# MÔN THI: TIẾNG ANH (VÒNG 1)

Thời gian làm bài: 180 phút (không kể thời gian giao đề)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Họ và tên học sinh:</th>
<th>Số báo danh</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ngày sinh:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Học sinh trường:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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<tr>
<th>Họ tên và chữ ký</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>GIÁM THI 1</strong></td>
<td><strong>GIÁM THI 2</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Mã phách
(dành cho Chủ tịch Hội đồng chấm thi – Thí sinh không viết vào ô này)

## HƯỚNG DẪN THÍ SINH LÀM BÀI THI

(Giám thị hướng dẫn cho thí sinh 5 phút trước giờ thi)

- Thí sinh làm toàn bộ bài thi trên đề thi theo yêu cầu của từng phần. Thí sinh phải viết cấu trúc lời vào phần trả lời được cho sẵn ở mỗi phần. Trái với điều này, phần bài làm của thí sinh sẽ không được chấm điểm.

- Đè thi gồm có 11 trang (kể cả trang phách). Thí sinh phải kiểm tra số tờ để thi trước khi làm bài.

- Thí sinh không được ký tên hoặc dán bất cứ dấu hiệu gì để đánh dấu bài thi ngoại việc làm bài theo yêu cầu của đề ra. **Không được viết bằng mực đỏ, bút chì, không viết hai thư mục trên tờ giấy làm bài.** Phản viết hổng, ngoại cách dùng thuốc để gạch chéo, không được tẩy xóa bằng bất kỳ cách gì khác. (Tuyệt đối không được sử dụng bút xóa.) Trái với điều này bài thi sẽ bị loại.

- Thí sinh nên làm nhanh trước rồi ghép căn thành vào phần bài làm trên đề thi. Giám thị sẽ không phát giấy làm bài thay thế để và giấy làm bài do thí sinh làm hỏng.

- Thí sinh không được sử dụng bất cứ tài liệu nào, kể cả từ điển.

- Giám thị không giải thích gì thêm về đề thi.

## Giám thị lưu ý:

Section I: LISTENING (6/20pts)

Part 1: You will hear people talking in eight different situations. For questions 1-8, listen to the tape carefully and choose the best answer (A, B or C). Write your answers in the space provided. You will hear the recording TWICE.

1. You hear a mother talking about her baby. What has the baby just learnt to do?
   A. count.          B. walk.          C. talk.

2. You hear a man buying some flowers. What colour does he buy?
   A. red.            B. yellow.        C. white.

3. You hear a girl talking to her friend on the phone. What has happened?
   A. She didn’t remember to do her homework.
   B. She left her homework at home.
   C. She got bad marks for her homework.

4. You hear a man talking to a vet. What is the problem with his dog?
   A. She has become very aggressive.
   B. She keeps biting her paw.
   C. She doesn’t walk properly.

5. You hear a woman talking to a plumber. Where is the problem in her house?
   A. the veranda.     B. the kitchen.   C. the bathroom.

6. You hear a man talking about a train journey. When did he travel?
   A. Tuesday.        B. Wednesday.    C. Thursday.

7. You hear a boy telling his mother about a football match. How many goals did his team score?
   A. two.            B. three.         C. one.

8. You hear a woman talking about going shopping. What did she buy?
   A. a pair of shoes. B. a pair of jeans. C. a pair of glasses.

   1. _______  2. _______  3. _______  4. _______  5. _______  6. _______  7. _______  8. _______

Part 2: You will hear part of a conversation between a journalist and the director of a new community college. For questions 9-18, listen carefully and complete the sentences. Write your answers in the space provided. You will hear the recording TWICE.

WOODLEY COMMUNITY COLLEGE

9. Summer school classes start on ____________.
10. People expressed interest in the college after it was advertised ____________.
11. The ____________ will declare the college open.
12. At the opening ceremony, Harry Watson, the famous ____________ will make a speech.
13. Local ____________ will be teaching courses at the college.
14. The emphasis will be on ____________ subjects.
15. The college will be ____________ about accepting students.
16. Students may not have the ____________ required by traditional colleges.
17. It is hoped that an ____________ office in the city centre will generate interest in the college.
18. You can refer to the college ____________ if you would like more information.

