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| **SỞ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO GIA LAI**  **ĐỀ DỰ BỊ**  ***(Đề thi có 11 trang)*** | **KỲ THI CHỌN HỌC SINH GIỎI LỚP 9**  **CẤP TỈNH, NĂM HỌC 2019 - 2020**  **MÔN : TIẾNG ANH**  **Ngày thi: 10 / 06 / 2020**  **Thời gian làm bài: 150 phút**  **(*không kể thời gian giao đề)*** |

**Lưu ý:** - **Thí sinh không được ghi bất kỳ thông tin gì vào phần này.**

- **Thí sinh làm bài trực tiếp trên đề thi này. (Hãy đọc kỹ các phần hướng dẫn làm bài)**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Điểm bài thi  Bằng số: ……………............................  Bằng chữ: .............................................. | Họ tên và chữ kí giám khảo  GK1: ……………...........................  GK2: ……………........................... | **SỐ PHÁCH**  *(Do HĐ chấm thi ghi)* |

**-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------**

**HƯỚNG DẪN PHẦN THI NGHE HIỂU**

- Bài nghe gồm 3 phần, mỗi phần thí sinh sẽ được nghe 2 lần.

- Mọi hướng dẫn cho thí sinh (bằng tiếng Anh) đã có trong bài nghe.

**I. LISTENING (4.0 points)**

***Part 1: Questions 1-5: There are five questions in this part. For each question there are three pictures and a short recording. For each question, write the correct answer (A, B or C) in the box below it.***

1. Who will the boy go out with this evening?



2. Who does the girl get on with best in her family?



3. How did the man get to the party?



4. What is the woman going to do tomorrow?



5. What is the boy allowed to buy?



**Your answers:**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **1.** | **2.** | **3.** | **4.** | **5.** |

***Part 2: Questions 6-15: You will hear an interview with a man called Daren Howarth, who works as a carbon coach. For questions 6-15, complete the sentences with NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS AND/ OR A NUMBER for each answer.***

**The Carbon Coach**

6. Daren says that a carbon coach works full-time as a (6) \_\_\_\_\_­­­\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with various clients.

7. Before becoming a carbon coach, Daren trained to be an (7) \_\_\_\_\_­­­\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

8. When assessing a family's carbon footprint, Daren looks first at their (8) \_\_\_\_\_­­­\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

9. Daren uses what's called a (9) \_\_\_\_\_­­­\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to see how much electricity things use.

10. Daren points out that (10) \_\_\_\_\_­­­\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ will help pay for roof insulation.

11. Daren feels that using (11) \_\_\_\_\_­­­\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the old type is the worst waste of energy he sees.

12. Daren helped to reduce a band's carbon footprint at (12) \_\_\_\_\_­­­\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as well as on its CDs.

13. Daren mentions a new type of green home called an (13) \_\_\_\_\_­­­\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

14. The new green home uses both the sun and (14) \_\_\_\_\_­­­\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to produce electricity.

15. Daren suggests buying a (15) \_\_\_\_\_­­­\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ which gives more information about the new green home.

***Your answers:***

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 6. | 7. | 8. | 9. | 10. |
| 11. | 12. | 13. | 14. | 15. |

***Part 3: Questions 16-20: You will hear a conversation between a man, Marco, and his wife, Sarah, about a film they have just seen at the cinema. Decide if each sentence is correct or incorrect. If it is correct, put a tick (✓) in the box under A for YES. If it is not correct, put a tick (✓) in the box under B for NO.***

**A B**

**YES NO**

16. Sarah was expecting to enjoy the film. 16 🞏 🞏

17. Marco and Sarah agree that the city in the film was London. 17 🞏 🞏

18. Marco feels that the length of the film made it rather boring. 18 🞏 🞏

19. Sarah was upset about how some of the audience behaved during the film. 19 🞏 🞏

20. Sarah was disappointed with the way the main actor performed. 20 🞏 🞏

**II. PHONETICS (1.0 point)**

***Part 1: Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the others. Write your answer (A,B,C or D) in the corresponding numbered boxes provided.***

