

Mã đề thi: Đề Tiếng Anh
(Đề thi gồm 16 trang)

KỲ THI CHỌN HỌC SINH GIỎI
LẦN THỨ XVII, NĂM 2026
ĐỀ THI MÔN: TIẾNG ANH - LỚP 10
Thời gian làm bài: 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 a conversation between a woman and a hotel receptionist about changing a booking. Write NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER for each answer. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes on your answer sheet. (10 points)

(IELTS PRACTICE TEST)

BELVEDERE HOTEL BOOKING AMENDMENT

Example

Reason for amendment *wrong dates*

Customer's name: Helena Dewhurst

Original dates: 27th April to 4th May

New dates: **1.** _____ to 3rd May

Amendment charge: **2.** _____

Customer's address: **3.** _____, Country, CV 5GW

Dietary requirements: One guest is **4.** _____

Arrival time: **5.** _____

Your answers:

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.

Part 2. You will hear a talk about the desert rain frog and its survival in the desert. For questions 6-10, decide whether the following statements are True (T) or False (F). Write T or F in the corresponding numbered boxes on your answer sheet. (10 points)

Link: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ahHhF9a-swA>

6. The frog hides in the sand during the day to avoid predatory animals.
7. The amphibian first encounters a feline lying in ambush.
8. The frog freezes until it is safe from the scorpion.
9. The amphibian finally meets a colony of ants and termites, which are harvesting moon grass.
10. The frog can eat up to 100 of them.

Your answers:

6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
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Part 3. You will hear a radio interview about recruitment and job application experiences, featuring a recent graduate named Joe Simpson and a consultant called Maria Eccles. For questions 11-15, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which fits best according to what you hear. Write your answers (A, B, C or D) in the corresponding numbered boxes on your answer sheet. (10 points)

(Listening C1, Test 3, Part 3)

11. What did the support Joe received at university help him do?
 - A. Make his job applications stand out from the crowd
 - B. Compare the typical career paths in different fields
 - C. Find ways to control his nerves in interviews
 - D. Identify the most suitable careers for him to pursue
12. Why does Maria mention maps?
 - A. To suggest a point Joe has misunderstood
 - B. To illustrate Joe's point more clearly
 - C. To provide a counterargument to Joe's point
 - D. To show the implication of the point Joe has raised
13. Maria says she has changed her mind about whether:

- A digital reputation management can be beneficial for jobseekers.
- B companies should look at applicants' social media presence.
- C the internet has made the recruitment process more efficient.
- D video conferencing is a suitable replacement for in-person interviews

14. What does Joe say about his first job interview?

- A It made him question his ability to do the job.
- B It proved the value of his academic achievements.
- C It highlighted his lack of understanding of interviews.
- D It revealed a hidden talent for communicating.

15. What is Maria's opinion about companies setting unusual interview tasks?

- A These tasks reveal a lot about the culture of a company.
- B These tasks have little relevance to most work situations.
- C These tasks encourage candidates to be creative.
- D These tasks increase candidates' anxiety too much.

Your answers:

15.	16.	17.	19.	20.
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Part 4. You will listen to part of a talk about the ocean and its hidden world. For questions 16-25, complete the summary by writing NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS in each gap. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes on your answer sheet. (20 points)

Link: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=skl4OXNA12U>

- We barely know anything about the ocean, and

16. _____

is a largely unexplored universe.

- The immense pressure in deep ocean hinders divers and equipment alike but with new technology, this 17. _____ is starting to reveal its secrets.

- Besides water and fish, there are also 18. _____

that dwell in the depths. Many of which are 19. _____.

For example, the giant Siphonophore Apolemia which is made up of

20. _____.

- The ocean floor boasts spectacular landscapes, with some of the highest peaks, 21. _____ and longest river channels on the planet.
- The water drop at Denmark Strait cataract is virtually undetectable to anyone who might be 22. _____ on the surface.
- Scientists have found evidence of plastic in the deep ocean, proving the profound, detrimental impact of our actions. We might be treating it like a dumping ground but the ocean is precious. It offers us many things, for example 23. _____ of deep ocean life.
- Half the oxygen we breathe comes from 24. _____ such as phytoplankton and seaweed.
- We may not feel it, but every one of us is affected every day by the role the ocean plays in our 25. _____.