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<th>12.</th>
<th>13.</th>
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**Part 3:** You will hear five different people talking about classical music. For questions 19-23, listen carefully and choose from the list (A-F) the reason each person gives for starting to play classical music. Use the letters only once. There is one extra letter which you do not need to use. Write your answers in the space provided. You will hear the recording TWICE.

A. the influence of someone famous
B. being introduced to a range of good music
C. finding other types of music unexciting
D. the encouragement of a teacher
E. hearing it in an everyday situation
F. realising the importance of starting young

19. SPEAKER 1: ____________
20. SPEAKER 2: ____________
21. SPEAKER 3: ____________
22. SPEAKER 4: ____________
23. SPEAKER 5: ____________

Part 4: You will hear two friends discussing holiday options. For questions 24-30, listen carefully and decide which option each statement refers to. You write: J (for Jamaica), B (for Bali) or H (for Hawaii) in the boxes provided. You will hear the recording TWICE.

24. This destination is neither too expensive nor too cheap.
25. Margaret’s friends recommend this destination.
26. One may encounter severe weather conditions at this destination.
27. Tom isn’t impressed by this destination.
28. This destination is the least disturbed by tourism.
29. This destination is approximately ten hours away by plane.
30. Margaret is seriously considering this destination.

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<th>24.</th>
<th>25.</th>
<th>26.</th>
<th>27.</th>
<th>28.</th>
<th>29.</th>
<th>30.</th>
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**Section II:** VOCABULARY & GRAMMAR (5/20pts)
Part 1: Choose the best answer to complete each of the following questions from 31 to 50. Write your answers in the space provided.

31. My friend has ____________ for a bargain.
   A. a sharp ear    B. a keen eye    C. a strong head    D. a keen ear
32. Ingrid broke ____________ in tears when we told her about the accident.
   A. off    B. through    C. down    D. for
33. He’s got plenty of ____________ experience as he’s worked in that field already.
   A. second-hand    B. first-hand    C. primary    D. tertiary
34. The feuding families have been ____________ enemies for years.
35. Here is an example of an ancient ________ Chinese vase.
   A. beautiful  B. tiny   C. patterned   D. exotic

36. Owing to the fog, his flight from Karachi was ________.
   A. belated  B. unscheduled   C. overdue   D. unpunctual

37. The Southeast Asian Games ________ its origin to the Southeast Asian Peninsular Games.
   A. has  B. returns   C. owes   D. dates back

38. He was given a medal in ________ of his service to the country.
   A. gratitude  B. knowledge   C. recognition   D. response

39. Stop fighting you two – shake hands and ________ your peace with each other!
   A. set  B. do   C. bring   D. make

40. All the way along the winding street ________.
   A. he came  B. came he   C. did he come   D. comes he

41. Don’t worry about making a noise. The children are wide ________.
   A. waking  B. awake   C. woken   D. awoke

42. She’s always been one of your ________ critics.
   A. fiercest  B. most violent   C. wildest   D. hardest

43. By appearing on the soap powder commercials, she became a ________ name.
   A. housewife  B. housekeeper   C. house   D. household

44. It’s hard to do ________ to such a masterpiece.
   A. judgement  B. justice   C. fair play   D. fairness

45. The military force numbered 14,000 at full ________.
   A. effort  B. power   C. energy   D. strength

46. I’m afraid you’ve got the wrong end of the ________.
   A. loaf  B. pot   C. leg   D. stick

47. I couldn’t hear what he said, because he was muttering ________ his breath.
   A. out of  B. under   C. in   D. on

48. The magistrate ________ his disapproval of the young man’s behaviour.
   A. said  B. told   C. voiced   D. spoke

49. Nobody would question the PM’s integrity. He is above ________.
   A. contempt  B. suspicion   C. average   D. all

50. It is vital that we ________ a change in people’s attitudes.
   A. bring down  B. bring back   C. bring about   D. look after

31. ________  32. ________  33. ________  34. ________  35. ________  36. ________  37. ________  38. ________  39. ________  40. ________
41. ________  42. ________  43. ________  44. ________  45. ________  46. ________  47. ________  48. ________  49. ________  50. ________

Part 2: For questions 51-60, complete the sentences with the correct prepositions. Write your answers in the space provided.

