|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **SỞ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO NGHỆ AN**  **TRƯỜNG THPT ĐẶNG THÚC HỨA**  ĐỀ CHÍNH THỨC  ***(Đề gồm 11 trang*)** | **KỲ THI KS HỌC SINH GIỎI TỈNH LỚP 12**  **NĂM HỌC 2023 - 2024**  **Môn thi: TIẾNG ANH - BẢNG A**  *Thời gian:* ***150*** *phút (không kể thời gian giao đề)* | | | |
| **ĐIỂM** | | **HỌ TÊN, CHỮ KÍ GIÁM KHẢO** | **SỐ PHÁCH** |
| Bằng số:………………………………….. Bằng chữ:………………..………………. | | Giám khảo 1:……………………Giám khảo 2: ……………………… |  |

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

***Part 1: You will hear a talk about the death of the oldest tree in the world. For questions 1-15, fill in each blank with one missing word.***

The oldest tree in the world died one day in \_\_\_\_\_\_(1). Its name was Prometheus, and Donald Currey cut it down. It was not only the oldest tree, but the oldest living thing ever \_\_\_\_\_\_(2). Currey wasn’t an uncaring logger or farmer making room for crops. He was a 30-year-old graduate student doing research into climate change throughout history.

Trees are windows into the past. By studying the \_\_\_\_\_\_(3) between the rings that form each year, we can learn something about the experience of each tree \_\_\_\_\_\_(4) that period of its life. Was it warmer or colder? Was it wetter or drier? In this way, trees are repositories of earth history.

Currey wasn’t planning on killing any trees. He had a special \_\_\_\_\_\_(5) to remove samples from trees without cutting them down. That was the plan, but his drill got stuck in the first tree that he found. This was an irreplaceable drill from Sweden, and without it, his research would have to stop. Currey didn’t know what to do and went looking for help. A local park ranger told him, don’t worry, there are \_\_\_\_\_\_(6) of these trees in the park. We’ll just cut it down and remove your drill. Neither Currey nor the park ranger knew that Prometheus was a special tree when they killed the oldest lifeform known on earth. At the time, they had no idea just how old it was.

After retrieving his drill, Currey took a look at the rings \_\_\_\_\_\_(7). Each ring corresponded to a year of the tree’s life. By the end of the day, he had counted 1,000 years back inhistory. By the middle of the second day, he had counted to 2,000 and hewasn’t even half-way finished. By the end, he counted a grand total of \_\_\_\_\_\_(8) rings. This tree had lived to nearly 5,000 years.

Currey washorrified. He was responsible for killing the oldest living tree in the world. There was an uproar around the country and people called him a \_\_\_\_\_\_(9). Currey was apparently so disturbed, he stopped studying trees or anything living for that matter. He spent the rest of his career studying salt flats.

Currey probably never let go of the past or \_\_\_\_\_\_(10) himself for what he had done. More than 20 years later, he was being interviewed by a TV reporter about his salt flat research, when he was asked, "Aren’t you the Currey who cut down the oldest tree in the world?" Mid-interview, Currey turned his back and ran.

***Your answers:***

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

***Part 2: You will hear a conversation between a man, Marco, and his wife, Sarah, about a film they have just seen at the cinema. For questions 16-20, Write T (True) or F (False)***

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **11.** | Sarah was expecting to enjoy the film. |  |
| **12.** | Marco and Sarah agree that the city in the film was London. |  |
| **13.** | Marco feels that the length of the film made it rather boring |  |
| **14.** | Sarah was upset about how some of the audience behaved during the film. |  |
| **15.** | Marco thinks this film is the best the director has made. |  |

***Your answers:***

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

***Part 3. You will hear two overseas students, Spiros and Hiroko, who have just finished the first semester of the university course discussing with their English language teacher how they coped with the course. For questions 21-30, choose the best answer (A, B or C).***

16. One reason why Spiros felt happy about his marketing presentation was that

A. he was not nervous.

B. his style was good.

C. the presentation was the best in his group.

17. What surprised Hiroko about the other students’ presentations?

A. Their presentations were not interesting.

B. They found their presentations stressful.

C. They didn’t look at the audience enough.

18. After she gave her presentation, Hiroko felt

A. delighted B. dissatisfied C. embarrassed

19. How does Spiros feel about his performance in tutorials?

A. not very happy B. really pleased C. fairly confident

20.Why can the other students participate so easily in discussions?

