

(Đề thi gồm 14 trang)

ĐỀ THI MÔN: TIẾNG ANH – LỚP 10

Thời gian: 180 phút

(Không kể thời gian giao đề)

SECTION A: LISTENING (50 points)

- The listening section is in **FOUR** parts. You will hear each part **TWICE**. At the beginning of each part, you will hear a sound.
- There will be a piece of music at the beginning and at the end of the listening section. You will have **TWO** minutes to check your answers at the end of the listening section.
- All the other instructions are included in the recording.

Part 1. You will hear part of a talk about The Tawny Owl. For questions 1–5, complete the notes below. Write NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER for each answer. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes on your answer sheet. (10 points)

The Tawny Owl

Adaptations:

- Short wings and tails for navigation
- Brown and grey feathers, for (1)_____.
- Very good spatial (2) _____, for predicting where prey might be found
- Excellent hearing for locating prey from a perch

Diet

Main food is (3)_____.

Owls in urban areas eat more birds

Survival

Two thirds of young owls die within their (4)_____.

Owls don't disperse over long distances.

Owls seem to dislike flying over large areas of (5)_____.

Your answers:

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
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PART 2: You will hear a talk about the athleticism of animals. For questions 6-10, decide whether the following statements are True (T) or False (F). Write your answers on the answer sheet. (10 points)

6. It takes the cheetah just more than 6 seconds to cover a distance of 100m.
7. There is no possibility that the offspring of the cheetah reach their adulthood.
8. The springbok can jump as high as 4 meters without a run-up.
9. In comparison with an Olympic archer, the archer fish can shoot 1.5 meters further.
10. The archer fish carry out their shooting in groups.

Your answers:

6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
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Part 3. For questions 11–15, listen to part of an interview with two young entrepreneurs, Chloe Price and Martin Moore, and choose the correct answer A, B, C, or D which fits best according to what you hear. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided. (10 points)

11. Chloe attributes her success as an entrepreneur to her _____.

- A. exposure to unconventional business concepts
- B. willingness to take risks
- C. ability to benefit from experience
- D. natural flair for money management

12. Chloe thinks the greatest benefit new technology has brought her is in _____.

- A. being able to promote her products through friends
- B. encouraging interaction with consumers
- C. reducing her ongoing business expenditure
- D. enabling her to manage her time more effectively

13. What does Martin say about finding work in the food industry?

- A. It was a long-held ambition.
- B. It was something he soon regretted.
- C. It happened by chance.
- D. It followed naturally from his studies.

14. Martin's advice to prospective entrepreneurs is to _____.

- A. spend time attending motivational talks
- B. research opportunities thoroughly online
- C. conduct regular email surveys
- D. establish contacts with those in the same field

15. Both Chloe and Martin have been surprised by the importance in their work of _____.

- A. collaborative decision-making
- B. paying attention to detail
- C. securing sound financial backing
- D. a total commitment to the enterprise

Your answers:

11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
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Part 4. For questions 16-25, listen to Neil and Sam discussing how clever artificial intelligence (AI) is. Write NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS taken from the recording for each blank. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided. (20 points)

In real life, although AI using artificial brain cells to (16) _____ real brain cell activity is making huge progress in entirely different fields, it is a long way behind human levels of intelligence. “Frosted oysters”, a (17) _____ made by AI is a typical example. You Look Like a Thing and I Love You, a book written by Janelle Shane about her amusing experiences and (18) _____ with AI, is another example. The book title is produced by AI – “machine learning” – when asked to write (19) _____ for strangers to start up a romantic conversation with other attractive ones. To find out the way to solve a problem without human programmers writing down (20) _____ instructions and (21) _____ from the start, AI uses a process of (22) _____ which sometimes comes up with more wrong answers. Even by repeating the same activity many times, learning from seeing how it goes wrong, and (23) _____ the number of incorrect answers, AI can not always discover the best result. Instead, success can be achieved purely by a (24) _____. So, in terms of (25) _____, AI is currently just as clever as an earthworm. There still need to be humans involved at the beginning of problem-solving procedures.

