|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **TRƯỜNG THPT ANH SƠN 2** **ĐỀ CHÍNH THỨC** | **ĐỀ THI THỬ HSG CẤP TỈNH LẦN 1 - LỚP 12****NĂM HỌC 2022 – 2023****Môn thi: TIẾNG ANH** *Thời gian:* ***150*** *phút (không kể thời gian giao đề)* |

## \*SBD: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

## \*Thí sinh làm bài trực tiếp trên đề thi.

**SECTION A - LISTENING (50 POINTS):**

**You are advised to listen TWICE+**

**Part 1: Complete the notes below:** Write **ONE WORD** for each answer**. (20 points)**

 **Question 1 - 6**

|  |
| --- |
| **SELF-DRIVE TOURS IN THE USA*****Example:*** Name: Andrea \_\_Brown\_\_\_\_ |
| Address: 24 **(1)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ RoadPostcode: BH5 2OPPhone: (mobile) 077 8664 3091Heard about company from: **(2)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Possible self-drive tours:Trip 1:* Los Angeles customer wants to visit: **(3)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ parks with her children.
* Yosemite Park customer wants to stay in a lodge, not a **(4)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Trip 2:* Customer wants to see the **(5)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on the way to Cambria.
* At Santa Minoca: not interested in shopping.
* At San Diego, wants to spend time on the **(6)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
 |

**Question 7-10. Complete the notes below.**

Write **ONE WORD AND/OR A NUMBER** for each answer.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Number of days | Total distance | Price (per person) | Includes |
| Trip 1 | 12 days | **(7)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | £ 525 | * accommodation
* car
* one **(8)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
 |
| Trip 2 | 9 days | 980 km | (**9)** £\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | * accommodation
* car
* **(10)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
 |

**Part 2: Question 11-25 (30 points)**

**Question 11-15: Choose the best correct letter A, B, or C (10 points)**

**MANHAM PORT**

11. Why did a port originally develop at Manham?

A. It was safe from enemy attack.

B. It was convenient for river transport.

C. It had a good position on the sea coast.

12. What caused Manham’s sudden expansion during the Industrial Revolution?

 A. the improvement in mining technologies.

 B. the increase in demand for metals.

 C. the discovery of tin in the sea.

13. Why did rocks have to be sent away from Manham to be processed?

 A. shortage of fuel

 B. poor transport systems

 C. lack of skills among local people

14. What happened when the port declined in the twentieth century?

 A. The workers went away.

 B. Traditional skills were lost.

 C. Buildings were used for new purposes.

15. What did the Manham Trust hope to do?

 A. discover the location of the original port

 B. provide jobs for the unemployed

 C. rebuild the port complex

**Question 16-20: Answer the following questions (10 points)**

16. Where should visitors start their visit?

………………………………………………………………………….

17. Who shouldn’t be taken into the mine?

………………………………………………………………………….

18. Where should visitors visit next?

……………………………………………………………………………

19. What is the name of the beautiful old sailing ketch near the school?

……………………………………………………………………………….

20. By whom was the ship’s wheel dredged out of the silt?

………………………………………………………………………………………..

**Question 21-25: Listen and decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F). Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes. (10 points)**

21. By the end of the 9th century, lead, copper, manganese and arsenic were added to the cargos leaving Manham.

22. The port of Manham is situated in beautiful and peaceful countryside, on a bend in the great river Avon.

23. While looking round the classrooms, take a special look at our display of games, which is one of the smallest in the world.

24. A small port was already established here, about 19 hundred years ago.

25. Near the school is the beautiful old sailing ketch.

**Your answers**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **21.** | **22.** | **23.** | **24.** | **25.** |

**SECTION B – VOCABULARY & GRAMMAR (20points)**

**Part 1: Choose the word or phrase (A, B, C or D) which best completes each sentence. (10 points)**

1. There is a(n)\_\_\_\_\_\_ of difference between our two lifestyles.

land B. way C. world D. arm

1. People can make themselves walk on nails or through fire. It’s a question of mind over\_\_\_\_\_\_.

body B. material C. matter D. facts

1. Many people were wounded after the terrorists started \_\_\_\_\_\_ with machine guns.

blazing away B. whipping up C. shouting out D. blazing up

1. At the moment, the ruling party is on the \_\_\_\_\_\_ of a dilemma.

hooves B. points C. feet D. horns

1. By attacking the old lady, the youth committed a \_\_\_\_\_ crime.

naughty B. heinous C. bad D. evil

 6. One of the organisation’s aims is to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ information about the disease so that more people know of is symptoms.