Your answers:

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

SECTION B: LEXICO-GRAMMAR (40 points)

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

1. "Has Paul been told yet?" " No, not yet. I dread his _____ out!"
A. to find B. finding C. find D. to be finding
2. The teachers decided to make _____ cause with the administration in the school and together press for salary increase.
A. mutual B. common C. prime D. good
3. I hate the way Tony _____ around looking so self-important.
A. struts B. glides C. slithers D. creeps
4. I did my undergraduate _____ on traffic flow in urban environments.
A. syllabus B. orientation C. literacy D. dissertation
5. The strikes are proving to be effective in getting the government to _____.
A. answer back B. back up C. back down D. act up
6. My new boss is from Texas, _____ the previous one.
A. as was B. as C. as much as D. just as
7. Oh, leave me alone, _____ you?
A. couldn't B. wouldn't C. can't D. don't
8. Those flowers grow _____ all over this part of the country.

- A. wild in nature B. wildly in nature C. wild in the nature D. in the nature wild
9. Don't feed those stray cats or _____ to come inside next!
 A. you'll have them wanting B. you are having them want
 C. you have them want D. you are having them wanting
10. I expect everyone to be ____ and help each other as much as possible.
 A. cooperative B. excessive C. reflective D. straightforward
11. The president is meeting his Greek ____ to discuss matters of international importance.
 A. opposite B. counterpart C. correspondent D. adversary
12. She ____ the help of as many volunteers as possible to ensure the conference was a success.
 A. inscribed B. contracted C. enlisted D. conjoined
13. After a cloudy morning, the day ____ better than expected.
 A. turned over B. came up C. turned out D. came along
14. Pollution levels in this city pose a serious health ____.
 A. danger B. hazard C. peril D. gamble
15. Although the sculpture looked ____ and heavy, it turned out to be hollow and easy to carry.
 A. mighty B. inordinate C. solid D. complete
16. "There will be ____ into his death." "Is that because the police suspect he was murdered?"
 A. a survey B. an inspection C. an inquest D. a trial
17. The politicians made a lot of ____ remarks about each other during the debate.
 A. unsightly B. offensive C. outstretched D. exacerbated
18. The mayor ____ at the conference and made the opening and closing speeches.
 A. officiated B. conducted C. managed D. controlled
19. The professor's ____ of the poem didn't make sense to any of the students.
 A. negotiation B. deliberation C. interpretation D. reflection
20. Most people were relieved when the government ____ the unpopular law.
 A. repented B. repealed C. dismantled D. subverted

Your answers:

1.	5.	9.	13.	17.
2.	6.	10.	14.	18.
3.	7.	11.	15.	19.

4.	8.	12.	16.	20.
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Part 2. For questions 1-10, fill each gap with the correct form of the word in brackets. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes on your answer sheet. (10 points)

1. His imitation of the headmaster triggered _____ laughter throughout the hall. (**roar**)
2. More than 11,000 children die every day around the world because of _____ caused by diarrhoea. (**hydrate**)
3. A sedentary lifestyle and excessive salt intake may increase the risk of _____. (**tension**)
4. He discusses our culture's _____ to violence from so much exposure in movies, video games, and music. (**sense**)
5. With a little encouragement he would dress _____ , though he preferred jeans, T-shirt, and boots. (**present**)
6. The modestly simple buildings contrast with the _____ of the vegetation. (**luxury**)
7. The speech was powerful, though at times slightly _____. (**claim**)
8. She gave him an _____ smile before leaving. (**affect**)
9. The dispute eventually _____ in a formal agreement between the two parties. (**event**)
10. As I wrote in my _____ , my grandfather had a profound influence on me. (**memory**)

Your answers:

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

Part 3. The passage below contains FIVE grammatical mistakes. For questions 1-5, UNDERLINE the mistakes and WRITE THEIR CORRECT FORMS in the numbered boxes provided. (10 points)

