

MOCK TEST 07

PART 1: LISTENING - Confucianism in China

Before you watch

A. Confucius was one of China's greatest thinkers. Read some of his quotes below. What do you think they mean?

- 1 'Choose a job you love, and you will never have to work a day in your life.'
- 2 'He who knows all the answers has not been asked all the questions.'
- 3 'You cannot open a book without learning something.'
- 4 'The man who asks a question is a fool for a minute, the man who does not ask is a fool for life.'
- 5 'Give a bowl of rice to a man and you will feed him for a day. Teach him how to grow his own rice and you will save his life.'

***"If your plan is for one year, plant rice.
If your plan is for ten years, plant trees.
If your plan is for one hundred years, educate children."***
- Confucius -

While you watch

B. Watch the video clip and decide if these statements are true or false. Write T for true and F for false.

- 1 Confucius was one of China's most famous leaders. **F**
- 2 The warlords weren't peaceful leaders and they didn't listen to Confucius. **T**
- 3 Confucius' philosophy was adopted three hundred years after his death. **T**
- 4 It is no longer important for young people to respect their elders in China. **F**
- 5 Confucius believed that learning couldn't be a pleasant experience. **F**
- 6 Confucianism has influenced modern Chinese society. **T**

After you watch

C. Complete the summary of the video clip below using these words.

adopted dynasty foundations hard influences moral philosophers retired

Over thousands of years, China has been influenced by great leaders and thinkers. One of its most famous (1) **philosophers** was Confucius, who lived from 551 to 479 B.C. The Zhou dynasty ruled central China at the time; however, its warlords fought amongst themselves for land and power. The result was war and unhappiness in China. Confucius travelled across China and told people of his (2) **moral** and ethical ideas which he hoped would restore order, justice and prosperity. Unfortunately, the warlords did not listen to him and the (3) **dynasty** continued to decline.

After Confucius (4) **retired**, he taught his followers who continued to develop his ideas after his death. Three hundred years after Confucius died, the Han Dynasty (5) **adopted** Confucianism as its official government policy. Confucianism still (6) **influences** modern China. The way many Chinese people live their lives; doing what is best for their family, studying and working (7) **hard** reflect many of Confucius' philosophies of life. He held the belief that those who are dutiful and live in harmony with others will always prosper.

This 2500-year-old philosophy was the centre of Chinese civilisation and culture for centuries and it is believed to be at the (8) **foundations** of modern Chinese society today.

GLOSSARY

- ethical (adj.) :
- moral (adj.) :
- virtue (n.) :
- **prosperity (n.) [C1]** :
- **conduct (n.)** : [code of conduct]
- **disciple (n.)** :
- perseverance (n.) :

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, c, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 45 to 54.

The paintings of Thomas Eakins are found in many major museums throughout the United States, and he is considered **one of** the greatest **artists** that America has produced. He lived in Philadelphia all his life (1844-1916), **except for** four years he spent studying in Paris at the École des Beaux Arts. He also studied **anatomy** at the Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia. The school's **dissecting rooms** were not the normal places that young artists visited, but Eakins insisted that he wanted to know from the inside how the body worked [=Q46].

When he wanted to **attract attention** with **a major picture**, he painted **a surgical operation** (=surgery). **The Gross Clinic**. This painting showed scientists **routinely** [=Q51], if bloodily, at work and **it** [=Q45] shocked many of Eakins's **contemporaries** [=Q52]. Although **blood** was commonplace in battle paintings, a **splatter** on the surgeon's hands made the picture unsuitable for 19th century ladies to look at. Eakins finally sold **the large canvas**, today considered a **masterpiece**, for a very **small sum** to a medical school.

During his later years, Eakms **concentrated on** portraits [=Q47]. They were at the opposite extreme from the creations of fashionable painters of that day. Inviting friends and acquaintances to pose, **he dug for** [=Q54] and expressed all the discouragement, frustration, and despair hidden in their natures. These are paintings of human suffering **inflicted** by an **indifferent** world. The technique Eakins learned abroad and **refined THE SYSTEM** at home **aimed at** utter realism to make the human face and the human figure seem, as far as was possible for paint on a flat surface, actually to exist [=Q49] before the viewer in its weight, color, texture, tension, visible meaning. He achieved this so successfully that few other painters can **rival** him. The emotional content of his work is powerful, unhappy, **morbid**—well suited to our times [=Q48].