Your answers:

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

SECTION B: LEXICO- GRAMMAR (40 points)

Part 1. For questions 26-55, choose the best option A, B, C, or D to complete the following sentences and write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided on the answer sheet. (20 points)

26. If you need a decent suit, go to Munns Stores. You’ll be for choice.

- A. overcome B. spoilt C. ruined D. overwhelmed**
27. They were the best economic analysts in the United States – a team hand-..... by the President himself.
- A. selected B. picked C. named D. listed**
28. My energy soon after climbing all those steps.
- A. flagged B. stumbled C. tottered D. thawed**
29. I'm absolutely ! I could eat a horse
- A. parched B. puckish C. hungry D. famished**
30. The country has few natural resources and its economy has been _____ for some time now.
- A. ailing B. diseased C. unwell D. sickening**
31. Sources in France suggested that further _____ would be needed before they would agree to a deal.
- A. consolations B. contractions C. concessions D. contortions**
32. I'm looking forward to meeting your new boss — you've been _____ his praises ever since he arrived.
- A. calling B. shouting C. crying D. singing**
33. His hostess was beginning to as she greeted the guests who, by now, were queuing half-way up the grand staircase.
- A. shrivel B. wilt C. fade D. weed**
34. Richard is _____ confident, and this has helped him climb the corporate ladder.
- A. acutely B. blissfully C. supremely D. utterly**
35. One of the most powerful pressure groups in the country is the road and car _____, which opposes any legislation that will increase taxes specifically for them.
- A. branch B. folder C. segment D. lobby**
36. The enormous national debt in the last eight years makes all this apparent prosperity nothing but a house of cards.
- A. compiled B. amassed C. assembled D. totaled**
37. Unfortunately, his report doesn't _____ with what we've learnt from other sources.
- A. pally B. rally C. tally D. ally**
38. It's as if that silly argument we had has driven a _____ between us and we've lost all our old closeness.
- A. beam B. ledge C. plank D. wedge**
39. Anyone who lies under oath will be charged with _____ the course of justice.
- A. diverting B. perverting C. inverting D. converting**
40. I'm sure I was invited to join the committee as the _____ woman.
- A. token B. sample C. representative D. coupon**
41. I felt an _____ with the writer from his descriptions of a world that seemed to have a great deal in common with my own.

A. affinity B. affection C. adherence D. acknowledgement

42. We'd all been at school together for 12 years and at our leaving celebrations we _____ eternal friendship.

A. pledged B. undertook C. confided D. assured

43. If you say you'd like _____ of cream on you're your strawberries then you don't want very much cream.

A. a dash B. oodles C. a dollop D. lashings

44. Not many people are good at assessing their own abilities and Mark must be _____ for recognising that he would never become a great musician.

A. merited B. advocated C. commended D. talented

45. The nuclear industry _____ most of the country's electrical power.

A. engenders B. originates C. initiates D. generates

46. She won because of her energy and willpower, mobilizing women in state after state where the Amendment was contested.

A. tiresome B. inexhaustible C. inexorable D. indefatigable

47. Maria and Jean had a _____ romance — they met and married within two months.

A. hurricane B. whirlwind C. cyclone D. typhoon

48. After the football match the crowds _____ out of the stadium into the nearest bars and cafes.

A. poured B. trickled C. leaked D. dripped

49. The _____ of things was that he was sacked from a job that he had held for over twenty years.

A. upshot B. uptake C. upturn D. upbeat

50. The UN has called for an immediate _____ of hostilities.

A. deletion B. cessation C. cancellation D. ceasefire

51. The boy who was caught _____ candy or little toys many times but was never punished by his mother grew up to be a thief.

A. snitching B. burgling C. ransacking D. pilfering

52. School ends at 5 so my only choice is to _____ a chocolate bar on my way to my extra Math class, which starts only 10' later.

