

ĐỀ THI ĐỀ XUẤT SỐ 02 TRẠI HÈ PHƯƠNG NAM
NĂM HỌC 2024-2025
Môn thi: TIẾNG ANH

I. LISTENING (5.0 points)

Part 1. *You will hear part of the discussion in which two economists, Rita Manning and Paul Mason, are discussing the implications of global trade. For questions 1-5, decide whether the idea in each statement is expressed by **ONLY ONE SPEAKER** (Rita or Paul) or by **BOTH**.*

Write the correct option in the corresponding numbered boxes provided.

(Adapted Listening C2, Jane Turner)

- B. Only Paul**

C. Both speakers

1. Globalisation has changed what we see when we travel internationally.
2. Multinational corporations adapt products for local markets due to practical reasons, not cultural respect.
3. Globalisation has made it easier for consumers to make ethical choices.
4. Globalisation has had a major impact on the exchange of knowledge and ideas.
5. Globalisation should help address global problems through international cooperation.

Your answers:

	2.	3.	4.	5.
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Part 2. *You will hear a man introducing various AI tools. Match each AI tool's name (numbered 6-10) in Column I with one letter (A-J) in Column II to make a correct statement according to what is stated or implied by the speaker. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided.*

	Column II	Your answers
6. Zapier 7. Google AI Studio 8. ChatGPT 9. Udio 10. ElevenLabs	A. Facilitates automated integration across platforms to eliminate redundant processes. B. Provides intelligent, contextual guidance through real-time screen and voice analysis.	6. _____ 7. _____ 8. _____

	<p>C. Synthesizes text prompts into full-length musical compositions with structural precision.</p> <p>D. Simulates authentic human speech and enables audio translation across languages.</p> <p>E. Extracts semantic themes from literature to inform interdisciplinary teaching strategies.</p> <p>F. Enables logical reasoning, multimodal analysis, and contextual memory within user-defined projects.</p> <p>G. Generates linguistically optimized headlines for marketing campaigns.</p> <p>H. Converts low-resolution video into high-definition through predictive modeling.</p> <p>I. Aggregates real-time financial data into customizable dashboards.</p> <p>J. Translates visual data into audio descriptions for accessibility purposes.</p>	<p>9. _____</p> <p>10. _____</p>
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Part 3. *You will hear a discussion between three women on Trump administration's barring Harvard from enrolling international students. For questions 11- 15, write the letter A, B, C or D in the numbered boxes provided to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions according to what you hear.*

11. What immediate action did the Trump administration take against Harvard University?

- A. It banned Harvard from hiring international faculty
- B. It canceled all student visas for current undergraduates
- C. It revoked a certification allowing enrollment of international students
- D. It ordered Harvard to cut funding for international research

12. What can be inferred about the financial impact of the decision on Harvard?

- A. Harvard will increase tuition fees for domestic students.
- B. Loss of international students may reduce the university's financial aid capacity.
- C. Federal research funding will remain unaffected.

D. The administration plans to offer financial compensation.

13. How does Antonia Hilton likely feel about the administration's decision?

A. Neutral and detached

B. Amused and dismissive

C. Concerned and critical

D. Indifferent and confused

14. Which of the following was NOT mentioned in the report?

A. International students may face deportation.

B. The administration demanded access to data and programming control.

C. Harvard plans to file a lawsuit against the government.

D. Current international students may be forced to leave campus.

15. What broader concern does Harvard raise about the government's action?

A. It may lead to international trade conflicts.

B. It sets a dangerous precedent for other U.S. universities.

C. It aims to reduce illegal immigration via education channels.

D. It primarily targets public universities.

Your answers:

	12.	13.	14.	15.
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Part 4. You will hear a woman talking about women in science who changed the world. For questions 16- 25, write NO MORE THAN 4 WORDS taken from the recording for each space. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided.

Marie Curie - One of the most (16) _____ in history, she won two Nobel Prizes in different sciences.