 A. disentangle B. deride C. dwindle D. disseminate

 7. Please don’t\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it a miss if I make a few suggestions for improvements.

 A. think B. assume C. take D. judge

 8. He had a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ escape since the bullet came within inches of his head.

 A. slender B. close C. near D. narrow

 9. After she tried to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for divorce and the husband did not show up, the court granted her that wish.

 A. desire B. yearn C. deputize D. sue

 10. As a poet, I think she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ comparison with the greatest this century.

 A. makes B. stands C. leads D. matches

**Your answers**

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

**Part 2: Identify 10 errors in the following passage and correct them, (0) has been done as an example.**

**(10 points)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 123456789101112131415 |  It was the human factor that contributes to the absolute majority of road accidents which involves the tremendous toll of fatalities each year. Other, less decisive, causes are vehicle functions or road shortcomings. Speeding motorists are notorious about failing to give way at junctions, judging the situation on the road or being unable to accurately estimate the distance while overtaking the “snailpacers” ahead. Drinkers who settle behind the wheel after one glass or two may be running the risk of causing a tragedy through their impairing perception, which is not so rare a case, again. Unfortunately, it is much simpler to introduce the necessary alterations in the traffic system that change the behavioural patterns of drivers. There are voices that more severe disciplinary resolutions ought to put into practice if the vehicle users are to benefit from greater security on the road. The idea of producing safe road users through pre-school parental instruction or through incorporating the safety regulations for school curriculum has been widely acclaimed in many communities and are expected to yield the required results as the first step in bettering the qualifications of the future drivers and acquaint them with the potential hazards that may arise en route. |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Number** | **Line** | **Mistake** | **Correction** | **Number** | **Line** | **Mistake** | **Correction** |
| 0. | 1 | was | is | 6.  |  |  |  |
| 1. |  |  |  | 7.  |  |  |  |
| 2. |  |  |  | 8. |  |  |  |
| 3. |  |  |  | 9. |  |  |  |
| 4. |  |  |  | 10. |  |  |  |
| 5. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

**SECTION C – READING**

**Part 1: For questions 1–15, read the following passages and decide which answer (A, B, C, or D) best fits each gap. Write your answers in corresponding numbered boxes. There is an example at the beginning (0). (15 pts)**

**KIWI SURPRISE**

When a work project ()\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ me the opportunity to return to New Zealand, I spent several weeks (1)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a country I had left in my early twenties. I’d forgotten about the petrol stations where men in smart uniforms (2)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to you. They fill your tank, (3)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_your oil and still (4)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_you less than one third of the British price for fuel. And the people rush to your assistance if they see you (5)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_over a map. Or the blissful (6)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_of tips. Locals simply cannot understand why anybody should (7)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to pay extra for friendly efficient service.

Given that New Zealand has about 3,000 kilometers of coastline, it should come as no (8)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_that social life (9)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_around the sea. When Auckland office workers leave their desks at the end of the working day, they don’t (10)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_home. Instead, they (11)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a beeline for the marina and spend the evening (12)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sail on the Hauraki Gulf. There are more yachts in Auckland than in any other city in the world- no wonder it’s called the City of Sails. Even those who can’t afford a (13)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of their own will always know someone who has one, or at the (14)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ least, will windsurf the offshore breezes at speeds that make the commuter ferries appear to stand (15)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. A. gave B. offered C. sent D. lent
2. A. regaining B. recapturing C. refamiliarizing D. rediscovering
3. A. assist B. attend C. supply D. serve
4. A. control B. measure C. check D. calculate
5. A. charge B. ask C. require D. demand
6. A. pointing B. doubting C. clamoring D. puzzling
7. A. absence B. shortage C. removal D. neglect
8. A. accept B. insist C. expect D. respond
9. A. wonder B. surprise C. amazement D. news
10. A. centers B. revolves C. turns D. gathers
11. A. move B. aim C. head D. divert
12. A. have B. do C. get D. make
13. A. under B. by C. with D. on
14. A. vehicle B. hull C. vessel D. receptacle
15. A. simple B. single C. utmost D. very
16. A. still B. dead C. afloat D. upright