1. A. musician B. ancient C. precious D. society

2. A. ploughed B. laughed C. roughed D. coughed

3. A. cost B. most C. host D. post

4. A. garbage B. teenage C. sewage D. carriage

5. A. celebrate B. dangerous C. infamous D. slavery

**Your answers:**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **1.** | **2.** | **3.** | **4.** | **5.** |

***Part 2: Choose the word whose main stress is different from the rest in each group. Write your answer (A,B,C or D)in the corresponding numbered boxes provided.***

1. A. additive B. creative C. excessive D. offensive

2. A. admirable B. variable C. comparable D. desirable

3. A. compose B. comment C. complain D. complete

4. A. informative B. photography C. necessary D. imperial

5. A. evidence B. existence C. volcano D. disastrous

**Your answers:**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **1.** | **2.** | **3.** | **4.** | **5.** |

**III. USE OF ENGLISH *(*4.0points*)***

***Part 1: Choose the best answer (A, B, C, or D) to complete the following sentences. Write your answer in the corresponding numbered boxes provided. (2.0 points)***

1. His handwriting is so bad, I can not make \_\_\_\_\_\_ what he has written.

A. off B. out C. up D. down

2. *John*: “I apologize for keeping you waiting for 2 hours. My car broke down on the way”. *Henry*: “\_\_\_\_\_\_”

A. Thank you B. You are welcome C. It’s my pleasure D. Your apology is accepted.

3. *- Mike:* “Thank you for a lovely evening.” - *Lane:* “\_\_\_\_\_\_.”

A. It depends on you B. Thank you very much indeed

C. Yeah. I am really looking forward it D. You are welcome

4. I am \_\_\_\_\_\_ you liked the film. I thought it was rather \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. surprising/ disappointing B. surprised/ disappointed

C. surprised/ disappointing D. surprising/ disappointed

5. Our village had \_\_\_\_\_\_ money available for education that the schools had to close.

A. so much B. so little C. such little D. such much

6. She never let you cook the meal, \_\_\_\_\_\_ ?

A. didn’t she B. doesn’t she C. did she D. does she

7. Only by training hard \_\_\_\_\_\_ improve our skills

A. can we B. we can C. we do D. have we

8. The death of Tran Lap, the leader of Vietnamese famous rock band called Buc Tuong, was a great \_\_\_\_\_\_ to his fans.

A. losing B. loss C. lose D. lost

9. I turned down the job \_\_\_\_\_\_ the attractive salary.

A. because B. because of C. despite D. although

10. What is going on is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ clear to Christian, and he is increasingly anxious.

A. utterly B. by all means C. quite D. by no means

11. I would have paid\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for my car if the salesman had insisted, because I really wanted it.

A. as much twice B. much twice C. twice as much D. twice much

12. In 1892, Mr.Rudolph designed an engine\_\_\_\_\_\_\_diessel engine.

A. called B. that called C. calling D. was called

13. No one in Little John’s house must be a better cook than his mother, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

A. aren’t they B. mustn’t he C. must she D. are they

14. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_, I could not have done it.

A. But for your support B. If you didn’t support me

C. Because of your support D. Had you supported me

15. \_\_\_\_\_\_ competed in this SEA Games than in last SEA Games.

A. There are more sports B. More sports

C. There are many sports D. So many sports that

16. By September next year I \_\_\_\_\_\_ here for ten years.

A. will be working B. work

C. will have been working D. have been working

17. Peter often drives a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. little red old car B. old little red car C. red little old car D. little old red car

18. They asked me a lot of questions, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_I couldn't answer.

A. much of which B. both of them C. most of which D. neither of which

***Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.***

19.Everyday millions of children are denied access to the basic rights and opportunities many of us ***take for granted***

A.treat in an indifferent manner B.be of the opinion convincingly

C.accept without questions D.takes at one’s word

***Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.***

20. Gerry Thomas, the inventor of the TV dinner, has also **passed away** at the age of 83.

A.lived B.begun C.improve D.given birth

**Your answers:**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. | 2. | 3. | 4. | 5. | 6. | 7. | 8. | 9. | 10. |
| 11. | 12. | 13. | 14. | 15. | 16. | 17. | 18. | 19. | 20. |

***Part 2: Read the text below. Use the word in CAPITALS at the end of some of the lines to form a word that fits in the space in the same line. Write your answer in the corresponding numbered boxes provided. (1.0 point)***