A. They are polite to each other.

B. They agree to take turns in speaking.

C. They know each other well.

21. Why is Hiroko feeling more positive about tutorials now?

A. She finds the other students’ opinions more interesting.

B. She is making more of a contribution.

C. The tutor includes her in the discussion.

22. To help her understand lectures, Hiroko

A. consulted reference materials.

B. had extra tutorials with her lectures.

C. borrowed lecture notes from other students.

23. What does Spiros think of his reading skills?

A. He reads faster than he used to.

B. It still takes him a long time to read.

C. He tends to struggle with new vocabulary.

24.What is Hiroko’s subject area?

A. environmental studies B. health education C. engineering

25. Hiroko thinks that in the reading classes the students should

A. learn more vocabulary.

B. read more in their own subject areas.

C. develop better reading strategies.

***Your answers:***

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **16.** | **17.** | **18.** | **19.** | **20.** |
| **21.** | **22.** | **23.** | **24.** | **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.Under the table\_\_\_\_\_\_ that has lived with him for 20years.

A. sits his dog B. does his dog sit C. sit his dog D. his dog sits sits his dog

2.She is a kind of woman who does not care much of work but generally\_\_\_\_\_\_onlywith colleagues for meals, movies or late nights at a club.

A.supposes B.socializes C.attends D.discusses

3.I read the contract again and again\_\_\_\_\_\_\_avoiding making spelling mistakes.

A.inview of B. interms of C. with a view to D. by means of

4. A washing machine of this type will certainly\_\_\_\_\_\_normal domestic use.

A. stand up for B. get on to C. take down with D. come up with

5. He argued \_\_\_\_\_\_in favour of the proposal.

A. severaly B. heavily C. forcefully D. hardly

6.. It was with a \_\_\_\_\_\_ heart that she said goodbye to all her colleagues.

A. solemn B. heavy C. dismal D. grim

7. Psychologists still wonder if some personality traits are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. interminable B. inadvertent C. inevitable D. innate

8. She opened her mouth \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and didn’t know what to say.

A. in no fear B. for fear C. in fear D. at fear

9. When \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is not known.

A. was the wheel invented B. the invention of the wheel

C. it was invented the wheel D. the wheel was invented

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

10. I cannot understand why she did that, it really **doesn’t add up.**

A. doesn’t calculate     B. isn’t mathematics

C. doesn’t make sense     D. makes the wrong addition

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

11.The minister **came under fire** for his rash decision to close the factory.

A. was dismissed    B. was acclaimed    C. was criticized    D. was penalized

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

12. Tom and Mike meet each other in a café.

**Tom** : “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.”

**Mike**: “ I won’t say no”

A. How are things with you, Mike?” B.What about playing badminton this afternoon

C.Mike, do you know where the scissors are? D.What’s your favorite, tea or coffee?

***Your answers:***

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

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

**Line**

1 Recycling is the process of converting waste materials onto new materials and objects. It is an  
2 alternative to "conventional" waste disposal this can save material and help lower greenhouse  
3 gas emissions. Recycling can prevent the waste of potentially usefully materials and reduce the  
4 consumption of fresh raw materials, thereby reducing: energy usage, air pollution, or water pollution.  
5 Recycling is a key component of modern waste reduction and is the third component of the  
6 "Reduce, Reuse, and Recycle" waste hierarchy. Thus, recycling aim at environmental sustainability  
7 by substituting raw material inputs into and redirecting waste outputs out of the economic system.  
8 There are some ISO standards relative to recycling such as ISO 15270:2008 for plastics waste  
9 and ISO 14001:2015 for environmental management control of recycling practice.  
*10 Recyclable materials* include many kinds of glass, paper, cardboard, metal, plastic, tires, textiles,  
11 batteries, and electronics. The composting or other reuse of biodegradable waste - such  
12 as food or garden waste - is also a form of recycling. Materials to be recycled are neither delivered to  
13 a household recycling center or picked up from curbside bins, then sorted, cleaned, and reprocessed  
14 into new materials destined for manufacturing new production.