As our reliance on having vast quantities of knowledge rapidly synthesized at our fingertips increase, researchers have begun to question whether such convenience may come at a hidden cognitive cost. Recent work by scholars at MIT and the University of Pennsylvania suggests that when people depend heavily on AI-generated responses, they may engage on a shallower level with the task itself. This matters especially in education, which intellectual struggle is often inseparable from genuine learning. Although the studies do not prove that AI tools make users less intelligent, they do arouse concerns that habitual dependence may weaken persistence, confidence, and the

ability to form judgments independently. In some cases, participants who relied on chatbots produced essays that sounded strikingly alike and lacked personal flourishes that make writing distinctive, suggesting that efficiency, while valuable, may also reduce diversity of thought if it is pursued too exclusive.

Your answers:

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.

SECTION C: READING (60 points)

Part 1. For questions 1-10, 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 your answer sheet. (10 points)

Machu Picchu, the iconic Incan citadel located in the Andes Mountains of Peru, is one of the world's most popular tourist destinations. However, the site is currently (1) _____ serious challenges from over-exploitation.

The increase in tourism to Machu Picchu has led to overcrowding, which has a negative impact on the site's infrastructure and surrounding (2) _____.

Foot (3) _____ and visitors' activities have caused damage to the stonework, and erosion has resulted in the loss of soil and vegetation.

Moreover, the high volume of tourists also generates a significant amount of waste, which puts a (4) _____ on the site's waste-management facilities.

To (5) _____ these problems, the Peruvian government has implemented measures to protect the UNESCO World Heritage Site. One of the most significant (6) _____ was the establishment of a daily visitor limit,

reducing the number of people allowed to enter Machu Picchu from 5,000 to 2,500 per day. This has helped bring (7) _____ overcrowding and minimise the impact on the site's infrastructure and environment.

Additionally, visitors are required to follow specific routes and stay within designated areas, and park rangers monitor visitors' activities to ensure (8) _____. The government has also implemented waste-management programmes, such as recycling and composting, to minimise the environmental (9) _____ of tourism.

While these measures have been effective in protecting Machu Picchu, additional (10) _____ are needed to ensure the site's long-term sustainability.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1.A. opposing | B. facing | C. confronting | D. managing |
| 2.A. nature | B. environment | C. habitat | D. ecosystem |
| 3.A. circulation | B. locomotion | C. flux | D. traffic |
| 4.A. strain | B. encumbrance | C. force | D. trauma |
| 5.A. address | B. alleviate | C. attack | D. converse |
| 6.A. actions | B. measures | C. efforts | D. |
| attempts | | | |
| 7.A. out | B. down | C. on | D. about |
| 8.A. obedience | B. conformity | C. compliance | D. discipline |
| 9.A. repercussion | B. ramification | C. impact | D. imprint |
| 10.A. calls | B. efforts | C. struggles | D. energies |

Your answers:

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

Part 2. For questions 1-10, fill each of the blanks with ONE suitable word. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes on your answer sheet. (10 points)

Do you procrastinate? Put (1) _____ doing things that need doing, even though you know delaying the task will most probably compromise your performance of it or the task completion itself? If so, you are not alone. Twenty percent of people identify (2) _____ as chronic procrastinators. Procrastination isn't trivial. It's a maladaptive way of behaving that cuts across all (3) _____ of a person's life. Yet, as a culture, we don't (4) _____ procrastination seriously enough. Indeed, we consider it to be a non-problem. But this is a mistake. There are huge costs to procrastination. Health is (5) _____. Studies have shown procrastinating students get more colds, have more gastrointestinal problems and suffer more from insomnia than non-procrastinating students. What's more, procrastination has a high (6) _____ to others as well as oneself - it shifts the (7) _____ of responsibility onto other people, who become resentful. Procrastination (8) _____ teamwork in the workplace and in interpersonal relationships. Procrastinators tell lies to themselves, along the lines of: 'I'll feel more like doing this tomorrow' or 'I work best under pressure.' But in fact they do not get the urge the next day,

(9) _____ does their performance improve as a deadline (10) _____ closer. Another lie procrastinators like to indulge in is that pressure enhances their creativity. Unfortunately, it does not. In short , procrastinators sabotage themselves, choosing paths that harm their performance. The bright side? It's possible to overcome procrastination - with effort.