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Nnowadays, anyone who is trying to ease pain or reduce their level of (0) …***anxiety***…can try a treatment which is known as flotation therapy. Experts have claimed that this can (1)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a significant number of medical conditions. The patient is asked to lie (2)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in a large tank, which is filled with warm, salty water. When the patient is in the water, it is so (3)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that he or she becomes (4)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ relaxed.  As well as being of (5)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ value in dealing with the patient’s mental state, flotation is said to lead to a reduction in high blood (6)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and to ease long-term physical pain. Even people whose level of (7)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is said to be good are certain to find that it is worth taking the time to float. Studies have shown that the therapy can be of considerable (8)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in giving up smoking, losing weight and finding effective (9)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to difficult problems. All of this is achieved by the simple method of freeing the patient’s brain from the many (10)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ aspects of everyday life. In future years, this may become a standard method of dealing with stress-related problems. | **ANXIOUS**  **RELIEF**  **MOTION**  **PEACE**  **EXTREME**  **PRACTICE**  **PRESS**  **FIT**  **ASSIST**  **SOLVE**  **PLEASANT** |

**Your answers:**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **1.** | **2.** | **3.** | **4.** | **5.** |
| **6.** | **7.** | **8.** | **9.** | **10.** |

***Part 3: Read the text below and look carefully at each numbered line. Some of the lines are correct and some have a word which should not be there. If the line is correct, put a tick (✓) by the number. If a line has a word which should not be there, write the word. There are two examples at the beginning (0 and 00). (1.0 point)***

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Nowadays it is becoming increasingly popular for students to go | 0 | ✓ |
| on an exchange the programme. This is especially popular in the Europe. | 00 | the |
| In such programmes, students can go abroad and study at a foreign | 01 |  |
| university for a term or two, and these studies count towards their degree. | 02 |  |
| This arrangement has several of advantages. Students have the opportunity | 03 |  |
| to be practise the foreign languages what they have learnt in school. They | 04 |  |
| meet different cultures and experience a different way of life. In addition, | 05 |  |
| they learn about different ways of thinking in their own studying subject | 06 |  |
| and get a broader view of the issues. For example, one Austrian student | 07 |  |
| Who was studying at agriculture found different types of farming in | 08 |  |
| England very interesting. Finally, they also meet to exchange students | 09 |  |
| from other countries, so they experience a really international environment | 10 |  |
|  |  |  |

**Your answers:**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Line 01 | Line 02 | Line 03 | Line 04 | Line 05 | Line 06 | Line 07 | Line 08 | Line 09 | Line 10 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

**IV. READING (6.0 points)**

***Part 1: Read the passage below and choose the best answer (A, B, C, or D) that best fits each blank. Write your answer in the corresponding numbered boxes provided.(0.8 point)***

When you buy something from a shop, you are making a contract. This contract means that it’s up to the shop – not the manufacturer – to (1)\_\_\_\_\_\_ your complaints if the goods are not satisfactory. If the shop sells you faulty goods, it has broken its side of the contract. If goods are faulty when you first inspect or use them, go back to the shop, say that you cancel the (2)\_\_\_\_\_\_ and ask for a complete refund. If you prefer, you can accept a repair or a (3)\_\_\_\_\_\_.

If the goods break down through no fault of yours, after you have used them for a time, you may still be (4)\_\_\_\_\_\_ to some compensation. In some cases it would be reasonable to expect a complete refund – if, for (5)\_\_\_\_\_\_, without misuse your shoes came apart after only one day’s wear, or your washing machine (6)\_\_\_\_\_\_ broke down after only three wash days. But if your washing machine worked perfectly for a while and then broke you could only expect some of the purchase price back. You and the supplier must negotiate a reasonable settlement.

You need never accept a credit note for faulty goods. If you do so, then later find you do not want anything in the shop or store, you may not get you money back. If you have to spend money as a (7)\_\_\_\_\_\_ result of goods being faulty, you can also (8)\_\_\_\_\_\_ this from the shop. You could, for example, claim the cost of using a laundry while the washing machine wasn’t working. But you must keep such expenses down to a minimum.

