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| --- | --- |
| SỞ GD-ĐT NGHỆ AN**CỤM TRƯỜNG THPT****HUYỆN THANH CHƯƠNG** | **KỲ THI KHẢO SÁT ĐỘI TUYỂN HSG – LẦN 1****NĂM HỌC 2024 – 2025****MÔN THI: TIẾNG ANH 12***Thời gian làm bài: 150 phút không kể thời gian giao đề*  |

 **SECTION A – LISTENING**

**Part 1: You will hear a man , Jeremy Clark, reporting from Mape, a tropical island where people go on holiday. For questions 1-10, fill in each blank with one missing word or phrase.**

**Mape – a tropical island**

Jeremy has spent a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(1) on the holiday island of Mape and he’d like to stay longer. Most tourists arrive at Mape in what’s called a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(2) which connects it to another island. On one side of Jeremy’s hotel there is the beach; on the other there is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(3). The best thing about Port Mape is the wonderful\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(4) which is held in the evening. Jeremy travelled around the island on a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(5) which is hired. The northern part of the island has both beautiful \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(6) and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(7) roads. Jeremy was particularly impressed by the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(8) on the fish he saw from the beach. In a bay near Jeremy’s hotel, it is possible to do windsurfing and\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(9), but not other sports. Jeremy \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(10) the locally produced hotel food as both\_\_\_\_\_\_\_and\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(11). Jeremy mentions \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(12) as a type of food \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(13) on the island.

**Your answers:**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1 | 3 | 5 | 7 | 9 |
| 2 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 10 |
| 11 | 12 | 13 |  |  |

**Part 2: You will hear a radio interview with a woman called Ivana Thomas, whose father wrote natural history articles for newspapers and magazines. For questions 14 -20, choose the best answer(A,B or C).**

14. Why was lvana’s father pleased to be asked to write a weekly newspaper column?

A. He was bored with the other work he was doing.

B. He had to support a growing family.

C. He had made the suggestion to the newspaper.

15. Why did lvana’s father find his job in a museum frustrating?

A. He wasn’t interested in sea creatures.

B. He wasn’t very good at detailed work.

C. He wasn’t able to study a range og things.

16. Why did lvana’s father take the family on long bus trip?

A. to teach them about wildlife.

B. to get ideas for his articles.

C. to look for a new place to live.

17. What did lvana’s father encourage his children to do o his visits to the countryside?

A. take photographs of rare things they saw.

B. take notes about anything interesting they found

C. draw the ordinary creatures they observed

18. Why did lvana and her brothers choose to do similar jobs to their father’s?

A. They didn’t seriously consider other careers.

B. They were persuaded to do so by their father.

C. They weren’t good enough at other subjects to persue careers in them.

19. What was different about the articles lvana’s father wrote in his later years?

A. He wrote fewer of them than before

B. He rewrote some of his previous articles

C. He responded to his readers’ questions.

20. What does lvana particularly remember about her father?

A. his sense of curiosity.

B. the interesting talks he gave .

C. how ambitious he was.

**Your answers:**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
| 19 | 20 |  |  |  |

**Part 3: Listen to the conservation between two friends and mark the statements as true (T) or false (F). For questions 21-30, write T (True) or F (false) in the corresponding numbered boxes.**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| TT |  | T | F |
| 21 | Andy is writing an essay about different ancient civilizations |  |  |
| 22 | The land where the Aztecs used to live is now part of the USA |  |  |
| 23 | The Aztec people lived later than the 12th century |  |  |
| 24 | It was very important for a boy to know how to fight well |  |  |
| 25 | Wendy thinks it was a shame that not all girls went to school |  |  |
| 26 | The king didn’t make important decisions all by himself  |  |  |
| 27  | The priests and soldiers were not very close to the king |  |  |
| 28.  | The boys went to school at about the age of 10 to receive general education and of course to learn the art of war |  |  |
| 29 | The Spanish arrived in central America in the early 1400s |  |  |
| 30 | Every boy’s dream to become a gat warrior |  |  |

**Your answers:**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 21: | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 |
| 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 |

**SECTION B – VOCABULARY & GRAMMMAR.**

**Part 1: Choose the best answer to complete the following sentences. Write A, B, C or D in the box given.**

1. Jane : “ May I leave a message for Ms Dane?”

David : …………………………

**A**. No, she’s not here now **B**.She’s leaving a message for you now

**C**. I’m afraid she’s not here at the moment. **D**. Yes, I’ll make sure she gets it.

2. I read the contract again and again \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ avoiding making spelling mistakes.

