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| --- | --- |
| SỞ GD & ĐT NGHỆ AN**LIÊN TRƯỜNG THPT** **QUỲNH LƯU – HOÀNG MAI****NGUYỄN XUÂN ÔN –DIỄN CHÂU 2****NGHI LỘC 3- THÁI HÒA – CỜ ĐỎ****ĐỀ CHÍNH THỨC***(Đề gồm* ***13*** *trang*) | **KÌ THI KSCL ĐỘI TUYỂN HỌC SINH GIỎI LỚP 12** **ĐỢT 1 NĂM HỌC 2024 – 2025****Môn thi: TIẾNG ANH** *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 are going to hear a weather forecast. 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.**

Hello and good morning! Well, we're off to a good start in the south this week, as most of the rain from the weekend has disappeared – just a few patches of cloud and maybe some showers here on the (1) \_\_\_\_\_\_. They'll all clear up by lunchtime, though. Over the next day or so, London and the (2) \_\_\_\_\_\_ around Kent can expect a couple of (3) \_\_\_\_\_\_ showers, but mostly dry through until Thursday.

It's not such good news for the (4) \_\_\_\_\_\_ this week, I'm afraid: more wet weather, and not a lot of sunshine. Some of today's showers will be heavy – and even (5) \_\_\_\_\_\_ in Manchester and across the Pennines. Leeds will escape the (6) \_\_\_\_\_\_, with drizzle and light rain only throughout the rest of the day and tonight.

Elsewhere it becomes dry today, but with some (7) \_\_\_\_\_\_ towards Wales. In England, tomorrow morning will see a dry, (8) \_\_\_\_\_\_ start in most places, with high temperatures throughout the week. We might see (9) one or \_\_\_\_\_\_ appearing as the week goes on, with temperatures everywhere at (10) \_\_\_\_\_\_ degrees.

By the weekend, unfortunately, the dry weather will make way for (11) \_\_\_\_\_\_ and rain. The rain will move from (12) \_\_\_\_\_\_, down towards the north and reach the south coast by Saturday afternoon. Temperatures, at least, will stay mostly warm at around (13) \_\_\_\_\_\_ for the weekend. It might feel like a nice change from the high twenties and (14) \_\_\_\_\_\_ we'll see in the week. That's all from me until tomorrow. Enjoy the (15) \_\_\_\_\_\_ while you can!

***Your answers:***

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

 **Part 2. You will hear a radio report about summer jobs for students. For questions 16-20, decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F). Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided.**

16. Student aged 18 to 25 may get summer jobs at the Jersey Farm Company.

17. Serving guests, setting and clearing tables and washing dishes on site belong to catering jobs.

18. The administrative jobs include preparing food such as salads or sandwiches, as well as polishing glassware or helping out in the hotel and restaurant at the farm.

19. Students could work as a lorry driver if they have a valid driving license.

20. Students can earn a bit less than the student rate at the time.

***Your answers:***

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 16. | 17. | 18. | 19. | 20. |

**Part 3. You will hear a talk about motivation. For questions 21-25, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which fits best according to what you hear. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided.**

#### 21. What did Sam Glucksberg's experiment test?

#### A. The effectiveness of collaborative work.B. The impact of incentives on problem-solving speed.C. The role of relaxation in creativity.D. The difference between physical and mental tasks.

#### 22. What was the surprising result of Glucksberg's experiment?

#### A. The incentivized group solved the problem faster.B. Both groups performed equally well.C. The group with no incentive solved the problem faster. D. The incentivized group didn't complete the problem.

#### 23. When do incentives tend to work well, according to the talk?

#### A. When tasks are creative and complex.B. When tasks are repetitive and simple.C. When tasks involve teamwork.D. When tasks require innovation.

#### 24. What did Dan Ariely's study reveal about large rewards?

#### A. They significantly improved performance on complex tasks.B. They had no effect on performance.C. They worsened performance on complex tasks.D. They motivated people to work harder.

#### 25. What is suggested as an effective way to motivate people for complex tasks?

#### A. Encouraging competition among employees.B. Providing more supervision.C. Offering higher financial rewards.D. Giving workers freedom to choose their work conditions.

Top of Form

Bottom of Form

***Your answers:***

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

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

**Part 1. For questions 1-12, choose the best answer to complete each of the following sentences. Write A, B, C or D in the corresponding numbered boxes.**

1. My mom made a new cake for the village fair. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the recipe precisely, she expected it to be dry, but it was very tasty.

