

**HƯỚNG DẪN PHẦN THI NGHE**

- Mở đầu và kết thúc bài nghe và mỗi phần nghe có tín hiệu;
- Mọi hướng dẫn cho thí sinh (bằng tiếng Anh) đã có trong bài nghe.

**I. LISTENING (5.0 points)**

**Part 1. (2.0 points):** You will hear woman called Jan phoning a man about their conservation group. Write **ONE WORD AND/OR A NUMBER** for each answer.

**BUCKWORTH CONSERVATION GROUP**

**Regular activities**

Beach

- making sure the beach does not have 1. \_\_\_\_\_ on it
- no 2 \_\_\_\_\_

Nature reserve

- maintaining paths
- nesting boxes for birds installed
- next task is taking action to attract 3 \_\_\_\_\_ to the place
- identifying types of 4 \_\_\_\_\_
- building a new 5 \_\_\_\_\_

**Forthcoming events**

Saturday

- meet at Dunsmore Beach car park
- walk across the sands and reach the 6 \_\_\_\_\_
- take a picnic
- wear appropriate 7 \_\_\_\_\_

Woodwork session

- suitable for 8 \_\_\_\_\_ to participate in
- making 9 \_\_\_\_\_ out of wood
- 17th, from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.
- cost of session (no camping): 10 £ \_\_\_\_\_

**Part 2 (1.0 point):** You are going to the recording and decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F). Write your answers in the corresponding boxes provided.

STATEMENTS	T/F
1. The number of students with anxiety increased by 135% in eight years.	
2. College students experiencing several mental health problems doubled by over 60%.	
3. According to Dr Lipson, traditional college years, a key developmental time, coincides with the age of onset for lifelong mental illnesses.	
4. Most people suffering from their mental health crises will have them after 24.	
5. In the COVID-19 pandemic, lockdowns and school closures have resulted in many students worrying about their uncertain future.	

**Part 3. (1.0 point):** You will hear an extract from a talk on a radio program about food and drink. For questions 1- 5, write **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER** for each answer.

1. Which animal first provided humans with milk?

.....

2. When were cows first milked?

.....

3. What has been found in Egyptian tombs?

.....

4. Before 1800, who was responsible for making cheese?

.....

5. When were milking machines invented?

.....

**Part 4. (1.0 point):** You will hear *an interview with an IT consultant called Paul about how he started his own business and choose the correct answer A, B, C or D which fits best according to what you hear. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided.*

1. That does Paul say about the first years of his working life?

- A. He got a teaching post in the university where he had studied.
  - B. His first job began to feel rather monotonous as time went by.
  - C. The kind of tasks he was instructed to do gradually changed.
  - D. The work became less enjoyable when some colleagues moved away.
2. What does Paul say made him decide to start his own consultancy business?
- A. He was persuaded to do so by some friends.
  - B. He read a book which inspired him to take action.
  - C. He thought he could take advantage of a growing trend.
  - D. He realized he had the skills to make a success of his own company.
3. What does Paul suggest is his favorite type of client?
- A. people he knew when he was a student
  - B. people recommended by agents
  - C. people he has met at conferences
  - D. people he has worked with previously
4. What does Paul find the most difficult aspect of running his business?
- A. gaining a quick understanding of an unfamiliar situation
  - B. setting fees that match the effort involved
  - C. making a good impression on a new team of people
  - D. getting reliable advice from financial experts
5. What does Paul say about the way he uses a business mentor?
- A. He uses his mentor differently from the way others use theirs.
  - B. He finds his mentor often comes up with fresh ideas for his business.
  - C. He gets information about the latest business theories from his mentor.
  - D. He likes to get his mentor's reactions to plans that he is considering.

## II. LEXICO- GRAMMAR (3.0 points)

**Part 1. (1.5 points): Choose the word or the phrase which best completes each sentence. Circle the letter A, B, C or D to indicate your answer.**

1. The doctor insisted that his patient \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. did not work too hard for three months  
C. take it easy inside of three months
2. You \_\_\_\_\_ then; otherwise, the policeman wouldn't have stopped you.
- A. could have been speeding  
C. might have been speeding
3. \_\_\_\_\_, they slept soundly.
- A. Hot though was the night air  
C. Hot as was the night air
4. \_\_\_\_\_, he would have been able to pass the exam.
- A. If he studied hardly last year  
C. Provided he studied hard last year
5. You should be \_\_\_\_\_ ashamed of yourself for what you have done.
- A. thoroughly  
B. hopelessly  
C. entirely  
D. earnestly
6. We should have taken more care when booking our accommodation; we did it \_\_\_\_\_ and it wasn't very good.
- A. on the go  
B. on the run  
C. on the fly  
D. on the firing line
7. My English friend said he wanted to have a \_\_\_\_\_ chat with me.
- A. still  
B. brief  
C. small  
D. fast
8. The Masters, one of the most important golf tournaments, \_\_\_\_\_ every year in Augusta, Georgia.
- A. are held  
B. is held  
C. held  
D. hold
9. In the wedding ceremony, the bride was \_\_\_\_\_ by her father.
- A. taken up  
B. given away  
C. taken away  
D. given up
10. Having been appointed president of the students union, \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. he congratulated everyone  
C. everyone congratulated him
- B. a speech had to be given by him  
D. he gave a short acceptance speech
11. Batty got education in a local school, \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. as did all her sisters  
C. and so were all sisters
- B. and all her sisters did  
D. either did all her sisters