Curie's Research - She was a pioneer in (17) _____, leading to the discovery of two new elements.

Gender Discrimination - Despite her achievements, Curie was (18) _____ at the French Academy of Sciences.

Caroline Herschel - (19) _____, the first woman paid for her contributions to science, discovered several comets.

Hypatia of Alexandria - A philosopher and mathematician, she was

(20) _____ due to religious tensions.

Jocelyn Bell Burnell - Although she discovered the first radio pulsars, her

(21) _____ received a Nobel Prize instead.

Cecilia Payne-Gaposchkin - Her discovery of the sun's composition was initially rejected when a leading astronomer (22) _____.

Rosalind Franklin - Her work was crucial in identifying (23) _____, though she was not credited.

Ongoing Challenges - (24) _____ still affects women's careers in science despite progress.

Bias in Coding - A study found that women's code had a (25) _____ but only when their gender was hidden.

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

II. READING (8.0 points)

II. 1. LANGUAGE IN USE (3.0 points)

Part 1: For questions 26-35, read the passage below and decide which answer (A, B, C, or D) best fits each space. Write the letter A, B, C, or D in the numbered boxes provided.

YOGA

In the USA, almost a quarter of large businesses provide some kind of yoga or meditation opportunities to their workforce. While this seems a significant amount, there are strong arguments for employers to adopt this (26) _____ and rid themselves of any (27) _____ ideas around promoting well-being in the workplace.

In offices across the country, working time is (28) _____ lost to (29) _____ back pain, largely due to employees sitting at desks for large periods of time, and this has a (30) _____ on overall productivity. Just adding in short classes comprising a gentle warm-up, some key spinal stretches, and posture exercises, as well as some relaxation techniques, can effectively (31) _____ these issues.

After following this routine for eight weeks, one organization saw a huge reduction in general employee back pain, and a twenty times less (32) _____ caused by back pain. The productivity of the workplace

also increased. Those who improved most significantly were employees (33) _____ their workplace yoga routines with further workouts at home.

Therefore, (34) _____ that the growing interest in yoga and meditation in the workplace can (35) _____ for both employers and employees.

26. A. behind the scenes B. on the face of it
 C. across the board D. out of the ordinary
27. A. cynical B. assertive C. lenient D. disruptive
28. A. consistently B. hopelessly C. realistically D. technically
29. A. irritable B. rigid C. infectious D. chronic
30. A. sore point B. vain attempt C. profound effect D. sharp turn
31. A. drain B. combat C. narrow D. refrain
32. A. health absence B. medical diagnosis C. sick leave D. feeling faint
33. A. revived B. overlapped C. intensified D. supplemented
34. A. it serves a purpose B. it stands to reason
 C. it sets a standard D. it speaks for itself
35. A. reap rewards B. follow suit C. wield influence D. loom large

Your answer:

26.	27.	28.	29.	30.	31.	32.	33.	34.	35.

Part 2: For questions 36-40, read the passage, then fill in each of the numbered spaces with the correct form of the words given in the box. Write your answers in the numbered boxes provided. There are FOUR words that you do not need to use. The first one, (0), has been done as an example.

PERSIST	DISPOSE	ADEQUATE	CONFER	OUT
CONDITION	PART	FAIL	LONE	CONSCIOUS

More than half of the World's population consider themselves shy, delegates to the first international (0) _____ on shyness, being held in Cardiff, will be told today. One in 10 cases is severe. Effects include mutism, speech problems, (36) _____, blushing, shaking and trembling, lack of eye contact, difficulty in forming relationships and social phobia- the most extreme form of shyness, defined by the American Psychiatric Association as a pronounced and (37) _____ fear of social or performance situations in which embarrassment may occur. Shy people tend to blame themselves for social failure and attribute success to outside factors. They expect their behavior to be (38) _____, remember only negative information about themselves, and accept without challenge adverse comments from others.