Your answers:

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

Part 3. For questions 1-10, read the following passage and circle the best answer to each of the following questions. Write your answers in corresponding numbered boxes provided on your answer sheet. (15 points)

Did Birds Evolve from Dinosaurs?

'In the mid-1800s, scientists discovered the complete skeleton of a dinosaur called *Archaeopteryx lithographica*. The creature, which might have grown to a maximum size of about one and a half feet, was thought to have lived approximately 150 million years ago and, curiously, had features that resembled not only dinosaurs, but modern birds as well. For instance, while it had sharp teeth and a bony tail like the dinosaurs of its time, it also had wings and feathers like modern birds. Despite these similarities to birds, the general **consensus** within the scientific community was that the closest living relatives of dinosaurs were reptiles, like lizards and alligators. It wasn't until 1969, when paleontologists discovered the fossils of a dinosaur called *Deinonychus antirrhopus*, that the debate about whether or not birds evolved from dinosaurs was reopened.

' The main problem with the theory linking dinosaurs to modern birds - which was also the main support for arguments that reptiles were, in fact, the closest living ancestors of dinosaurs- was the belief that dinosaurs did not have furculae, or wishbones.

The main function of this fork-shaped bone, which is located at the base of the neck on birds, is to

reinforce the skeleton against the many stresses of flight. However, fossil evidence found in recent years has revealed that many dinosaurs did indeed have furculae. For example, the dinosaurs in the Dromaeosauridae family, a group of bird-like dinosaurs, are all believed to have had furculae. This discovery contradicts the theory that the bones are unique to birds.

[I] In addition to the observation of furculae in dinosaur fossils, paleontologists have identified a number of other structural similarities between birds and dinosaurs. [II] For example, comparisons between the skeletons of birds and those of dinosaurs like *Velociraptor mongoliensis* and *Deinonychus* reveal that birds and dinosaurs share many unique skeletal features. [III] For instance, *Velociraptor* fossils show that the creature's front limbs, the construction of which would have presumably allowed for great flexibility are similar to **those** of modern birds. [IV] On the other hand, no such likenesses exist between dinosaurs and early reptiles.

'Such evidence of structural similarities is only one of many reasons that paleontologists now generally agree that birds evolved from dinosaurs. Another **compelling** piece of evidence is the presence of feathers in both organisms. Fossils of *Archaeopteryx*, which many experts now consider to be both a dinosaur and a bird, feature imprints of feathers that closely resemble those found on modern birds. Since the discovery of *Archaeopteryx*, paleontologists have discovered fossils demonstrating that a number of other dinosaurs that were likely related to *Archaeopteryx* also had feathers. Furthermore, even the fossils of dinosaurs that were not related to *Archaeopteryx*, such as *Tyrannosaurus rex*, have been found to have long, feather-like structures that are commonly referred to as protofeathers. According to many paleontologists, the main function of protofeathers was to insulate dinosaurs from cold temperatures, not to assist with flight, which accounts for why many flightless dinosaurs may have had

them. Because no other animals besides dinosaurs and birds have been found to have feathers, scientists believe that the existence of feathers is a strong indication that the two animals are directly related.

1. In paragraph 1, the author mentions wings and feathers in order to
 - A. point out features shared by *Archaeopteryx* and modern birds.
 - B. explain the small size of *Archaeopteryx* fossils.
 - C. argue that *Archaeopteryx* was most likely a bird and not a dinosaur.
 - D. describe what *Archaeopteryx* probably looked like.
2. The word **consensus** in paragraph 1 is **CLOSET** in meaning to
 - A. question
 - B. debate
 - C. evidence
 - D. agreement
3. Which of the following best expresses the essential information in the **underlined** sentence in paragraph 2?
 - A. The idea that dinosaurs did not have wishbones was the chief difficulty in proving that modern birds were related to dinosaurs.
 - B. Many people believed that reptiles were the closest living ancestors of dinosaurs because, like dinosaurs, they do not have furculae.
 - C. The main reason that scientists couldn't link modern birds and dinosaurs was because they could not find furculae in most modern bird species.
 - D. Dinosaurs' presumed lack of wishbones made people think that birds, not reptiles, were their closest living ancestors.
4. The word **reinforce** in paragraph 2 is **OPPOSITE** in meaning to
 - A. prepare
 - B. strengthen
 - C. protect
 - D. debilitate
5. The discovery of dinosaur fossils with furculae was important because it
 - A. indicated that several bird species had already evolved during the time of dinosaurs.
 - B. proved that many reptilian animals, including dinosaurs, had furculae.
 - C. cast doubt on the theory that reptiles were the closest living relatives of dinosaurs.
 - D. helped scientists determine the purpose of furculae in non-bird species.
6. What can be inferred about dinosaurs in the Dromaeosauridae family?
 - A. They were closely related to *Archaeopteryx*.
 - B. They were able to fly.
 - C. They were the only dinosaurs that had furculae.
 - D. They were small compared to other dinosaurs.