12. The press puts the \_\_\_\_\_ on the police forces who were unable to cope with the crowd of savage hooligans.

- A. fault                      B. charge                      C. blame                      D. guilt

13. Residents were warned not to be extravagant with water, \_\_\_\_\_ the low rainfall this year.

- A. in view of                      B. with a view to                      C. regardless of                      D. irrespective of

14. Not \_\_\_\_\_ on such a hot day, the beach was crowded.

- A. surprise                      B. surprised                      C. surprising                      D. surprisingly

15. The more expensive carpet is a good choice \_\_\_\_\_ it will last longer.

- A. by means of                      B. due to                      C. in that                      D. in spite of

**Part 2. (1.0 point): Use the word given in capitals in brackets to form a new word that fits the gap. Write your answers in the spaces provided.**

1. The strike was caused by the \_\_\_\_\_ of two workers. **DISMISS**

2. The company received \_\_\_\_\_ complaints about the quality of its products. **CONTINUE**

3. Today, we see growing acceptance of gay marriage - something that would have been \_\_\_\_\_ a generation ago. **THINK**

4. Two top athletes have been \_\_\_\_\_ from the championship after positive drug tests. **QUALIFY**

5. The teacher said that he found it difficult to cope with a class of \_\_\_\_\_ teenagers. **AFFECT**

6. People who spend more than two hours a day travelling to and from work report increased \_\_\_\_\_ with colleagues, less efficiency in their work, and more problems in their personal lives. **IRRITABLE**

7. Some rituals that were important in the agrarian society of the past are now deemed \_\_\_\_\_ and discarded. **WORN**

8. \_\_\_\_\_ is a form of sustainable energy production, achieved by converting the kinetic energy of water into electrical or mechanical energy. **POWER**

9. The full costume is only worn on important \_\_\_\_\_ occasions. **CEREMONY**

10. It's very \_\_\_\_\_ to find out that your own team members have been lying to you. **COURAGE**

**Part 3. (0.5 point): Each sentence below has four underlined parts, one of which is NOT CORRECT. Circle the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the incorrect ones.**

1. Manufacturers may use food additives for preserving, to color, to flavor, or to fortify foods.

A

B

C

D

2. He was not able to define the process by which the body had protected by the immunologic system.

A

B

C

D

3. Dislike sumac with red berries, sumac with white berries is poisonous.

A

B

C

D

4. Before making informative decisions, I always consult my father who has in-depth knowledge about everything.

A

B

C

D

5. In the nineteenth century, moving from crowded Britain to relatively sparsely populated

A

B

North America were seen by many British as an act of patriotism.

C

D

### III. READING (6.0 points)

**Part 1. (1.5 points): You are going to read the text below and fill each blank with ONE suitable word.**

One of the greatest problems with holidays, (1) \_\_\_\_\_ from the usual travel complications and accommodation difficulties, is the expectations people have of (2) \_\_\_\_\_. When we go on holiday we expect to leave all the stresses and strains of our daily lives behind us. We imagine we will be able to escape to (3) \_\_\_\_\_ a degree that we even tend to believe, consciously or not, that we can change our own personalities and become completely different people. The average business-person, tense, preoccupied, short-tempered, unable to relax, envisages herself/himself (4) \_\_\_\_\_ from the moment of locking the office door, a radically different kind of person: good-humored, ready to relax and enjoy whatever adventures present (5) \_\_\_\_\_. In practice, we take ourselves with us (6) \_\_\_\_\_ we go, and the personality that is shaped (7) \_\_\_\_\_ years of stress and tension is almost impossible to shake off (8) \_\_\_\_\_ a moment's notice. It is no wonder so many holidays are a disappointment, no matter how smoothly they go or how lovely the weather is. In fact, the frequent problems that crop (9) \_\_\_\_\_ during the average holiday are probably a welcome distraction (10) \_\_\_\_\_ the nagging feeling that we are not enjoying ourselves as much as we should.

**Part 2. (1.5 points): You are going to read the following passage and circle the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the word that best fits each gap.**

#### UNIVERSAL WET WEEKEND

The weather across much of the British Isles remained settled last week, with a good (1) \_\_\_\_\_ of sunshine. On Saturday, the lunchtime temperature at Bridlington in the northeast of England was 28.2°C, which compared favourably with Alicante in southern Spain at 29 °C. The rest of the world, however, was (2) \_\_\_\_\_ with some extreme conditions. A tropical storm, given the name Helen, hit

Hong Kong on Saturday morning, though her presence had been felt in (3) \_\_\_\_\_ from noon on Friday, the showers and (4) \_\_\_\_\_ of rain became more and more frequent so that by midnight on Sunday, thirty-six hours later, there had been 333mm of rainfall, not far off the (5) \_\_\_\_\_ for the month of August, at 367mm. Even on Sunday there was a (6) \_\_\_\_\_ in Helen's tail. The town centre of Shanwei, near Hong Kong, was flooded when 468mm of rain fell in the sixty hours leading up to midday on Sunday, (7) \_\_\_\_\_ twice the normal August rainfall. On the other (8) \_\_\_\_\_ of the globe, tropical storm Gabrielle moved across the Gulf of Mexico and overnight rain exceeded the usual rainfall for the (9) \_\_\_\_\_ month. Although most of Europe enjoyed sun, the high temperatures were sufficient to set off some (10) \_\_\_\_\_ showers. On Tuesday morning, a thunderstorm at Lyons in eastern France deposited 99 mm of rain in just six hours.