A. rattle through B. scarf down C. romp through D. scuff down

53. The Fellowship of the Ring, a 2001 epic fantasy adventure film, is the first _____ in the Lord of the Rings trilogy.

A. parcel B. installment C. chapter D. token

54. Volunteers are being _____ to support the UN system's response during the peak of the COVID-19 pandemic.

A. headhunted B. solicited C. accosted D. seduced

55. The star wanted to keep his _____ low-key, hence people knew nothing about donation until it was publicized.

A. munificence

B. chivalry

C. narcissism

D. impiousness

Part II. For questions 56-65, fill each gap with the correct form of the words in brackets.

Write your answer in the boxes provided on the answer sheet. (10 points)

56. The company's contract ensured that all employees were protected against unfair dismissal. **(IRON)**

57. James is a(n) student who always turns class discussions into heated debates. **(DISPUTE)**

58. Bats that end up being tested for rabies are generally those that behave **(ERRANT)**

59. The dog did an and ran when it saw the bigger dog. **(TURN)**

60. I do not mean the majority of them, but why should gamekeepers be considered less than other people? **(ACCIDENT)**

61. The defending champion hasto the 30°C sunshine by spending the past month in Florida. **(CLIMATE)**

62. Each sensor unit of the system is composed of 3 that are arranged orthogonally to each other. **(ACCELERATE)**

63. Which buyouts are to each agency depends on a number of factors, but primarily on the employees salary. **(COST)**

64. Parents who lack the resources to move their families surely are not culpable for continuing to live in or politically volatile areas. **(CRIME)**

65. The proposed cuts for all state agencies will total \$84 million. **(BOARD)**

SECTION C: READING (60 points)

Part 1. For questions 66-75, read the following passage and decide which option (A, B, C, or D) best fits each gap. Write your answers in corresponding numbered boxes on the answer sheet. (15 points)

The issues for (66) _____ economies are little more straightforward. The desire to build on undeveloped land is not (67) _____ out of desperation or necessity, but is a result of the relentless march of the progress. Cheap labour and a relatively highly skilled workforce make these countries highly competitive and there is a flood of inward investment, particularly from (68) _____ looking to take advantage of the low wages before the cost and standard of living begin to rise. It is factors such as these that are making many Asian economies extremely attractive when viewed as investment opportunities at the moment. Similarly, in Africa, the relative (69) _____ of precious metals and natural resources tends to attract a lot of (70) _____ companies and a whole sub-industry develops around and is completely dependent on this foreign-direct investment. It is understandable that countries that are the focus of this sort of attention can lose sight of the environmental implications of large-scale industrial development, and this can have devastating consequences for the natural world. And it is a (71) _____ cycle

because the more industrially active a nation becomes, the greater the demand for and harvesting of natural resources. For some, the environment issues, though they can hardly be ignored, are viewed as a (72) _____ concern. Indeed, having an environmental conscience or taking environmental matters into consideration when it comes to decisions on whether or not to build rubber-tree (73) _____ or grow biofuel crops would be quite (74) _____ indeed. For those involved in such schemes it is a pretty black-and-white issue. And, for vast (75) _____ of land in Latin America, for example, it is clear that the welfare of the rainforests matters little to local government when vast sums of money can be made from cultivating the land.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| 66. A. emerging | B. emergent | C. convergent | D. resurgent |
| 67. A. grown | B. born | C. bred | D. arisen |
| 68. A. multinationals | B. migrants | C. continentals | D. intercontinentals |
| 69. A. premonition | B. abundance | C. amplitude | D. accumulation |
| 70. A. exploitation | B. exploration | C. surveyance | D. research |
| 71. A. vacuous | B. viscous | C. vexatious | D. vicious |
| 72. A. parallel | B. extrinsic | C. peripheral | D. exponential |
| 73. A. plantations | B. homesteads | C. ranches | D. holdings |
| 74. A. proscriptive | B. prohibitive | C. prospective | D. imperative |
| 75. A. regions | B. plots | C. tracts | D. sectors |

Part 2. For questions 76-85, fill each of the following numbered blanks with ONE suitable word and write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes on the answer sheet.

