

PRACTICE TEST 1

I. LISTENING (50 points)

HƯỚNG DẪN PHẦN THI NGHE HIỂU

- Bài nghe gồm 4 phần; mỗi phần được nghe 2 lần; mở đầu và kết thúc mỗi phần nghe có tín hiệu.
- Mở đầu và kết thúc bài nghe có nhạc hiệu. Thí sinh có 02 phút để hoàn chỉnh bài trước nhạc hiệu kết thúc bài nghe.
- Mọi hướng dẫn cho thí sinh đã có trong bài nghe.

Part 1. For questions 1 – 5, listen to a man called Derek Lane giving a talk on the subject of ancient trees and answer the questions. Write NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS AND/OR NUMBER taken from the recording for each answer.

1. What were the ancient trees once believed to have ?

2. Why does the oldest tree, the creosote bush get its name?

3. By analyzing ancient trees, what has it become possible to collect information about?

4. What is a technique researchers used to calculate the age of trees called?

5. What does this technique known as coppicing aim to provide?

Part 2. For questions 6-10, listen to a radio presenter called Tom Lee describing the psychological effects of the colour red on humans and animals, and complete the sentences with a word or short phrase.

Psychologists at a British university found those taking part in (6)_____ competitions got more points when they wore red. Anthropologist Ella Beecham identified a possible (7)_____ when she discovered how colour were assigned in some Olympic events. Beecham found wearing red affected results most when wrestlers were what is referred to as (8)_____. Tom uses the words (9)_____ and _____ to describe the meaning that red often has in nature. In mandril monkeys, red signifies the (10)_____ of the male in cases of possible conflict.

Part 3. For question 11-15, listen to an interview with Dr Lafford, a leading expert in the field of forensic science, and choose the answer A, B, C or D which fits best according to what you hear.

11. According to Dr Lafford, Sherlock Holmes was a good forensic scientist because of his_____.
A. psychological insight. B. unbiased approach.
C. detailed observations. D. medical knowledge.
12. Forensic scientists pay particular attention to_____.
A. evidence of mutual contact. B. items criminals have touched.
C. a suspect's dothing. D. carpet fibres and human hair.
13. Dr Lafford mentions the broken headlight to show that forensic science nowadays is_____.
A. more complex than it used to be. B. just as reliable as it was in the past.
C. not as time-consuming as it once was. D. more straightforward than it was in the past.
14. According to Dr Lafford, electron microscopes can_____.
A. produce conflicting results. B. sometimes damage evidence.
C. provide a chemical analysis. D. guarantee total accuracy.
15. Dr Lafford feels that the value of forensic science lies in_____.
A. how its significance to a case is explained. B. the use of advanced genetic fingerprinting.
C. the possibility of eliminating human error. D. reducing the number of possible suspects.

Your answers:

11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
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Part 4. For questions 16-25, listen to part of a news report on the 2018 technology and complete the following sentences. Write NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS taken from the recording in each blank.

- The top ten (16) _____ are key trends that the enterprise cannot afford to ignore.
- Artificial intelligence and machine learning is a foundation component of all of the applications and services and things in our world around us which lead us to the two (17) _____: Intelligent apps and analytics and intelligent things.
- We think of intelligent users who interface with things like (18) _____.
- We think of intelligent actions so our applications themselves have (19) _____ and look at how AI improves the business intelligence and (20) _____ for end users.
- We think of that term AI not just as artificial intelligence and robotic things replacing people but think (21) _____ and assisting humans.
- Multiple intelligent things: (22) _____, robots, autonomous vehicles working cooperatively together. (23) _____ are the digital representations of the real-world things
- The next trend is cloud to the edge. Edge computing and using the processing power at the edge of these edge devices can act as (24) _____.
- We've got to think of this distributed computing environment and finally the last two trends are looking at conversational systems and (25) _____.

II. LEXICO- GRAMMAR (20 points)

Part 1. For questions 26-40, choose the correct answer A, B, C, or D to each of the following questions. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided.