**A**. in view of **B**. in terms of **C**. with a view to **D**. by means of

3. After many so years, it is great to see him……………..his ambitions

**A**. get **B**. realize **C**. possess **D**. deserve

4. His English teacher recommends that he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a regular degree program.

**A**. begin **B**. begins **C**. will begin **D**. is beginning

5. Half of the children were away from school last week because of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_of influenza

**A.** a break –out **B.** a breakthrough **C.** an outburst **D.** an outbreak

6. Only when you grow up \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the truth.

**A.** will you know **B.** you will know **C.** do you know **D.** you know

7. I can’t \_\_\_\_\_\_ this noise any longer. I’m going to write a letter of complaint to the local authority about this problem.

**A.** get back to **B.** take away from **C.** make out of **D.** put up with

8. The flights are full at the moment, so you’ll have to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A**. run a stroke of luck **B**. get a better luck **C**. be down on your luck **D**. take pot luck

9. John first dabbled \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ buying old maps for his collection.

**A.** in **B**. on **C**. at **D**. for

10. It’s the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of stupidity to go walking in the mountains in this weather.

**A.** height **B.** depth **C.** source **D.** matter

**Choose the correct answer A, B, C, or Dto indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.**

11. It is very difficult to tell him to give in because he is so **big-headed.**

 **A.** wise **B.** generous C. modest **D.** arrogant

**Choose the correct answer A, B, C, or D toindicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.**

12. The guards were ordered to get to the king's room **on the double.**

  **A.** in a larger number **B.** very quickly

  **C.** on the second floor **D.** every two hours

**Your answers:**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 11 | 12 |  |  |  |

***Part 2. Read the passage below which contains 8 mistakes. Identify the mistakes and write the corrections in the corresponding numbered boxes.***

Large animals inhabit the desert have evolved adaptations for reducing the effects of extreme hot. One adaptation is to be light in color, and to reflect the Sun's rays. Desert mammals also depart to the normal mammalian practice of maintaining a constantly body temperature. Instead of trying to keep down the body temperature inside the body, what would involve the expenditure of water and energy, desert mammals allow their temperatures rise to what would normally be fever height, and temperatures as high as 46 degrees Celsius have been measured in Grant's gazelles. The overheated body cool down during the cold desert night, and indeed the temperature may fall unusual low by dawn, as low as 34 degrees Celsius in the camel. This is the advantage since the heat of the first few hours of daylight absorb in warming up the body.

**Your answers:**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | line | Mistake  | Correction |  | Line  | Mistake | Correction |
| 11 |  |  |  | 16 |  |  |  |
| 12 |  |  |  | 17 |  |  |  |
| 13 |  |  |  | 18 |  |  |  |
| 14 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

**SECTION C - READING**

**Part 1: Read the passage and choose the best answer. Write A, B, C or D in the box given.**

Reports that the government is about to \_\_\_\_\_ (1) the go ahead to plans for the building of a new runway at London's Gatwick airport have angered local \_\_\_\_\_ (2) and raised fears of increased noise and exhaust pollution. The \_\_\_\_\_ (3) plans also include permission for additional night flights and will \_\_\_\_\_ (4) the compulsory purchase of farmland, \_\_\_\_\_ (5) the demolition of a number of private homes. According to sources close to the Ministry of Transport, the government is known to be concerned by the increasing \_\_\_\_\_ (6) of traffic at London Heathrow, where there are no plans for further runways in the foreseeable \_\_\_\_\_ (7) Gatwick is widely \_\_\_\_\_ (8) as a better \_\_\_\_\_ (9) for expansion than London's third airport, Stansted, which still \_\_\_\_\_ (10) from poor transport links. A spokesperson for the Keep Gatwick Quiet association, \_\_\_\_\_ (11) up of local people, accused the government of \_\_\_\_\_ (12) back on promises made before the General Election. 'We were told then that the airport authority had no \_\_\_\_\_ (13) of building another runway and we believe that the government has a duty to \_\_\_\_\_ (14) its pledges. Prominent figures in the government are also believed to be concerned at the news, although the Prime Minister, interviewed last night, is \_\_\_\_\_ (15) as saying that reports were 'misleading'. However, he would not give an assurance that plans for building a runway had definitely been rejected.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. A. sign2. A. inhabitants3. A. controversial4. A. involve5. A. further to6. A. sum7. A. years8. A. regarded9. A. potential10. A. affects11. A. made12. A. getting13. A. desire14. A. bear out15. A. quoted | B. makeB. dwellersB. debatableB. concernB. as well asB. sizeB. periodB. believedB. outlookB. undergoesB. setB. fallingB. intentionB. count onB. known | C. giveC. occupantsC. notoriousC. assumeC. moreoverC. volumeC. timeC. feltC. prospectC. experiencesC. broughtC. goingC. wishC. pull offC. thought | D. approveD. residentsD. doubtfulD. needD. what's moreD. lengthD. futureD. heldD. likelihoodD. suffersD. takenD. turningD. objectiveD. stand byD. written |