Around the world, spreading farmland is increasingly overlapping with elephant habitats, often resulting in dangerous interactions as elephants roam over people's crops. But in Kenya, after decades of investigation, researchers have come up with a simple (76.) ingenious solution to deter elephants: strings of beehive fences.

(77.) by longtime local knowledge of elephants' dislike of beehives, these buzzing barriers are offering a gentle but effective way of de-escalating the sometimes-violent interactions between farmers and elephants. And they are now (78.) across the world, from Mozambique to Thailand.

So what is it (79.) bees that elephants hate so much? And can they really be expected to keep the peace in this ever more crowded world?

Human-elephant (80.) is a growing issue in [several areas](#). Combined with [the \(81. \) of some elephant populations](#), this is leading to greater chance of [dispute between humans and \(82. \) giants](#).

"Expansion of agricultural land, logging, urbanisation, and shrinking and fragmentation of elephant habitats – wildlife that require large spaces of land are forcing elephants to (83.) human settlements in search of food and water,"

Graeme Shannon, a wildlife ecologist at Bangor University in Wales, UK, who has studied African elephants for two decades, notes that the people (84.) into these areas

are often of poorer backgrounds. "So farming is crucial for them and their families." But water and lush, (85.) nutritional crops can be very appealing for elephants, leading them close to human settlements.

Part 3. For questions 86-95, read the following passage and circle the best answer to each of the following questions. Write your answers in corresponding numbered boxes provided on the answer sheet.

1) There has, in recent years, been an outpouring of information about the impact of buildings on the natural environment; Information which explains and promotes green and sustainable construction design, strives to convince others of its efficacy and warns of the dangers of ignoring the issue. Seldom do these documents offer any advice to practitioners, such as those designing mechanical and electrical systems for a building, on how to utilise this knowledge on a practical level.

2) While the terms green and sustainable are often considered synonymous, in that they both symbolise nature, green does not encompass all that is meant by sustainability, which can be defined as minimizing the negative impacts of human activities on the natural environment, in particular those which have long-term and irreversible effects. Some elements of green design may be sustainable too, for example those which reduce energy usage and pollution, while others, such as ensuring internal air quality, may be considered green despite having no influence on the ecological balance.

3) Although there are a good many advocates of 'green' construction in the architectural industry, able to cite ample reasons why buildings should be designed in a sustainable way, not to mention a plethora of architectural firms with experience in green design, this is not enough to make green construction come into being. The driving force behind whether a building is constructed with minimal environmental impact lies with the owner of the building; that is, the person financing the project. If the owner considers green design unimportant, or of secondary importance, then more than likely, it will not be factored into the design.

4) The commissioning process plays a key role in ensuring the owner gets the building he wants, in terms of design, costs and risk. At the predesign stage, the owner's objectives, criteria and the type of design envisaged are discussed and documented. This gives a design team a solid foundation on which they can build their ideas, and also provides a specific benchmark against which individual elements, such as costs, design and environmental impact can be judged.

5) Owners who skip the commissioning process, or fail to take 'green' issues into account when doing so, often come a cropper once their building is up and running. Materials and equipment are installed as planned, and, at first glance, appear to fulfil their purpose adequately. However,

in time, the owner realises that operational and maintenance costs are higher than necessary, and that the occupants are dissatisfied with the results. These factors in turn lead to higher ownership costs as well as increased environmental impact.

6) In some cases, an owner may be aware of the latest trends in sustainable building design. He may have done research into it himself, or he may have been informed of the merits of green design through early discussion with professionals. However, firms should not take it as read that someone commissioning a building already has a preconceived idea of how green he intends the structure to be. Indeed, this initial interaction between owner and firm is the ideal time for a designer to outline and promote the ways that green design can meet the client's objectives, thus turning a project originally not destined for green design into a potential candidate.

