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| --- | --- |
| **CỤM THI LIÊN TRƯỜNG THPT**  **QUỲNH LƯU- HOÀNG MAI**  **– DIỄN CHÂU.**  *(Đề thi gồm 12 trang)* | **KỲ THI KSCL HỌC SINH GIỎI LỚP 12 (Lần 2)**  **NĂM HỌC 2022- 2023**  ***Môn thi: TIẾNG ANH***  *Thời gian: 150 phút (không kể thời gian giao đề)* |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Điểm bài thi** | | **Họ tên, chữ ký của giám khảo** |
| **Bằng số** | **Bằng chữ** |
|  |  | 1. .........................................................................  2. ........................................................................... |

**SECTION A. LISTENING (50 points)**

**I. LISTENING**

***Part 1: You will hear a woman talking to a man about joining a drama club and fill in the blank with the missing information. Write NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS and /or A NUMBER for each answer in the spaces provided. You will hear the recording twice.***

|  |
| --- |
| **MIDBURY DRAMA CLUB**  ***Background***  **Example: Answer**   * **Club started in \_\_ 1957 \_\_** * prize recently won by (1) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ section * usually performs (2) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ plays   ***Meetings***   * next auditions will be on Tuesday, (3) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ * help is needed with publicity and (4) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ * rehearsals take place in the (5) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ hall * nearest car park for rehearsals in Ashburton Road opposite the (6) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_   ***Costs***   * annual membership fee is £ (7) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ * extra payment for (8) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_   ***Contact***   * secretary’s name is Sarah (9) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ * secretary’s phone number is (10) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |

***Your answers:***

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

***Part 2:* You will hear a talk on local radio about a ‘short film’ festival in the town of Adbourne. *Answer the questions by writing T (True), F (False) in the numbered boxes.***

1. The Film Festival was started to encourage local people to make films.
2. The price range for tickets is £1.00-£2.50.
3. As well as online, tickets for the films can be obtained from the two festival cinemas.
4. Last year’s winning film was about green transport options.
5. This year the competition prize is film-making equipment.

***Your answers:***

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 11. | 12. | 13. | 14. | 15. |

**Part III: You are about to hear a news report. Listen and then choose the best answer A, B or C for each sentence. You are allowed to listen twice.**

**16. What is the main topic?**

* 1. a special kind of school
  2. a school in Italy
  3. children with special needs

**17. Which of these is NOT true about Montessori schools?**

A. Children walk around.

B. There are a lot of materials to choose from.

C. Teachers tell students what to do.

**18. Maria Montessori was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

A. a psychiatrist

B. the first woman doctor in Italy

C. the mother of a student with special needs

**19. Dr. Montessori believed that children \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

A. can teach themselves

B. need strict discipline in school

C. need a teacher to show them everything

**20. How old was Dr. Montessori when she started to teach?**

A. 18 B. 21 C. 28

**21. Which of the following is true about the children Dr. Montessori taught?**

A. They did better than other children on tests.

B. They did as well on tests as other children.

C. They studied in another school before she worked with them.

**22. Which of the following is NOT true?**

A. Dr. Montessori’s ideas were not popular.

B. Dr. Montessori still works with children.

C. Dr. Montessori developed materials for children.

**23. How many Montessori programs are there in the world?**

A. ten B. hundreds C. thousands

**24. What do Montessori teachers believe?**

A. Students will learn on their own.

B. Teachers have to tell students what to do.

C. Children need to have a schedule for every hour of class.

**25. What kinds of children can learn in a Montessori school?**

A. only children with special needs

B. only children from regular schools

C. all types of children

***Your answers:***

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 16. | 18. | 20. | 22. | 24. |
| 17. | 19. | 21. | 23. | 25. |

**SECTION B. LEXICO – GRAMMAR (20 points)**

**Part 1. Choose the best answer to complete each of the following sentences. Write A, B, C or D in the corresponding numbered boxes.**

1. She tried to ingratiate herself \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the director, in the hope of getting promotion.

A. with B. on C. about D. over

2. Children can be difficult to teach because of their short attention \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

A.limit B. duration C. span D. time

3. The news of 32 deaths at An Phu Karaoke in Binh Duong came like a bolt \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

A. from the white B. from the red C. from the black D. from the blue

4. Recent evidence makes it possible for investigators to conclude that\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. some paintings by Rembrandt must be faked

B. some paintings by Rembrandt were faked

C. Rembrandt was attributed to some paintings

D. some paintings by Rembrandt gets faked

5. The plan for a new office building went ahead \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  local opposition.