- |                 |              |               |               |
|-----------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. A. extent    | B. quantity  | C. deal       | D. proportion |
| 2. A. coping    | B. matching  | C. colliding  | D. queuing    |
| 3. A. light     | B. advance   | C. likelihood | D. day        |
| 4. A. outbursts | B. outbreaks | C. outputs    | D. outlets    |
| 5. A. general   | B. standard  | C. medium     | D. average    |
| 6. A. sting     | B. prick     | C. stab       | D. poke       |
| 7. A. only      | B. fairly    | C. hardly     | D. nearly     |
| 8. A. section   | B. side      | C. face       | D. part       |
| 9. A. total     | B. sole      | C. single     | D. whole      |
| 10. A. huge     | B. weighty   | C. heavy      | D. strong     |

### Part 3. (0.75 points)

You are going to read a selection of letters from a motoring magazine. For questions 1-10, choose from the people (A-C). The people may be chosen more than once.

#### Your answers

Which person \_\_\_\_\_

0. had a parent who was accused of driving dangerously?
1. bought a car?
2. drove his girlfriend's dad's car?
3. had to defend one of their parents?
4. drove the family car without permission?

C

5. was teaching someone to drive?



### **Your Letters**

This month we feature your early driving experiences.

#### **A**

I'd been taking lessons for a year before I passed my driving test at the age of eighteen, but my dad never gave me any help. Even after I'd passed, he never let me use the car. So I used to take my dad's keys before leaving the apartment block where we lived and would run round to the car park at the back where my father left the car at night. He hardly ever used the car after getting in from work. I used to go and see my girlfriend or just drive around and then come back and leave the car in exactly the same place. One night though, I got back at around ten thirty only to find there were no parking spaces left. I suppose because I went in and told my dad the truth straight away, he was quite good about it. Although he did stop my allowance for four weeks.

#### **Terry**

#### **B**

My most unfortunate driving experience happened ages ago, before I'd actually passed my driving test. My girlfriend's father used to let her borrow his car whenever we were going to the cinema or something. Anyway, I'd been thinking about learning to drive and I persuaded her to let me have a go. We took the car down to the beach on the sand where no one could see us and she let me take the wheel. We were having such fun that we didn't notice the tide was coming in until the car was actually swimming in the water. We had to leave the car where it was and catch the bus back to tell her dad. By the time the three of us returned, the car was almost covered in water. Needless to say, her father wasn't too pleased. The funny thing is her dad ended up selling me the car after I passed my test.

#### **Carl**

#### **C**

I was teaching my mum to drive and we were coming down a rather narrow road which had cars parked on both sides. Suddenly, from nowhere there was a young man on a bike coming towards us. Mum slammed the brakes on but he crashed into us, landed on the car and then rolled off. My mother and I both jumped out of the car to see if he was all right. Fortunately, he stood up and said he was OK, just a little shaken. My mum offered to give him some money for the repair of the bike, and then an old lady came along. When she saw what had happened, she began shouting at my mother, saying she must have been driving too fast and that it was a bad example to set her young daughter. Poor old mum didn't say a word and I had to explain that she was still learning to drive.

#### **Sarah**



**Part 4. (1.05 points): You are going to read the following passage and circle the best answer (A, B, C or D) to the questions according to the text.**

Cultural identity refers to the shared characteristics, values, and beliefs that define a group of people. It is shaped by various factors, including history, language, traditions, and social norms. As globalization continues to connect individuals across the globe, cultural identity has become an increasingly complex and dynamic concept. Many people now find themselves navigating multiple cultural identities, influenced by their backgrounds and the diverse societies in which they live.

One of the key components of cultural identity is language. Language not only serves as a means of communication but also carries the history and traditions of a culture. For many, speaking their native language is a source of pride and a vital link to their heritage. However, in multilingual societies, the dominance of a global language, such as English, can sometimes **overshadow** local languages, leading to concerns about the erosion of cultural identity.

Traditions and customs are also fundamental to cultural identity. **They** provide a sense of belonging and continuity, allowing individuals to connect with their ancestors and community. Celebrations, rituals, and traditional practices often play a significant role in reinforcing cultural identity. For example, festivals like Diwali in India or Thanksgiving in the United States bring people together, allowing them to honor their cultural heritage while also sharing it with others.

However, globalization poses both opportunities and challenges for cultural identity. On one hand, increased cultural exchange can lead to greater understanding and appreciation of diverse traditions. People can learn from one another, adopting new practices that enrich their own cultural experiences. On the other hand, the spread of global culture can **dilute** local customs, leading to a homogenization of cultural identities. Many communities express concerns that their unique traditions may be lost in a world dominated by mainstream culture.

