

**SỞ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO  
NGHỆ AN  
CỤM TRƯỜNG THPT  
ĐÔ LƯƠNG**

**Đề chính thức**

*(Đề gồm 13 trang)*

**ĐỀ THI KHẢO SÁT CHỌN HỌC SINH GIỎI TỈNH  
LỚP 12  
NĂM HỌC 2022 - 2023**

**Môn thi: TIẾNG ANH - BẢNG A**

*Thời gian: 150 phút (không kể thời gian giao đề)*

Họ và tên: .....  
Học sinh trường: .....  
Ngày sinh: .....

Họ tên, chữ ký giám thị	Số báo danh	Số phách (Hội đồng thi ghi)
.....		

- CHỈ DẪN:**
- Đề thi có 13 trang. Thí sinh kiểm tra kỹ số trang trước khi làm bài.
  - Thí sinh làm bài trực tiếp vào đề thi (ghi câu trả lời vào các ô được đánh số phía dưới đề của mỗi phần).
  - Thí sinh không được sử dụng bất cứ tài liệu nào kể cả từ điển.



**Đề chính thức**

**Môn thi: TIẾNG ANH - BẢNG A**  
*Thời gian: 150 phút (không kể thời gian giao đề)*

(Đề gồm 13 trang)

ĐIỂM	HỌ TÊN, CHỮ KÍ GIÁM KHẢO	SỐ PHÁCH
Bảng số:..... Bảng chữ:.....	Giám khảo 1:..... Giám khảo 2: .....	

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

**Part 1. You are going to hear a talk. As you listen, fill in the missing information. For questions 1-15, write NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS in the spaces provided. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided.**

In Japan, nearly a million young men have locked themselves in their bedrooms, and refuse to go outside. This (1) \_\_\_\_\_ of isolation has been attributed as a side effect to Japan's highly competitive (2) \_\_\_\_\_.

So, how is Japan's economy destroying their youth?

Japanese culture generally places a (3) \_\_\_\_\_ amount of emphasis on education and employment. But in recent years, Japan has seen a significant downturn in their (4) \_\_\_\_\_.

However, Japan's recession isn't the same as in most other countries. Stores don't go out of business, luxury spending continues, the fabric of society still seems comfortable. But the lack of available new jobs does have a (5) \_\_\_\_\_ younger generations. With fewer jobs to go around, many Japanese men (6) \_\_\_\_\_ hope and withdraw from society. Furthermore, the longer one is (7) \_\_\_\_\_, the harder it is to find a job, since companies tend to hire fresh out of high school and college. Young adults and adolescents who (8) \_\_\_\_\_ for long periods of time are called "hikikomori".

They are among the generation of youths called "grass eaters", which are mostly men who shy away from (9) \_\_\_\_\_ and general (10) \_\_\_\_\_. They tend to live at home with their parents, some well into their 40s.

Additionally, most Japanese youths are expected to provide for their families, putting (11) ) \_\_\_\_\_ and pressure on them to succeed.

The weak economy also puts a strain on (12) ) \_\_\_\_\_, as many Japanese women refuse to date unemployed men, considering them weak and effeminate. Japan's government has warned that more than one and a half million are (13) \_\_\_\_\_ of becoming hikikomori.

An estimated 700,000 hikikomori have already (14) \_\_\_\_\_ away. The influx of socially anxious men has created big changes for Japan, including a massive drop in birth rates to record lows, and a (15) \_\_\_\_\_ in consumer habits away from a more "masculine-driven" culture. Studies have shown that as much as 75% of men in their 20s and 30s consider themselves "grass eaters".

**Your answers:**

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

**Part 2. You will hear two overseas students who are discussing with their English language teacher. For question 16-25, choose the correct answer (A, B, or C) which fits best according to what you hear. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided.**

### **Course Feedback**

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

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

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

- They are happily married although, of course they argue \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. most times B. from day to day  
C. every now and then D. on the occasion
- She had an unclear \_\_\_\_\_ of him in her mind, although she knew he would be old.  
A. sight B. picture C. vision D. figure
- She resigned \_\_\_\_\_. No one forced her to do so.  
A. for her own sake B. of her own accord C. with a will D. on purpose
- Mr. Parris said he'd like \_\_\_\_\_ by Monday, if that's possible.  
A. finished the report B. the report finished  
C. the report will be finished D. have the report finished
- The President visited the area to see the devastation \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. on first hand B. at first hand C. on first hands D. at first hands
- Sheila often borrowed wellingtons from her sisters, even though they were about three \_\_\_\_\_ too big.  
A. sizes B. figures C. pairs D. numbers
- Did you see Jonathan this morning? He looked like \_\_\_\_\_. It must have been quite a party last night.  
A. a wet blanket B. a dead duck C. death warmed up D. a bear with a sore head
- I know you have been working very hard today. Let's \_\_\_\_\_ and go home.  
A. pull my leg B. pros and cons C. put your back up D. call it a day
- Social scientists believe that \_\_\_\_\_ from sounds such as grunts and barks made by early ancestors of human beings..  
A. the very slow development of language  
B. language, which was very slow to develop  
C. language developed very slowly  
D. language, very slowly developing