1. A. do away B. carry out C. deal with D. make up

2. A. program B. project C. purchase D. sale

3. A. substitution B. transform C. modification D. replacement

4. A. adjusted B. devoted C. allergic D. entitled

5. A. good B. the time being C. instance D. for all time

6. A. illegally B. irreparably C. irreversibly D. unreasonably

7. A. perfect B. straight C. direct D. full

8. A. force B. claim C. take D. obtain

**Your answers:**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **1.** | **2.** | **3.** | **4.** | **5.** | **6.** | **7.** | **8.** |

***Part 2: Read the passage below and and think of ONE word which best fits each gap.*** ***Write your answer in the corresponding numbered boxes provided. (1.6 points)***

**Across the Gap**

Some of the (0).....***most***.....impressive structures in the world are bridges. Bridges have to be built to withstand a variety of forces. These forces come (1) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a combination of factors: the weight of the bridge, the weight of the traffic, and the strains exerted by the weather, such as wind, rain and snow. Bridges are costly to build and engineers go to a great (2) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of trouble to ensure that they are safe, yet use the minimum amount of material. To be able to do this they must fully understand the properties of the materials they are going to use. Certain materials, for example, are easy to bend. They are flexible. Flexible materials can be useful in bridge-building (3) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ need to be combined with stiffer materials to support large loads. Stiff materials are difficult to bend but tend to be brittle. Glass, for instance, is a stiff material but will snap easily if you try to bend it. Stiff materials can be very hard to compress and are useful (4) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ used as supporting pillars in bridges.

The property that is perhaps the most important in bridge-building materials is the strength to withstand large forces (5) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ breaking. Steel is such a strong material (6) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is why it is often used. Concrete is a stiff material and, (7) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ glass, tends to snap if bending forces are applied, but it is very strong when compressed. If concrete is used to support a bending force then it must be reinforced with (8) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ material. Steel is usually used because it is relatively cheap and is good at supporting bending forces.

**Your answers:**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **1.** | **2.** | **3.** | **4.** | **5.** | **6.** | **7.** | **8.** |

***Part 3: Read the passage and choose the best answer (A, B, C, or D) to each question below. Write your answer in the corresponding numbered boxes provided. (1.0 point)***

For more than six million American children, coming home after school means coming back to **an empty house.** Some deal with the situation by watching TV. Some may hide. But all of them have something in common .They spend part of each day alone. They are called **''latchkey children''**. They are children who look after themselves while their parents work .And their bad condition has become a subject of concern**.**

     Lynette Long was once the principal of an elementary school .She said, ‘We had a school rule against wearing jewelry. A lot of kids had chains around their necks with key attached. I was constantly telling them to put the key inside shirts. There was so many keys; it never came to my mind what they meant.'' Slowly, she learned that they were house keys.

     She and her husband began talking to the children who had keys. They learned of the effect working couples and single parents were having on their children. Fear was the biggest problem faced by children at home alone. One in three latchkey children the Longs talked to reported being frightened. Many had nightmares and were worried about their own safety.

     The most common way latchkey children deal with their fears is by hiding. They may hide in a shower stall, under a bed or in a closet. The second is TV. They often turn the volume up. It's hard to get statistics on latchkey children, the Longs have learned. Most parents are slow to admit that they leave their children alone

1. The phrase **''an empty house''** in the passage mostly means \_\_\_\_\_.

A. a house with nothing inside B. a house with no people inside

C. a house with too much space D. a house with no furniture

2. One thing that the children in the passage share is that \_\_\_\_\_.

A. they all watch TV B. they all were jewelry

C. they spend part of each day alone D. they are from single-parent families

3. The phrase **''latchkey children''** in the passage means children who \_\_\_\_\_.

A. look after themselves while their parents are not at home

B. close doors with keys and watch TV by themselves

C. are locked inside houses with latches and keys

D. like to carry latches and keys with them everywhere

4. The main problem of latchkey children is that they \_\_\_\_\_.

A. watch too much TV during the day B. are growing in numbers

C. suffer a lot from being left alone D. are also found in middle-class families

5. What is the main idea of the first paragraph?

A. bad condition of latchkey children B. children's activities at home

C. how kids spend free time D. why kids hate going home

6. Why did a lot of kids have chains around their necks with keys attached?

A. schools didn't allow them to wear jewelry, so they wore keys instead.

B. they would use the keys to enter their houses when they came home

C. they were fully grown and had become independent

D. they had to use the keys to open school doors

7. What do latchkey children suffer most from when they are at home alone?

A. Fear B. Tiredness C. Loneliness D. Boredom

8. Lynette Long learned of latchkey children's problems by \_\_\_\_\_.

A. talking to them B. visiting their homes

C. interviewing their parents D. delivering questionnaires

**Your answers:**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **1.** | **2.** | **3.** | **4.** | **5.** | **6.** | **7.** | **8.** | **9.** | **10.** |