To preserve cultural identity, it is essential for communities to actively engage in celebrating and promoting their traditions. This can involve educational programs, cultural festivals, and art exhibitions that highlight the richness of diverse cultures. By fostering an environment that values cultural diversity, societies can ensure that all voices are heard and respected. Ultimately, cultural identity is not a static concept but a living, evolving part of human experience that deserves recognition and celebration in our increasingly interconnected world.

1. What is the passage mainly about?

- A. The significance of language in cultural identity.
- B. The impact of globalization on cultural identity.
- C. The importance of traditions in community life.
- D. The history of cultural identities around the world.

2. The word "**they**" in the in the third paragraph refers to\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Traditions and customs
- B. Individuals

C. Celebrations and rituals

D. Ancestors and community

3. The word "**overshadow**" in the second paragraph is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.

A. emphasize

B. replace

C. diminish

D. highlight

4. According to the passage, cultural festivals like Diwali and Thanksgiving\_\_\_\_\_.

A. promote economic benefits for communities

B. help individuals connect with their cultural heritage

C. lead to the loss of cultural identity

D. are examples of globalization

5. The word "**dilute**" in the fourth paragraph is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.

A. weaken

B. strengthen

C. preserve

D. enrich

6. Which of the following is NOT TRUE according to the passage?

A. Language is a key component of cultural identity.

B. Globalization only presents challenges for cultural identity.

C. Traditions help reinforce a sense of belonging.

D. Cultural identity is dynamic and evolving.

7. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

A. Cultural identity is static and unchanging.

B. Communities must actively promote their traditions to preserve their identity.

C. Globalization has no positive impact on cultural exchange.

D. Language plays a minimal role in shaping cultural identity

**Part 5 (1.2 points): You are going to read an article about Taekwondo. Choose the most suitable**

**heading from the list A – G for each part of the article. Here is one extra heading which you do not need to use . Write your answers in the numbered blanks provided below.**

#### Taekwondo

A. People take up Taekwondo for a variety of reasons

B. You should be careful when you are deciding where to learn it.

C. Some people are changing to Taekwondo from another martial art.

D. The colour for each grade has its own particular meaning.

- E. All students promise never to misuse what they learn.
- F. It is a safe activity if you take plenty of care.
- G. We are not certain where the art of self-defence began.

Taekwondo is the Korean name for the ‘ art of foot and hand fighting’. There is no

other martial art style like it and none is so enjoyable in its freedom of expression. Jumping and spinning in the air and striking out with hands and feet are its special characteristics. These can be wonderful to perform and great to watch. Today there are more than twenty million practitioners of Taekwondo and the numbers are growing quickly.

0	<b>G</b>
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The history of the martial arts is the subject of much discussion and there are many theories concerning its origins. China, Japan, Korean and India all have strong claims to the beginnings of unarmed combat, while fighting skills were a natural development throughout the world for self- protection. Taekwondo itself began in Korean, a country which has a tradition of martial arts that goes back more than two thousand years.

1	
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If you have visited a traditional Karate class and found it too formal or even military in its approach, you will recognize that Taekwondo is more modern in the way things are done. None of the politeness or discipline you would expect in a martial arts club is missing, but there is an air of enjoyment. Many people who previously did Karate are now training in Taekwondo as its many ways more progressive, more dynamic, more exciting and more entertaining.

2	
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Beginners are often attracted by what is an enjoyable, physical form of recreation with the added benefit of self- defence and increased self- confidence. For some the fascination of learning techniques and performing them to exacting standards, combined with a high level of fitness, speed and strength, may be what appeals. Others enjoy being a part of a disciplined group of people of both sexes, all ages and from many different backgrounds who can work together and help achieve their aims. It is not unusual to find a 12-year-old girl or a 70-year-old man wearing a Black Belt.

3	
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To reach that level takes years of hard work. Your first belt is white, which shows the innocence of the student who has no previous knowledge of Taekwondo. If you pass your first grading exam, you receive a yellow belt. This represents the Earth, where a plant takes root as the Taekwondo foundation is being laid. The next grade is green, symbolizing the plant’s growth as skills begin to develop. This is followed by blue: the plant is now maturing and growing towards heaven as training progresses. Then comes red, meaning danger, cautioning self- control to the student and warning the opponent to stay away. Finally

there is black, meaning maturity and proficiency in Taekwondo. It also indicates the wearer's conquest of darkness and fear.

4	
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The first thing to learn, though, is that Taekwondo is a martial art to be practiced with control. Careless practice or fooling around can lead to injury. Strict rules of conduct and close attention to them will help keep injuries to a minimum, particularly when you are training one-to one with another student. In all combat situations like this you will have to wear thick gloves and padded boots to avoid damaging either yourself or your opponent, and – depending on the club you join – you may also need to wear a helmet and a chest protector.