26. Only when she has realized that the only thing standing in her way is her _____ lifestyle can she make progress in her career.
 A. sycophant B. sybaritic C. unwieldy D. inbreeding
27. If the contract has not been signed by witnesses, it is considered _____.
 A. null and void B. nook and cranny C. neck and neck D. nip and tuck
28. Like more and more women, she believes marriage would _____ her style.
 A. restricts B. impedes C. obstructs D. cramps
29. Derek had no experience of white-water canoeing, so it was extremely _____ of him to try and shoot the rapids.
 A. hazardous B. intrepid C. perilous D. foolhardy
30. Since we had only one day left, we decided to make an _____ effort to finish the run in record time.
 A. all-in B. all-out C. overall D. all-round
31. Alan's photo was slightly too large for the frame so he decided to _____ it.
 A. hack B. chop C. slice D. trim
32. Unsalted butter is best for this recipe, but _____, margarine will do.
 A. except that B. for all of which C. failing that D. given that
33. "They say that your wife tends to pry into other people private's matters."
 - "I don't care. It's no skin off my _____."
 A. palm B. skull C. cheek D. nose
34. Take the doctor's advice into consideration. He's in _____ earnest about the epidemic.
 A. mortally B. fatally C. gravely D. deadly
35. I heard _____ that Jack has been dropped from the basketball team.
 A. in the woods B. on the grapevine C. under your feet D. on the olive branch
36. Demand for the product is expected to peak five years from now and then to _____.
 A. taper off B. fall down C. set back D. drift away
37. During the evening football match the stadium was illuminated by _____.
 A. spotlights B. flashlights C. highlights D. floodlights
38. Members of the aristocracy don't _____ a great deal of power nowadays.
 A. practice B. wield C. sway D. manage
39. The modification has been the _____ on the cake for both of us, for a lot of hard work has gone in to the design and development of the course.
 A. chilling B. cooling C. freezing D. icing
40. She expects the political experience gained in this election will stand her in good _____ in her future career, which, she suggests, could include another campaign.
 A. footing B. grounding C. precedent D. stead

Yours answers:

26.	27.	28.	29.	30.	31.	32.	33.
34.	35.	36.	37.	38.	39.	40.	

Part 2. For questions 41-45, write the correct form of each bracketed word in the number space provided in the column on the right.

One of the most challenging aspects of the science anthropology comes from its fieldwork. Certainly, in its (41. INFANT) _____ as a profession, anthropology was distinguished by its concentration on so-called primary societies in which social institutions appear to be fairly limited and social interaction to be conducted almost (42. EXCLUDE) _____ face – to – face. Such societies, it was felt, provided anthropologists with a valuable (43. SEE) _____ into the workings of society that contrasted with the many complexities of more highly developed societies. There was also a sense that the way of life represented by these smaller societies were rapidly disappearing and that preserving a record of them was a matter of some urgency.

The commitment of anthropologists to the first – hand collection of data led them to some of the most (44. ACCESS) _____ places on earth. Most often they worked alone. Such lack of contact with other people created feelings of intense loneliness in some anthropologists, especially in the early stages of fieldwork. Nevertheless, this process of (45. IMMERSE) _____ in a totally alien culture continues to attract men and women to anthropology, and is undeniable the most effective way of understanding in depth how other people see the world.

Your answers:

41.	42.	43.	44.	45.
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III. READING (50 points)

Part 1. For questions 46-55, fill each of the following numbered blanks with ONE suitable word. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided.

The Lascaux Caves

The story of how the Lascaux Caves were discovered (46) _____ more like an extract from a children’s adventure novel than an (47) _____ of a find made by archeologists. In September 1940, four local teenagers and a dog stumbled (48) _____ a network of caves near the village of Montignac, in the Dordogne. Inside the caves, where nobody had (49) _____ foot in modern times, were hundreds of pristine examples of Paleolithic engravings and drawings dating (50) _____ 17,000 years. Despite the interest generated by the (51) _____, it was not until eight years later that the caves were (52) _____ to the public.