The causes are complex and not fully understood. The latest theory is that it can be traced to genes as well as to social conditioning. One estimate, based on research with twins, is that around 15 percent of the population is born with a (39) _____ to shyness. Some psychologists believe there are two types: an early developing, fearful shyness and a later developing (40) _____ shyness. The fearful version emerges often in the first year of life and is thought to be partly inherited.

Your answer:

0. conference	36.	37.
38.	39.	40.

Part 3: The passage below contains FIVE grammatical mistakes. For questions 41-45, UNDERLINE the mistakes and WRITE THEIR CORRECT FORMS in the numbered boxes provided. The first one has been done as an example.

When constructing eco-friendly homes, builders allocate specific types of energy-efficient resources for specific areas of the home. For instance, it is common to affix single or double panels on the tops of hot water heaters to absorb solar energy and provide a costly-effective, continual, renewable power source. These types of hot water heaters are inexpensive to install and unobtrusive to the eye. In the case of wind power, it is neither attractive nor particularly efficient to erect a towering turbine next to a single home; rather, it is built in an area where it can power several homes at last. Furthermore, what homebuilders position their homes influences their energy efficiency. A home with south-facing windows will absorb the natural radiation from the sun, thus heat the home without using any energy-producing devices. And builders line homes with the best forms of insulation so any energy used to heat a home, whether it be natural or from electricity transmitted through the grid, will not easily escape from it.

Your answer:

E.g.: to	41.	42.	43.	44.	45.
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II. 2. READING COMPREHENSION (5.0 points)

Part 1. For questions 46-55, read the following passage and fill in each of the numbered spaces with ONE suitable word. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided.

Anybody who says they can reliably forecast the future of newspapers is either a liar or a fool. Look at the (46) _____ figures, and newspapers seem doomed. Since 2000, the (47) _____ of most UK national dailies has fallen by between a third and a half. The (48) _____ Pew Research Center in the USA reports that newspapers are now the main (49) _____ of news for only 26 percent of US citizens, as against 45 percent in 2001. There is no shortage of prophets who confidently predict that the last printed newspaper will be (50) _____ buried within 15 years at most.

Yet one of the few reliable facts of history is that old media have a habit of (51) _____. An over-exuberant New York journalist announced in 1935 that books and theatre ‘have had their day’ and the daily newspaper would become ‘the greatest organ of social life’. Theatre dully (52) _____ not only the newspaper, but also cinema and then television. Radio has (53) _____ in the TV age; cinema, in turn, has (54) _____ its own against videos and DVDs. Even vinyl records have made a (55) _____, with online sales up 745 percent since 2008.

Your answer:

46.	47.	48.	49.	50.
51.	52.	53.	54.	55.

Part 2. Read the following passage and do the tasks that follow.

THE FACE OF MODERN MAN?

In response to the emergence of the ‘metro-sexual’ male, In other words, an urban, sophisticated man who is fashionable, well-groomed and unashamedly committed to ensuring his appearance is the best it can be, a whole new industry has developed. According to research conducted on behalf of a leading health and beauty retailer in the UK, the market for male cosmetics and related products has grown by 800% since the year 2000 and is expected to continue to increase significantly. The male grooming products market has become the fastest growing sector within the beauty and cosmetics industry, currently equivalent to around 1.5 billion pounds per annum.

Over the last decade, a large number of brands and companies catering for enhancement of the male image have been successfully established, such operations ranging from male-only spas, boutiques, personal hygiene products, hair and skin care ranges, and male magazines with a strong leaning towards men’s fashion. Jamie Cawley, proprietor of a successful chain of London-based male grooming boutiques, holds that his company’s success in this highly competitive market can be attributed to the ‘exclusivity’ tactics they have employed, in that their products and services are clearly defined as male- orientated and distinctly separate to feminine products offered by other organisations. However, market analyst, Kim Sawyer, believes that future growth in the market can also be achieved through the sale of unisex products marketed to both genders, as this strategy is becoming increasingly easy to implement as men’s interest in appearance and grooming has become more of a social norm.