**Your answers:**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1 | 3 | 5 | 7 | 9 |
| 2 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 10 |
| 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |

**Part 2. Fill in the gap with ONE suitable word. Write the answers in the corresponding numbered boxes.**

 Men and women are often considered to be completely at odds with each other, (16)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ terms of their attitudes and behaviour. Not so when they are in (17)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, new research has discovered. As far as their hormone levels are (18)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, when men and women are in love, they are more similar to each other (19) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_at any other time.

It has (20) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_-been known that love can (21) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_havoc with hormone levels. For example the hormone cortisol, (22)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is known for its calming effect on the body, dips dramatically when one person is attracted to (23) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, putting the love-struck on a par with sufferers of obsessive compulsive disorder.

But a new study has found that the hormone testosterone, commonly associated with male aggression, also falls when he is in love. In women, it's quite the (24) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Testosterone levels, which (25) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to be lower among females, rise towards (26) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_of the male.

Donatella Marazziti of the University of Pisa, Italy (27)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_this down to nature attempting to eliminate the differences (28)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the sexes. By doing so, they can concentrate fully on reproduction. This suggestion seems to be supported by the fact that (29) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_couples in a long term relationship, nor participants in the study who were single at the (30)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the experiment, exhibited such changes.

***Your answers:***

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **16.**  | **17.**  | **18.**  | **19.**  | **20.**  |
| **21.**  | **22.**  | **23.**  | **24.**  | **25.**  |
| **26.**  | **27.**  | **28.**  | **29.**  | **30.**  |

**Part 3: Read the passage and mark A, B, C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.**

 Although noise, commonly defined as unwanted sound, is a widely recognized form of pollution, it is very difficult to measure because the discomfort experienced by different individuals is highly subjective and, therefore, variable. Exposure to lower levels of noise may be slightly irritating, whereas exposure to higher levels may actually cause hearing loss. Particularly in **congested**urban areas, the noise produced as a **by-product**of our advancing technology causes physical and psychological harm, and distracts from the quality of life for those who are exposed to **it**.

 Unlike the eyes, which can be covered by eyelids against strong light, the ear has no lid, and is, therefore, always open and vulnerable; noise penetrates without protection.

 Noise causes effects that the hearer cannot control and to which the body never becomes accustomed. Loud noises instinctively signal danger to any organism with a hearing mechanism, including human beings. In response, heartbeat and respiration **accelerate**, blood vessels constrict, the skin pales, and muscles tense. In fact, there is a general increase in functioning brought about by the flow of adrenaline released in response to fear, and some of these responses persist even longer than the noise, occasionally as long as thirty minutes after the sound has ceased.

 Because noise is unavoidable in a complex, industrial society, we are constantly responding in a same way that we would response to danger. Recently, researchers have concluded that noise and our response may be much more than an annoyance. It may be a serious threat to physical and psychological health and well-being, causing damage not only to the ear and brain but also to the heart and stomach. We have long known that hearing loss is America’s number one nonfatal health problem, but now we are learning that some of us with heart disease and ulcers may be victims of health as well. Fetuses exposed to noise tend to be overactive, they cry easily, and they are more sensitive to gastrointestinal problems after birth. In addition, the psychic effect of noise is very important. Nervousness, irritability, tension, and anxiety increase, affecting the quality of rest during sleep, and the efficiency of activities during walking hours, as well as the way that we interact with each other.