A. Not to follow B. Not following C. Not having followed D. Not followed

2. It’s feared that after severe flooding there might be an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_of cholera because water supplies have been contaminated.
 A. eruption B. breakthrough C.invention D. outburst

3. This employee doesn't mind working overtime because she gets paid \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .
 A. by the hour B. all the hour C. at the hour D. in the hour
4. To begin with, the offer sounded excellent. However, we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ after we discovered some financial issues connected with it.
 A. turned it down B. gave it away C. used it up D. made it up

5. Since you are aware of being allergic to cats and rabbits, you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ have bought this lovely Persian.

 A. can’t B. oughtn’t to C. needn’t D. mustn’t

6. I see you've made the same mistake \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_again.
 A. ever B. still C. yet D. not
7. Interview experts advise that candidates dress formally to make a good \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on job interviewers.

 A. impress B. impressively C. impression D. impressive

8. It is advisable that the apprentice should be\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to learn the ins and outs of the new job.

 A. permissive B. noticeable C. acceptableD. observant

9. The cinema is no longer as popular as it was in the 1930's and 1940's, but it is still an important \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of entertainment.

A. status B. source C. origin D. prospect

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

10. I though the boss would **pat me on the back** and say, “Well done”. Instead, he fired me.

 A. scold me B. praise me C. discourage me D. hit me in the back

Choose the correct answer A, B, C, or D**to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in the following question.**11**.**Lan admitted that she **was a bundle of nerves** when she had to sing in front of a large audience the first time.

 A. felt nervous B. stayed calm C. became worried D. got motivated

Choose the correct answer A, B, C, or D to indicate the sentence that best completes the following exchange.
12.*Tim and Anne are discussing modern technologies.*

 - **Tim**: “Modern technologies are beneficial to our relationships.”

 - **Anne**: “ \_\_\_\_\_\_ . We can keep in touch with each other thanks to them.”

 A. I don’t think so B. I go along with you

 C. That’s not what I’m thinking D. It’s hard to say

***Your answers:***

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

**Part 2. Read the passage below, which contains 8 mistakes. For questions 13-20, identify the mistakes and write the corrections in the corresponding numbered boxes.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| *Line* |  |
| 1234567891011121314 |  **Peer Pressure: Are You At Risk?**The desire to belong is a basic human need. We all want to feel connected to people share our opinions and care about our welfare. That, basically, is what friendship is about. But what happens when a friend does not have your best interests by heart?First, it is necessary to understand what friendship means to adolescents. Having accepted by a group, they form an identity and a sense of who they are and this is a major reason why teens are desperate to fit in.Teenagers can be easily influenced because of outsiders, who are seen as ‘unwanted’ or ‘unlikeable’, are rejected by the group.Fortunately, peer pressure often results in antisocial behaviour and can have terrible consequences. Even when a young person is reluctant to engage in bullying or failing the law, the desire to conform can be overwhelming. In such moments, the advice of a level-headed friend is what many teen needs – as they say, ‘a friend in need is a friend indeed’.As far as I am concerned, adolescents need to realise that falling down with their peers isn’t the disaster they imagine it to be, and that self-esteem and standing up for themselves should be what defines them. |

***Your answers:***

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

**SECTION C. READING (70 points)
Part 1. For questions 1-15, read the passage and choose the best answer. Write your answers A, B, C or D in the corresponding numbered boxes.**

**Upside-down family**

The parents set the rules and the children obey, right? Wrong! In a growing number of North American families, adults lave led their children take over. “Parents want to be (1)\_\_\_\_ and make their small children happy, but may have become confused about the best way to achieve this,” explain a noted child psychologist. “Large numbers of parents are being controlled by their child, (2) \_\_\_\_ that entire families end up organizing themselves around a small child’s emotions.”

The problem is that (3) \_\_\_\_ mothers and fathers try to be a friend to their children. (4) \_\_\_\_, parenting is not a popularity contest. (5) \_\_\_\_ authority is a normal part of child development and is strongest between the ages of four and six. Setting rules and enforcing them teach the child that he or she is equal in (6) \_\_\_\_ but not equal in authority. Then the child feels safe and secure and can be a kid again. Believe it or not, it is frightening for children to realize they are in (7) \_\_\_\_ of a situation. In upside-down families, when parents (8) \_\_\_\_ from rules they set, children become very insecure, anxious, and out of control. They don’t (9) \_\_\_\_ their parents to protect them. Parents should follow these tips to avoid this situation and keep control.

Be a leader. Parents can not guide a child and seek his or her approval (10) \_\_\_\_ their decision at the same time. Don’t say: “it is time for bed, OK? Instead say: “it’s time for bed, kids!”