7. The word **those** in paragraph 3 refers to
 A. *Velociraptor* fossils B. front limbs C. likenesses D. early reptiles.
8. The word **compelling** in paragraph 4 is **CLOSET** in meaning to
 A. persuasive B. conflicting C. recent D. sufficient.
9. According to paragraph 4, what is true about protofeathers?
 A. They were likely the type of feathers that *Archaeopteryx* had.
 B. Only bird-like dinosaurs had them.
 C. They probably helped dinosaurs stay warm.
 D. Some modern birds have been found to have them.
10. Where would the following sentence best fit in the passage?

Scientists have also observed structural similarities in the skulls and necks of some dinosaurs and birds.

- A. [I] B. [II] C. [III] D. [IV]

Your answers:

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

**Part 4. Read the following passage and do the tasks that follow.
 (15 points)**

INVASIVE SPECIES

Britain's rivers and estuaries are being invaded at an alarming rate by a small furry-clawed crab all the way from China. So how did a crab travel so far and why are naturalists so concerned? The mitten crab first arrived in Europe on ships sailing from Asia. It then spread rapidly from Portugal to Sweden and was first reported to be in the River Thames in 1935. From the Thames, it spread across the United Kingdom at a very rapid rate: by 1999 mitten crabs had spread across 448 km of British coastline, sometimes walking miles overland to reach the next river. A team from the University of Newcastle found that UK rivers are being invaded three times faster today than in 1935. And there's little wonder - a single female crab can carry between 250,000 and 1,000,000 eggs so mitten crab colonies expand very rapidly. Furthermore, cleaning up pollution from Britain's rivers is simply helping the invaders.

The mitten crab is one example of many invasive species that have found their way from their original habitat into foreign lands. There are several ways

invasive species move from country to country: they may expand their territory naturally as their colony grows; but far more frequently an invasion is associated with human activity. The main causes include shipping, deliberate introduction for hunting or work, and the escape of pets into the wild. The introduction of the mitten crab to Europe was probably accidental: ships taking on water to use as ballast to keep the vessel steady on its journey from Asia to Europe also took on the unwanted guests and carried them to new areas to colonise. Elsewhere, invasive species have been purposefully introduced by man. In 1859, 24 rabbits were introduced into Australia by Thomas Austin so that he could hunt them for recreation. Unfortunately, like the mitten crab, rabbits are prolific breeders: a single pair of rabbits are able to increase to 184 individual rabbits in just one and a half years and they spread at a rate of 130 km per year. Soon the population in Australia was out of control and had spread throughout the continent. Another domestic creature introduced from India into Australia in the 1800s was the dromedary camel. Camels were initially brought to work as pack animals to carry heavy loads across the hot desert interior of Australia. By 1920 it was estimated that around 20,000 camels were being used to transport goods. However, with the arrival of trains and cars, camels were released into the wild where their numbers had increased to around one million by 2008. Finally, the trade in animals as pets can enable species to colonise areas far away from their native land.

