, which gradually releases it to flow down rivers and refill ground-water reserves. Where there are (51) \_\_\_ trees, the rains run in sheets of water

off the land, carrying soil with them. Land covered with trees and other plants absorbs 20 times more rainwater than bare earth. As (52) \_\_\_ grow, trees absorb carbon dioxide, the main cause of the "greenhouse effect", (53) \_\_\_ threatens irreversibly to change the world's climate. Together, the world's trees, plants and soils contain three times as much carbon as there is in the atmosphere.

The world's forests contain (54) \_\_\_ vast majority of its animal and plant species. The tropical rainforests alone have well (55) \_\_\_ half of them, even though they cover only about 6% of the Earth's land surface.

**Part 3: Questions 56-62 (0.7 point)**

You are going to read an extract from an article about space tourism. Choose from the list A-H the sentence which best summarizes each part (56-62) of the extract. There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use.

- A. Careers can be planned in readiness for jobs in space tourism.
- B. We can look forward to a time of widespread space tourism.
- C. Individuals can contribute in various ways to making space tourism a reality.
- D. The development of space tourism will depend on the level of commercial investment.
- E. Financial planning is required now if you want to be a space tourist in the future.
- F. There are good reasons for encouraging space tourism.
- G. In its initial phase, space tourism will offer only basic facilities.
- H. Space tourism is becoming the concern of private companies.

**SPACE TOURISM**

The idea of what's called Space Tourism, where ordinary members of the public queue up to buy tickets for travel into outer space and back, really stretches the imagination. According to Alan Grant, this distant dream could soon be a reality...

56 \_\_\_\_\_

On Earth, governments provide a number of services, such as defence, police and a legal system. But most activities are done by individuals and companies and it is going to be the same in space. Over the past few years a growing volume of work has been done on the subject and it is now clear that setting up commercial space tourism services is a realistic target for businesses today.

57 \_\_\_\_\_

Many people still think that to get the chance to go to space you have got to try to become an astronaut. Unfortunately, the chances of succeeding are tiny, simply because there are so few astronauts - and there is no prospect of a lot more being employed. However, you need not despair because you will be able to go as a visitor. So for anyone, the first thing you should do if you want to go to space is save up because the demand is expected to be strong and, in the early stages, prices will be high.

58 \_\_\_\_\_

In order to stay longer in space, you could work in one of the businesses that will be set up in orbit. There will be opportunities in manufacturing - aerospace vehicle makers, orbital construction, electric power, extra-terrestrial mining, chemical engineering and other fields. So you can start university studies and try to get the sort of work experience that will ensure you are well-placed to apply for a job in any of these areas.

59 \_\_\_\_\_

The general public are very interested in travelling to space. Apart from the interest factor, such tourism is the only way in which space activities can become profitable and the quickest way to start to use the

limitless resources of space to solve our problems on Earth. And living in space involves every line of business, from construction to marketing, fashion, interior design and law.

60.

It is possible to envisage a future when demand for space tourism travel will grow from thousands of passengers per year to hundreds of thousands per year. Tickets to orbit will cost less and flights will depart from many different airports. Orbital facilities will grow from just being prefabricated modules to large structures constructed for hundreds of guests.

61.

But like any other business, space tourism will develop progressively. Starting as a relatively small-scale and relatively high-priced activity. Customers will find that the service will be nearer to "adventure travel" than to a luxury-style hotel. Orbital accommodation will be safe but rather simple. This will be a time for the pioneers who will not mind the lack of comfort.

62.

Few projects are successfully completed without the help of people who believe in them. It is possible to take an active role in bringing space tourism about by asking airlines, hotels and travel companies if and when they intend to offer space travel. Others may prefer to lend a hand by doing research into one or more of the areas needing it, or by joining one of the many companies that are already working towards a future in space.

**Part 4: Questions 63-70 (0.8 point)**

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions 63-70.