***Your answers:***

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

**SECTION C- READING**

**Part 1: Read the passage and choose the best answer. Write your answers A, B, C or D in the corresponding numbered boxes. (15points)**

**Gerard Mercator: The Man Who Mapped the Planet**

When Gerard Mercatorwas was born in 1512, the geography of the globe still remained a mystery. It was unclear whether America was part of Asia, if there was a vast (1) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of sea at the top of the world or if Australia was (2) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to Antarctica.

Mercator's childhood was spent chiefly in Rupelmonde, a Flemish trading town on the river, and it was here that his geographical imagination was (3) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by the ships which passed to and from the rest of the world. Alongside imagination, he developed two very different skills. The first was the ability to gather, (4) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and co-ordinate the geographical information (5) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_explorers and sailors who frequented the margins of the known. He also had to be able to imagine himself (6)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_from the heavens, to achieve the visionary (7) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_of gods in the skies, (8) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_down on the world. The main reason why Mercator's name is (9) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to us is because of the *Mercator Projection*: the solution he (10) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to represent the spheroidal surface of the globe on a two-dimensional plane. It is less well known that Mercator was the first man to conceive of mapping the (11)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ surface of the planet or that he (12) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the idea of multiple maps being presented in bound books, to which he gave the name 'Atlas'.

It is difficult for us now to be surprised by maps, so many are there, and of such detail and coverage, but we should (13) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in mind that Mercator lived at a time when such knowledge was far from (14) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ He was the man who (15)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ our worldview forever.

1. A. territory B. distance C. range D. expanse

2. A. connected B. coupled C. united D. integrated

3. A. raise B. reared C. supplied D. nourished

4. A. congregate B. amass C. assimilate D. construct

5. A. granted B. conferred C. contributed D. provided

6. A. suspended B. located C. situated D. attached

7. A. inspection B. observation C. perspective D. assessment

8. A. glimpsing B. scrutinizing C. watching D. gazing

9. A. familiar B. famous C. memorable D. recognizable

10. A. invented B. contrived C. devised D. schemed

11. A. sheer B. full C. entire D. utter

12. A. pioneered B. initiated C. lead D. prepared

13. A. carry B. hold C. take D. bear

14. A. typical B. common C. routine D. normal

15. A. converted B. substituted C. distorted D. altered

**Your answers:**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **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. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes (15 points)**

While most people (1)…….to have a toned healthy body, not everyone enjoys (2)……….. out at the gym. In fact, many of us (3)…..….sooner avoid any kind of vigorous exercise altogether, and may not even feel it is necessary. Over the years, various health experts have assured us that keeping (4)…………simply requires a total of 30 minutes of moderate activity most days of the week. Many people believe that to walk to the shops or some light housework constitutes moderate activity, but it turns (5)………this may not be the case.

According to the British Association of sport and exercise, it is high (6)….… more specific advice (7)……….given about what actually constitutes moderate activity. Housework, it seems, does not fall into this category. Anyone who devotes a great deal of time every day to dusting and vacuuming no doubt wishes that it(8)…….…but research has shown that women who spend over eight hours a day(9)……. housework actually tend to be slightly more overweight than (10)……..who do none whatsoever. The association, therefore, would prefer (11)………if the public were instructed as to exactly what (12)….…of physical activity to aim for.