**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. Every time he opens his mouth, he immediately regrets what he said. He is always **putting his foot in his mouth.**

- A. speaking indirectly B. making a mistake  
C. saying embarrassing things D. doing things in the wrong order

**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 committee, in an earlier report, was accused of **sweeping financial problems under the carpet** to avoid embarrassment.

- A. revealing the financial problems B. solving financial problems  
C. causing the financial problems D. concealing the financial problems

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

12. *Laura and Annie are saying goodbye.* **Laura:** "Goodbye Annie. See you next week!" **Annie:** "\_\_\_!"  
 A. So far                      B. Cheers                      C. So long                      D. Don't worry

**Your answers:**

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

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

*Line*

- 1 In Monsanto's research centre there are 1500 PhDs, one of the biggest concentration of scientific  
 2 brain power in the commercial world. It was here 20 years ago that they made some of the first  
 3 experiments to genetic modify plants. This is what it's all about - genes, DNA, the blueprint of life.  
 4 Inside every cell of every living thing there is DNA which is made up of thousands of genes.  
 5 Genes produce proteins that have special functions and it's these proteins that give every plant and  
 6 animal its unique characteristics. Scientists can manipulate the genetic code of life to produce  
 7 plants with new characteristics ever seen in nature. They can isolate any one gene from any  
 8 organism like an animal or bacterium and insert it into a completely unrelated species like a plant.  
 9 That gene then becomes part of the genetic instructions that make these tiny plants to grow. It will  
 10 give them the same unique characteristic as the original species. The possibilities are almost  
 11 endless. Scientists can insert a gene from a bacterium into a grape to make it resistant with viruses,  
 12 or they can engineer maize that resists drought, or potatoes that resist pests, so farmers can use  
 13 more pesticides on their crops. But these are all plants unknown in nature. They have a foreign  
 14 gene inside them. People are sharply divided on whether this can be safe.

**Your answers:**

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

### SECTION C. READING (70 points)

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

#### Smart shoes

Smart shoes that adjust their size throughout the day could soon be available. A prototype of such a shoe has already been produced and a commercial (1)\_\_\_\_ may be in production within a few years. The shoe contains sensors that constantly (2)\_\_\_\_ the amount of (3)\_\_\_\_ left in it. If the foot has become too large, a tiny valve opens and the shoe (4)\_\_\_\_ slightly. The entire control system is about 5mm square and is (5)\_\_\_\_ inside the shoe. This radical shoe (6)\_\_\_\_ a need because the volume of the (7)\_\_\_\_ foot can change by as much as 8% during the course of the day. The system is able to learn about the wearer's feet and (8)\_\_\_\_ up a picture of the size of his or her feet throughout the day. It will allow the shoes to change in size by up to 8% so that they always fit (9)\_\_\_\_. They are obviously

more comfortable and less likely to (10)\_\_\_\_\_ blisters. From an athlete's point of view, they can help improve (11)\_\_\_\_\_ a little, and that is why the first (12)\_\_\_\_\_ for the system is likely to be in a sport shoe. Eventually, this system will find a (13)\_\_\_\_\_ in other household items, from beds that automatically change to fit the person sleeping in them, to power tools that (14)\_\_\_\_\_ themselves to the user's hand for better grip. There is no reason why the system couldn't be adapted for use in hundreds of consumer (15)\_\_\_\_\_.

- |                    |                |                |              |
|--------------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|
| 1. A. assortments  | B. version     | C. style       | D. variety   |
| 2. A. prove        | B. confirm     | C. inspect     | D. check     |
| 3. A. room         | B. gap         | C. area        | D. emptiness |
| 4. A. amplifies    | B. develops    | C. expands     | D. increases |
| 5. A. located      | B. sited       | C. established | D. laid      |
| 6. A. detects      | B. finds       | C. meets       | D. faces     |
| 7. A. average      | B. general     | C. usual       | D. medium    |
| 8. A. build        | B. pick        | C. grow        | D. set       |
| 9. A. exactly      | B. absolutely  | C. completely  | D. totally   |
| 10. A. provoke     | B. form        | C. initiate    | D. cause     |
| 11. A. achievement | B. performance | C. success     | D. winning   |
| 12. A. purpose     | B. exercise    | C. use         | D. operation |
| 13. A. function    | B. part        | C. way         | D. place     |
| 14. A. shape       | B. change      | C. respond     | D. convert   |
| 15. A. commodities | B. possessions | C. goods       | D. objects   |