Over the next fifteen years, this incredible archeological (53) _____ attracted vast numbers of sightseers. Indeed, such was the weight of visitors that the caves were closed to all (54) _____ a few academics or conservators. Nowadays, a replica set up nearby called Lascaux II is where interested (55) _____ can experience the ambience of a Paleolithic art gallery.

Your answers:

46.	47.	48.	49.	50.
51.	52.	53.	54.	55.

Part 2. Read the following passage and do the tasks that follow.

Light pollution

A
After hours of driving south in the pitch-black darkness of the Nevada desert, a dome of hazy gold suddenly appears on the horizon. Soon, a road sign confirms the obvious: Las Vegas 30 miles. Looking skyward, you notice that the Big Dipper is harder to find than it was an hour ago.

B
Light pollution – the artificial light that illuminates more than its intended target area – has become a problem of increasing concern across the country over the past 15 years. In the suburbs, where over-lit shopping mall parking lots are the norm, only 200 of the Milky Way’s 2,500 stars are visible on a clear night. Even fewer can be seen from large cities. In almost every town, big and small, street lights beam just as much light up and out as they do down, illuminating much more than just the street. Almost 50 per cent of the light emanating from street lamps misses its intended target, and billboards, shopping centers, private homes and skyscrapers are similarly over-illuminated.

C
America has become so bright that in a satellite image of the United States at night, the outline of the country is visible from its lights alone. The major cities are all there, in bright clusters: New York, Boston, Miami, Houston, Los Angeles, Seattle, Chicago – and, of course, Las Vegas. Mark Adams, superintendent of the McDonald Observatory in west Texas, says that the very fact that city lights are visible from on high is proof of their wastefulness. “When you’re up in an airplane, all that light you see on the ground from the city is wasted. It’s going up into the night sky. That’s why you can see it.”

D

But don't we need all those lights to ensure our safety? The answer from light engineers, light pollution control advocates and astronomers is an emphasis "no". Elizabeth Alvarez of the International Dark Sky Association says that overly bright security lights can actually force neighbors to close the shutters, which means that if any criminal activity does occur on the street, no one will see it. And the old assumption that bright lights deter crime appears to have been a false one: a new Department of Justice report concludes that there is no relationship between the level of lighting and the level of crime in an area. And contrary to popular belief, more crimes occur in broad daylight than at night.

E

For drivers, light can actually create safety hazard. Glaring lights can temporarily blind drivers, increasing the likelihood of an accident. To help prevent such accidents, some cities and states prohibit the use of lights that impair night-time vision. For instance, New Hampshire law forbids the use of "any light along a highway so positioned as to blind or dazzle the vision of travellers on the adjacent highway".

F

Badly designed lighting can pose a threat to wildlife as well as people. Newly hatched turtles in Florida move toward beach lights instead of the more muted silver shimmer of the ocean. Migrating birds, confused by lights on skyscrapers, broadcast towers and lighthouses, are injured, sometimes fatally, after colliding with high, lighted structures. And light pollution harms air quality as well: Because most of the country's power plants are still powered by fossil fuels, more light means more air pollution.

G

So what can be done? Tucson, Arizona is taking back the night. The city has one of the best lighting regulations in the country, and, not coincidentally, the highest concentration of observatories in the world. Kitt Peak National Optical Astronomy Observatory has telescopes aimed skyward around the city's perimeter, and its cadre of astronomers needs a dark sky to work with.

H

For a while, that darkness was threatened. "We were totally losing the night sky," Jim Singleton of Tucson's Lighting Committee told Tulsa, Oklahoma's KOTV last March. Now after replacing inefficient mercury lighting with low-sodium lights that block light from "trespassing" into unwanted areas like bedroom windows, and by doing away with some unnecessary light altogether, the city is softly glowing rather than brightly beaming. The same thing is happening in a handful of other states, including Texas, which just passed a light pollution bill last summer. "Astronomers can get what they need at the same time that citizens get what they need: safety, security, and good visibility at night," says McDonald Observatory's Mark Adams, who provided testimony at the hearings for the bill.