Traditionalists such as journalist Jim Howrard contend that the turn-around in male attitudes which has led to the success of the industry would have been inconceivable a decade ago, given the conventional male role, psyche and obligation to exude masculinity; however, behavioural scientist Professor Ruth Chesterton argues that the metro-sexual man of today is in fact a modern incarnation of the ‘dandy’ of the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century. British dandies of that period, who were often of middle-class

backgrounds but imitated aristocratic lifestyles, were devoted to the cultivation of their physical appearance, the development of a refined demeanour, and hedonistic pursuits. In France, she adds, dandyism, in contrast, was also strongly linked to political ideology and embraced by youths wishing to clearly define themselves from members of the working-class revolutionary social groups of the period.

Over recent decades, according to sociologist Ben Cameron, gender roles for both sexes have become less defined. According to research, he says, achievement of status and success have become less important in younger generations of men, as has the need to repress emotions. Cameron defines the traditional masculine role within western societies – hegemonic masculinity – as an expectation that males demonstrate physical strength and fitness, be decisive, self-assured, rational, successful and in control. Meeting this list of criteria and avoiding situations of demonstrating weakness, being overly emotional or in any way 'inferior', he says, has placed a great deal of pressure on many members of the male population. So restrictive can society's pressure to behave in a 'masculine' fashion on males be, Professor Chesterton states that in many situations men may respond in a way they deem acceptable to society, given their perceived gender role, rather than giving what they may actually consider to be the best and most objective response.

Jim Howard says that learning and acquiring gender identity makes up a huge component of a child's socialisation and that a child who exhibits non-standard behavioural characteristics often encounters social and self-image difficulties due to the adverse reactions of their peers. According to Kim Sawyer, media images and messages also add to pressures associated with the male image, stating that even in these modern and changing times, hegemonic masculinity is often idolised and portrayed as the definitive male persona.

Whilst male stereotypes and ideals vary from culture to culture, according to Professor Chesterton, a universal trait in stereotypical male behaviour is an increased likelihood to take risks than is generally found in female behaviour patterns. For this reason, she attributes such behaviour to the influence of genetic predisposition as opposed to socially learned behaviour. Men, she says, are three times more likely to die due to an accident than females, a strong indication he says of their greater willingness to involve themselves in precarious situations. Ben Cameron also says that an attitude of invincibility is more dominant in males and is a predominant factor in the trend for fewer medical checkups in males and late diagnosis of chronic and terminal illness than in their more cautious and vigilant female counterparts.

Jamie Cawley, however, remains optimistic that the metro-sexual culture will continue and that what society accepts as the face of masculinity will continue to change. He attributes this to a male revolt against the strict confines of gender roles, adding that such changes of attitudes have led and will continue to lead to the establishment of greater equality between the sexes.

For questions 56-61, decide whether each of the following statements is True (T), False (F) or Not Given (NG). Write T, F, or NG in the corresponding numbered boxes provided.

56. The research included interviews with metro-sexual men from different age groups.

57. Sales in the female health and beauty market have slightly declined over recent years.
58. The rise of ‘dandyism’ in England and France is attributed to similar factors.
59. Emotional reaction is contradictory to hegemonic masculine behaviour.
60. There is a correlation between men’s belief that they are indestructible and their decreased likelihood to seek medical advice.
61. Jamie Cawley believes that society will return to traditional definitions of masculinity.

Your answers:

56.	57.	58.	59.	60.	61.

For questions 62 – 69, read the summary and fill each space with NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS taken from the passage. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided.