5	
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In a good club there should be a feeling of friendliness. The pace may be fast and the training might be tough at times, but nobody should be getting hurt. Sit in on a class, see if people are enjoying themselves and have a look at who is there. If the club has been going for a few years there should be, apart from the instructor, some other high grades – Blue, Red and Black Belts – practicing, because there is always more to learn. From Black Belt 1<sup>st</sup> Dan you can go further still, possibly reaching 5<sup>th</sup>, 6<sup>th</sup> or even higher Dans after many years' training.

**Use NO MORE THAN THREE words taken from paragraphs 3,4,5 to fill in the following sentences:**

6. In Taekwondo, the first belt is white, which shows the \_\_\_\_\_ of the student who has no previous knowledge of Taekwondo.
7. The two factors which help keep injuries to a minimum are strict \_\_\_\_\_ and close attention to them, particularly when you are training one-to-one with another student.
8. The pace may be fast and the training is probably \_\_\_\_\_, but nobody should be getting hurt.

#### **IV. WRITING (6.0 points)**

**Part 1. (1.0 point): Read the following text and use your own words to summarize it in a paragraph of about 90 words. You MUST NOT copy or re-write the original.**

##### **Attitudes to learning**

It has often been shown that controversial material is more readily learnt if it fits in with existing beliefs and attitudes. For example, pro-communist students learnt more readily than anti-communist students a list of statements favorable to the U.S.S.R. That material is most easily learnt which conforms to existing opinions. The recall of controversial material may also be selective: for instance, theistic students remembered better than atheistic students statements favorable to religion and vice versa. This suggests some resistance to learning and retaining material which is not acceptable to us. Conversely we are very ready to learn from certain sources to which we are favorably inclined, such as a political weekly or a particular author whose work we admire. Even in factual subjects, in which there may not seem to be much room for controversy, there may be parts of the subject which you regard as old-fashioned or dead wood. Once you begin to develop enthusiasms for certain approaches to your subject, as every active and spirited person does, it becomes rather too easy to dismiss other approaches as worth-less and not to bother to learn about them. The hard fact is, however, that if you have to cover a

[illegible]

**You are going to another country to study. You would like to do a part-time job while you are studying, so you want to ask a friend who lives there for some help.**

- **give details of your study plans**
- **explain why you want to get a part-time job**
- **suggest how your friend could help you find a job**

Dear \_\_\_\_\_,

[illegible]

**Part 3. (3.0 points): Write an essay of about 200 words on the following topic.**

**Discuss both views and give your opinion.**

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

**SỞ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO  
TỈNH QUẢNG NINH**

**KỲ THI CHỌN HỌC SINH GIỎI CẤP TỈNH THPT**

Môn thi: **TIẾNG ANH - Bảng B**

*Thời gian làm bài: **180 phút**, không kể thời gian giao đề*

**ĐÁP ÁN THAM KHẢO**

**HƯỚNG DẪN CHẤM**

**BẢNG PHÂN BỐ ĐIỂM**

Thứ tự	Mục	Số câu hỏi	Điểm
1	Listening	25 (10+5+5+ 5)	5,0
2	Lexico-grammar	30 (15+10+5)	3,0
3	Reading	40 (10+10+5+7+8)	6,0
4	Writing	3 (1+1+1)	6,0
<b>Tổng</b>		<b>98</b>	<b>20,0</b>

**I. LISTENING (5,0 điểm)**

**Part 1:** 2,0 điểm. Mỗi câu trả lời đúng 0, 2 điểm.

1. litter	2. dogs	3. insects	4. butterflies	5. wall
6. island	7. boots	8. beginners	9. spoons	10. 35/thirty five

**Part 2:** 1,0 điểm. Mỗi câu trả lời đúng 0, 2 điểm.

1. F	2. T	3. T	4. F	5. T
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**Part 3:** 1,0 điểm. Mỗi câu trả lời đúng 0.2 điểm.

1. sheep (did)	2. 4,000 years ago	3. (some) old cheese	4. women (were)	5. (about) 1830
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**Part 4:** 2,0 điểm. Mỗi câu trả lời đúng 0.2 điểm.

1. B	2.C	3. D	4.A	5.D
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**II. LEXICO- GRAMMAR (3,0 điểm)**

**Part 1.** 1,5 điểm. Mỗi câu trả lời đúng 0,1 điểm.

1. C	2.B	3.D	4.B	5.A
6.C	7.B	8.B	9.B	10.D
11.A	12.C	13.A	14.D	15.C

**Part 2:** 1,0 điểm. Mỗi câu trả lời đúng 0,1 điểm.

1. dismissal	2. continual	3. unthinkable	4. disqualified	5. disaffected
6. irritability	7. outworn	8. Hydropower	9. ceremonial	10. discouraging



**Part 3:** 0,5 điểm. Mỗi câu trả lời đúng 0,1 điểm

1. B	2.C	3.A	4.A	5.C
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### III. READING (6,0 điểm)

**Part 1:** 1,5 điểm. Mỗi câu trả lời đúng 0,15 điểm.

1. apart	2. them	3. such	4. as	5. themselves
6. whenever	7. after	8. at	9. up	10. from

**Part 2:** 1,5 điểm. Mỗi câu trả lời đúng 0,15 điểm.

1. C	2.A	3.B	4.B	5.D
6.A	7.D	8.B	9.D	10. C

**Part 3:** 0,75 điểm. Mỗi câu trả lời đúng 0,15 điểm.

1. B	2. B	3.C	4.A	5.C
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**Part 4:** 1,05 điểm. Mỗi câu trả lời đúng 0,15 điểm.