7) Typically, when considering whether or not to adopt a green approach, an owner will ask about additional costs, return for investment and to what extent green design should be the limiting factor governing decisions in the design process. **(I)** Many of these costs are incurred by the increased cooperation between the various stakeholders, such as the owner, the design professionals, contractors and end-users. **(II)** However, in green design, they must be involved from the outset, since green design demands interaction between these disciplines. **(III)** This increased coordination clearly requires additional expenditure. **(IV)** A client may initially balk at these added fees, and may require further convincing of the benefits if he is to proceed. It is up to the project team to gauge the extent to which a client wants to get involved in a green design project and provide a commensurate service.

8) Of course, there may be financial advantage for the client in choosing a greener design. Case studies cite examples of green / sustainable designs which have demonstrated lower costs for long-term operation, ownership and even construction. Tax credits and rebates are usually available on a regional basis for projects with sustainable design or low emissions, among others.

86. The writer's main purpose is to...

- A. explain to professionals how they can influence clients to choose greener designs.
- B. explain the importance of green building design in reducing long-term damage to the environment.
- C. explain to owners commissioning a building why ignoring green issues is costly and dangerous.
- D. explain to professionals why it is important to follow the correct procedures when a building is commissioned.

87. The examples of green and sustainable designs given in paragraph 2 show that

- A.** designs must be sustainable in order for them to be described as green.
 - B.** for the purposes of this paper, the terms green and sustainable have the same meaning.
 - C.** some sustainable designs are green, while others are not.
 - D.** some designs are termed green, even though they are not sustainable.
88. According to paragraph 3, the reason for the lack of green buildings being designed is that...
- A.** few firms have any experience in design and constructing buildings to a green design.
 - B.** construction companies are unaware of the benefits of green and sustainable designs.
 - C.** firms do not get to decide whether a building is to be constructed sustainably.
 - D.** firms tend to convince clients that other factors are more important than sustainability.
89. Which of the following is NOT true about the commissioning process?
- A.** It is conducted before the building is designed.
 - B.** It is a stage that all clients go through when constructing a building.
 - C.** It is a step in the design procedure in which the client's goals are identified.
 - D.** It provides the firm with a measure of how well they did their job.
90. In paragraph 5, what does the phrase 'come a cropper' mean?
- A.** experience misfortune
 - B.** change one's mind
 - C.** notice the benefits
 - D.** make a selection
91. In paragraph 6, the writer implies that...
- A.** most clients enter the commissioning process with a clear idea of whether or not they want a green building.
 - B.** designers are usually less concerned about green design than the clients are.
 - C.** the commissioning process offers a perfect opportunity to bring up the subject of green design.
 - D.** firms should avoid working with clients who reject green designs in their buildings.
92. Where in paragraph 7 does this sentence belong?
- In a typical project, landscape architects and mechanical, electrical and plumbing engineers do not become involved until a much later stage.
- A.** I
 - B.** II
 - C.** III
 - D.** IV
93. In paragraph 7, what does 'balk at' mean?
- A.** display shock towards
 - B.** agree to pay
 - C.** question the reason for
 - D.** understand the need for
94. Green buildings are most likely to incur more expense than conventional buildings due to...
- A.** higher taxes incurred on sustainable buildings.
 - B.** higher long-term operational costs.
 - C.** the higher cost of green construction materials.
 - D.** increased coordination between construction teams.
95. Read the 6 sentences below. Which 3 sentences best express the most important ideas in the passage? (Do not choose sentences which focus on minor or incorrect facts).

1. Green, sustainable buildings are advantageous not only in terms of environmental impact. There are financial benefits as well.
2. Ensuring good internal air quality is one way of ensuring that occupants are satisfied with a building's design.
3. Since clients are unlikely to choose a green construction design, it is up to the firms to advocate it.
4. Most clients are prepared to pay extra in order to receive the benefits of green building design.
5. Architects are more interested in green building design than other contractors, such as engineers and plumbers.
6. Although the initial costs for designing and constructing green buildings may dissuade clients from building them, there are financial incentives, particularly in the long term.