**Your answers:**

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

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

### Celebrity Crossover

It is not surprising that actors want to be pop stars, (16) \_\_\_\_\_ vice versa. (17) \_\_\_\_\_ that is deep in a part of our brain that most of us manage to keep (18) \_\_\_\_\_ control, we all want to be pop stars and actors.

Sadly, there's nothing about the one profession that automatically qualifies you for the other, but, of course, for the fact that famous actors and singers are already surrounded by people who never (19) \_\_\_\_\_ no to them. (20) \_\_\_\_\_ the whole, pop stars tend to (21) \_\_\_\_\_ better on screen than their (22) \_\_\_\_\_ numbers do on CD. Let's (23) \_\_\_\_\_ it: not being able to act is no big drawback in Hollywood, whereas not being able to play or sing still tends to count (24) \_\_\_\_\_ you in the recording studio.

Some stars do display a genuine proficiency in both disciplines, and a few even maintain successful careers in both fields, but this just (25) \_\_\_\_\_ a bad example for all the others. (26) \_\_\_\_\_ every success, there are two dozen failures. And most of them have no idea (27) \_\_\_\_\_ terrible they are. (28) \_\_\_\_\_ as power tends to corrupt, so celebrity tends to destroy the ability to gauge whether or not you're making a fool of yourself.

But perhaps we shouldn't criticize celebrities for trying to expand their horizons in this way.  
(29)\_\_\_\_\_ there is one good thing about actors trying to sing and singers trying to act, it is that it  
(30)\_\_\_\_\_ them all too busy to write books.

**Your answers:**

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

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

### THE EXPRESSION OF EMOTIONS

Joy and sadness are experienced by people in all cultures around the world, but how can we tell when other people are happy or **despondent**? It turns out that the expression of many emotions may be universal. Smiling is apparently a universal sign of friendliness and approval. Baring the teeth in a hostile way, as noted by Charles Darwin in the nineteenth century, may be a universal sign of anger. As the originator of the theory of evolution, Darwin believed that the universal recognition of facial expressions would have survival value. For example, facial expressions could signal the approach of enemies (or friends) in the absence of language.

Most investigators **concur** that certain facial expressions suggest the same emotions in all people. Moreover, people in diverse cultures recognize the emotions manifested by the facial expressions. In classic research Paul Ekman took photographs of people exhibiting the emotions of anger, disgust, fear, happiness, and sadness. He then asked people around the world to indicate what emotions were being depicted in **them**. Those queried ranged from European college students to members of the Fore, a tribe that dwells in the New Guinea highlands. All groups, including the Fore, who had almost no contact with Western culture, agreed on the portrayed emotions. The Fore also displayed familiar facial expressions when asked how they would respond if they were the characters in stories that called for basic emotional responses. Ekman and his col-leagues more recently obtained similar results in a study of ten cultures in which participants were permitted to report that multiple emotions were shown by facial expressions. The participants generally agreed on which two emotions were being shown and which emotion was more intense.

Psychological researchers generally recognize that facial expressions reflect emotional states. In fact, various emotional states give rise to certain patterns of electrical activity in the facial mus-cles and in the brain. The facial-feedback hypothesis argues, however, that the causal relationship between emotions and facial expressions can also work in the opposite direction. According to this hypothesis, signals from the facial muscles ("feedback") are sent back to emotion centers of the brain, and so a person's facial expression can influence that person's emotional state. Consider Darwin's words: "The free expression by outward signs of an emotion intensifies it. On the other hand, the repression, as far as possible, of all outward signs softens our emotions." Can smiling give rise to feelings of good will, for example, and frowning to anger?

Psychological research has given rise to some interesting findings concerning the facial-feedback



hypothesis. Causing participants in experiments to smile, for example, leads them to report more positive feelings and to **rate** cartoons (humorous drawings of people or situations) as being more humorous. When they are caused to frown, they rate cartoons as being more aggressive.

What are the possible links between facial expressions and emotion? One link is arousal, which is the level of activity or preparedness for activity in an organism. Intense contraction of facial muscles, such as those used in signifying fear, heightens arousal. Self-perception of heightened arousal then leads to heightened emotional activity. Other links may involve changes in brain temperature and the release of neurotransmitters (substances that transmit nerve impulses.) The contraction of facial muscles both influences the internal emotional state and reflects it. Ekman has found that the so-called Duchenne smile, which is characterized by "crow's feet" wrinkles around the eyes and a subtle drop in the eye cover fold so that the skin above the eye moves down slightly toward the eyeball, can lead to pleasant feelings.