**Your answers**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **0.** **B** |  |  |  |  |
| 1.  | 2.  | 3.  | 4.  | 5.  |
| 6.  | 7.  | 8.  | 9.  | 10.  |
| 11.  | 12.  | 13.  | 14.  | 15.  |

**Part 2: Fill in each numbered blank with one suitable word to complete the passage. (15 pts)**

The climate in Bach Ma National Park is tropical with two distinctive seasons caused by the monsoon winds. The weather (**1**) …………… in the park area can change very quickly in the morning. It is sunny but it may be cloudy (**2**) ……………. heavy rain in the afternoon. (**3**) ………..…… of the proximity of the sea, there are often strong winds. Admittedly, the park supports a very large (**4**) …………….…… of plant and animal species. This is partly (**5**) …………… to the variations in altitude and also because the park is (**6**) …………………… within the transition area of two bio-geographical zones containing species (**7**) ………….. northern and southern Vietnam. The vegetation includes two main formations: tropical lowland (**8**) ……………… below 900m and sub-tropical forest between 900 and 1450m – the latter being (**9**) …………….. richest and less disturbed (**10**) ……………… human influence. The flora of Bach Ma includes at least 1,400 (**11**) …………… which represent around one-fifth of the entire flora of Vietnam. The fauna is considered to (**12**) ..………. … half of all mammals known in Vietnam. 43 species of mammals have been identified in the (**13**) ………….… and further 76 species have been listed as potentially present, considering their overall range of distribution. Nine species of primates have been confirmed in Bach Ma. The 330 species of birds that have been observed in the park represent (**14**) ……………… one-third of the species (**15**) ………..……… in Vietnam.

**Your answers:**

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

**Part 3: Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions. Write your answers A, B, C or D in the corresponding numbered boxes. (10 pts)**

There is one kind of pain for which nobody has yet found a cure – the pain that comes from the ending of a relationship. The relationship could be a marriage, a love affair or a deep friendship, in fact, any strong emotional tie between people. Such a relationship may come to an abrupt but premeditated end or **it** may simply fade away slowly as people and circumstances change. You may be the one to “break it off”, with a short note or a brief phone call. Or you may be on the receiving end, like the soldier who dreads getting a “Dear John” letter from a girlfriend who has got tired of waiting. But however it ended and whoever decided to end it, the pain is equally hard to bear. It is a sort of death, and it requires the same period of mourning, the same time for grief.

 Although there is no cure for grief, we cannot help looking for one, to ease the pain and to make us forget our tears. We seek refuge in other relationships, we keep ourselves busy with work, we try to immerse ourselves in our hobbies. Perhaps we start to drink more than we should to drown our sorrows or we follow the conventional advice and join a club or society. But these things only relieve the symptoms of the illness, they cannot cure for it. Moreover, we are always in a hurry to get rid of our grief. It is as if we were ashamed of it. We feel that we should be able to “pull ourselves together”. We try to convince ourselves, as we bite on the pillow, that we are much too old to be crying. Some people bury their grief deep inside themselves, so that nobody will guess what they are going through. Others seek relief by pouring their hearts out to their friends, or to anyone else who can offer a sympathetic shoulder to cry on. But after a while, even our friends start to show their impatience, and suggest with their reproachful glances that it is about time we stopped crying. They, too, are in a hurry for the thing to be over.

 It is not easy to explain why we adopt this attitude to emotional pain, when we would never expect anyone to overcome physical pain simply by an effort of will power. Part of the answer must lie in the nature of grief itself. When the love affair dies, you cannot believe that you will ever find another person to replace the one who has gone so completely out of your life. Even after many, many months, when you think that you have begun to learn to live without your lost love, something-a familiar place, a snatch of music, a whiff of perfume- will suddenly bring the bitter – sweet memories flooding back. You choke back the tears and the desperate, almost angry, feeling that you are no better now than the day the affair ended.

 And yet, grief is like an illness that must run its course. Memories do fade eventually, a healing skin does start to grow over the wound, the intervals between sudden glimpses of the love you have lost do get longer. Bit by bit, life resumes the normal flow. Such is the complexity of human nature that we can even start to feel guilty as these things start to happen, as if it were an insult to our lost love that we can begin to forget at all.