51. I understand you will be eligible ________ promotion soon.
52. We regret the delay ________ dispatching your order.
53. It’s a strange smell, isn’t it? It’s peculiar ________ this type of plant.
54. Despite her age, she takes pleasure ________ pitting her wits against all comers.
55. Without the certificate, you won’t be sufficiently qualified ________ the job.
56. There’s no question ________ your leaving us so soon.
57. She’s convinced ________ the justice of her case.
58. The landlord was very generous to us. All that we consumed in his inn was ________ the house.
59. ________ length, the bus arrived, forty minutes late.
60. There were no ripe apples ________ reach, so I moved the ladder.

51. ________  52. ________  53. ________  54. ________  55. ________
Part 3: In most lines of the following text there is ONE unnecessary word. It is either grammatically incorrect or does not fit in with the sense of the text. For each numbered line 61-70, find this word. Some lines are correct. Indicate those lines with a tick (P). The exercise begins with two examples (0 and 00). Write your answers in the space provided.

0. P
00. IT

FRESHWATER FISH

Freshwater fish have a similar life cycle to birds. The female fish lays eggs but very few species show any mother-care to their young. Fish are cold-blooded creatures, so it is left to the water temperature to give the heat that it encourages the egg to hatch into the 'fry', which is the name given to young fish. Small fish crowd together for protection and to learn all the other behaviour that is necessary for their survival. Only very few them learn to escape the attentions of larger fish or the many other predators who live alongside of water. Fish continue to grow throughout the most of their lives. Unlike animals or birds, there is no easily seen child or adult part to their growing up. Fish from healthy waters, where there is plentiful food, will reach to bigger sizes quicker than their less fortunate fellows, who strive to grow in a polluted stretch of water. The feeding style can be readily seen from the position of the each eyes and mouth on many freshwater fish. Generally, those from fish that feed on the bottom of the river or pond have mouths that curve downward. Surface feeders have a more longer lower jaw. Fish that move around any part of the water for their food, taking any kind small particle that comes their way, have no visible teeth. They suck the food that they find straight into their mouths.

61. ______________ 62. ______________ 63. ______________ 64. ______________ 65. ______________
66. ______________ 67. ______________ 68. ______________ 69. ______________ 70. ______________

Part 4: For questions 71-80, read the text below. Use the word given in capitals to form a word that fits in the gap. Write your answers in the space provided.

VOLUNTEER PROJECT IN LESOTHO

Lesotho is a small independent nation in the middle of southern Africa. The (71) ______________ (KING) of Lesotho lies more than 1,000 metres above sea level. With its wild (72) ______________ (SPOIL) landscapes, it is a paradise for nature lovers and outdoor (73) ______________ (ENTHUSIASM) and also offers the opportunity for visitors to gain (74) ______________ (PRACTICE) experience of African culture. This is particularly true in the rural areas, where the distinctive and (75) ______________ (COLOUR) traditions of the country are still very much alive.

Volunteers are now needed for two related projects for a community-based organisation in the Maletsunyane gorge, a remote and spectacular region in the highlands of Lesotho. One project will involve improving the (76) ______________ (HAZARD) track used by both visitors and locals to reach the base of a waterfall in the gorge. For the second project, volunteers are needed to (77) ______________ (TAKE) a biodiversity survey of the region. (78) ______________ (FORTUNE) much of this area is suffering from overgrazing, hunting and other activities which threaten the (79) ______________ (SUSTAIN) of the land.

Volunteers will be accommodated in shared rooms. There is a communal kitchen, and also a chance to experience the local restaurants. Special dietary (80) ______________ (REQUIRE) can be provided for if advance notice is given.