Ekman's observation may be **relevant** to the British expression "keep a stiff upper lip" as a recommendation for handling stress. It might be that a "stiff" lip suppresses emotional response—as long as the lip is not quivering with fear or tension. But when the emotion that leads to stiffening the lip is more intense, and involves strong muscle tension, facial feedback may heighten emotional response.

31. The word "**despondent**" in the paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to  
A. curious                      B. unhappy                      C. thoughtful                      D. uncertain
32. The author mentions "**Baring the teeth in a hostile way**" in order to  
A. differentiate one possible meaning of a particular facial expression from other meanings of it  
B. support Darwin's theory of evolution  
C. provide an example of a facial expression whose meaning is widely understood  
D. contrast a facial expression that is easily understood with other facial expressions
33. The word "**concur**" in the paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to  
A. estimate                      B. agree                      C. expect                      D. understand
34. The word "**them**" in the paragraph 2 refers to  
A. emotions                      B. people                      C. photographs                      D. cultures
35. According to paragraph 2, which of the following was true of the Fore people of New Guinea?  
A. They did not want to be shown photographs.  
B. They were famous for their story-telling skills.  
C. They knew very little about Western culture.  
D. They did not encourage the expression of emotions.
36. According to the paragraph 3, what did Darwin believe would happen to human emotions that were not expressed?  
A. They would become less intense.                      B. They would last longer than usual.  
C. They would cause problems later.                      D. They would become more negative.
37. According to the paragraph 4, research involving which of the following supported the facial-feedback hypothesis?  
A. The reactions of people in experiments to cartoons  
B. The tendency of people in experiments to cooperate  
C. The release of neurotransmitters by people during experiments  
D. The long-term effects of repressing emotions

38. The word “**rate**” in the paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to  
 A. judge                                      B. reject                                      C. draw                                      D. want
39. The word “**relevant**” in the paragraph 6 is closest in meaning to  
 A. contradictory                                      B. confusing                                      C. dependent                                      D. applicable
40. According to the paragraph 6, stiffening the upper lip may have which of the following effects?  
 A. It first suppresses stress, then intensifies it.  
 B. It may cause fear and tension in those who see it.  
 C. It can damage the lip muscles.  
 D. It may either heighten or reduce emotional response.

**Your answers:**

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

**Part4. The reading passage has seven paragraphs, A-G. Choose the correct heading for paragraphs B-G from the list of headings below. Write your answers A, B, C or D in the corresponding numbered boxes.**

**A History of Fingerprinting**

- A.  
 To detectives, the answers lie at the end of our fingers. Fingerprinting offers an accurate and infallible means of personal identification. The ability to identify a person from a mere fingerprint is a powerful tool in the fight against crime. It is the most commonly used forensic evidence, often outperforming other methods of identification. These days, older methods of ink fingerprinting, which could take weeks, have given way to newer, faster techniques like fingerprint laser scanning, but the principles stay the same. No matter which way you collect fingerprint evidence, every single person’s print is unique. So, what makes our fingerprints different from our neighbour’s?
- B.  
 A good place to start is to understand what fingerprints are and how they are created. A fingerprint is the arrangement of skin ridges and furrows on the tips of the fingers. This ridged skin develops fully during foetal development, as the skin cells grow in the mother’s womb. These ridges are arranged into patterns and remain the same throughout the course of a person’s life. Other visible human characteristics, like weight and height, change over time whereas fingerprints do not. The reason why every fingerprint is unique is that when a baby’s genes combine with environmental influences, such as temperature, it affects the way the ridges on the skin grow. It makes the ridges develop at different rates, buckling and bending into patterns. As a result, no two people end up having the same fingerprints. Even identical twins possess dissimilar fingerprints.
- C.  
 It is not easy to map the journey of how the unique quality of the fingerprint came to be discovered. The moment in history it happened is not entirely clear. However, the use of fingerprinting can be traced back to some ancient civilisations, such as Babylon and China, where thumbprints were pressed onto clay tablets to confirm business transactions. Whether people at this time actually realised the full extent of how fingerprints were important for identification purposes is another matter altogether. One cannot be sure if the act was seen as a means to confirm identity or a symbolic gesture to bind a contract, where giving your fingerprint was like giving your word.
- D.