 The important thing to admit about grief, then, is that it will take its time. By trying to convince ourselves that it ought to be over sooner, we create an additional tension which can only make things worse. People who have gone through the agony of a broken relationship – and there are few who have not- agree that time is the “greater healer”. How much time is needed will vary from person to person, but psychiatrists have “a rule of thumb”: grief will last as long as the original relationship lasted. The sad thing is that, when the breakdown occurs, we can only stumble over the stories beneath our feet. It is dark ahead, and you will feel painfully many times before we begin to see the light at the end of the tunnel.

1. The word **“it”** paragraph 1 refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

A. a relationship B. a kind of pain C. an emotional tie D. a cure

2. Relationships often come to an end because \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A. people do not realize the pain they can cause | B. very few people really know how to love |
| C. the feeling of the people was not very deep | D**.** people do not always stay the same |

3. You tell your friends about your unhappiness because \_\_\_\_\_.

A. you want them to feel sorry for you B. you hope it will make you feel better

C. you want them to hear the story from you D. you feel sure that they have had similar experiences

4. If you seek advice on what to do about a broken relationship, you will probably be told to \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A. keep busy at work | B. find someone else |
| C. pull yourself together  | D. join a club |

5. When your friends get tired of listening to you they will \_\_\_\_\_.

A. tell you to pull yourself together B. try to avoid your company

C. show by their expressions that they have had enough D. help you to get over your grief

6. Often we are ashamed when we cry because \_\_\_\_\_.

A. only children and babies cry B. we are worried about what others will think of us

C. we do not expect our unhappiness to last so long D. we think it is a childish thing to do

7. Memories continue to upset you, and this makes you feel that you \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A. will never get over your grief | B. have no will power |
| C. are utterly alone | D. have made no progress at all |

8. If we try to recover too quickly from grief, we shall make ourselves \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A. nervous | B. tense | C. ill | D. unpopular |

9. We are upset by reminders of our lost love because they come so \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A. unexpectedly | B. rapidly | C. frequently | D. rarely |

10. Psychiatrists tell you that grief will last as long as the original relationship. This calculation is \_\_\_\_\_.

A. based on a deep understanding of human nature B. generally true but with many exceptions

C. the result of scientific research D. no more than a hopeful guess

***Your answer:***

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

**Part 4: Read the following passage and do the tasks that follow. (20 pts)**

**Task 1: The reading passage on Deer Farming In Australia has 5 paragraphs (A – E). From the list of headings below choose the most suitable headings for paragraphs A – E. Write the appropriate number (i – viii) next to questions 41 – 44 on your answer sheet.**

***NB: There are more headings than paragraphs, so you will not use them all.***

|  |
| --- |
| i. Industry Structuresii. Disease Affects Productioniii. Trends in Productioniv. Government Assistancev. How Deer Came to Australiavi. Research and Developmentvii. Asian Competitionviii. Industry Development |

*Ex: Paragraph A – v*

1. Paragraph B \_\_\_

2. Paragraph C \_\_\_

3. Paragraph D \_\_\_

4. Paragraph E \_\_\_

**Deer Farming In Australia**

**Paragraph A**

Deer are not indigenous to Australia. They were introduced into the country during the nineteenth century under the acclimatization programs governing the introduction of exotic species of animals and birds into Australia. Six species of deer were released at various locations. The animals dispersed and established wild populations at various locations across Australia, mostly depending upon their points of release into the wild. These animals formed the basis for the deer industry in Australia today.

Commercial deer farming in Australia commenced in Victoria in 1971 with the authorized capture of rusa deer from the Royal National Park, NSW. Until 1985, only four species of deer, two from temperate climates (red, fallow) and two tropical species (rusa, chital) were confined for commercial farming. Late in 1985, pressure from industry to increase herd numbers saw the development of import protocols. This resulted in the introduction of large numbers of red deer hybrids from New Zealand and North American elk directly from Canada. The national farmed deer herd is now distributed throughout all states although most are in New South Wales and Victoria.

**Paragraph B**

The number of animals processed annually has continued to increase, despite the downward trend in venison prices since 1997. Of concern is the apparent increase in the number of female animals processed and the number of whole herds committed for processing. With more than 40,000 animals processed in 1998/99 and 60,000 in 1999/2000, there is justified concern that future years may see a dramatic drop in production. At least 85% of all venison produced in Australia is exported, principally to Europe. At least 90% of all velvet antler produced is exported in an unprocessed state to Asia.