***Part 4:*** ***You are going to read an extract about the London marathon. Seven sentences have been removed from the article. Choose from the sentences A-G the one which fits each gap (1-6). The first one has been done for you as an example. Write your answer (A- G) in the corresponding numbered boxes provided (1.2 points)***

Growing up with a heart defect was difficult. While other kids my age were going to football practice and on beach holidays with their families, I was in and out of hospital. My only involvement in a sporting competition was watching it on the television.

One of my favourite events to watch was the London Marathon. When I was just 14, a man from London, named Chris Brasher, organised the first London Marathon, it was 29 March 1981 and 7,747 people were involved in the race**. (0) \_\_\_\_A\_\_\_\_\_\_**. Now, there are 46,500 participants each year from all corners of the world and of all levels of ability. Many people say the marathon is the ultimate physical challenge. Athletes have to train physically and mentally for each marathon and be prepared for many challenges.

Ialways found it surprising to see how many well-trained athletes did not complete the course each year. (1) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Some dropped out because of injury or illness, but most just ‘hit the wall’, an infamous experience suffered when their bodies simply ran out of fuel. For many runners, by the time they reached the 30 to 35 km point in the race, they just couldn’t go any further. Their muscles would cramp and their heart and lungs could not obtain enough oxygen.

Each year, I tried to imagine what it would be like to line up before all the crowds prepared to run the 42.2 kms along roads, up hills and around some of the most famous sights in London. The race started in Greenwich Park, then competitors would race along the River Thames, towards Big Ben, and eventually ending in front of Buckingham Palace, decided to talk to my heart specialist and find out if there was any chance that I could train my body to handle running 42.2 kms. At first, he thought I was joking, but soon he realised how important this was to me. (2) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ At the same time, I started lifting weights to build muscle strength.

Over the course of a year, I progressed from just walking to running. Running became a daily thing for me and I was building more strength and confidence with every step. My doctor was thrilled with my progress and allowed me to continue forward.

Finally, at the age of 19, the time came to apply for the London Marathon. I knew that only a certain number of people would be allowed to enter the race and as much as I wanted to do this, I knew that my chances were slim. (3) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ couldn’t believe how far I had come and that finally my dream would come true.

My doctor and I worked together to set out a training schedule that would allow me to safely complete the entire 42.2 kms. Physically, I was fit and my heart appeared to be in good condition. (4) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ On average most of the runners take four to five hours to complete the race and water is essential to all of the competitors. The year before 710,000 bottles of water had been consumed during the race! Soon enough it was race day. My family, as well as various friends were all gathered to watch and support me. (5) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ finished the race in less than six hours, which was amazing since just a few years before I was barely able to run across the garden.

Today, I am still running. I have not competed in the London Marathon again but I do volunteer each year to assist the athletes in any way I can throughout the race.(6) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ , learned that as long as I try my best and have faith in myself can do almost anything.

*(Source: Wishes – teacher’s book)*

*0-A. Over the years, I watched the event grow into the biggest of its kind in the world.*

*B. I enjoy taking part in the atmosphere and sharing my success story with the other athletes*

*C. The biggest problem would be dehydration, as it would be with all of the competitors.*

*D. The London Marathon is the most challenging marathon in the world. ,*

*E. Out of the over 46,000 starters, on average, only 33,000 actually crossed the finishing line.*

*F. It was the most difficult and the most exciting and rewarding experience of my life.*

*G. I began walking for a few minutes at a time, increasing my intensity until I was able to walk for I0 minutes a session.*

**Your answers:**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **0. A** | **1.** | **2.** | **3.** | **4.** | **5.** | **6.** |

***Part 5 : Read the text about fish farming in Tobago, then decide if each sentence is correct or incorrect. If it is correct, mark True (T) on your answer sheet. If it is not correct, mark False (F) on your answer sheet. (0.8 point)***

**Fish farming for the future**

I'm Aims well and I live on the island of Tobago in the West Indies. Like lots of people here, my father is a fisherman and he taught me to fish when I was about five. I love it and have even won some prizes in fishing competitions. Local people here fish for themselves and some of them even supply fish to the big hotels. Recently everyone has started to notice that there are not as many fish in the sea as there used to be and the fish that we are catching now are really small, still young. If everyone keeps catching all the fish when they are so young, we may soon run out.