1. B	2. A	3. C	4. B	5. A	6. B	7. B
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**Part 5:** 1,2 điểm. Mỗi câu trả lời đúng 0,15 điểm.

1. C	2.A	3. D	4. F	5. B
6. Innocence	7. rules of conduct	8. tough at times		

### IV. WRITING (6,0 điểm)

**Part 1:** 1,0 điểm. *The mark given to Part 1 is based on the following criteria:*

1. Write a well-organized paragraph of summary: a topic sentence & supporting ones, meeting the requirement of length.	0,2 điểm
2. Present the topic sentence	0,2 điểm
3. Give the supporting ideas	0,3 điểm
4. Use examinees' own words or paraphrases with a variety use of synonyms, different sentence structures, word classes and correct punctuation. They can change the order of ideas where necessary.	0,3 điểm

**Part 2.** 2,0 điểm.

*The mark given to part 2 is based on the following criteria:*

1. Form and style: informal letter	
------------------------------------	--

• Appropriate starting salutation	0,1 điểm
• Appropriate closing salutation	0,1 điểm
• Appropriate tone of the letter	0,2 điểm
<b>2. Content:</b> Enough information with great details:	
• giving reasons for writing the letter	0,1 điểm
• describing the situation, giving <b>giving details of your study plans</b>	0,3 điểm
• <b>explaining why you want to get a part-time job</b>	0,3 điểm
• <b>suggesting how your friend could help you find a job</b>	0,3 điểm
• closing sentence(s) of the letter	0,1 điểm
<b>3. Language use:</b> Good wording with coherence, good use and control of grammatical structures.	0,5 điểm

**Part 3.** 3,0 điểm.

The mark given to Part 3 is based on the following criteria:

	Item trait description	Points
<b>1.</b>	<b>Content</b>	<b>0,8 điểm</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All of the aspect(s) of the topic has/ have been addressed in the response</li> <li>• Main ideas, details, examples and explanations appropriately support the test taker's point of view.</li> </ul> <p><b>(If the test taker does not address the topic, the response will be scored zero on all traits)</b></p>	
<b>2.</b>	<b>Organization</b>	<b>0,8 điểm</b>
	<p>a. The essay is well-structured</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Introduction</i> is presented with clear thesis statement.</li> <li>• <i>Body paragraphs</i> are written with unity, coherence, and cohesion. Each body paragraph must have a topic sentence and supporting details and examples when necessary.</li> <li>• <i>Conclusion</i> summarizes the main points and offers personal opinions (prediction, recommendation, consideration,...) on the issue.</li> </ul> <p>b. Ideas are developed logically</p>	
<b>3.</b>	<b>Language use</b>	<b>0,8 điểm</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A good command of a broad lexical repertoire and a good command of idiomatic expressions and colloquialisms.</li> <li>• Elimination of ambiguity</li> <li>• Excellent use and control of grammatical structures</li> </ul>	
<b>4.</b>	<b>Punctuation, spelling, and handwriting</b>	<b>0,4 điểm</b>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Correct punctuation and no spelling mistakes</li> <li>• Legible handwriting</li> </ul>	
<b>5.</b>	<b>Formal Requirement</b>	<b>0,2 điểm</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The response meets the length requirement of about 200 words</li> </ul>	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3,0 điểm</b>

**Markers should discuss the suggested answers and the marking scale thoroughly before marking the papers. Thank you for your cooperation.**

**---- THE END ---**

## AUDIO SCRIPTS

## PART 1

Peter: Hello?

Jan: Oh hello. My name's Jan. Are you the right person to talk to about the Buckworth Conservation Group?

Peter: Yes, I'm Peter. I'm the secretary.

Jan: Good. I've just moved to this area, and I'm interested in getting involved. I was in a similar group where I used to live. Could you tell me something about your activities, please?

Peter: Of course. Well, we have a mixture of regular activities and special events. One of the regular ones is trying to keep the beach free of litter. A few of us spend a couple of hours a month on it, and it's awful how much there is to clear. I wish people would be more responsible and take it home with them.

Jan: I totally agree. I'd be happy to help with that. Is it OK to take dogs?  
peter: I'm afraid not, as they're banned from the beach itself. You can take them along the cliffs, though. And children are welcome.

Jan: Right.

Peter: We also manage a nature reserve, and there's a lot to do there all year round. For example, because it's a popular place to visit, we spend a lot of time looking after the paths and making sure they're in good condition for walking.

Jan: I could certainly help with that.

Peter: Good. And we have a programme of creating new habitats there. We've just finished making and installing nesting boxes for birds to use, and next we're going to work on encouraging insects – they're important for the biodiversity of the reserve.

Jan: They certainly are.

Peter: Oh, and we're also running a project to identify the different species of butterflies that visit the reserve. You might be interested in taking part in that.

Jan: Sure. I was involved in something similar where I used to live, counting all the species of moths. I'd enjoy that.