71. ______________ 72. ______________ 73. ______________ 74. ______________ 75. ______________
76. ______________ 77. ______________ 78. ______________ 79. ______________ 80. ______________

Section III: READING COMPREHENSION (5/20pts)

Part 1: For questions 81-90, read the following informal note you have received from a friend and use the information to complete the numbered gaps in the formal notice. USE NO MORE THAN
TWO WORDS FOR EACH GAP. The exercise begins with an example (0). The words you need DO NOT OCCUR in the informal note. Write your answers in the space provided.

Example: 0. AVAILABLE

INFORMAL NOTE

Jack,

I've got that information you asked me to get about the Young Person's Railcard. It seems that you can only buy one up to March 17th. It looks like a pretty good deal to me because it only costs £35 and you get a lot for that. It allows you to travel anywhere you want for six months and it also lets you pay less at some hotels and restaurants.

You can only get it at the Student Travel Office in Piccadilly and you have to go and get it yourself. It's for people under 26 and you have to prove your age and that you're doing a full-time course. You apply at the office and you have to give them a passport-sized photograph.

It's a really good offer and I think you should encourage any of the students who can do so to get one before it's too late.

Glenn

FORMAL NOTICE

NOTICE TO STUDENTS

THE YOUNG PERSON'S RAILCARD

The Young Person's Railcard is only (0) ____________ until 17th March and we advise you to get one because it is very good (81) ____________ money. It permits you (82) ____________ for six months and it also entitles you to price (83) ____________ at certain hotels and restaurants.

It can only be (84) ____________ from the Student Travel Office in Piccadilly and it must be (85) ____________ . The (86) ____________ is 26 and you will need to take (87) ____________ your age. You will also need to prove that you are in full-time (88) ____________ . At the office, you fill in an (89) ____________ and provide a passport-sized photograph. The card is highly (90) ____________ , so if you are eligible for one, remember that you do not have long in which to buy it.

81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90.

Part 2: For Questions 91-105, read the text below and decide which answer A, B, C or D best fits each space. Write your answers in the space provided.

COFFEE CULTURE

The other day I wanted a cup of coffee, so I hopped into the bank. I sat in a soft armchair and watched the world (91) ____________ , which, in this case, was the (92) ____________ for the services of the bank clerks. I'm joking, of course, but this could soon be common in banks in big cities.

The (93) ____________ for 'real coffee' in Britain, like that for mobile phones, seems never-ending. However, the (94) ____________ is that the attraction for many British people (95) ____________ not so much in the coffee as in the 'coffee culture' that surrounds it. This is to do with big, soft sofas and the idea that if you sit on one, you too can (96) ____________ the actors in the American TV comedy Friends.

In London, the first café opened in 1652. Men would (97) ____________ there, often at (98) ____________ times during the day, to (99) ____________ news and gossip, discuss (100) ____________ of the day and (101) ____________ business. The cafés acted as offices and shops in which merchants and agents, clerks and bankers could carry out their (102) ____________ .

In London today it is (103) ____________ that there are more than 2000 cafés and the number is (104) ____________ . It won't be long before coffee is sold everywhere. You can already buy it in hospitals, motorway service stations, supermarkets and at tourist (105) ____________ throughout the country.
91. A. fly past  B. go by  C. pass on  D. walk along
92. A. queue  B. line  C. wait  D. search
93. A. demand  B. development  C. claim  D. supply
94. A. sense  B. suspect  C. suspicion  D. style
95. A. leans  B. lies  C. occupies  D. rests
96. A. be  B. feel  C. join  D. contact
97. A. queue  B. line  C. wait  D. search
98. A. regular  B. right  C. correct  D. perfect
99. A. give  B. exchange  C. offer  D. establish
100. A. thoughts  B. issues  C. feelings  D. circumstances
101. A. make  B. perform  C. do  D. form
102. A. trading  B. transactions  C. information  D. works
103. A. estimated  B. guessed  C. taken  D. told
104. A. raising  B. growing  C. succeeding  D. remaining
105. A. scenes  B. points  C. attractions  D. matters

91. ______________  92. ______________  93. ______________  94. ______________  95. ______________
96. ______________  97. ______________  98. ______________  99. ______________  100. ______________
101. ______________  102. ______________  103. ______________  104. ______________  105. ______________

Part 3: For Questions 106-115, read the text below and think of the word which best fits each space. Use only ONE word in each space. Write your answers in the space provided.