The emergence of the (62) _____, an urban and sophisticated man committed to his appearance, has led to the development of a (63) _____. Since 2000, the market for male (64) _____ has grown by 800%, now worth around 1.5 billion pounds annually. Over the last decade, numerous brands have launched (65) _____ spas, boutiques, hygiene products, and fashion magazines. Jamie Cawley credits his success to ‘exclusivity’ tactics, focusing on male-only products distinct from feminine ones. (66) _____ Kim Sawyer predicts growth through (67) _____ products, as men’s grooming becomes a social norm. Traditionalists saw this change as unlikely given the conventional male role, but Professor Chesterton compares today’s metro-sexual man to the ‘dandy’ of the late eighteenth century, devoted to appearance and refinement. Sociologist Ben Cameron notes (68) _____ are less defined, with younger men less concerned about status and less likely to repress emotions, though societal pressures to be (69) _____ remain strong.

Your answers:

62.	63.	64.	65.
66.	67.	68.	69.

Part 3. In the passage below, six paragraphs have been removed. For questions 70-75. Read the passage and choose from paragraphs A-G the one that fits each gap. There is ONE extra paragraph which you do not need to use. Write the letters A-G in the corresponding numbered boxes provided.

Six paragraphs have been removed from the article. Choose from the paragraphs A-G the one which fits each gap (1-6). There is one extra paragraph which you do not need to use.

WINDOWS OF OPPORTUNITY

Retail street theatre was all the rage in the 1920s. Audiences would throng the pavement outside Selfridge's store in London just to gawp at the display beyond acres of plate glass. As a show, it made any production of Chekhov seem action-packed by comparison. Yet, Gordon Selfridge, who came to these shores from the US and opened on Oxford street exactly 100 years ago, was at the cutting edge of what Dr Rebecca Scragg from the history of art department at Warwick University calls 'a mini-revolution' in the art of window dressing.

70. _____

As Britain struggled to regain economic stability after the war, the importance of the new mass commerce to the country's recovery was recognised,' says Rebecca. 'Finally understood was the need to use the display window to full advantage, as an advertising medium to attract trade. The new style of window dressing that came into its own after the armistice took inspiration from the theatre and the fine and decorative arts. It involved flamboyant design and drew huge crowds.'

71. _____

In the course of her research, Scragg spent some time in the British Library studying the growing number of trade journals that sprang up between 1921 and 1924 to meet the market made up from this new breed of professional. "I saw a picture in one of them of the Annual General Meeting of the British Association of Display Men,' she says, 'and there were only two women there. The 1920s saw a big growth in major department stores in the main cities and they would all have had a budget for window dressing.'

72. _____

An elegant mannequin is positioned at a centre of a huge garland, sporting an off-the-shoulder number and an enormous headdress that might have been worn by an empress in Ancient Egypt. At her feet was swathes of ruffled material and positioned around her any number of adornments.

73. _____

Over eighty years on, and the economy is once again in recession. Retailers complain about falling sales. But are they doing enough to seduce the passing customer? Scragg thinks not. 'There are many high street chains and independent shops whose windows are, by the standards of the 1920s, unimaginative,' she maintains. 'They're passed over for more profitable but often less aesthetically pleasing forms of advertising, such as the internet.'

74. _____

'I am not making any claims that this is great or fine art,' Scragg says. 'My interest is in Britain finding new ways of creating visual expression.' Scragg is about to submit a paper on her research into the aesthetics of window dressing to one of the leading journals in her field.

75. _____

So, although retail theatre may have been in its infancy, retail as leisure or therapy for a mass market was still a long way in the future.