Don’t make rules quickly and then change them. It’s very important to be (11) \_\_\_\_. Once you make rules, (12) \_\_\_\_ to it.

Pay less attention to your children when their behaviour is bad and more when it is good. Do not reward bad behaviour by giving extra attention to it. (13) \_\_\_\_, save your attention for when the child acts appropriately.

Don’t allow your kids to call you by your (14) \_\_\_\_. this removes the authority figure in a child’s life. Children need parents, not (15) \_\_\_\_ friend.

1. A. nurturing B. nurtured C. unnurtured D. nurture

2. A. at some extent B. to the point C. on the spot D. in the way

3. A. many B. few C. a number D. almost

4. A. Thus B. Besides C. However D. Therefore

5. A. Challenging B. Facing C. Using D. Making

6. A. cost B. price C. role D. worth

7. A. danger B. need C. charge D. lieu

8. A. back down B. back up C. back for D. back off

9. A. allow B. trust C. expect D. hope

10. A. of B. on C. with D. for

11. A. insistent B. consistent C. resistant D. constant

12. A. adapt B. attach C. contribute D. stick

13. Nevertheless B. Instead C. Lest D. Additionally

14. A. middle name B. surname C. first name D. full name

15. A. others B. the other C. other D. another

***Your answers:***

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

**Part 2. For questions 16-30, fill in the gap with ONE suitable word. Write the answers in the corresponding numbered boxes.**

 **Women in history**

Historians have taken (16) \_\_\_\_interest in women’s lives during the past twenty-five years than ever before. This interest has resulted in extensive research on the important roles that women have played in the past. Today, women’s history resources are available from almost (17) \_\_\_\_ bookstore, college campus, museum, and historical society. The Internet has also made much of this material more (18) \_\_\_\_ to historians, students, and researchers. Traditional history has (19) \_\_\_\_ ignored women because their lives have focused on home and family, subjects that historians have not (20) \_\_\_\_ important. Newer interpretations of history focus more on the contributions of women – contributions (21) \_\_\_\_ are often very different from those (22) \_\_\_\_ by men, but still integral to understanding (23) \_\_\_\_ past. This new focus provides us a view of history that is more inclusive. Noted Duke University historian Anne Firor Scott has commented that women’s history changes the definition of achievement. Women have always had a different world view. (24) \_\_\_\_ people view women’s history, the pace changes. (25) \_\_\_\_ of the activities with which women were (26) \_\_\_\_- maintaining households, raising families, (27) \_\_\_\_ children, caring for the sick and elderly – are long term and gradual (28) \_\_\_\_ than dramatic. When we learn about women’s history, we learn of a history that is as familiar to us as our own lives. Women’s history reflects a broad diversity (29) \_\_\_\_ women but also includes issues and activities that (30) \_\_\_\_ national and cultural lines.

***Your answers:***

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

**Part 3. You are going to read an article. For questions 31-37, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided.**

**Separate, but EQ**

Bad news for readers of this magazine: it's not enough to be smart anymore. That's the sobering message from the folks behind the Bar-On Emotional Quotient Inventory, which is being billed as the world's first commercially available test for measuring "emotional intelligence." Israeli psychologist Reuven Bar-On, who according to promotional materials has spent more than 16 years honing the EQ test, defines emotional intelligence as "capabilities, competencies, and skills that influence one's ability to succeed in coping with environmental demands and pressures and directly affect one's overall psychological well-being." Forrest Gump's IQ might be a number Tiger Woods would be proud to shoot, but his EQ could top the charts.

Speaking of boxes of chocolates, at a January press conference in New York City to launch the test, reporters each got a small box of Godivas. Steven Stein, a clinical psychologist behind Multi-Health Systems, the Toronto company marketing the BarOn test, told us we were free to eat the chocolate--but if we could make it through the press conference without opening the box, we would get a second box. Stein explained that this trial by chocolate evoked the classic "marshmallow test." In the early 1960s examiners would give three- and four-year-olds a marshmallow. The children were told that if they could hold off eating it until the examiner returned from some nonexistent errand, they would get a second marshmallow. Only about 15 percent of the kids withstood the marshmallow temptation, with the other 85 percent becoming the people who lean over the tracks to see if a train is coming. This test of "impulse control," one of Bar-On's components of emotional intelligence, turned out to be the single most important indicator for how well those kids adapted in terms of number of friends and performance in school, according to Stein. (This reporter, being a nonchocoholic, glommed the two boxes of chocolate and gave **them** to lady friends--which may yet provoke a more accurate test of impulse control.)