I

And in the long run, everyone benefits from reduced energy costs. Wasted energy from inefficient lighting costs us between \$1 and \$2 billion a year, according to IDA. The city of San Diego, which installed new, high-efficiency street lights after passing a light pollution law in 1985, now saves about \$3 million a year in energy costs.

J

Legislation isn't the only answer to light pollution problems. Brian Greer, Central Ohio representative for the Ohio Light Pollution Advisory Council, says that education is just as important, if not more so. "There are some special situations where regulation is the only fix," he says. "But the vast majority of bad lighting is simply the result of not knowing any better." Simple actions like replacing old bulbs and fixtures with more efficient and better-designed ones can make a big difference in preserving the night sky.

For questions 56-60, choose the correct headings for paragraphs A-F. Paragraph A has been done as an example. There are extra headings that you do not need to use. Write your answers in the corresponding space provided.

List of headings		Your answers:	
i	Why lights are needed	0. Paragraph A	ix
ii	Lighting discourages law breakers	56. Paragraph B	_____
iii	The environmental dangers	57. Paragraph C	_____
iv	People at risk from bright lights	58. Paragraph D	_____
v	Illuminating space	59. Paragraph E	_____
vi	A problem lights do not solve	60. Paragraph F	_____
vii	Seen from above		
viii	More light than is necessary		
ix	Approaching the city		

For questions 61-64, complete the following statements with NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS taken from the passage. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided.

- 61. According to a recent survey, well-lit streets do not _____ or make neighbourhoods safer to live in.
- 62. Inefficient lighting increases _____ because most electricity is produced from coal, gas or oil.
- 63. Efficient lights _____ from going into areas where it is not needed.
- 64. In dealing with light pollution, _____ is at least as important as passing new laws.

Your answers:

61.	62.	63.	64.
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For questions 65-68, decide whether the following statements are True (T), False (F) or Not Given (NG). Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided.

- 65. One group of scientists find their observations are made more difficult by bright lights.
- 66. It is expensive to reduce light pollution.
- 67. Many countries are now making light pollution illegal.
- 68. Old types of light often cause more pollution than more modern ones.

Your answers:

65.	66.	67.	68.
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Part 3. In the passage below, seven paragraphs have been removed. For questions 69-75, read the passage and choose from paragraphs A-H the one which fits each gap. There is ONE extra paragraph which you do not need to use. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided.

The Singing Bullfinch

Although the bullfinch’s song is dull, it can learn to whistle complex tunes. Ted Birkhead explores the hidden talent of one of our brainiest birds.

The bullfinch is an ornithological treasure. Not only is the male one of Europe’s most colorful birds but it also ranks among our best songsters, though you would never realize that while listening to one of these shy creatures singing in the garden or hedgerow.

69.	
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Teaching a bird to sing another song or a popular tune exploits the fact that under normal circumstances birds learn their song by listening to their father. Prevent them from doing this and allow them to hear only the song of another species, or a human whistle, and that is what they will learn. Once they have learned this song, it is fairly well fixed for life.

70.	
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But it wasn’t simply that people liked to hear a recital by a bullfinch – the quality of the sound and the perfection with which the birds performed were both outstanding. Best of all was the finches’ affection towards their owners.

71.	
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Whistling or piping bullfinches, as they were known, were incredibly fashionable and good singers fetched high prices. One dealer in the 1880s was offering birds that sang three tunes ‘extra fine’ for the equivalent of £3,000 at today’s prices. Once the foresters

year, under the supervision of Konrad Lorenz (the Austrian zoologist who famously discovered imprinting in goslings), he started a scientific investigation of how these birds managed to become such adept songsters.

73.	
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During his research, Nicolai determined that the reason why bullfinches could achieve perfection was that they were highly motivated to learn their tunes. They would listen intently to their tutor (himself) and practice relentlessly when they were alone. Like a child memorizing a nursery rhyme or poem, every time they made a mistake, they would go back to the beginning and start again until they got it right. Moreover, the birds seemed to know what constituted a tune because those individuals that could sing two or three melodies never muddled them up or ran into one another, and always started each at the beginning.