 **31.** Which of the following is the author’s main point?

A. Noise may pose a serious threat to our physical and psychological health.

B. Loud noises signal danger.

C. Hearing loss is America’s number one nonfatal health problem.

D. The ear is not like the eye.

**32.**According to the passage, what is noise?

A. Unwanted sound      B. A by-product of technology

C. Physical and psychological harm        D. Congestion

**33.**Why is noise difficult to measure?

A. It causes hearing loss.      B. All people do not respond to it in the same way.

C. It is unwanted.      D. People become accustomed to it.

**34.**The word **“congested”** in paragraph 1 could best be replaced by………………

A. hazardous      B. polluted      C. crowded      D. rushed

**35.**The word “**by-product**” as used in the passage is closest in meaning to………………

A. a necessary product B. a product that is always by your side

C. an unexpected result D. something that is produced by environmental pollution

**36.**It can be inferred from the passage that the eye……………….

A. responds to fear  B**.**enjoys greater protection than the ear

C. increases functions  D.is damaged by noise

**37.**The word **“accelerate”** in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to………………….

A. decrease      B. alter      C. increase      D. release

**38.** With which of the following statements would the author most probably agree?

A. Noise is sometime annoying

B. Noise is America’s number one problem.

C. Noise is an unavoidable problem in an industrial society.

D. Noise is a complex problem.

A.Noise is sometimes annoying

**39:**According to the passage, people respond to loud noises in the same way that they respond to …………………

**A.**  annoyance **B.** danger **C.** damage **D.** disease

40. The word **“it”** in the first paragraph refers to ………………………

**A.** the noise **B.** advancing technology **C.** the quality of life **D.** disease

**Your answers:**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 31 | 33 | 35 | 37 | 39 |
| 32 | 34 | 36 | 38 | 40 |

**Part 4: This reading passage has 8 paragraphs (A-H). For questions 41 – 46. Choose the most suitable heading for each paragraph from the list of headings below. Write the appropriate number (i- xi) in the corresponding numbered boxes.**

**MAKING EVERY DROP COUNT**

**A.** The history of human civilization is entwined with the history of the ways we have learned to manipulate water resources. As towns gradually expanded, water was brought from increasingly remote sources, leading to sophisticated engineering efforts such as dams and aqueducts. At the height of the Roman Empire, nine major systems, with an innovative layout of pipes and well-built sewers, supplied the occupants of Rome with as much water per person as is provided in many parts of the industrial world today.

**B.** During the industrial revolution and population explosion of the 19th and 20th centuries, the demand for water rose dramatically. Unprecedented construction of tens of thousands of monumental engineering projects designed to control floods, protect clean water supplies, and provide water for irrigation and hydropower brought great benefits to hundreds of millions of people. Food production has kept pace with soaring populations mainly because of the expansion of artificial irrigation systems that make possible the growth of 40% of the world's food. Nearly one fifth of all the electricity generated worldwide is produced by turbines spun by the power of falling water.

**C.** Yet there is a dark side to this picture: despite our progress, half of the world's population still suffers, with water services inferior to those available to the ancient Greeks and Romans. As the United Nations report on access to water reiterated in November 2001, more than one billion people lack access to clean drinking water; some two and a half billion do not have adequate sanitation services. Preventable water-related diseases kill an estimated 10,000 to 20,000 children every day, and the latest evidence suggests that we are falling behind in efforts to solve these problems.

**D.** The consequences of our water policies extend beyond jeopardizing human health. Tens of millions of people have been forced to move from their homes - often with little warning or compensation - to make way for the reservoirs behind dams.' More than 20% of all freshwater fish species are now threatened or endangered because dams and water withdrawals have destroyed the free-flowing river ecosystems where they thrive. Certain irrigation practices degrade soil quality and reduce agricultural productivity. Groundwater aquifers are being pumped down faster than they are naturally replenished in parts of India, China, the USA and elsewhere. And disputes over shared water resources have led to violence and continue to raise local, national and even international tensions.

**E.** At the Outset of the new millennium, however, the way resource planners think about water is beginning to change. The focus is slowly shifting back to the provision of basic human and environmental needs as top priority - ensuring 'some for all,' instead of 'more for some'. Some water experts are now demanding that existing infrastructure be used in smarter ways rather than building new facilities, which is increasingly considered the option of last, not first, resort. This shift in philosophy has not been universally accepted, and it comes with strong opposition from some established water organizations. Nevertheless, it may be the only way to address successfully the pressing problems of providing everyone with clean water to drink, adequate water to grow food and a life free from preventable water-related illness.