The Bar-On test itself consists of neither chocolate nor marshmallows, and unlike some psychological exams, it's not designed to uncover nuts. Bar-On and Stein see the test as a tool to create emotional profiles, which can be used to match people to suitable careers or to identify and improve weak areas. The test lists 152 statements, including "I like everyone I meet" and "I do very **weird** things," which subjects judge themselves to agree or disagree with on a five-point scale. The statements cover five areas: intrapersonal, interpersonal, adaptability, stress management and general mood. Those areas can then be further broken down. For example, general mood consists of optimism and happiness. (Yours truly scored a full 20 points higher in happiness than in optimism. I'm still pretty happy, but I doubt it will last.)

In developing the test, Bar - On administered it to more than 9,000 subjects in nine countries. The large pool includes enough journalists for a comparison between purveyors of print versus broadcast news. "We found that people in the electronic media tend to be more optimistic than those in the print media," Stein said. That difference can be easily explained. A few years back, this writer covered an auction of vintage Rolls-Royces and Bentleys for another publication. A prominent television journalist, who is safer left unidentified, also showed up. My optimism took a permanent hit that day, for whereas I was scrambling for a story, he came to shop. Although he might have a strong faith in the future, my broadcast brother could afford to be more lenient with his impulse control: if he opted to eat his marshmallow, he could always afford another Bentley-load.

31. According to the passage, the EQ test\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A. is administered by a non-profit organisation.

B. has been designed to discover people who are mentally ill.

C. can influence one’s mental health.

D. is available to paying individuals.

32. The marshmallow test showed that\_\_\_\_\_\_

A. most children could not resist the temptation of eating the marshmallow.

B. The four-year-olds are better able to control their impulse than the three-year-olds.

C. most children were eager to get on the train.

D. most children got a second marshmallow.

33. What is the purpose of the EQ test?

A. to tell people it’s not enough to be smart.

B. to tell whether people are psychologically healthy.

C. to tell how well people can manage personal relationship and stress.

D. to help people find good jobs.

34. “I’m still pretty happy, but I doubt it will last.” (*paragraph 3*). Why does the writer say that?

A. he scored high in general mood.

B. he is a pessimistic person.

C. he scored much higher in happiness than in optimism.

D. he does not manage stress well.

35. “People in the electronic media tend to be more optimistic than people in the print media.” (*paragraph 4*). According to the author, this is because TV journalists are \_\_\_\_

A. wealthier B. less stressful C. more adaptable D. more prominent

36. The word “**weird**” in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A. peculiar B. dull C. genuine D. natural

37. What does the word “**them**” refer to?

A. kids B. friends C. two boxes of chocolate D. components of emotional intelligence

***Your answers:***

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 31.  | 32.  | 33.  | 34.  | 35.  | 36. | 37. |

**Part 4. Read the following passage and do the tasks that follow.**

**More than sympathy**

Tea now brews up health benefits and gourmet appeal

**A.** Americans are far more sophisticated about beverages than they were 20 years ago. Witness the Starbucks revolution and you’ll know where the trend goes. Now, spurred on by recent studies suggesting that it can cut the risk of cancer and heart disease and retard the aging process, tea is enjoying a similar jolt. Enough chic tea salons are springing up to make even die-hard coffee drinkers consider switching beverages.

**B.** Tea is available in more places than ever. “Tea was one of the most prolific beverage categories in 1999,” with 24 per cent more products offered over the previous year, reports Tom Vierhile of Marketing Intelligence Service, which tracks food and beverage trends. And the Tea Association of the United States reports that from 1990 to 1999, annual sales of drink grew to $4.6 billion from $1.8 billion. “Green tea is seen by consumers as a “functional food”- delivering health benefits beyond sustenance”, says Vierhile.

**C.** Recently published studies point out that not all brews are created equal. Only teas that come from the leaves of the plant *Camellia sinensis* – which, in their raw state are brewed to make green tea, and, with curing, can be turned into oolong and black tea leaves- have been shown to contain health benefits. Other herbal teas and infusions may taste good, yet they do little more than warm up the drinker. But for *Camellia sinensis*, the evidence is powerful. In a 1998 study, Harvard University researchers found that drinking one cup of black tea a day lowered the risk of heart attack by as much as 44 per cent compared with non-tea drinkers, and other studies have suggested that the antioxidants in these so-called real teas can also prevent cancer.