**IS THERE MORE TO VIDEO GAMES THAN PEOPLE REALIZE?**

1. Many people who spend a lot of time playing video games insist that they have helped them in areas like confidence-building, presentation skills and debating. Yet this way of thinking about video games can be found almost nowhere within the mainstream media, which still tend to treat games as an odd mix of the slightly menacing and the alien. This lack of awareness has become increasingly inappropriate, as video games and the culture that surrounds them have become very big business indeed.
2. Recently, the British government released the Byron report into the effects of electronic media on children. Its conclusions set out a clear, rational basis for exploring the regulation of video games. The ensuing debate, however, has descended into the same old squabbling between partisan factions: the preachers of mental and moral decline, and the innovative game designers. In between are the gamers, busily buying and playing while nonsense is talked over their heads.
3. Susan Greenfield, renowned neuroscientist, outlines her concerns in a new book. Every individual's mind is the product of a brain that has been personalized by the sum total of their experiences; with an increasing quantity of our experiences from very early childhood taking place "on screen" rather than in the world, there is potentially a profound shift in the way children's minds work. She suggests that the fast-paced, second-hand experiences created by video games and the Internet may inculcate a worldview that is less empathetic, more risk-taking and less contemplative than what we tend to think of as healthy.
4. Adam Martin, a lead programmer for an online games developer, says: "Computer games teach and people don't even notice they're being taught." But isn't the kind of learning that goes on in games rather narrow? "A large part of the addictiveness of games does come from the fact that as you play you are mastering a set of challenges. But humanity's larger understanding of the world comes primarily through communication and experimentation, through answering the question "What if?" Games excel at teaching this too."

5. Steven Johnson's thesis is not that electronic games constitute a great, popular art, but that the mean level of mass culture has been demanding steadily more intellectual engagement from consumers. Games, he points out, generate satisfaction via the complexity of their virtual worlds, not by their robotic predictability. Testing the nature and limits of the laws of such imaginary worlds has more in common with scientific methods than with a pointless addiction, while the complexity of the problems children encounter within games exceeds that of anything they might find at school.
6. Greenfield argues that there are ways of thinking that playing video games simply cannot teach. She has a point. We should never forget, for instance, the unique ability of books to engage and expand the human imagination, and to give us the means of more fully expressing our situations in the world. Intriguingly, the video games industry is now growing in ways that have more in common with an old-fashioned world of companionable pastimes than with a cyber-future of lonely, isolated obsessives. Games in which friends and relations gather round a console to compete at activities are growing in popularity. The agenda is increasingly being set by the concerns of mainstream consumers - what they consider acceptable for their children, what they want to play at parties and across generations.
7. These trends embody a familiar but important truth: games are human products, and lie within our control. This doesn't mean we yet control or understand them fully, but it should remind us that there is nothing inevitable or incomprehensible about them. No matter how deeply it may be felt, instinctive fear is an inappropriate response to technology of any kind.
8. So far, the dire predictions many traditionalists have made about the "death" of old-fashioned narratives and imaginative thought at the hands of video games cannot be upheld. Television and cinema may be suffering, economically, at the hands of interactive media. But literacy standards have failed to decline. Young people still enjoy sport, going out and listening to music. And most research - including a recent \$1.5m study funded by the US government - suggests that even preteens are not in the habit of blurring game worlds and real worlds.
9. The sheer pace and scale of the changes we face, however, leave little room for complacency. Richard Bartle, a British writer and game researcher, says, "Times change: accept it; embrace it." Just as, today, we have no living memories of a time before radio, we will soon live in a world in which no one living experienced growing up without computers. It is for this reason that we must try to examine what we stand to lose and gain, before it is too late.

**Questions 63- 67: Do the following statements agree with the views of the writer in the reading passage?**

**On your answer sheet, write:**

- Y** if the statement agrees with the views of the writer.  
**N** if the statement contradicts the views of the writer.  
**NG** if it is impossible to say what the writer thinks about this.

63. Much media comment ignores the positive impacts that video games can have on many people's lives.  
64. The publication of the Byron Report was followed by a worthwhile discussion between those for and against video games.  
65. Susan Greenfield's way of writing has become more complex over the years.  
66. More sociable games are being brought out to satisfy the demands of the buying public.  
67. Being afraid of technological advances is a justifiable reaction.