74.	
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Another correction that the birds made came to light when Nicolai compared the tunes whistled by a forester with those performed by his finches. He noticed that the man’s whistle was often a little breathy and sometimes a bit irregular. Remarkably, the birds filtered out the breathiness and made a better job of the timing. On top of all this, their tune had a

themselves learnt to whistle the British national anthem and some English folk tunes, they began exporting their birds to Britain. Whistling bullfinches became a status symbol for the rich and famous: Queen Victoria had one and so did Lizzie Siddal, the Victorian equivalent of a supermodel.

72.

However, the bird that had been considered a failure sang enough for him to realize that there was something extraordinary going on. He acquired some more bullfinches and, within a

wonderful, flute-like quality, quite distinct from that of their instructor.

75.

One of his bullfinches lived in a cage in the hall. Whenever he put on his coat to go out, the bird – like a pet dog – knew exactly what was happening and instantly picked up some seed, keeping it in its throat pouch ready for its owner’s return. When Nicolai arrived home, the bird would call and as Nicolai approached the cage it would attempt to feed him as it would its mate in the wild. Nicolai accepted the food between his thumb and forefinger.

The missing paragraphs:

A Unlike the foresters, who regarded the extraordinary ability of bullfinches to learn songs as nothing more than an opportunity to make money, Nicolai saw much more in his birds. Over and above the male’s gorgeous plumage and the quality of their whistling, he found the incredibly affectionate bond bullfinches form with their owners terribly appealing.

B All of the foresters were men and their young bullfinches imprinted on them – essentially with a view to treating them as mates in later life. When sold, the birds usually transferred their emotional attachment to the buyer, though, interestingly, some found it difficult to make the switch to a female one.

C Since the 1500s, bird keepers have known that the bullfinch has the most extraordinary propensity to mimic any tune whistled to it. Bullfinches are not alone in this; from the Middle Ages onwards, there was a trend to train cage birds such as canaries to whistle particular ditties. The difference was that the bullfinch did it so much better than any other species.

D From the 1500s onwards, bullfinches were regarded as a menace due to their fondness for apple, pear and plum blossom. As fruit growing expanded in England and Wales during the following centuries, a bounty was paid for bullfinches. The slaughter continued well into the 1970s. While nearly all other birds were legally protected, fruit growers were permitted to cull bullfinches with impunity.

E In the late 1700s, foresters in the Vogelsburg region of central Germany turned this into a commercial enterprise. Taking young bullfinches from their nests before their eyes were open, the men hand-reared the birds,

keeping them in small groups and whistling folk tunes to them every day. After several months of training, the majority of the young males acquired their artificial song, yet the females rarely did so. Most of these captive male bullfinches perfected a single tune, but some managed to learn two. A truly exceptional individual could whistle three refrains.

F One thing that made the bullfinch stand out from all other cage birds was that its natural song is almost non-existent. A canary can be taught to sing like a nightingale, but since canaries have a fairly remarkable song themselves, that isn’t so odd. The bullfinch’s voice, on the other hand, is limp and about as enticing as the sound a squeaky wheelbarrow makes. Yet with appropriate training, one can flawlessly whistle tunes like *The Bluebells of Scotland* or *Thou Art So Like a Flower*.

G Whistling bullfinches remained popular well into the mid-20th century, especially in Germany. A chance encounter in 1947 resulted in a detailed scientific study of their astounding abilities. Jurgen Nicolai, a young German, had just returned home when a bullfinch in a pet shop window caught his eyes. Having kept canaries as a boy, he was intrigued by the bird, which turned out to be a forester’s reject and hence was almost without value. Smitten, Nicolai bought it.

H Nicolai also noticed that the foresters, perhaps through impatience, often whistled one tune after another with no break, but the birds deliberately added a space between tunes. The birds also transposed the tune a semitone so if the trainer whistled in G, the bullfinches always repeated the whistled in G sharp. The reason for this remains mystery.