A. 1 – 2- 4

B. 3 - 5 -6

C. 4 -5 -6

D. 1 -3 -6

Part 4. For questions 96-105, read the passage and do the following tasks. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes on the answer sheet.

Aphantasia: A life without mental images

Close your eyes and imagine walking along a sandy beach and then gazing over the horizon as the Sun rises. How clear is the image that springs to mind?

Most people can readily conjure images inside their head - known as their mind's eye. But this year scientists have described a condition, aphantasia, in which some people are unable to visualise mental images.

Niel Kenmuir, from Lancaster, has always had a blind mind's eye. He knew he was different even in childhood. "My stepfather, when I couldn't sleep, told me to count sheep, and he explained what he meant, I tried to do it and I couldn't," he says. "I couldn't see any sheep jumping over fences, there was nothing to count."

Our memories are often tied up in images, think back to a wedding or first day at school. As a result, Niel admits, some aspects of his memory are "terrible", but he is very good at remembering facts. And, like others with aphantasia, he struggles to recognise faces. Yet he does not see aphantasia as a disability, but simply a different way of experiencing life.

Mind's eye blind

Ironically, Niel now works in a bookshop, although he largely sticks to the non-fiction aisles. His condition begs the question what is going on inside his picture-less mind. I asked him what happens when he tries to picture his fiancée. "This is the hardest thing to describe, what happens in my head when I think about things," he says. "When I think about my fiancée there is no image, but I am definitely thinking about her, I know today she has her hair up at the back, she's brunette. But I'm not describing an image I am looking at, I'm remembering features about her, that's the strangest thing and maybe that is a source of some regret."

The response from his mates is a very sympathetic: "You're weird." But while Niel is very relaxed about his inability to picture things, it is often a cause of distress for others. One

person who took part in a study into aphantasia said he had started to feel "isolated" and "alone" after discovering that other people could see images in their heads. Being unable to reminisce about his mother years after her death led to him being "extremely distraught".

The super-visualiser

At the other end of the spectrum is children's book illustrator, Lauren Beard, whose work on the Fairytale Hairdresser series will be familiar to many six-year-olds. Her career relies on the vivid images that leap into her mind's eye when she reads text from her author. When I met her in her box-room studio in Manchester, she was working on a dramatic scene in the next book. The text describes a baby perilously climbing onto a chandelier.

"Straightaway I can visualise this grand glass chandelier in some sort of French kind of ballroom, and the little baby just swinging off it and really heavy thick curtains," she says. "I think I have a strong imagination, so I can create the world and then keep adding to it so it gets sort of bigger and bigger in my mind and the characters too they sort of evolve. I couldn't really imagine what it's like to not imagine, I think it must be a bit of a shame really."

Not many people have mental imagery as vibrant as Lauren or as blank as Niel. They are the two extremes of visualisation. Adam Zeman, a professor of cognitive and behavioural neurology, wants to compare the lives and experiences of people with aphantasia and its polar-opposite hyperphantasia. His team, based at the University of Exeter, coined the term aphantasia this year in a study in the journal Cortex.

Prof Zeman tells the BBC: "People who have contacted us say they are really delighted that this has been recognised and has been given a name, because they have been trying to explain to people for years that there is this oddity that they find hard to convey to others." How we imagine is clearly very subjective - one person's vivid scene could be another's grainy picture. But Prof Zeman is certain that aphantasia is real. People often report being able to dream in pictures, and there have been reported cases of people losing the ability to think in images after a brain injury.

He is adamant that aphantasia is "not a disorder" and says it may affect up to one in 50 people. But he adds: "I think it makes quite an important difference to their experience of life because many of us spend our lives with imagery hovering somewhere in the mind's eye which we inspect from time to time, it's a variability of human experience."

Questions 96 - 101

Do the following statements agree with the information in the IELTS reading text?