But setting such guidelines is not easy (13)…..…individual fitness levels and exercise requirements vary. For instance, while walking at a fast pace (14)………generally beneficial for women, it may not be physically challenging enough for men. For this reason, the association would rather this section of the population took up jogging (15)….…..relied on walking as a form of exercise

**Your answers:**

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

**Part 3. Read the following passage and choose the best answer (A, B, C or D) to each question. Write your answer in the numbered box. (20 points)**

No longer is asthma considered a condition with isolated, acute episodes of bronchospasm. Rather, asthma is now understood to be a chronic inflammatory disorder of the airways—that is, inflammation makes the airways chronically sensitive. When these hyperresponsive airways are irritated, airflow is limited, and attacks of coughing, wheezing, chest tightness and breathing difficulty occur.

Asthma involves complex interactions among inflammatory cells, mediators, and the cells and tissues in the airways. The interactions result in airflow limitation from acute bronchoconstriction, swelling of the airway wall, increased mucus secretion, and airway remodeling. The inflammation also causes an increase in airway responsiveness. During an asthma attack, the patient attempts to compensate by breathing at a higher lung volume in order to keep the air flowing through the constricted airways, and the greater the airway limitation, the higher the lung volume must be to keep airways open. The morphologic changes that occur in asthma include bronchial infiltration by inflammatory cells. Key effector cells in the inflammatory response are the mast cells, T lymphocytes, and eosinophils. Mast cells and eosinophils are also significant participants in allergic responses, hence the similarities between allergic reactions and asthma attacks. Other changes include mucus plugging of the airways, interstitial edema, and micro vascular leakage. Destruction of bronchial epithelium and thickening of the subbasement membrane is also characteristic. In addition, there may be hypertrophy and hyperplasia of airway smooth muscle, increase in goblet cell number, and enlargement of submucous glands.

Although causes of the initial tendency toward inflammation in the airways of patients with asthma are not yet certain to date the strongest identified risk factor is atopy. This inherited familial tendency to have allergic reactions includes increased sensitivity to allergens that are risk factors for developing asthma. Some of these allergens include domestic dust mites, animals with fur, cockroaches, pollens, and molds. Additionally, asthma may be triggered by viral respiratory infections, especially in children. By avoiding these allergens and triggers, a person with asthma lowers his or her risk of irritating sensitive airways. A few avoidance techniques include: keeping the home clean and well ventilated, using an air conditioner in the summer months when pollen and mold counts are high, and getting an annual influenza vaccination. Of course, asthma sufferers should avoid tobacco smoke altogether. Cigar, cigarette, or pipe smoke is a **trigger** whether the patient smokes or inhales the smoke from others. Smoke increases the risk of allergic sensitization in children, increases the severity of symptoms, and may be fatal in children who already have asthma. Many of the risk factors for developing asthma may also provoke asthma attacks, and people with asthma may have one or more triggers, which vary from individual to individual. The risk can be further reduced by taking medications that decrease airway inflammation. Most **exacerbations** can be prevented by the combination of avoiding triggers and taking anti-inflammatory medications. An exception is physical activity, which is a common trigger of exacerbations in asthma patients. However, asthma patients should not necessarily avoid all physical exertion, because some types of activity have been proven to reduce symptoms. Rather, they should work in conjunction with a doctor to design a proper training regimen, which includes the use of medication.

In order to diagnose asthma, a healthcare professional must appreciate the underlying disorder that leads to asthma symptoms and understand how to recognize the condition through information gathered from the patient's history, physical examination, measurements of lung function, and allergic status. Because asthma symptoms vary throughout the day, the respiratory system may appear normal during physical examination. Clinical signs are more likely to be present when a patient is experiencing symptoms; however, the absence of symptoms upon examination does not exclude the diagnosis of asthma.

1. According to the passage, what is the name for the familial inclination to have hypersensitivity to certain allergens?