Your answers:

69.	70.	71.	72.	73.	74.	75.
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Part 4. For questions 76-85, read the article on the disappearance of a marine species and choose the answer A, B, C or D which you think fits best according to the text. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided.

The Disappearing Menhaden

Most people have never heard of it, and they certainly have not eaten it in its original form, but menhaden is the most important fish in the ocean. However, it is disappearing at an alarming rate. The east coast of the United States once teemed with immense schools, some as many as a mile across, but the devastation of the menhaden sticks over the last sixty years has led to severe dislocations in the ocean's ecosystems. The decline of the menhaden has had particularly disastrous effects on fish species that feed on it, on bird species that use it as a food source, and on how clean the oceans are.

Menhaden are a small fish belonging to the haddock family, and they are not very **palatable** to humans, having a foul, oily taste and consisting of many bones. Commercial fishing of menhaden since the end of World War II has primarily been for the production of feed for livestock, with ground-up fish used to make meal for chicken, pigs and cows. Companies use spotter planes to find large schools and direct fishing boats to the location. Catches have declined almost forty percent since the 1960s and show no sign of leveling off or increasing. Unlike other species that are protected by the government quotas, menhaden are not, most likely because they are not a species consumed directly by humans. This is unfortunate since the loss of the menhaden spells an eco-disaster of epic proportions.

Of principle importance are the many species of fish and other animals that feed on menhaden. They are the main diet for bluefish and striped bass, and both species have shown a serious decline in numbers. The striped bass was once the prized catch of the Chesapeake Bay area, but the specimens brought in by rod and reel now are weak sisters compared to the past. Not only do they lack the bulk of their ancestors, but they are also dying at alarming rates. Fish are not the only predators of menhaden, as birds also depend on them as a source of nourishment. Large colonies of osprey all along the eastern seaboard have disappeared in recent years, with the numbers of nests and birds reduced by fifty percent in some areas over the last ten years. There are similar statistics for loons in Chesapeake Bay.

The greatest threat from the loss of the menhaden is that the oceans have lost one of their great natural filterers. Menhaden swim in massive schools with their mouths open, allowing water to flow through their gills, which serve to absorb oxygen and grab plankton and other detritus from the water. They act like gigantic vacuum cleaners for the ocean. The cleaner water allows sunlight to penetrate to greater depths, which stimulates plant life that harbors other fish and shellfish and produces oxygen for the water. With the decline of the menhaden, this process is in serious jeopardy. Chemical run-off from farms, lawns, and houses ends up in the oceans, increasing the nitrogen and phosphorous levels in the water. Algae grow in greater numbers in these conditions, block the sunlight, and deplete oxygen of the water. Entire coastal areas are lifeless, with the algae's killing the fish. Menhaden had reduced the levels of these chemicals, but now that there are fewer menhaden, the algae have taken over.

The large companies that process menhaden disagree with the findings of environmental scientists. Since there is no accurate way to count the amount of menhaden in the oceans, they claim that the fewer menhaden are a result of a cyclical event and that the stocks will grow again in time. Yet, much of the menhaden catch consists of smaller fish, often less than one year old. These fish have not had a chance to mature long enough to become reproductive, and thus the commercial fishing companies are destroying future menhaden stocks in order to make a profit at the moment. The largest companies have had to lay off many employees, and many of **their** vessels sit idle at the wharf. In the long run, the menhaden will probably rebound once their numbers have reached the point where catching them is no longer profitable. Hopefully, laws will soon be in place to protect them from their greatest predator, mankind.