Schemes to promote Australian deer products continue to have a positive effect on sales that in turn have a positive effect on prices paid to growers. The industry appears to be showing limited signs that it is emerging from a state of depression caused by both internal and external factors that include: (i) the Asian currency downturn; (ii) the industry’s lack of competitive advantage in influential markets (particularly in respect to New Zealand competition), and; (iii) within industry processing and marketing competition for limited product volumes of venison.

**Paragraph C**

From the formation of the Australian Deer Breeders Federation in 1979, the industry representative body has evolved through the Deer Farmers Federation of Australia to the Deer Industry Association of Australia Ltd (DIAA), which was registered in 1995. The industry has established two product development and marketing companies, the Australian Deer Horn and Co-Products Pty Ltd (ADH) and the Deer Industry Projects and Development Pty Ltd, which trades as the Deer Industry Company (DIC). ADH collects and markets Australian deer horn and co-products on behalf of Australian deer farmers. It promotes the harvest of velvet antler according to the strict quality assurance program promoted by the industry. The company also plans and co-ordinates regular velvet accreditation courses for Australian deer farmers.

**Paragraph D**

Estimates suggest that until the early 1990s the rate of the annual increase in the number of farmed deer was up to 25%, but after 1993 this rate of increase fell to probably less than 10%. The main reasons for the decline in the deer herd growth rate at such a critical time for the market were: (i) severe drought conditions up to 1998 affecting eastern Australia during 1993-96 and (ii) the consequent slaughter of large numbers of breeding females, at very low prices. These factors combined to decrease confidence within the industry. Lack of confidence saw a drop in new investment within the industry and a lack of willingness of established farmers to expand their herds. With the development of strong overseas markets for venison and velvet and the prospect of better seasons ahead in 1996, the trends described were seen to have been significantly reversed. However, the relatively small size of the Australian herd was seen to impose undesirable restraints on the rate at which herd numbers could be expanded to meet the demands for products.

Supply difficulties were exacerbated when the supply of products, particularly venison, was maintained by the slaughter of young breeding females. The net result was depletion of the industry’s female breeding herds.

**Paragraph E**

Industry programs are funded by statutory levies on sales of animals for venison, velvet antler sales and the sale of live animals into export markets. The industry has a 1996 - 2000 five-year plan including animal nutrition, pasture quality, carcass quality, antler harvesting, promotional material and technical bulletins. All projects have generated a significant volume of information, which compliments similar work undertaken in New Zealand and other deer farming countries.

Major projects funded by levy funds include the Venison Market Project from 1992 to 1996. This initiative resulted in a dramatic increase in international demand for Australian venison and an increase in the domestic consumption of venison. In an effort to maintain existing venison markets in the short term and to increase them in the long term, in 1997 the industry’s top priority became the increase in size and production capacity of the national herd.

**Task 2. Read the passage about Deer Farming in Australia again and look at the statements below. For questions 5 – 7 on your answer sheet write:**

***TRUE*** *if the statement is true*

***FALSE*** *if the statement is false*

***NOT GIVEN*** *if the information is not given in Reading Passage*

5. Since 1985 many imported deer have been interbred with the established herds.

6. The drop in deer numbers since 1997 led to an increase in the price of venison.

7. Only a small amount of Australian venison production is consumed domestically.

**Task 3. Complete each of the following statements (Questions 8 –10) with words taken from Reading Passage. Write NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS for each answer. Write your answers on your answer sheet.**

8. A stringent \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ allows the Australian deer industry to maintain their excellence of product.

9. Herd stock expansion was made difficult by the killing of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to continue product supply.

10. Foreign and home markets for Australian venison increased due to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

***Your answers:***

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

**Part 5: You are going to read an article in which four people comment on a book they have read recently . For questions 1-10, choose from the people A-D. The people may be chosen more than once. (10 pts)**