A. interstitial edema B. hyperplasia C. hypertrophy D. atopy

2. Why does a person suffering from an asthma attack attempt to inhale more air?

A. to prevent the loss of consciousness B. to keep air flowing through shrunken air passageways

C. to prevent hyperplasia D. to compensate for weakened mast cells, T lymphocytes, and eosinophils

3. The word **triggered** is closest in meaning to

A. caused B. taken place C. eliminated D. cured

4. The passage suggests that in the past, asthma was regarded as which of the following?

A. a result of the overuse of tobacco products B. a hysterical condition

C. mysterious, unrelated attacks affecting the lungs D. a chronic condition

5. Which of the following would be the best replacement for the underlined word **exacerbations** in this passage?

A. allergies B. attacks C. triggers D. allergens

6. The passage mentions all of the following bodily changes during an asthma attack except

A. Severe cramping in the chest. B. Heavy breathing.

C. Airways blocked by fluids. D. constricted airways.

7. Although it is surprising, which of the following triggers is mentioned in the passage as possibly reducing the symptoms of asthma in some patients?

A. using a fan instead of an air conditioner in summer months B. exposure to second-hand cigarette smoke

C. the love of a family pet D. performing physical exercise

8. Why might a patient with asthma have an apparently normal respiratory system during an examination by a doctor?

A. Asthma symptoms come and go throughout the day.

B. Severe asthma occurs only after strenuous physical exertion.

C. Doctor's offices are smoke free and very clean.

D. The pollen and mold count may be low that day.

9. Who might be the most logical audience for this passage?

A. Researchers studying the respiratory system B. healthcare professionals

C. A mother whose child has been diagnosed with asthma D. An antismoking activist

10. What is the reason given in this article for why passive smoke should be avoided by children?

A. A smoke-filled room is a breeding ground for viral respiratory

B. Smoke can stunt an asthmatic child's growth.

C. Smoke can heighten the intensity of asthma symptoms.

D. Smoke can lead to a fatal asthma attack.

**Your answers:**

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

***Part 4. Read the following passage and choose the best answer to each question. (20points)***

***For questions 1-6, choose the correct heading for paragraphs A-G from the list of headings below. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes.***

|  |
| --- |
| **List of headings**  i. Why some early social science methods lost popularity  ii. The cost implications of research  iii. Looking ahead to an unbiased assessment of research  iv. A range of social issues that have been usefully studied  v. An example of a poor decision that was made too quickly  vi. What happens when the figures are wrong  vii. One area of research that is rigorously carried out  viii. The changing nature of medical trials  ix. An investigative study that may lead to a new system  x. Why some scientists’ theories are considered second- rate |

**Example Paragraph A: x**

1. Paragraph B \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2. Paragraph C \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3. Paragraph D \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4. Paragraph E \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5. Paragraph F \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

6. Paragraph G \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Try it and see**

***In the social sciences, it is often supposed that there can be no such thing as a controlled experiment. Think again.***

**A**. In the scientific pecking order, social scientific are usually looked down on by their peers in the nature sciences. Natural scientists do experiments to test their theories or, if they cannot, they try to look for natural phenomena that can act in lieu of experiments. Social scientists, it is widely thought, do not subject their own hypotheses to any such rigorous treatment. Worse, they peddle their untested hypotheses to government and try to get them turned into policies.

**B**. Governments require sellers of new medicines to demonstrate their safety and effectiveness. The accepted gold standard of evidence is a randomized control trial, in which a new drug is compared with the best existing therapy (or with a placebo, if no treatment is available). Patients are assigned to one arm or the other of such a study at random, ensuring that the only difference between the two groups is the new treatment. The best studies also ensure that neither patient nor physician knows which patient is allocated to which therapy. Drug trials must also include enough patients to make it unlikely that chance alone may determine the result.

**C**. But few education programmes or social initiatives are evaluated in carefully conducted studies prior to their introduction. A case in point is the ‘whole-language’ approach to reading, which swept much of the English-speaking world in the 1970s and 1980s. The whole-language theory holds that children learn to read best by absorbing contextual clues from texts, not by breaking individual words into their component parts and reassembling them (a method known as phonics). Unfortunately, the educational theorists who pushed the whole-language notion so successfully did not wait for evidence from controlled randomized trials before advancing their claims. Had they done so, they might have concluded, as did an analysis of 52 randomized studies carried out by the US National Reading Panel in 2000, that effective reading instruction requires phonics.