In boxes **96 - 101** on your answer sheet, 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 |

96. Niel Kenmuir was unable to count sheep in his head.

97. People with aphantasia struggle to remember personal traits and clothes of different people.
98. Niel regrets that he cannot portray an image of his fiancée in his mind.
99. All people with aphantasia start to feel 'isolated' or 'alone' at some point of their lives.
100. Lauren Beard's career depends on her imagination.
101. The author met Lauren Beard when she was working on a comedy scene in her next book.

Questions 102–105

Complete the sentences below.

Write **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** from the passage for each answer.

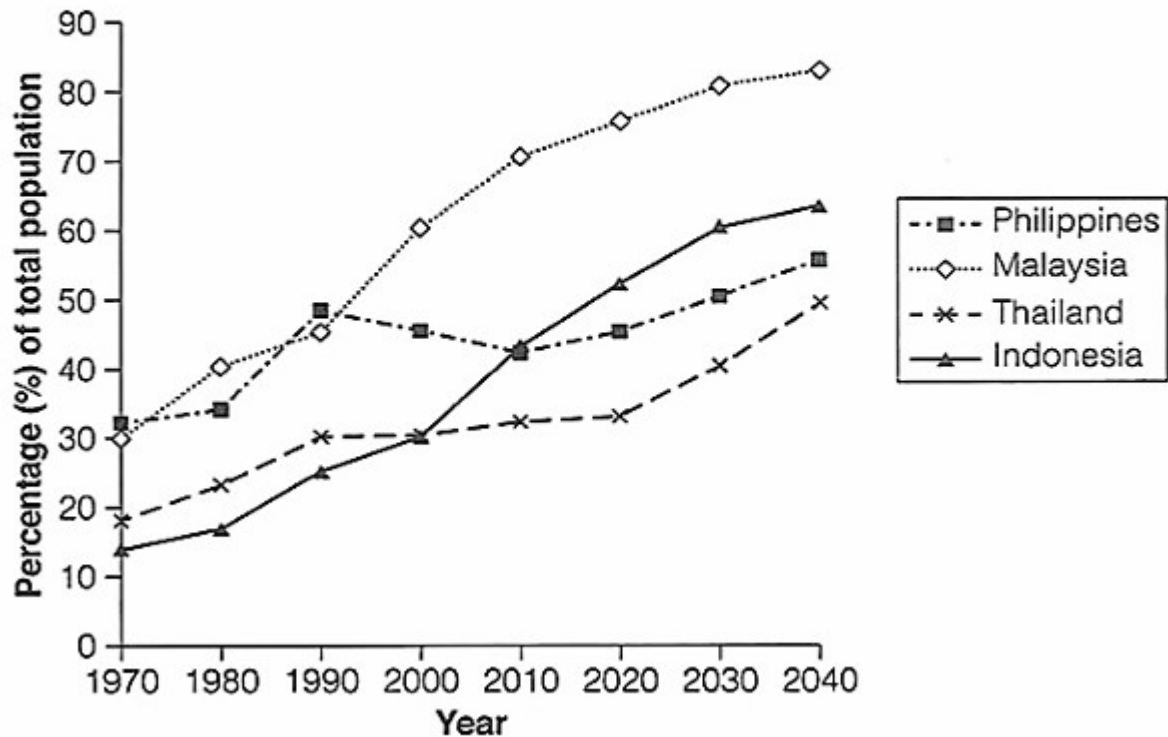
Write your answers in boxes **102–105** on your answer sheet.

102. Only a small fraction of people have imagination as as Lauren does.
103. Hyperphantasia is to aphantasia.
104. Prof Zeman is that aphantasia is not an illness.
105. Many people spend their lives with somewhere in the mind's eye.

SECTION D. WRITING

Part 1. The graph below gives information about the percentage of the population in four Asian countries living in cities from 1970 to 2020, with predictions for 2030 and 2040. Summarize the information by selecting and reporting the main features and making comparisons where relevant. Write at least 150 words.

Percentage of the population living in cities



Part 2.

Some people think that the teenage years are the happiest times of most people's lives. Others think that adult life brings more happiness, in spite of greater responsibilities.

Discuss both view and give your own opinion.

- THE END -

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