Despite this uncertainty, there are those who made a significant contribution to the analysis of fingerprints. History tells us that a 14th-century Persian doctor made an early statement that no two fingerprints are alike. Later, in the 17th century, Italian physician Marcello Malpighi studied the distinguishing shapes of loops and spirals in fingerprints. In his honour, the medical world later named a layer of skin after him. It was, however, an employee for the East India Company, William Herschel, who came to see the true potential of fingerprinting.

He took fingerprints from the local people as a form of signature for contracts, in order to avoid fraud. His fascination with fingerprints propelled him to study them for the next twenty years. He developed the theory that fingerprints were unique to an individual and did not change at all over a lifetime. In 1880 Henry Faulds suggested that fingerprints could be used to identify convicted criminals. He wrote to Charles Darwin for advice, and the idea had referred on to Darwin's cousin, Sir Francis Galton. Galton eventually published an in-depth study of fingerprint science in 1892.

E.

Although the fact that each person has a totally unique fingerprint pattern. It had been well documented and accepted for a long time, this knowledge did not exploited for criminal identification until the early 20th century. In the past branding, tattooing and maiming had been used to mark the criminal for what he was. In some countries, thieves would have their hands cut off. France branded criminals with the fleur-de-lis symbol. The Romans tattooed mercenary soldiers to stop them from becoming deserters.

F.

For many years police agencies in the Western world were reluctant to use fingerprinting, much preferring the popular method of the time. The Bertillon System, where dimensions of certain body parts had recorded to identify a criminal. The turning point was in 1903 when a prisoner by the name of Will West was admitted into Leavenworth Federal Penitentiary. Amazingly, Will had almost the same Bertillon measurements as another prisoner residing at the very same prison, whose name happened to be William West. It was only their fingerprints that could tell them apart. From that point on, fingerprinting became the standard for criminal identification.

G.

Fingerprinting was useful in identifying people with a history of crime and who listed on a database. However, in situations where the perpetrator was not on the database and the crime had no witnesses, the system fell short. Fingerprint chemistry is a new technology that can work alongside traditional fingerprinting to find more clues than ever before. From organic compounds left behind on a print, a scientist can tell if the person is a child, an adult, a mature person, or a smoker, and much more. It seems, after all these years, fingers continue to point the way.

#### **LIST OF HEADINGS**

- i Key people that made a difference
- ii An alternative to fingerprinting
- iii The significance of prints
- iv How to identify a criminal
- v Patterns in the making
- vi Family connections
- vii Exciting new developments
- viii A strange coincidence
- ix Punishing a criminal
- x An uncertain past

### Questions 41- 46

Choose the correct heading for paragraphs B-G from the list of headings below.

**Your answers:** Paragraph A - iii

41. Paragraph B _____	43. Paragraph D _____	45. Paragraph F _____
42. Paragraph C _____	44. Paragraph E _____	46. Paragraph G _____

### Questions 47- 50

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

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

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

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

47. Fingerprinting is the only effective method for identifying criminals.

48. Malpighi conducted his studies in Italy.

49. Roman soldiers had tattooed to prevent them from committing violent crimes.

50. Fingerprint chemistry can identify if a fingerprint belongs to an elderly person.

Your answers:

47. _____	48. _____	49. _____	50. _____
-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------

### SECTION D. WRITING (60 points)

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

1. He liked the new job straight away.

**DUCK**

He took \_\_\_\_\_ water.

2. We were very impressed by the new camera but found it rather expensive.

**AS**

Impressed \_\_\_\_\_ rather expensive.

3. My friend took no notice of my advice.

**DEAF**

My friend \_\_\_\_\_ advice.

4. I don't like him because he boasts a lot.

**MOUTH**

I \_\_\_\_\_ mouth.

5. He makes sure that he isn't associated with policies he disagrees with.

**DISTANCES**

He \_\_\_\_\_ disagrees with.

**Part 2.** A friend has written to you asking for some advice about whether to go to college or try to get a job after high school. Write a letter (80- 100 words) to your friend giving him/her a few pieces of advice that you think are useful. Use your name and address as Nguyen Ngoc Anh – 59 Doi Cung Street, Vinh City, Nghe An Province.

.....

.....

.....

.....



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

*History has officially become a compulsory subject in the senior high school curriculum since the 2022 - 2023 academic year in Viet Nam. While some people believe that history is very important and we must study the past to understand the present, others still say that it has little to tell us.*

Discuss both views, give your opinion and support it with relevant examples.

This image shows a full page of primary-ruled paper. It features approximately 28 horizontal dotted lines spaced evenly down the page, providing a guide for handwriting practice. The paper is otherwise blank, with no margins, text, or other markings.

**THE END**