**D.** One such an antioxidant in green tea is ECGC, a compound 20 times as powerful as vitamin E and 200 times as powerful as vitamin C. “When people ask me for something good and cheap they can do to reduce their cancer risk, I tell them to drink real tea,” says Mitchell Gaynor, director of medical oncology at New York City’s Strang-Cornell Cancer Prevention Center.

**E.** Among those inspired to become a green-tea drinker is Tess Ghilaga, a New York writer who took it up after consulting a nutritionist six years ago. “I’ve never been a coffee drinker,” says Ghilaga, 33. “She told me to start drinking green tea for the antioxidant properties.” Now Ghilaga and her husband routinely brew tea – they order theirs from InPursuitofTea.com, an Internet tea company. And although tea contains about half the amount of caffeine in a cup of coffee, “you still get a nice buzz from it,” says Ghilaga.

**F.** Restaurants and coffee bars are also getting in on the act. “In restaurants nowadays, you’re a lot less likely to be offered a pitcher of hot water and a tea bag if you order tea after a meal,” says Sebastian Beckwith of InPursuitofTea.com. At a Los Angeles coffee bar Urth Caffe’, customers can select from 65 varieties of tea, coming from countries as diverse as China, Japan, India, and Iran, and enjoy a pot of tea for about the price of a gourmet coffee – $2.50 for a small pot and $3.50 for a large. “The tea experience is the exact opposite of the coffee experience,” says Urth Caffe’ co-founder Shallom Berkman, explaining the beverage’s newfound popularity. “Coffee jars you with its caffeine; tea is more nurturing and soothing, and people seem to be looking for that now.” That could add up to lots of green for those who make their living in tea.

**G.** [www.alitea](http://www.alitea). Along with green, black, and oolong teas, this company sells a wide variety of herbal teas – and offers a “ Tea of the Month” club.

[www.teasofgreen.com](http://www.teasofgreen.com). This site sells higher – end green, black, and oolong teas and has good tips on proper storage and preparation of tea.

[www.tea.com](http://www.tea.com). Tea drinkers can find links to sites offering tea lore, such as articles about tea ceremonies in foreign lands. And exhaustive “frequently asked questions” file rounds out the site.

**Questions 38-43: The passage has eight paragraphs A-F. Choose the correct heading for each paragraph from the list of headings below. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided.**

**List of Headings**

i) the spreading tea

ii) the history of tea growing

iii) changes of tastes for drinks

iv) reducing cancer risks

v) the plant *Camellia sinensis*

vi) a woman’s opinion of tea

vii) where to find it

viii) Japanese tea

ix) more varieties to choose from

38. Paragraph **A** \_\_\_\_

39. Paragraph **B** \_\_\_\_

40. Paragraph **C**  \_\_\_\_

41. Paragraph **D** \_\_\_\_

42. Paragraph **E** \_\_\_\_

43. Paragraph **F** \_\_\_\_

44. Paragraph **G** \_\_\_\_

**Questions 44-50: Do the following statements agree with the views of the writer of the passage? In the corresponding numbered boxes, 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*

45. According to Tea Association of the United States, yearly sales of tea rose from 1.8 million to 4.6 billion from 1990 to 1999.

46. People who drink a cup of black tea everyday can completely avoid heart - related diseases and cancer.

47. ECGC is an antioxidant in green tea which is more powerful than vitamin E and vitamin C.

48. The tea experience is a bit different from the coffee experience.

49. There is a total of about 65 types of tea in the world for tea drinkers to choose from.

50. Customers can purchase a variety of teas on many Internet companies and websites.

***Your answers:***

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 38.  | 39.  | 40. | 41. | 42. |
| 43. | 44. | 45. | 46. | 47. |
| 48. | 49. | 50. |  |  |

**SECTION D. WRITING (60 points)**

**Part 1. Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it is as similar as possible in meaning to the sentence printed before it.**

1. Young children shouldn’t be left unattended for any reason.

- On\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

2. He doesn’t feel like doing anything energetic today.

- He is not in\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**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.**

3. Our strict teacher won’t allow swearing in his classroom (**FOR**)

- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

4. The poor woman died, having nothing of her own. **( NAME)**

- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

5. They just didn’t know what to say.  **(LOST)**

- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

**Part 2.** **Write a letter of about 150 words.**Your neighbour keeps singing karaoke loudly until very late at night, which prevents you from staying focused on your study for the upcoming exam for gifted students held by your school. Write a letter of complaint to the apartment management board.

Use your name as Mai Hoa.

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

***While many people believe that famous tiktokers’ food review is beneficial to food stalls and restaurants, others think it may have a bad impact on their revenue.*** Discuss both views and give your own opinion.

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