A. in reference to B. in addition to C. with regard to D. regardless of

6. She could not \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ her curiosity to see what was in the box.

A. restrain B. retain C. reflect D. represent

7. My mother has a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for a bargain.

A. big eye  B. fast foot  C. good nose  D. keen sense

8. Sheila, would you kindly \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Mary? She has a hospital appointment at ten o’clock romorrow morning.

A. stand up to B. sit in on C. stand in for D. stand up for

9. I am sorry to have bothered you. I was under the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that you wanted me to call you.

A. misconceptionB**.** misapprehension C. mistake D. miscalculation

**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.**

10. I strongly recommend that you should take out an insurance policy in the house **for your own peace of mind.**

A. to stop your sleeping B. to stop your worrying

C. to stop your thinking D. to stop your believing

**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. Sorry, I can’t come to your birthday party. I am **snowed under with** work now.

**A.** relaxed about **B.** busy with **C.** interested in **D.** free from

**Choose the correct answer A, B, C, or D to indicate the sentence that best completes each of the following exchanges**

12. Jane: "I heard you have a part in the school play tonight."

Tom: “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”

A. Yes, and I’m on pins and needles B. Yes, and I’m in deep water

C. Yes, and I’m black and blue D. Yes, and I’m at my wits’ end

***Your answers:***

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

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

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Line | **ACUPUNCTURE** |
| 1  2  3  4  5  6  7  8  9  10  11  12  13  14  15  16 | Acupuncture is a Chinese medical technique which has been practised for more than 4000 years. It involves inserting long thin needles into particular spots in the skin, worked as acupuncture points, and rotating them. It is mainly used to relieve pain but it is also sometimes used for curing disease and improve general health.  Acupuncture is one of the great mysteries of medical science. There is little doubt that it can be effective in relieving pain. Western doctors have witnessed surgery operations carried out on Chinese patients who anaesthetised only by acupuncture and yet showed no signs of pain. However, Western scientists have still not come up for an adequate explanation as to how acupuncture actually works.  At one time it was believed that acupuncture was related in some way to hypnosis, but this has now been proved not to be true. Still, acupuncture is becoming increasing popular here in the West, with many American and European doctors now believing acupuncture may have a role in medicine, because most argue that much more research needs to be done first.  In 1972, acupuncture received some welcome publicity as a result of President Nixon's trip to China. Nixon became ill during the trip and was rushed to hospital. He later told reporters that acupuncture had greatly relief his pain. |

***Your answers:***

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Line** | **Mistake** | **Correction** |  | **Line** | **Mistake** | **Correction** |
| 13. |  |  |  | 17. |  |  |  |
| 14. |  |  |  | 18. |  |  |  |
| 15. |  |  |  | 19. |  |  |  |
| 16. |  |  |  | 20. |  |  |  |

**SECTION C. READING (70 points)**

**Part 1. Read the passage and choose the best answer. Write your answers A, B, C or D in the corresponding numbered boxes.**

**THE INFLUENCE OF ALEXANDER GRAHAM BELL**

Alexander Graham Bell invented the telephone and became a very famous man. He also wrote an article which he presented in 1883. His research paper was about deaf people.

In his article, Dr. Bell (1) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ why there were so many deaf children. He believed that when deaf adults married each other, they would have deaf children. He thought that this was bad. Bell (2) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the schools for the deaf for causing marriages between deaf people. He did not like the idea of these (3) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and tried to think of ways to stop them. He would have (4) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that deaf children be taught at hearing schools. He did not (5) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ schools or the deaf. Bell felt that deaf people would not mix with hearing people if they went to (6) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ schools.

Bell was (7) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ about other things, too. He noticed that deaf people socialized with other deaf people. He felt that socializing with other deaf people was bad. Deaf people should socialize with hearing people, he thought. Bell tried to start a new law that would make (8) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ illegal for deaf people to marry each other. He (9) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ up his idea when he realized that such a law could not be enforced.

Bell also had strong feelings about the (10) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of deaf children. He wanted deaf children to be with hearing children in school. He thought that the deaf children could learn (11) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ behavior from the hearing children. Bell was against the use of deaf teachers, too, because he thought this added to the (12) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of a deaf "race" in America.

Bell had another theory, which he never proved. He believed that deaf children who signed would not have good English (13) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ He could never prove this, and now many people have tried to prove the (14) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_! A lot of new research shows that many deaf children whose parents sign (and are deaf) do (15) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ schoolwork than deaf children who do not sign at home!