76. According to the passage, the Atlantic Ocean menhaden are _____.
- A. quite well-known to most people in the United States
 - B. eaten only by other fish and not at all by humans
 - C. not in any immediate danger of disappearing from the ocean
 - D. eaten by birds and other fish as a part of their diets
77. The word "**palatable**" in the passage is closest in meaning to _____.
- A. partial
 - B. edible
 - C. disgusting
 - D. stable
78. According to the passage, all of the following are reasons for the decline of the menhaden stocks EXCEPT:
- A. There is a lack of laws providing government protection.
 - B. Improved fishing technology has helped catch more fish.
 - C. People desire directly to consume them as a food fish.
 - D. Farmers have a strong dependence on fish-fed livestock.
79. It can be inferred from the passage that humans consume menhaden _____.
- A. as a result of eating livestock raised on menhaden meal
 - B. directly from the oceans in their original form
 - C. only in the eastern coastal areas of the United States
 - D. for the healthy benefits from eating its oily flesh

80. Which of the following sentences best expresses the meaning of the underlined sentence in Paragraph 3?
 A. There are prizes given for the best striped bass caught by sport fishermen in Chesapeake Bay.
 B. The striped bass caught by sport fishermen in Chesapeake Bay are not as large as those caught in the past.
 C. The Chesapeake Bay area is prized for the striped bass that can be caught by fishermen there.
 D. In the past the Chesapeake Bay striped bass fishery was more valuable than it is nowadays.
81. According to the passage, the main influence on the oceans as a result of declining menhaden numbers is _____.
 A. an increase in the number of lifeless areas
 B. an overbalance of plankton near the coast
 C. the decline of fish stocks that feed on menhaden
 D. increased human dumping of chemicals in the ocean
82. Which of the following square brackets **[A]**, **[B]**, **[C]**, or **[D]** best indicates where in the paragraph the sentence **“In addition, the algae sink to the ocean floor and prevent shellfish and oxygen-producing plants from growing.”** can be inserted?
[A] With the decline of the menhaden, this process is in serious jeopardy. **[B]** Chemical run-off from farms, lawns, and houses ends up in the oceans, increasing the nitrogen and phosphorous levels in the water. **[C]** Algae grow in greater numbers in these conditions, block the sunlight, and deplete oxygen of the water. **[D]**
83. The word “their” in the passage refers to _____.
 A. commercial fishing companies
 B. menhaden stocks
 C. largest companies
 D. many employees
84. According to the passage, large commercial fishing companies argue that the shrinking menhaden stocks are the result of _____.
 A. a normal cycle that will end some time in the near future
 B. environmental factors that are totally beyond their control
 C. fishing technology that has developed in recent years
 D. a lack of oxygen in the ocean as a result of too much algae
85. Why does the author mention the fact that commercial fishing companies are catching smaller and younger fish?
 A. To show that menhaden stocks are not safe for the future
 B. To prove that the declining menhaden stocks are not an illusion
 C. To counter their disagreements with the environmental scientists
 D. To explain why they have had to lay off employees and leave boats idle

Your answers:

76.	77.	78.	79.	80.
81.	82.	83.	84.	85.

Part 5. For questions 86-95, read the extract from a review of a book on philosophy and choose from the sections (A-E). The sections may be chosen more than once. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered spaces provided.

Switch on your brain

A book seeks to explain how minds work through the maze of consciousness ~ Eric Banks
Intuition pumps and other tools for thinking by Daniel C. Dennett

- A** You don't have to conduct a thought experiment to see why some philosophers want to write for an audience cheerfully indifferent to the ways of the seminar room and the strictures of the referred journal. Beyond the fame and fortune, perhaps more important is the sense that if one's work is worth doing at all, it ought to reach the widest possible audience. Some, I imagine, also relish the bonus frisson of mixing it up in the rowdy rough-and-tumble of the public arena. If you're like Daniel C. Dennett – one of whose many mantras is Gore Vidal's "It is not enough to succeed. Others must fail." – what's the point of felling the philosopher's tree if there's no one to hear it? Since the publication of his book *Consciousness Explained* in 1991, Dennett has gladly risen to the challenge, merrily taking on all comers, in works that play to a packed house most philosophers could never dream of.
- B** For Dennett, the experience of communicating to a broad readership his brawny materialist agenda has an ancillary and less obvious boon. Specialists, he writes, tend to under-explain to one another the very terms of their discussions. These experts benefit from translating their respective position down, as it were, so that they might be presented to 'curious non-experts', as Dennett puts in in *Intuition Pumps and Other Tools for Thinking*. They will be forced to think anew and paradoxically think harder. The notion that a 'position' might get fine-tuned just as neatly in the imagined company of a well-intentioned fast learner as it

would among scholarly peers is ingrained in Dennett's go-go style of doing philosophy and its winner-take-all stakes. As set out in *Intuition Pumps*, his narrative approach, plain-talk prose and gotcha argument stoppers will prove as roundly appealing to some as it will seem pandering to others.