Between 2000 and 2006 the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service recorded 1.5 billion animal shipments made into America. 92% of these imported animals were then sold as pets, with the rest imported for research, education and zoos. While most of these animals were fish, the imports also included reptiles and mammals. When these pets escape and begin to breed, it can create serious problems. An example of this is in Florida, where in the 1990s a number of pet Burmese pythons — a snake native to south east Asia — escaped their outdoor enclosures when a major hurricane hit the state. Today, it is estimated that up to 30,000 snakes inhabit the wetlands of the Florida Everglades. Burmese pythons, which can grow up to 20 feet long, are thriving on their new diet of native species, including endangered creatures, and are more than capable of competing with the American alligator for food.

The impact of invasive species is not to be underestimated. Katherine Smith, a conservation biologist at Brown University in Providence, Rhode Island states that 'A huge amount of money goes into the myriad effects that invasive species have.' Smith continues, 'They destroy infrastructure. They

cause public health threats. They harm livestock and native animals. They disrupt ecosystems. The dollar values really do increase quickly.'

When a non-native species finds its way into a new and vulnerable environment the damage can be more or less serious as the invader out-competes the local wildlife, brings in new disease or destroys the environment.

The Australian dromedary camel, forming the largest herd of wild camels in the world, competes for food with native species and may have aided the local extinction of preferred species such as the quandong tree. The Australian government estimate that the camel is responsible for AUS\$10 million in damage to infrastructure and competition for livestock food every year. Even more damaging is the effect rabbits are having in Australia. Apart from the economic loss to the wool industry, estimated at AUS\$95 million annually, rabbits compete with sheep for food. The animals have a devastating environmental impact. Close grazing of grass leads to soil erosion and has significantly altered the composition of extensive areas of land. While the real impact of the mitten crab in the UK is not known at present, scientists have noted that the crab is causing riverbank erosion as it burrows into the mud, forming a network of tunnels that make the riverbanks unstable.

Invasive species are very difficult to manage once they have become established. Various methods have been tried to keep the populations under control. In Australia, 85,000 were culled and various methods have been tried to keep rabbit populations under control including poison and destruction of their warrens or homes. The latest idea in the UK to control the mitten crab is even simpler: catch them and give them to restaurants to sell as a tasty meal.

(Adapted from COLLINS PRACTICE TEST)

Question 1-3

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***

1. Mitten crabs originated in Vietnam.

2. Crabs need water to spread.

3. Making rivers less dirty has aided the invasion of the mitten crab.

Questions 4-6

Look at the following items (Questions 4-6) and the list of reasons.

Match each item with the reason for their introduction.

Write the correct letter, A-E, next to Questions 4-6.

NB There are **four** more reasons than you will need.

Animal

Reason

4. mitten crab	A. was introduced as a predator species to protect plants from pests
5. rabbit	B. escaped while being used as a pet
6. dromedary camel	C. escaped from laboratories conducting experiments on animals
	D. introduced by someone who enjoyed shooting
	E. came with water used to balance ships at sea
	F. were carried over by trains
	G. used to carry large loads across inhospitable areas

Questions 7-10

Complete the summary below. Choose **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** from the passage for each answer.

The effects of the introduction of non-native species can bring them into 7..... with native animals. Dromedary camels may have helped the 8..... of a native plant. Rabbits have led to the degradation of 9..... across large areas of Australia. At the moment, the impact of the mitten crab is 10.....

Your answers:

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

Part 5. You are going to read a newspaper article about historical re-enactments. For questions 1 - 10, choose from the sections (A - E). The sections may be chosen more than once.

(Adapted from ARCHER BOOK)

In which section does the writer mention

1.	a near accident during practice?
2.	the idea that archery can be good for for

3.	fitness?
4.	a wish to emulate the success of someone else?
5.	the composition of the re-enactment society?
6.	the idea that tuition is absolutely necessary?
7.	an explanation for becoming a member?
8.	a lack of proficiency compared to some others?
9.	reviving the past?
10.	the suggestion that participants had been assessed?
	the hierarchy of the society?

KNOW YOUR HISTORY

Tom Bales tries his hand at historical re-enactment.