GLOSSARY

- major (adj.) : chính, chủ yếu
- dissect sth (v.) : 1. Mổ (người)/ 2. Mổ xẻ, nghiên cứu
- **contemporary (n.) : người cùng thời**
- canvas (n.) : 1. Vải bạt/ 2. Tranh sơn dầu
- sum (n.) : an amount of money
- **acquaintance (n.) (C1): người có quen biết**
- **dig (+prep/adv) (v.): search in sth**
- despair (n.) : thất vọng, tuyệt vọng
- suffering (n.) : sự đau đớn, đau khổ
- **inflict A on B (v.) : giáng A lên B (make somebody/something suffer something unpleasant)**
- **indifferent (adj.) (C2): thờ ơ, lãnh đạm**
- **aim ___ sth (v.) : at**
- figure (n.) : 1. Nhân vật/ 2. Con số/ 3. Hình tượng
- **rival sb (for/in sth) (v.) (C2): so bì, sánh ngang với (to be as good, impressive, etc. as somebody/something else)**
- morbid (adj.) : bệnh hoạn, không lành mạnh, ...
- **follow up (on) sth (v.): investigate/discover more about sth/ to take further action connected with it**
(Police are **following up (on) some leads** related to the arms deal.)
- **be suited to sth (adj.): appropriate**
- anatomy (n.) : giải phẫu học
- **surgical operation (phr.) : surgery**
- commonplace (adj.) : phổ biến
- **masterpiece (n.) (C2) : kiệt tác**
- portrait (n.) : tranh, bức chân dung
- **pose (v.) (C1) : tạo dáng chụp hình**
- frustration (n.) : discouragement
- nature (n.) : bản chất (**by nature**)
- refine sth (v.) : improve sth
- **utter (adj.) (C2) : complete/extreme**
- excavate (v.) : đào, khai quật

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 55 to 64.

AIR-CONDITIONING

In the United States and other developed countries, air-conditioning is so common that it is difficult to remember what life was like before it existed [=Q62]. First invented in 1902 in Buffalo, New York, air-conditioning keeps homes, cars, offices, and shopping centers cool and dry, all **at the push of a button**. While many may consider air-conditioning one of life's necessary luxuries, few are aware of how air-conditioning has changed many aspects of the way we now live.

[->Thesis statement].

Q56: infer

B: nhà máy – điều hòa – **dự trữ tốt hơn**

f

One of the first areas where air-conditioning had an impact was in industry. In the early 1900s factory owners began to use air-conditioning to create **better conditions for the storage of supplies**. **Before long, however, they realized that air-conditioning was also useful on the factory floor (factory workers), as it resulted in higher production levels -> worker work better.** Air-conditioning has undoubtedly been an important factor in the growth of industry', since it allows manufacturing to continue at the same pace year round even in the warmest climates [=Q56, Q59D].

Air-conditioning next became common in movie theaters, offices, and stores. Then, after the end of the Second World War, smaller, less expensive air-conditioning units became available, and this made air-conditioning affordable for private homes. [=Q57] Many of the returning soldiers and their new families moved to the suburbs outside America's major cities with a desire to put the war behind them and live the good life. Air-conditioned homes were part of that life, and **this led to a number of important changes in American society.**

One big change was in architecture. Formerly, homes were built with high ceilings and second **stories** so that hot air could rise away from main living areas in the summer. With air-conditioning, inexpensive one-**level** homes could be kept cool in the hottest weather. Additionally, many homes once had front porches where American families gathered in the evening to escape the heat.

Family members could talk to each other and to neighbors or passersby. With air-conditioning, however, porches disappeared from new houses and people moved indoors instead. Along with other factors, such as the invention of television, this led to a **weakening** of Americans' **sense of community** [=Q58].

The rise of air-conditioning also allowed the creation of large malls with shops, walkways, movie theaters, and restaurants that are comfortable the year round [Q59A]. In suburban America in the second half of the twentieth century, the air-conditioned mall became the preferred place to go for shopping or for an afternoon's entertainment. Shoppers stopped going to the town and city centers, which led to the closing of many **small** family-owned businesses, and to the general **decline** [=Q63] of downtown areas.

With air-conditioning, the architecture of the cities also changed. Builders could now **take full advantage of** new engineering and materials to create structures that were much larger and taller than ever before [Q59C]. Buildings could **take up** an entire city block, or rise more than a hundred stories. Furthermore, since the windows did not need to open but were for views alone, buildings could even be covered with glass. Air-conditioning is one of the reasons cities from Shanghai to New York to Berlin have so many shiny skyscrapers.