1. A. criticized B. claimed C. explained D. argued

2. A. scolded B. blamed C. told off D. reprimanded

3. A. connections B. cohabits C. marriages D. intermarriages

4. A. wished B. adored C. preferred D. fancied

5. A. support B. describe C. visit D. study

6. A. larger B. separate C. nicer D. worse

7. A. selfish B. upset C. unsure D. careless

8. A. it B. them C. all D. things

9. A. fixed B. gave C. wrote D. talked

10. A. discipline B. health C. safety D. education

11. A. usual B. normal C. common D. familiar

12. A. ability B. loss C. problem D. cost

13. A. skills B. language C. knowledge D. talents

14. A. contrast B. contrary C. reverse D. opposite

15. A. better B. more C. easier D. slower

***Your answers:***

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

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

**EROSION**

Throughout the ages, the **(16)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the earth has been built up in some places and worn down in other places. The wearing down of the land is called erosion.  
Wind, water, air, ice and heat all help to **(17)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ erosion. As the wind blows over the land, it often picks up small grains of sand. When these grains of sand strike **(18)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ solid rocks, the rocks are slowly worn away. Later, the wind may pick up these new rock particles, and with them wear away other rocks. In this way even very hard  rocks are worn away by the wind.  
When particles of rock or soil become loosened in any way, running **(19)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ carries them down the hillsides. Some rock and soil particles are carried into streams. The streams may then carried them into rivers, and the rivers may carried them into the ocean.  
Land that is **(20)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with trees, grass and other plants wears away very slowly, and so loses very little of its soil. The **(21)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of plants help to hold the rocks and soil in place. When rains fall in a forest, the **(22)**  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the trees and the soft soil beneath them are able to hold a great deal of water. Water that falls on grasslands runs away more slowly than water that fall on bare does. Water that flows slowly carries **(23)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ soil particles than water that flows rapidly. Thus, forests and grasslands help to **(24)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ down erosion.  
Even **(25)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the land is thickly covered with plants, some erosion goes on. Sometimes there is a long period of rainy **(26)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_. In the spring the **(27)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ snow turns to large quantities of water. At these times the soil cannot **(28)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ all the water. It then runs down hills in streams. As the streams carry away some of the soil, the stream **(29)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ get deeper and deeper. After thousands of years of such **(30)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_, wide valleys are often formed.

***Your answers:***

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

**Part 3. Read the following passage and choose the correct answer to each of the questions. Write your answers A, B, C or D in the corresponding numbered boxes.**

Continents and ocean basins represent the largest identifiable bodies on Earth. On the solid portions of the planet, the second most prominent features are flat plains, elevated pla­teaus, and large mountain ranges. In geography, the term "continent" refers to the surface ofcontinuous landmasses that together comprise about 29.2% of the planet's surface. On the other hand, another definition is prevalent in the general use of the term that deals with ex­tensive mainlands, such as Europe or Asia, that actually represent one very large landmass. Although all continents are **bounded** by water bodies or high mountain ranges, isolated mainlands, such as Greenland and India-Pakistan areas are called subcontinents. In some circles, the distinction between continents and large islands lies almost exclusively in the size of a particular landmass.

The analysis of compression and tension in the earth's crust has determined that conti­nental structures are composed of layers that underlie continental shelves. A great deal of disagreement among geologists surrounds the issue of exactly how many layers underlie each landmass because of their distinctive mineral and chemical composition. It is also quite possible that the ocean floor rests on the top of unknown continents that have not yet been explored. The continental crust is believed to have been formed by means of a chemical reac­tion when, lighter materials separated from heavier ones, thus settling at various levels within the crust. Assisted by the measurements of the **specifics** within crust formations by means of monitoring earthquakes, geologists can speculate that a chemical split occurred toform the atmosphere, sea water, and the crust before **it** solidified many centuries ago.

Although each continent has its special features, all consist of various combinations of components that include shields, mountain belts, intracratonic basins, margins, volcanic plateaus, and blockvaulted belts. The basic differences among continents lie in the propor­tion and the composition of these features relative to the continent size. Climatic zones have a crucial effect on the weathering and formation of the surface features, soil erosion, soil deposition, land formation, vegetation, and human activities. Mountain belts are elongated narrow zones that have a characteristic folded sedimentary organization of layers. They are typically produced during substantial crustal movements, which generate faulting and mountain building. When continental margins collide, the rise of a marginal edge leads to the formation of large mountain ranges, as explained by the plate tectonic theory. **This process** also accounts for the occurrence of mountain belts in ocean basins and produces evidence for the ongoing continental plate evolution.