A There's no half-way with archery. You either pick it up quite quickly or fail miserably to hit the target, despite practising for so long that your arms and shoulders feel like they're on fire. Mastering the art though, is well worth the effort. It doubles as an excellent way of exercising and tightening up those arm and neck muscles and it's the coolest way to really learn what it was like for those archers of old, although they of course were fighting for their life rather than a weekend's re-enactment with other enthusiasts. You're more involved with history than just reading a book or watching a film, and there's a lot more to it than just trying to use a bow and arrow with some semblance of aplomb.

B Happily practising with a group of people who are just as inept as you can be very amusing, even though it's mandatory. The instructor, James Montgomery, has the patience of a saint and I first met at a range in London. As I struggled to pull the bow back for the first time, he explained how he'd left his job in advertising to teach full-time. He teaches the re-enactors, as well as anyone who wants to learn how to become an archer. Impressed by how well-organised the re-enacting society are, he became one of their bowmen himself. He can, of course, fire off an arrow much quicker than anyone else, but everyone seems keen to build up to his speed.

C The Great Northwood Bowmen, the re-enacting group, are a medieval archery and re-enactment society.

Based in London, they focus on archery in the 14th and 15th centuries, providing a unique attraction in exciting and varied shows for their audiences. What makes this group so special is they are a hierarchical family unit. At the 'head' of the family are the nobility, which includes the Neville / Plantagenet family, along with characters such as Sir Edward Northwood. Then there is 'The Retinue' the longbow army with roles such as Sergeant Bill Bowman, who protects the Neville family. Finally, there are the 'Household Staff, who are cooks, textile craftsmen and women, peasant dancers and archers.

D After a few weekends practising, which were fairly uneventful apart from nearly killing one of my fellow learners with a wayward arrow, I was deemed ready for the first event of the month, the Knights in Combat Show. "It's a few hours of marching and firing and then we'll all have a feast when we win," James explained. "Just be careful and enjoy yourselves. This is what you've been working for and it's supposed to be fun." We all grinned a bit sheepishly and set off. It was soon clear that I wasn't the worst archer in the world, but there were others who were far more the re-enactment society as a means of relaxing. "I work long hours," she said, "and I hoped to get away from anything to do with work and meet people who aren't doctors who talk shop all the time." It struck me as ironic that we were supposed to be dead and yet she was a doctor.

E When the show had finished, we ate what seemed to be a banquet cooked by the other members who don't do archery, and mingled together. What struck me the most was that everyone seemed to have got a lot out of the afternoon. My son came running up to me, "Dad that was so much fun. This was the reason I'd joined the re-enactment society. He hated history lessons at school, and I thought it would be a great way to make history come alive for him, but I think inadvertently it has helped me, too. Both of us have got out of the house more than once for the society, we talked about what we'd learned and upcoming events, and what part we'd play in them. He was now really into being a part of a Knight's household, and all that it involved. We drove home together through the streets of London, talking about the castle we'd be staying in all next weekend and what parts we'd have to play in the re-enactment, excited and full of anticipation of what was to come.

Your answers:

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
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6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
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III. WRITING (50 points)

Part 1.(20 points)

The tables below show the reasons why smokers in Vietnam want to give up smoking and when they intend to give up.

Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant. Write at least 150 words.

TOP 5 REASONS FOR WANTING TO GIVE UP SMOKING IN VIETNAM

Reasons for wanting to give up cigarettes smoked per day	Number of			
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	20+	10-19	Fewer than 10	Total
	%	%	%	%
Better for health in general	64	73	74	71
Less risk of getting smoking-related illnesses	27	28	21	25
Present health problems	29	10	10	12
Financial considerations	31	36	25	31
Family pressure	14	13	20	16

WHEN SMOKERS INTEND TO GIVE UP SMOKING IN VIETNAM

When	Number of			
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	20+	10-19	Fewer than 10	Total
	%	%	%	%
Within the next month	8	9	21	12
Within the next 6 months	26	32	46	35
Within the next year	22	23	18	21
Total that intend to give up	60	73	79	71
Do not intend to give up	40	27	21	29

Part 2. Write an essay of about 250 words on the following topic. (30 points)

Many school-leavers choose to postpone their university studies for a year in order to work or travel. It is argued that exposure to life

outside the classroom can be advantageous when they later return to formal education.

To what extent do you agree or disagree?

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your knowledge or experience.