**A**. **Kerry:**
***Sundance by Teresa Wilson***
I really don't know why this book is so popular. I mean, I suppose it is going to appeal to young girls who want danger and romance, but I found this book really tedious. For a start, the characters were really unconvincing. The author went out of her way to add lots of details about the characters, but I found these details really pointless. I thought that some of the facts she presented about the main characters would become significant in some way later in the novel, but they didn't. They were just worthless bits of information. I also was disappointed that, although this book is meant to be about kids at high school, the writer seems to have no recollection at all about what it's like to be 17. The main character thought and acted like a 32-year old. It just wasn't believable. I'm not saying Teresa Wilson is a bad writer. She can obviously string words together and come up with a story that is appealing to a large number of people, but she lacks anything original. There is no flair. It just uses the same sort of language as you can see in many other mediocre novels.
**B**. **Liz:**
***Wild Ways by Margery Emerson***
I have to say that I won't forget this book for a long time. I was hooked from the very first chapter. The devastating story affected me so much that I don't know if I'll ever feel the same again. I was close to tears on several occasions. I've got images in my brain now that I don't think will ever leave me. It's incredibly well-researched and, although it is fiction, is based on shocking real-life events. I learned an awful lot about things that went on that I never knew before. Margaret Emerson has a brilliant way with words and I really felt real empathy towards the characters, although I was sometimes irritated by the choices they made. However, the parallel story, the part that is set in the present, is not quite so good. I found myself just flicking through that part so that I could get back to 1940s Paris.
**C**. **Imogen:**
***Orchid by Henry Rathbone***
This is a delightful novel full of wonderful imagery, a paints a remarkable picture of life in a distant time and a far-away place. If you're looking to learn about Eastern culture in great detail, then this is probably not the book for you, as the writer skims over most of the more complicated aspects of the country's etiquette. The historical aspects are also not covered in much depth. However, I wonder whether this was the writer's intention. By doing this, he symbolise the superficiality of the girl's life. She, like the book, is beautiful and eager to please, but remains too distant from us, the readers, to teach us much. Although I loved the book and read it in one sitting, the ending was a bit of a disappointment. A story which involves so much turmoil, in a place where the future is uncertain, should not have a happy-ever-after fairy-tale ending.
**D. Hannah:**
***High Hills by Mary Holland***
I read this book for a literature class. I know it's a classic, and I did try to like it, but I just didn't get into it. I kept persevering, hoping that I'd start to enjoy it, but no such luck. The famous scene out on the moors was definitely the best bit of the book, but even that I found ridiculous when it is clearly supposed to be passionate. As I approached the end of the book, I figured there must be some kind of moral to the story, something that I would learn from the experience of trudging through seven hundred long pages, but there was nothing worthwhile. I don't know why the literary world sees this book as such a masterpiece. The characters are portrayed as being intelligent, but they do such stupid things! And as for it being a *love* story - marrying someone you don't love and then being abused by them - that doesn't spell love to me.

***Which person read a book which…………***

**A. Kerry B. Liz C. Imogen D. Hannah**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. was set in an Oriental country   | *1.* |
| 2. finished in an unrealistic way   | *2.* |
| 3. had characters that the reader could sympathize with    | *3.* |
| 4. is well-known and was written a long time ago  | *4.* |
| 5. contained two stories  | *5.* |
| 6. was not set in the past  | *6.* |
| 7. was historically accurate   | *7.* |
| 8. made the reader cry   | *8.* |
| 9. contained insignificant details   | *9.* |
| 10. has a well-known scene   | *10.* |

**SECTION D - WRITING:**

**Part 1: For questions 6–10, 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. There is an example at the beginning (0). (10 pts)**

**0**. It’s no use arguing: I’ve made up my mind. **point**

…..…. **There’s no point in arguing**: ……… I’ve made up my mind.

1. I need someone to take my place at the ceremony. (**STAND**)

…………………………………………………………………………

1. He owed his life to a passer-by. **(INDEBTED)**

…………………………………………………………………………

1. I had suspicion when they offered me such a high interest rate. **(RAT)**

…………………………………………………………………………

1. It is certain that the new cuts will worry the staff. **(BOUND)**

…………………………………………………………………………

1. Money has no value on a desert island. **(COUNTS)**

**Part 2: You have received this email from your friend, Ellie.**

**From:** Ellie

**Subject:** project on your country

I'm writing a Geography project on your country and I wonder if you could help me a bit. I need some on information on what kind of music is popular in your country. Also, I would like to know one or two dishes which most people enjoy. And finally, what are some of the most popular pastimes for young people?

I hope you can help me.

Love,

Ellie

**Now write a response email in 120-150 words to your friend, Ellie. Use your name and address as Cong Nam. ( 20 points)**

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**Part 3: Write a composition of between 350 and 500 words on the following topic. ( 30 points )**”When people succeed, it is because of hard work, Luck has nothing to do with success.” Do you agree or disagree with the quotation above? Use specific and examples to explain your position.

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