31. What does this passage mainly discuss?

A. Continental drift and division . B. Various definitions of the term "continent”.

C. Continental structure and crust. D. Scientific analyses of continental crust.

32. According to the passage, how do scientists define continents?

A. As masses of land without division . B. As extensive bodies of land.

C. As the largest identifiable features. D. As surficial compositions and ranges.

33. In the first paragraph, the word "**bounded**" is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. covered B. convened C. delimited D. dominated

34. The author of the passage implies that the disagreement among scientists is based on the fact that \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. each continent has several planes and shelves

B. continents have various underlying layers of crust

C. continents undergo compression and experience tension

D. continents have different chemical makeup

35. The word "**specifics**" in the second paragraph is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. specialties B. speculations C. exact details D. precise movements

36. The word "**it**" in paragraph 2 refers to \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. sea water B. the atmosphere C. the crust D. a chemical split

37. The author of the passage implies that \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. it is not known exactly how the continental crust was formed

B. geologists have neglected the exploration of the ocean floor

C. scientists have concentrated on monitoring earthquakes.

D. the earth's atmosphere split into water and solids

38. According to the passage, what are the differences in the structure of continents?

A. The proportional size of continents to one another

B. Ratios of major components and their comparative size

C. The distinctive features of their elements

D. Climatic zones and their effect on the surface features

39. In the last paragraph, the phrase "**This process**" refers to \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. continental collision B. mountain ranges

C. the rise of margins D. plate tectonic theory

40. The author of the passage implies that \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. the process of mountain formation has not been accounted for

B. mountain ranges on the ocean floor lead to surface mountain building

C. faulting and continental margins are parts of plate edges

D. the process of continent formation has not been completed

***Your answers:***

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

**Part 4. The reading passage has eight paragraphs, A-H. Choose the correct heading for paragraphs B-G from the list of headings below. Write your answers A, B, C or D in the corresponding numbered boxes.**

**MAKING EVERY DROP COUNT**

**A** The history of human civilisation 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.

1. 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.
2. 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.
3. The consequences of our water policies extend beyond jeopardising 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.
4. 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 organisations. 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.

### 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 esonomic productivity have continued to soar in developed nations, the rate at which people withdraw water from aquifers, rivers and lakes 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 (4.546 litters) 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.

|  |
| --- |
| **LIST OF HEADINGS**  i Scientists’ call for a revision of policy  ii An explanation for reduced water use  iii How a global challenge was met  iv Irrigation systems fall into disuse  v Environmental effects  vi The financial cost of recent technological improvements  vii The relevance to health  viii Addressing the concern over increasing populations  ix A surprising downward trend in demand for water |

***Your answers:***

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 41. Paragraph B \_\_\_\_\_\_ | 43. Paragraph D \_\_\_\_\_\_ | 45. Paragraph F \_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| 42. Paragraph C \_\_\_\_\_\_ | 44. Paragraph E \_\_\_\_\_\_ | 46. Paragraph G \_\_\_\_\_\_ |

**Questions 47-50**

**Do the following statements agree with the information given in Reading Passage? Write**

**TRUE,** if the statement agrees with the information

**FALSE,** if the statement contradicts the information

**NOT GIVEN,** if there is no information on this

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

48. Feeding increasing populations is possible due primarily to improved irrigation systems

49. Modern watef systems imitate those of the ancient Greeks and Romans

## 50. Modern technologies have led to a reduction in domestic water consumption.

***Your answers:***

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 47. \_\_\_\_\_\_ | 48. \_\_\_\_\_\_ | 49. \_\_\_\_\_\_ | 50. \_\_\_\_\_\_ |

**SECTION D. WRITING (60 points)**

**Part 1. Complete the second sentence so that it has the same meaning as the first one. Use the word given in capital letters and the word mustn’t be altered in any way.**

1. It is not my habit to get up quite so early as this. USED

I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ up quite so early as this.

1. My grandmother was in very good health when I saw her. (PINK)

My grandmother \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_when I saw her.

1. Drinking too much will affect your health. (TELL)

Drinking \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ your health

1. My jewelry has been stolen. (OFF)

Someone \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ my jewelry.

1. She felt so disappointed that she suddenly started to cry. ( SUCH)

Her \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ she suddenly burst into tears

**Part 2.** You recently went on a foreign holiday and borrowed a guidebook about your destination from your friend. Write a letter (80- 100 words) to your friend. In your letter

* Describe your holiday to him/her
* Tell him/her why the guidebook was useful
* Make arrangements to return the book

Use your name and address as Nguyen Van Ba – 57 Le Ninh Street, Vinh City, Nghe An Province.

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**Part 3: Write an essay of about 350 words on the following topic.**

***“Many people say that the only way to guarantee getting a good job is to complete a course of university education. Others claim that it is better to start work after school and gain experience in the world of work.” How far do you agree or disagree with the above views?*** *write an essay to express your opinion on the proposal. Use reasons and relevant examples from your knowledge and personal experience to support your position.*

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