- C** Part of Dennett's role in *Intuition Pumps* is to serve as a kind of design engineer. With the concept of 'intuition pump', he repurposes the thought experiment – a form of argumentation of ancient and venerable purpose in philosophy (and in other disciplines, especially physics) – in order to transform its somewhat neutral-sounding disposition into a power tool, one that addresses a basic question: Is it designed well enough to get the job done? First renamed 'intuition pumps' in *The Mind's I*, the hybrid work Dennett coproduced with Douglas Hofstadter, these narrative devices can condense a complex set of propositions and suppositions into an imaginable story that summarizes or illustrates a position. Hence their extreme popularity in the history of philosophy, from Plato's cave to Parfit's amoeba. They can be positive or critical, launching a new idea or yanking the rug from under someone else's pet position. Either way, such thought experiments are designed to jolt the reader's sense of intuition.
- D** But what is the difference between a good intuition pump and a flawed one? Searle's Chinese Room, famously objected to by Dennett, has spawned scores of counter-thought experiments, replicating itself in many variations; by the mid-90s, Steve Pinker commented that it had become the source of at least a hundred papers. It has allowed articulations of positions from a vast number of academic fields, from proponents of AI to linguists, and generated commentary on semantics, consciousness and evolution. Sounds like a pretty fecund tool for thinking to me! But for the budding philosophy student reading *Intuition Pumps*, Dennett reserves the right to select the hammer and pick the gauge of nail. But what good is it to present this book as a collection of helpful 'tools for thinking' when it turns out the only successful tools just happen to run on precisely the same voltage as Dennett's own particular theories and propositions?
- E** *Intuition Pumps* is valuable in providing an overview of a body of recent work in the philosophy of mind, but it also suffers from Dennett's penchant for cleverness which causes it to become tiresome and tacky. He returns to a long-ago verbal conflict with Stepan Jay Gould to discuss rhetorical sleights of hand, and even coins a new word to describe the tendency to advance straw-man arguments and false dichotomies – 'Goulding'. How is that a better 'thinking tool'? He mocks philosopher Ned Block and condescendingly takes the opportunity to chide Thomas Nagel for not consulting 'the experts' on evolutionary biology. All this sour score-settling with Dennett's philosophical peers is definitely less witty than I imagine he takes it to be. But in the spirit of Dennett's tactic, I'd offer one historical vignette that characterizes his frequent summoning of an army of scientists at his back, and call that future-perfect feint a Ledru-Rollin. That would be in honor of the hectoring French propagandist of 1848 who famously bellowed, 'There go my people. I must follow them, for I am their leader!'

In which section are the following mentioned?

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| the idea that writing for the layperson means adopting new trains of thought | 86. _____ |
| the possibility that the author overestimates his ability to be amusing | 87. _____ |
| the lack of freedom associated with academic writing | 88. _____ |
| the author's reluctance to accept positions that do not comply with his own | 89. _____ |
| the author's predisposition to pour scorn on his colleagues | 90. _____ |
| the ability of a concept to dispel a philosopher's favourite theory | 91. _____ |
| the possibility that the author has made an unjustified criticism in his book | 92. _____ |
| the use of a term that brings about a change in the connotation of a particular concept | 93. _____ |
| the author's belief that, when there is a disagreement, one point of view must prevail | 94. _____ |
| a platform that is distinctly lacking in formality | 95. _____ |

IV. WRITING (80 points)

Part 1. Read the following extract and use your own words to summarize it. Your summary should be between 100-120 words long. (20 points)

Today's cars are smaller, safer, cleaner, and more economical than their predecessors, but the car of the future will be far more pollution-free than those on the road today. Several new types of automobile engines have already