PARAGRAPHS

- A.** Some of the photographic evidence unearthed by Scragg after her trawl through the trade journals is quite spectacular. One EJ Labussier, an employee of Selfridge's, won the Drapers Record trophy for his imaginative use of organdie, a slightly stiff fabric that was particularly popular with the dressmakers of the day.
- B.** 'Selfridge's remains an exception,' she concedes, 'even if it's difficult today to imagine the store coming up with a spectacular Rococo setting to display something as mundane as a collection of white handkerchiefs.' No doubt it brought sighs, even gasps, from those with their noses almost pressed up against the window but could it really be taken too seriously?
- C.** Scragg describes herself as 'a historian of art and visual culture with an interest in the reception of art'. 'This interest in window displays evolved from my PhD on British art in the 1920s,' she says. 'I started by looking at exhibition in shops and that led on to the way that the shop themselves were moving into new forms of design.'
- D.** One of the illustrations she will include is a 1920s photograph of a bus proceeding towards Selfridge's with an advertisement for 'self-denial week' on the side. For many of those in the crowds on the pavement, self-denial was a given. They couldn't afford to spend.
- E.** The big department store continues to uphold the tradition of presenting lavish and eye-catching window displays today and uses the best artists and designers to create and dress them. Advances in technology have meant that the displays grow ever more spectacular.
- F.** 'He was trying to aestheticise retailing,' she explains. 'The Brits were so far behind the Americans, the French and the German in this respect that it was another decade before they fully realised its importance.'
- G.** 'There was always a great concern for symmetry and harmony,' Scragg observes. 'And a whole industry grew up around the stands and backdrops, the ironmongery and architecture, needed to display these things.' The displays were extravagant and bold, taking a great deal of time and imagination to perfect. The glamour attracted attention and lifted people's spirits at a difficult time.

Your answers:

70.	71.	72.	73.	74.	75.

Part 4. For questions 76-85, read the following passage and write A, B, C, or D in the corresponding numbered boxes provided to indicate the correct answer that fits best according to what is stated or implied in the text.

MEALTIMES

Family mealtimes have been a mainstay of everyday cultural life in the USA for more than two centuries. **While the central concept of sharing food with loved one at the end of the working day still holds true for many American families, its development has followed the twists and turns of cultural change.**

[I] Dinnertime was first popularized in the USA during the 19th Century, and, as with many cultural traditions, it originated in Europe in the 18th Century as a result of changing work practices brought about by the Industrial Revolution. [II] As more and more people were employed in the factories, they began to shift their main mealtime from the middle of the day towards the evening since they weren't paid for the time they took to eat lunch. [III] One of these was the expectation that the family dinnertime would be a pleasant experience focused on **ritual**, civilized conversations, and polite manners. [IV] The suggestion was that it represented stability and an opportunity for families to become closer emotionally.

One of the first dining rooms in the USA was in Thomas Jefferson's house, and soon enough dining rooms appeared in wealthy homes and, subsequently, in all parts of society throughout the country. In 1950s America, the family dinnertime started to feature in popular entertainment such as movies and television, where it invariably showed a smiling nuclear family enjoying home-cooked food prepared by the mother. Seating arrangements were always the same, with father sitting at the head of the table, mother opposite them and children either side, something that some social commentators believe reinforced narrow gender roles for several generations. In reality, the likelihood is that many mealtimes involve rows and moods that upset the happy atmosphere seen on screen.

Despite the fact that modern ways of working have impacted on mealtimes, a recent study reported that more than half of its participants maintained the tradition of eating their evening meal as a family. The contemporary twist is that they probably do not prepare the meals themselves. This may be one of the positive effects of food-ordering services, since they save time on food preparation and enable families to still take part in the conversational aspects of dinnertime. The sheer diversity of food that can be delivered to people's doors means families can look forward to mealtimes, even if for the food rather than the company!

76. *What is the main purpose of the passage?*

- A. to describe how work influenced family mealtimes
- B. to outline the evolution of "dinnertime"
- C. to trace the origin of the word "dinnertime"
- D. to explain why dinnertime is less popular nowadays

77. *Which of the following best paraphrases the underlined sentence in paragraph 1?*

- A. Although eating together remains important for many American families, the way it happens has changed along with cultural shifts.
- B. American families no longer value eating together at the end of the day due to cultural pressures.
- C. American culture has always emphasized eating together as the only way to maintain strong family bonds.
- D. Families in America avoid eating together after work because of recent changes in working hours.