FOLLOW YOUR NOSE

Of the five senses, smell is probably the one that you value the least. Yet your sense of smell is the most direct link (106) ______________ the brain and the outside world. It (107) ______________ two seconds for a smell to enter the nose and travel to the part of the brain that controls emotions and memories. Exactly (108) ______________ your sense of smell influences your emotions, however, is (109) ______________ fully understood.

Nevertheless, a sense of smell can even influence your relationships with other people. Apparently, you fall in love through your nose, not your eyes or your ears. Moreover, people tend to smell of what they eat and (110) ______________ can also influence what people think of you.

In one famous study, 84 per cent of people taking (111) ______________ said they were more (112) ______________ to buy a particular brand of trainers, when they (113) ______________ placed in a room smelling of flowers. This kind of knowledge can be (114) ______________ to influence people's spending habits at a sub-conscious level, and could obviously be useful in (115) ______________ all sorts of things from clothing to cars.

106. ______________  107. ______________  108. ______________  109. ______________  110. ______________
111. ______________  112. ______________  113. ______________  114. ______________  115. ______________

Part 4: You are going to read a newspaper about careers advice. For Questions 116-123, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you thinks fits best according to the text. Write your answers in the space provided.

FINDING THE CAREER THAT FITS YOUR PERSONALITY

‘If you’ve finished your exams and have absolutely no idea what to do next, you’re not alone,’ says Sheridan Hughes, an occupational psychologist at Career Analysts, a career counselling service. ‘At 18, it can be very difficult to know what you want to do because you don’t really know what you’re interested in.’ Careers guidance, adds Alexi Hallam, one of her colleagues, is generally poor and ‘people can end up in the wrong job and stay there for years because they’re good at something without actually enjoying it.’
To discover what people are good at, and more fundamentally, what they will enjoy doing, Career Analysts give their clients a battery of personality profile questionnaires and psychometric tests. An in-depth interview follows, in which the test results are discussed and different career paths and options are explored with the aid of an occupational psychologist. Career Analysts offers guidance to everyone, from teenagers to retirees looking for a new focus in life. The service sounded just what I needed. Dividing my time as I do between teaching and freelance journalism, I definitely need advice about consolidating my career. Being too ancient for Career Analysts’ student career option guidance and not, unfortunately, at the executive level yet, I opted for the career management package. This is aimed at people who are established in their jobs and who either want a change or some advice about planning the next step in their careers.

Having filled in a multitude of personality indicator questionnaires at home, I then spent a rather gruelling morning being aptitude-tested at Career Analysts’ offices. The tests consisted of logical reasoning followed by verbal, mechanical and spatial aptitude papers. Logical reasoning required me to pick out the next shape in a sequence of triangles, squares and oblongs. I tried my best but knew that it was really a lost cause. I fared rather better when it came to verbal aptitude – finding the odd one out in a series of words couldn’t be simpler. My complacency was short-lived, however, when I was confronted with images of levers and pulleys for the mechanical aptitude papers. My mind went blank. I had no idea what would happen to wheel X when string Y was pulled.

At home, filling in questionnaires, I had been asked to give my instinctive reaction (not an over-considered one) to statement like: ‘It bothers me if people think I’m being odd or unconventional’, or ‘I like to do my planning alone without interruptions from others.’ I was asked to agree or disagree on a scale of one to five with ‘I often take on impossible odds’, or ‘It is impossible for me to believe that chance or luck plays an important role in my life.’ I was told to indicate how important I consider status to be in a job, and how important money and material benefits.

The questions attempt to construct a picture of the complete individual. Using aptitude tests alongside personality profiling, occupational psychologists will, the theory goes, be able to guide a client towards a rewarding, fulfilling career. Some questions are as straightforward as indicating whether or not you would enjoy a particular job. Designing aircraft runways? Preparing legal documents? Playing a musical instrument? Every career going makes an appearance and, as I was shown later, the responses tend to form a coherent pattern.