In the United States, air-conditioning has also influenced the movement of population from the cooler northern states to the southeastern and southwestern states. Before air-conditioning, the hot climate in those regions made them unattractive to northerners. Once air-conditioning made life more pleasant in the summer months, states like Florida and Arizona began to draw people from the north. This population shift has affected regional economies, and also the balance of political power between northern and southern states.

The effects of air-conditioning on society are hardly limited to the United States. Singapore's Senior Minister, Lee Kuan Yew, claims that air-conditioning is one reason for Singapore's rise as an Asian power. In his view, societies in the past **progressed** most rapidly in countries **with cooler climates**, but now that countries in tropical zones are using air-conditioning, they can also expand and grow [=Q60]. The use of air-conditioning is seen in some Asian countries as a way to **show status**. In Hong Kong, for example, office managers tend to keep temperatures extremely cold, sometimes at only 60°F (16°C), 10 to 14°F (6 to 7°C) below the recommended settings. The main reason is simply to show that the company can afford it.

Although air-conditioning has led to economic improvement and has increased daily comfort for people everywhere, its impact on the environment has not been so positive. First, air-conditioning units release polluting chemicals into the air, which contribute to global warming. **Furthermore, running air-conditioning on a large scale requires enormous amounts of energy** [Q61]. The burning of coal and oil to produce this energy also contributes to air pollution and thus, to global warming. According to experts, global warming could result in dramatic changes in climate, rising ocean levels, and more violent storms **in the years to come**.

In some countries, governments and industry are beginning to search for ways to reduce the harm caused by air-conditioning. In Japan, summer temperatures have been raised in office buildings to **conserve [Q64] energy**. In the United States, government, industry, and private groups are searching for ways to reduce the amount of dangerous chemicals released by air conditioners, especially those in cars and trucks. Staying cool is important, and many cannot imagine life without air-conditioning. But in the twenty-first century, we will have to find new technologies to make sure that air-conditioning does not create more problems than it solves.

GLOSSARY

- **at the push of a button (phr.): very easily**

- **aware of (adj.) : nhận thức được**

- **have an impact on sth (v.): có ảnh hưởng lên...**

- storage (n.) : sự lưu trữ

- **on the factory floor (idm.): involving ordinary workers rather than managers**

- manufacturing (n.): sự sản xuất, chế tạo

- **(in the) suburbs (n.): (on the) outskirts**

- story (n.) : storey/floor

- **sense of community (n.): tinh thần cộng đồng**

- **decline (in/of sth) (n.) : sự giảm đi (value, number, quality,...)**

- **take up sth (v.) : chiếm**

- skyscraper (n.) : toàn nhà chọc trời

- northerner (n.) : người phương Bắc

- **release sth (v.) : send out/give off sth**

- **expert (in/on/at sth) (n.): chuyên gia (về...)**

- aspect (n.) : khía cạnh

- supplies (n.) : hàng cung ứng

- **factory floor (n.) : công trường**

- affordable (adj.) : (giá) phải chăng, mua được

- Formerly (adv.) : Trước đây

- porch (n.) : cổng (nhà)

- entire (adj.) : toàn bộ

- shiny (adj.) : sáng bóng

- influence sth (v.) : affect sth

- **on a large scale : theo quy mô lớn**

- utilize sth (v.) : tận dụng, sử dụng hiệu quả

Question 64. The word “**conserve**” in line 64 could be best replaced by _____.

A. reserve: giữ lại để dùng riêng: to reserve a seat

B. distribute

C. utilize

D. save

Thứ Năm: Mock Test 8

- Học Mock Test 6 - 7

PART 3: WRITING - Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it means the same as the sentence printed before it. Write your answers on your answer sheet.

Question 65. Whoever did that must have been a very brave person.

Only **a very brave person could do that.**

Question 66. Doris tiptoed up the stairs because she didn't want to wake anyone up.

For fear **of waking somebody up, Doris tiptoed up the stairs**

Question 67. "Why didn't you invite US too?" she said reproachfully.

She said: "You might **have invited us too.**"

Question 68. Nancy is proud of being a good cook.

Nancy **prides herself on being a good cook.**

Question 69. My protests were ignored by everybody.

Nobody **took any notice of my protests.**