**Questions 68-70: Choose the correct letter, A, B, C or D. Write the correct letter, A-D, on your answer sheet.**

68. What main point does Adam Martin make about video games?
- People are learning how to avoid becoming addicted to them.
  - They enable people to learn without being aware of it happening.
  - They satisfy a need for people to compete with each other.
  - People learn a narrow range of skills but they are still useful.
69. Which of the following does Steven Johnson disagree with?
- The opinion that video games offer educational benefits to the user.
  - The attitude that video games are often labelled as predictable and undemanding.
  - The idea that children's logic is tested more by video games than at school.
  - The suggestion that video games can be compared to scientific procedures.
70. Which of the following is the most suitable subtitle for the above reading passage?
- Debate about the effects of video games on other forms of technology.
  - An examination of the opinions of young people about video games.
  - A discussion of whether attitudes towards video games are outdated.
  - An analysis of the principles behind the historical development of video games.

#### IV. WRITING

##### Part 1: Sentence transformation

##### A. Questions 71-80 (1.0 point)

Complete each restatement with the word given so that it has the same meaning as the original one. Do NOT change the form of the given word. You must use between TWO and SEVEN words, including the word given.

71. We got to work late because we decided to drive rather than take the train. (INSTEAD)  
 → We got to work late because we decided to drive \_\_\_\_\_ the train.
72. I cannot get all my clothes in the suitcase. (BIG)  
 → The suitcase \_\_\_\_\_ take all my clothes.
73. The earthquake made many people homeless. (LARGE)  
 → The earthquake made \_\_\_\_\_ homeless.
74. Tickets for the concert cannot be bought before 12th May. (SALE)  
 → Tickets for the concert will not \_\_\_\_\_ 12th May.
75. I really don't want to go to work today. (FEEL)  
 → I really \_\_\_\_\_ to work today.
76. I didn't like Chemistry when I was at school. (USED)  
 → I \_\_\_\_\_ like Chemistry when I was at school.
77. "All your complaints will be investigated by my staff tomorrow," said the bank manager. (LOOK)  
 → The bank manager promised that his staff \_\_\_\_\_ all our complaints the next day.
78. She has always been proud of her appearance. (PRIDED)  
 → She has always \_\_\_\_\_ her appearance.

79. The town hall has approved the plans for a new sports center. (GREEN)

→ The town hall \_\_\_\_\_ the plans for a new sports center.

80. She didn't like the young man asking her so many questions. (OBJECTED)

→ She \_\_\_\_\_ so many questions.

**B. Questions 81 – 90 (1.0 point)**

Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it means exactly the same as the sentence printed before it. You MUST write the complete sentences.

81. I didn't buy the camera because it was so expensive.

→ If the camera \_\_\_\_\_.

82. I have never had such a delicious meal.

→ It's \_\_\_\_\_.

83. "What an excellently organized office you have!" Mary said to David.

→ Mary complimented \_\_\_\_\_.

84. As soon as she said it, she burst into tears.

→ No sooner \_\_\_\_\_.

85. It's possible that they took the wrong road in the dark.

→ They might \_\_\_\_\_.

86. Rosana found it difficult to persuade her boss to give her a pay rise.

→ Rosana had \_\_\_\_\_.

87. They tried again to free the hostages.

→ Another effort \_\_\_\_\_.

88. I would rather have the lesson on Wednesday than on Tuesday.

→ I would prefer \_\_\_\_\_.

89. Robert really enjoys making other people look stupid.

→ Robert really takes \_\_\_\_\_.

90. I really must find time to clear out the attic.

→ I really must get \_\_\_\_\_.

**Part 2: Composition (1.0 point)**

Write a paragraph of about 150 words on the following topic:

Many people believe that it is important for teenagers to make decisions about matters that affect them (such as food, clothes, entertainment, learning, etc.).

To what extent do you agree or disagree with this statement? Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge and experience.

- END OF THE TEST -