**F.** Fortunately - and unexpectedly - the demand for water is not rising as rapidly as some predicted. As a result, the pressure to build new water infrastructures has diminished over the past two decades. Although population, industrial output and economic productivity have continued to soar in developed nations, the rate at which people withdraw water from aquifers, rivers and lakes has slowed. And in a few parts of the world, demand has actually fallen.

**G.** What explains this remarkable turn of events? Two factors: people have figured out how to use water more efficiently, and communities are rethinking their priorities for water use. Throughout the first three-quarters of the 20th century, the quantity of freshwater consumed per person doubled on average; in the USA, water withdrawals increased tenfold while the population quadrupled. But since 1980, the amount of water consumed per person has actually decreased, thanks to a range of ' new technologies that help to conserve water in homes and industry. In 1965, for instance, Japan used approximately 13 million gallons of water to produce $1 million of commercial output; by 1989 this had dropped to 3.5 million gallons (even accounting for inflation) - almost a quadrupling of water productivity. In the USA, water withdrawals have fallen by more than 20% from their peak in 1980.

**H.** On the other hand, dams, aqueducts and other kinds of infrastructure will still have to be built, particularly in developing countries where basic human needs have not been met. But such projects must be built to higher specifications and with more accountability to local people and their environment than in the past. And even in regions where new projects seem warranted, we must find ways to meet demands with fewer resources, respecting ecological criteria and to a smaller budget.

**Choose the correct heading for paragraph B - H from the list of the headings below. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes. There has been an example at the beginning.**

|  |
| --- |
| ***List of headings***1. i. Scientists' call for a revision of policy
2. ii. An explanation for reduced water use
3. iii. How a global challenge was met
4. iv Irrigation systems fall into disuse
5. v. Environmental effects
6. vi. The financial cost of recent technological improvements
7. vii. The relevance to health
8. viii. Addressing the concern over increasing populations.
9. ix. A surprising downward trend in demand for water
10. x. The need to raise standards
11. xi. A description of ancient water supplies
 |

***Example:* Paragraph A: xi, Paragraph B: iii**

***Your answers:***

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 41. Paragraph C: | 42. Paragraph D:  |
| 43. Paragraph E:  | 44. Paragraph F:  | 45. Paragraph G:  | 46. Paragraph H:  |

**For questions 47-50**

 Read the passage again and write:

 YES if the statement agrees with the claims of the writer
 NO if the statement contradicts the claims of the writer
 NOT GIVEN if it is impossible to say what the writer thinks about this

**Example:** Water use per person is higher in the industrial world than it was in Ancient Rome.

**Answer: NO**

**Example:** Feeding increasing populations is possible due primarily to improved irrigation systems

**Answer: Yes**

47. Modern water systems imitate those of the ancient Greeks and Romans.
48. Industrial growth is increasing the overall demand for water.
49. Modern technologies have led to reduction in the domestic water consumption.
50. In the future, governments should maintain ownership of water infrastructures.

**Your answer:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 47. ……………… | 49. ………………… |
| 48. …………………… | 50.………………… |

**SECTION D – WRITING**

**Part 1: For each of the sentences, write a new sentence as similar as possible in meaning to the original sentence, using the word given in CAPITALS. This word must not be altered in any way.**

1. You must accept the fact that she has left you. **(TERMS)**

→You must ……………………………………………………………………………………

2. As a result of bad weather, there may be delay on some international flights. **(SUBJECT)**

→ Due to………………………………………………………………………………………

3. Just after solving one problem I was faced with another. **(WHEN)**

→ Hardly……………………………………………………………………………………..

4. Michael never pays much attention to what his father says. **(NOTICE)**

→ Michael does not …………………………………………………………………………

5. Such was the demand for tickets that people queued day and night. **(GREAT)**

→ The demand………………………………………………………………………………

**Part 2: Within 80-90 words. Write a letter of advice to a friend who has spent so much time playing computer games and has neglected his studies. Use your name and address as Phuong - 123 Le loi Street, Vinh City.**

Begin your letter as follows:

Dear…………..,

………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

**Part 3: The government should control the Internet to reduce cyber-crime and ensure safety of users.**

**To what extent do you agree or disagree with this statement?**

**In about 350 words, write an essay to express your opinion on the issue. Use reasons and examples to support your position.**

………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

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