Peter: Another job we're doing at the reserve is replacing the wall on the southern side, between the parking area and our woodshed. It was badly damaged in a storm last month.

Jan: OK.

Peter: Then as I said, we have a programme of events as well, both at the weekend, and during the week.

Jan: Right. I presume you have guided walks? I'd like to get to know the local countryside, as I'm new to the area.

Peter: Yes, we do. The next walk is to Ruston Island, a week on Saturday. We'll be meeting in the car park at Dunsmore Beach at low tide – that's when the sands are dry enough for us to walk to the island without getting wet.

Jan: Sounds good.

Peter: The island's a great place to explore. It's quite small, and it's got a range of habitats. It's also an ideal location for seeing seals just off the coast, or even on the beach.

Jan: OK. And is there anything we should bring, like a picnic, for instance?

Peter: Yes, do bring one, as it's a full-day walk. And of course it'll be wet walking across and back, so make sure your boots are waterproof.

Jan: I must buy a new pair – there's a hole in one of my current ones! Well, I'd definitely like to come on the walk.

Peter: Great. Then later this month we're having a one-day woodwork session in Hopton Wood.

Jan: I've never tried that before. Is it OK for beginners to take part?

Peter: Definitely. There'll be a couple of experts leading the session, and we keep the number of participants down, so you'll get as much help as you need.

Jan: Excellent! I'd love to be able to make chairs.

Peter: That's probably too ambitious for one day! You'll be starting with wooden spoons, and of course learning how to use the tools. And anything you make is yours to take home with you.

Jan: That sounds like fun. When is it?

Peter: It's on the 17th, from 10 a.m. until 3. There's a charge of £35, including lunch, or £40 if you want to camp in the wood.

Jan: I should think I'll come home the same day. Well, I'd certainly like to join the group.

## **Part 2:**

Good evening, and thanks for tuning in. This is News 12 at 6. I'm Christine Bagley. Our top story tonight takes us to a small island off the coast of Denmark.

A team of scientists and researchers from the University of Virginia in Charlottesville has been visiting the island of Samsur. Samsur has become famous as the most environmentally friendly place in the world.

I'm standing here on the beautiful island of Samsur, about 12 miles from the Danish mainland in the North Sea. I'm surrounded by wind turbines and some very excited scientists.

This is simply amazing. We don't have any alternative power project on this scale in the United States. This place is years ahead of us. That's Dr. Albert Franklin of the University of Virginia. He's here along with a group of

researchers from the university to learn from SAMHSA's success in becoming the greenest place on earth. These wind turbines harness the immense power of the weather in this windy remote island. The wind turns these huge windmills behind me,

and the motion generates electricity. In fact, the turbines create so much electricity that they supply not only the 4,200 residents of Samsur, but the mainland of Denmark, too. By selling to Denmark's power grid, the islanders claim to be carbon negative.

Here's Dr. Franklin again. Carbon dioxide, or CO<sub>2</sub>, is a natural gas. However, human activity is releasing more and more CO<sub>2</sub> into the environment than ever before.

Too much CO<sub>2</sub> is bad because it's a greenhouse gas. That means carbon dioxide is responsible for global warming. CO<sub>2</sub> is emitted from power stations that burn coal and oil to make electricity, cars, planes, fertilizers, and even some types

of food production. It is possible to reduce the amount of CO<sub>2</sub> you put into the atmosphere by planting trees or using renewable energy, for example. These are called offsets. If a country makes more CO<sub>2</sub> than it offsets, it's called carbon positive.

If it offsets more than it produces, it's called carbon negative. And Samsur is the most carbon negative area of its size anywhere on the planet. Here are some numbers.

Each American is responsible for about 20 tons of carbon dioxide every year. That's the highest figure of any nation. Each Dane produces about 13 tons. Samsa is 140% carbon negative,

which means that each resident actually takes out carbon from the atmosphere. They calculate this by adding up all the green energy they produce and subtracting the few carbon costs they have from cars and other forms of transportation.

Look at this system here. This is the way humans can live in harmony with nature. Dr. Franklin has brought me to the central furnace. That's basically a very large oven which burns straw to heat the homes of Samsu.

Straw is just dried plants, and those plants take CO<sub>2</sub> out of the atmosphere, so straw is carbon neutral. the atmosphere, so straw is carbon neutral. Now, if you burn straw at a very high temperature, it pollutes very little, and it can heat the houses, but it gets better.

After the straw is burned, you are left with a gray dust called ash. This ash is a great fertilizer, so farmers spread it on their fields. That way, they don't need to buy fertilizer. The process of making fertilizer from oil releases CO<sub>2</sub>, of course. The ash fertilizer helps the plants grow,

and the plants make straw, and we're back to the furnace. A fully renewable, carbon-neutral cycle of energy production. It's cold and windy. It's always windy here, it seems. But everyone's

excited about carbon on this island. Samsur made this remarkable change to renewable energy as a result of a competition. In 1997, the Danish

government held a competition to find an island with the best plan to become carbon neutral by 2008. Samsu won the competition and the rest is history, with

a little financial help from the government and the European Union, of course. But environmentalism has also been good business. The Danish government buys Samsur's wind-generated electricity at such a good price that the farmers who swapped

crops for turbines are already making a profit. And that's not counting the money the islanders save from not buying gasoline, which is two to three times more expensive than in the

U.S. Did we mention biodiesel? Biodiesel. Here's another case where one environmentally friendly idea creates a whole chain of green consequences. Take canola, for example. That's a plant that grows easily here, and also in the U.S. If you press the canola seeds, you get canola oil,

which you can use as biodiesel. So, no gasoline-based diesel. But after you press the canola seeds, you have a green mash. You can then give this to your cows, which means you don't have to buy feed.