Having completed my personality and aptitude tests, I sat down with Sheridan Hughes, who asked me fairly searching personal and professional questions. What do my parents and siblings do for a living? Why had I chosen to do an English degree? ‘I need to get a picture of you as a person and how you’ve come to be who you are,’ she explained. ‘What we do works because it’s a mixture of science and counselling. We use objective psychometric measures to discover our clients’ natural strengths and abilities and then we talk to them about what they want from file.’

There were no real surprises in my own test results, nor in the interview that followed it. ‘We’re interested in patterns,’ Mrs Hughes explained, ‘and the pattern for you is strongly verbal and communicative.’ This was putting it rather kindly. I had come out as average on the verbal skills test and below average in logic, numerical, perceptual and mechanical reasoning. My spatial visualization was so bad it was almost off the scale. ‘A career in cartography, navigation, tiling or architecture would not be playing to your strengths,’ she said delicately.

Mrs Hughes encouraged me to expand the writing side of my career and gave me straightforward, practical suggestions as to how I could go about it. ‘Widen the scope of your articles,’ she said. ‘You could develop an interest in medical and psychological fields.’ These latter, she said, would sit comfortably with an interest in human behaviour indicated on my personality-profiling questionnaires. She suggested that I consider writing e-learning content for online courses, an avenue that would never have occurred to me.

116. Which of the following is mentioned in the first paragraph?

A. People underestimating their own abilities.
117. **What does the writer say about Career Analysts in the second paragraph?**
   A. It is about to offer a service for people at executive level.
   B. The range of services it offers is unique.
   C. She was initially doubtful that it could be useful to her.
   D. Only one of its services was relevant to her.

118. **What happened when the writer took the aptitude tests?**
   A. She found two of the papers extremely difficult.
   B. She put in very little effort on any of them.
   C. She didn’t understand what she was required to do on one of them.
   D. The papers were not what she had been expecting.

119. **What does the writer say about the statements on the questionnaires?**
   A. She thought about them for longer than she was supposed to.
   B. She found some of them rather strange.
   C. One of them focused on her attitude to risk.
   D. One of them concerned her current situation only.

120. **The writer says that the idea behind the questionnaires is that ______________.**
   A. people will find some of the questions quite hard to answer
   B. the answers to them and the aptitude tests will provide all the necessary information
   C. they will encourage people to have new ideas about possible careers
   D. they will give a more accurate picture of people than the aptitude tests

121. **Some of the questions Sheridan Hughes asked concerned the writer’s ______________.**
   A. opinions of the tests and questionnaires
   B. relationships with family members
   C. main regrets
   D. progress through life

122. **The writer felt that during the interview, Mrs Hughes ______________.**
   A. was keen not to upset her concerning her test results
   B. seemed surprised at how badly she had done in the tests
   C. was being honest about her strengths and weaknesses
   D. preferred to avoid talking about her test results

123. **The advice Mrs Hughes gave to the writer included the suggestion that she should ______________.**
   A. think about taking a course on writing
   B. concentrate only on writing and not on any other kind of work
   C. increase the number of subjects she writes about
   D. do something she had previously considered unappealing

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**Part 5:** You are going to read an article about a language. Seven sentences have been removed from the article. Choose from the sentences A-H the one which fits each gap (124-130). There is one sentence you do not need to use. Write your answers in the space provided.

**I'M THE LAST SPEAKER OF MY LANGUAGE**

I come from Chile and I've always been interested in my country's history and culture. It all started when I was about eight and I started to learn about the Mapuches, the indigenous inhabitants of central and southern Chile. My friends thought I was strange. But I didn't mind that they weren't interested.

When I first found out about the native people of Patagonia, in the far south, I had no idea that my mother's family was from there and that her grandfather had been a Selk'nam. The last speaker of Selk'nam died in 1974. I really wanted to learn Selk'nam, so relatives on my father's side who live in Punta Arenas, the southernmost town in mainland Chile, sent me dictionaries. (124) ______________. But I had no
idea what these sounded like.