I am involved in a programme at my school to find a way for people in Tobago to be able to continue eating fish without making the ones in the sea rare. My teacher, Mr. Peters, started it a little while ago with help from a holiday company and a UK charity that cares for places where people go on holiday. The project is teaching all the kids in my school about fishing sustainably. This means learning about ways that we can eat fish without running out in the future. We are farming a freshwater fish called tilapia which people can grow in their homes and gardens in tanks, instead of catching lots of fish out of the seas.

We look after the fish during our agricultural science lessons. It's my favourite lesson because we get to go outside and work in our school vegetable garden and look after the fish. I am in charge of the fish at the moment. They will grow big enough to eat in about four months. We have two different types of tilapia and they will each taste different when we eat them at last. They are really easy to look after as all they need to eat is water plants which we grow here too. Mr. Peters hopes that when all the kids at my school go home and show their parents how we have grown fish at school; they can do the same at home. He hopes that one day everyone in Tobago will be able to do it. I love working on the project because it is fun but also because it teaches us business skills and ways to help protect the environment.

1. Some of the fish caught by local fishermen is sold.

2. Local fishermen avoid catching young fish.

3. The school programme aims to encourage more local people to eat fish.

4. Mr. Peters runs a holiday company as well as working as a teacher.

5. The children are learning about a fish which lives in fresh water.

6. Aimswell sells the fish they produce at school.

7. The students are trying out different kinds of food for their fish.

8. Mr. Peters would like the school project to influence people all over Tobago.

**Your answers**:

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ***1.*** | ***2.*** | ***3.*** | ***4.*** | ***5.*** | ***6.*** | ***7.*** | ***8.*** |

**V. WRITING *(5.0 points)***

***Part 1: Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. DO NOT CHANGE THE WORD GIVEN. You must use between TWO and FIVE words, including the word given. (1.0 point)***

***0. Alan prefers plain water to coffee. (RATHER)***

***🖎Alan would rather drink/have plain water than coffee.***

1. She found the picture by chance when she was cleaning the room. (**CAME**)

→ She………………………………………………… when she was cleaning the room.

2. The students don’t mind whether you give your presentation on Thursday or Friday. (**DIFFERENCE**)

→ It won’t………………………………………………… the students whether you give your presentation on Thursday or Friday.

3. All the guests enjoyed themselves at the party apart from George. (**THAT**)

→ George was the ………………………………………………… enjoy himself at the party.

4. The police asked the woman to describe the thief to them in detail. (**FULL**)

→ The police asked the woman to give them………………………………………………… the thief.

5. It is not likely that the effects of global warming can be reversed. (**LIKELIHOOD**)

→ There will be …………………………………………………reversing the effects of global warming.

***Part 2: Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it means the same as the sentence*  
*printed before it. (2.0 points)***

***0.*** It takes six hours to drive from here to London.

🖎It is ***a six-hour drive from here to London.***

1. John has not had his hair cut for over six months.

→ It is over

2. He insisted on as full apology.

→ Nothing but

3. No matter how hard I tried, I couldn’t open the door.

→ Try ?

4. John said, “You’d better not lend them any money, Daisy.”

→ John advised

5. He didn’t pay attention to the numerous warning letters he received.

→ He didn’t take

6. In population, Los Angeles is not as big as New York.

→ New York is

7. He prefers typing to writing by hand.

→ He’d

8. Because of its price, the book may never become a best-seller.

→ The price of the book may prevent

9. You can use my car, but have to keep it carefully.

→ Provided

10. I could realize how important the family is only after I left home.

→ Not until

***Part 3: Nowadays teachers and students can work from home, using modern technology instead of going to schools. Some think this is extremely beneficial for both of them. Do you agree or disagree with this opinion? In about 200-250 words, give advantages and disadvantages of working from home using modern technology. (2.0 points)***

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