Feed is imported, which means transportation carbon costs. Your cows produce organic milk and cheese, so you can live off the land. This is what environmentalists call self-sufficiency.

Samsa can survive by producing its own energy and food. It doesn't need a lot of imports, and fewer imports mean less transportation, which damages the environment by producing carbon dioxide.

This all helps Samsur's carbon budget, which makes Dr. Franklin and the other Americans here very jealous. On the island of Samsur, Denmark, I'm Christine Bagley for News 12.

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### **Part 3**

You will hear an extract from a talk on a radio programme about food and drink. Now listen carefully and answer questions one to five.

Welcome to our regular piece on food and drink. Today's programme is about milk.

People all over the world drink milk, but not all that milk comes from cows. In Tibet, for example, children drink yak's milk, and near the Arctic Circle, people get their milk from reindeer. Even buffalo milk is drunk in some countries. So, how did milk drinking begin?

Well, the first animals that were milked, that we got our milk from, were sheep. That was about 11,500 years ago. About 2,000 years later, people started keeping goats and drinking their milk too.

Then there were donkeys and mares, or female horses. In fact, cows were not used for their milk until 4,000 years ago, which is really quite recent when you think about it.

We know this because rock drawings have been discovered in the Sahara Desert in Africa that show pictures of dairies with people milking cows and making cheese. Some old cheese has even been found in Egyptian tombs dating back 2,300 years.

Imagine how that must have smelt. Until the 1800s, milking animals and turning the milk into butter and cheese were jobs done mainly by women. This was because

there were no machines to help with the process, and of course, it took a lot of time. The men were busy doing other things. However, milking machines were invented in about 1830, and so soon after that, the cheese was made in special factories.

#### Part 4

**Interviewer:** So, Paul, you run your own IT consultancy business now. How did your career start?

**Paul:** Well, after graduating in computer science, I got a job in the technical support team of the university where I'd studied. I really enjoyed both the company of my colleagues and the technically challenging and interesting tasks I had to deal with, **but after a few years, I began to see the same issues coming up again and again.** Several members of the team left, **as it was all getting much less stimulating.**

**Interviewer:** So what made you actually decide to set up your own consultancy?

**Paul:** Well, it seemed to me that there was going to be a trend among many organizations towards taking on short - term external consultants for IT rather than employing a permanent in-house team. And I thought that would be an interesting way for me to go. I'm friends with a couple of guys who have a small start-up and they'd been operating for a few years. I wasn't sure I could do it, but they helped me get started. They gave me much more sensible advice than I've ever seen in any book or article for would-be entrepreneurs.

**Interviewer:** How do you get new clients?

**Paul:** Well, work is certainly erratic. For months, I might only have recurring clients, and then suddenly could get four new ones in the same week. There's no one reliable source of work, so I diversify. I get a fair amount of work from recruitment agents, but some of the jobs they provide are not terribly challenging. And I get some work from people I was at uni with. **I suppose about half of my work is repeat business from people I've helped before, and I like that. You start out from a position of knowing and trusting each other.** Also, I go to conferences to meet people and to promote myself and my business. I've been told that there's at least a two- to three-year lag between presenting at conferences and getting work from them, so I'm not yet sure how much business is going to come to me that way.

**Interviewer:** What is the hardest part of running your business?

**Paul:** At first, I found it extremely difficult to know what to charge clients. I ended up drastically undercharging on a number of occasions before I realized I needed to get some financial advice from an expert. That helped me enormously. It's often said that the first week in business is the hardest. **In my case, as I'm always moving on to provide support in a different company nearly every week is in the sense the first week. I often have just that week to make a difference to that team, and that's a challenge but, fortunately, I like challenges!**

**Interviewer:** Would you say you have a business mentor?

**Paul:** Sure. My business mentor is an old friend of mine. He recently finished a Master's in Business Administration and **we talk every week about how I might develop my company.** I wouldn't say I have a clear idea about how other people use a business mentor - and it's quite possible they do things very differently - but I



have found our conversations very useful. **It's great to have someone experienced to sound ideas off. I have great faith in his instincts.**

**Interviewer:** What are your plans for this year?

**Paul:** Well, we've just moved to a great new office in the center of town, so we'll enjoy being based there. I'm considering taking on a couple of new staff to keep things ticking over there while I deal with clients. **I've got some very different new projects lined up over the next 12 months, so I am looking forward to getting my teeth into those. I'm looking forward to having the chance to use some technical skills that I haven't had to call on for a while, in fact, so that will be good.**

**Interviewer:** Well, I wish you all the very best with that.