Then, when I was about eleven, I saw a television programme about the Yagan people who lived on the island of Tierra del Fuego, the southernmost tip of South America. The programme interviewed two sisters, Cristina and Ursula Calderon, and said they were the only two speakers of their language left. Only later did I discover that the two languages are quite different; that the two peoples couldn't communicate with each other.

One day, my mother told me that although she was born in the capital, Santiago, her grandfather was a Selk'nam from the north of Tierra del Fuego. When I asked why, she said that when she was young she had been teased for looking different, and so she had just kept quiet about it.

When I was thirteen, I went to the south for the first time on my own to meet Cristina Calderon. I discovered that there used to be four thousand Selk'nam in Tierra del Fuego. They were hunters of wild cats and foxes. The Yagan lived further south and travelled by canoe all the way down to Cape Horn, but the Selk'nam moved on foot.

Settlers from the north arrived in the nineteenth century and introduced diseases like measles and typhoid, which affected the local people very badly. Now, there's no way back. I got hold of some recordings of a Selk'nam shaman from the 1960s and started to study them. Gradually, however, I began to understand how the words sounded and began to reproduce them.

The Selk'nam express themselves using lots of prefixes and suffixes, and the sounds are guttural, nasal and tonal. For example, it has lots of different words for the weather. The hardest thing in Selk'nam, however, is the verbs – they all sound a bit the same. There are some English loanwords, such as 'bread' and 'money'. Others are descriptive: 'read' translates as 'playing with words' and 'drum' as 'vibrating leather'. Then there are words for modern things – for 'telephone', you have to say 'speak from afar', and 'car' is 'go on four wheels'. I speak the language well now. Cristina's husband spoke Selk'nam and apparently I sound just like him.

Because music is something that reaches lots of people, I started composing traditional songs in Selk'nam and formed a band with two friends. This meant that they had to learn some words, too. I need to teach my language to more people because if something happened to me, it would die out all over again.

A. I felt a sudden desire to learn that one too.
B. It was slow because I had no one to talk to.
C. Nobody had ever told me anything about this before.
D. This meant that I was able to start learning words, verbs and expressions.
E. This was good because I didn't want to be the only one.
F. These turned out to be rather hard for me to pronounce, however.
G. The trip seemed the best way to find out about my roots.
H. Yagan is quite different, however, because it has more vocabulary.

Section IV: WRITING (4/20pts)
Part 1: Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it means the same as the printed one.

131. She is certainly not a good cook.
@ She is by ____________________________________________.
132. His colleagues were shocked to hear of Ahmed's illness.
@ The news of Ahmed's illness came ____________________________________________.
133. She'll probably win first prize.
@ She stands ____________________________________________.
134. The policeman pointed out the speed limit sign to us.
@ The policeman drew ____________________________________________.
135. The star was surrounded by screaming fans as soon as he arrived at the stage door.
@ On his

136. I haven't lent my new lawnmower to anybody.
F Nobody

137. Although she seems to be very courteous, she can also be very impolite.
F Courteous

138. The value of sterling has fallen considerably in the past week.
C There has

139. Nobody expected her to lose, but she did.
C Against

140. If Cathy hadn't been so mean, we'd have had a really good time.
C But

Part 2: Rewrite the following sentences using the words in capital. Do not alter these words.
141. When the assembly line was introduced, five hundred workers were dismissed. ADVENT
F

142. The store should definitely give you your money back. REFUND
F

143. The tourists were most impressed with the castle. IMPACT
F

144. Juliet simply couldn’t wait for his return. LONG
F

145. By the time we all sat down to dinner, the Morrices still hadn’t arrived. SIGN
F

146. Mr Thompson's opinion of these innovations is rather low. MUCH OF
F

147. Michael works overtime because he wants to pay off his debts. VIEW
F

148. Each of us has tried to comfort the depressed patient. ATTEMPT
F

149. I was just going to leave my office when the phone rang. ABOUT
F

150. Dickens’ last novel was unfinished when he died. WITHOUT
F

----- THE END -----