**D**. To avoid the widespread adoption of misguided ideas, the sensible thing is to experiment first and make policy later. This is the idea behind a trial of restorative justice which is taking place in the English courts. The experiment will include criminals who plead guilty to robbery. Those who agree to participate will be assigned randomly either to sentencing as normal or to participation in a conference in which the offender comes face-to-face with his victim and discusses how he may make emotional and material restitution. The purpose of the trial is to assess whether such restorative justice limits re-offending. If it does, it might be adopted more widely.

**E**. The idea of experimental evidence is not quite new to the social science as sneering natural scientists might believe. In fact, randomized trials and systematic reviews of evidence were introduced into the social sciences long before they became common in medicine. An apparent example of random allocations is a study carried out in 1927 of how to persuade people to vote in elections. And randomized trials in social work were begun in the 1930s and 1940s. But enthusiasm later waned. This loss of interest can be attributed, at least in part, to the fact that early experiments produced little evidence of positive outcomes. Others suggest that much of the opposition to experimental evaluation stems from a common philosophical malaise among social scientists, who doubt the validity of the natural sciences, and therefore reject the potential of knowledge derived from controlled experiments. A more pragmatic factor limiting the growth of evidence-based education and social services may be limitations on the funds available for research.

**F**. Nevertheless, some 11,000 experimental studies are known in the social sciences

(compared with over 250,000 in the medical literature). Randomised trials have been used to evaluate the effectiveness of driver-education programmes, job-training schemes, classroom size, psychological counseling for post-traumatic stress disorder and increased investment in public housing. And where they are carried out, they seem to have a health dampening effect on otherwise rosy interpretations of the observations.

**G**. The problem for policymakers is often not too few data, but what to make of multiple and conflicting studies. This is where a body called the Campbell Collaboration comes into its own. This independent non-profit organization is designed to evaluate existing studies, in a process known as a systematic review. This means attempting to identify every relevant trial of a give question (including studies that have never been published choosing the best ones using clearly defined criteria for quality, and combining the results in a statistically valid way. An equivalent body, the Cochrane Collaboration, has produced more than 1,000 such reviews in medical fields. The hope is that rigorous review standards will allow Campbell, like Cochrane, to become a trusted and authoritative source of information.

***For question 7-10, choose NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS from the passage for each answer.***

**Fighting Crime**

Some criminals in England are agreeing to take part in a trial designed to help reduce their chance of 7.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. The idea is that while one group of randomly selected criminals undergoes the usual 8.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, the other group will discuss the possibility of making some repayment for the crime by meeting the 9.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. It is yet to be seen whether this system, known as 10.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, will work.

**Your answers**

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

**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. The fact that he will never race again is something he cannot accept. **( TERMS)**

He cannot **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** the fact that he will never race again.

2. Driving that fast was a stupid thing to do.(**ONLY)**

If\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ driving so fast.

3. Julia didn’t listen to what her doctor told her. **(notice)**

Julia didn’t \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of what the doctor told her

4. The young actress was very nervous before the audition. (**BUTTERFLIES**)

The young actress \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_before the audition.

5. He made an unsuccessful attempt to buy the company. **(WITHOUT)**

He attempted \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_success.

**Part 2.**You are living and working in Ho Chi Minh City. You have been infected with covid 19 but fortunately have been cured. Write a letter (80- 100 words) to your parents in Nghe An to tell about the challenges you went through to recover from the disease and tell them what to do to prevent the covid 19 epidemic.Use your name and address as Hoang Van Hung– 37 Nam Ky Khoi Nghia, District 1, Ho Chi Minh City.

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

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

*Some people say that if artists don't do charity, no one will save people when epidemics or natural disasters happen.. What is your opinion?*

To what extent do you agree or disagree with this statement? Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience.

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