78. *In the fifth sentence of paragraph 2, which word could best replace "**ritual**"?*

- A. measurement
- B. practice
- C. presence
- D. rhythm

79. *Why did workers change the time of the day when they ate a large meal?*

- A. They didn't like eating with colleagues.

- B. They wanted a shorter working day.
- C. They preferred to cook their own meals.
- D. They didn't have enough time for lunch.

80. *Where in paragraph 2 would the following sentence best fit so that it maintains the logical flow of ideas?*

As time progressed, dinnertime became firmly entrenched in society, and as it evolved, it created new behaviors.

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

81. *What can be inferred about the impact of the Industrial Revolution on eating habits in the USA?*

- A. It encouraged people to skip meals entirely due to demanding work hours.
- B. It contributed to the shift of the main meal from midday to the evening.
- C. It led to the invention of fast food to accommodate factory workers.
- D. It decreased the overall importance of family mealtimes in American culture.

82. *According to the passage, what did the family dinnertime influence?*

- A. techniques for preparing food
- B. time spent on entertainment
- C. society's opinions of women
- D. how families communicated

83. *What does the author imply?*

- A. Images of family mealtimes had a negative impact on society.
- B. Sharing food together has improved people's diets
- C. The benefits of family mealtimes outweigh the drawbacks
- D. Most people do not enjoy mealtimes with their family.

84. *What aspect of dinnertime has changed most recently?*

- A. topics that family members talk about
- B. who is responsible for cooking meals
- C. the range of meals people consume
- D. attitudes towards eating as a family

85. *In which paragraph does the writer mention "food-ordering services"?*

- A. Paragraph 1 B. Paragraph 2 C. Paragraph 3 D. Paragraph 4

Your answers:

76.	77.	78.	79.	80.	81.	82.	83.	84.	85.
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Part 5. For questions 86-95, read the following passage and choose from the sections (A-E). The sections may be selected more than once. Write the letter A, B, C, D, or E in the corresponding numbered boxes provided.

TERROR IN THE MOUNTAINS

A

What is incredibly beautiful yet absolutely terrifying and deadly at the same time? For anyone above the snowline in the mountains, there is little doubt about the answer. Avalanche – the word strikes fear into the heart of any avid skier or climber. For those unfortunate enough to be caught up in one, there is virtually no warning or time to get out of danger and even less chance of being found. The ‘destroyer’ of the mountains, avalanches can uproot trees, crush whole buildings, and bury people metres deep under solidified snow. Around the world, as more and more people head to the mountains in winter, there are hundreds of avalanche fatalities every year.

B

A snow avalanche is a sudden and extremely fast-moving ‘river’ of snow which races down a mountainside (there can also be avalanches of rocks, boulders, mud, or sand). There are four main kinds. Loose snow avalanches, or sluffs, form on very steep slopes. These usually have a ‘teardrop’ shape, starting from a point and widening as they collect more snow on the way down. Slab avalanches, which are responsible for about 90% of avalanche-related deaths, occur when a stiff layer of snow fractures or breaks off and slides downhill at incredible speed. This layer may be hundreds of metres wide and several metres thick. As it tends to compact and set like concrete once it stops, it is extremely dangerous for anyone buried in the flow. The third type is an isothermal avalanche, which results from heavy rain leading to the snowpack becoming saturated with water. In the fourth type, air mixes in with loose snow as the avalanche slides, creating a powder cloud. These powder snow avalanches can be the largest of all, moving at over 300kmh, with 10,000,000 or more tonnes of snow. They can flow along a valley floor and even a short distance uphill on the other side.

C

Three factors are necessary for an avalanche to form. The first relates to the condition of the snowpack. Temperature, humidity, and sudden changes in weather conditions all affect the shape and condition of snow crystals in the snowpack, which, in turn, influence the stability of the snowpack. In some cases, weather causes an improvement in avalanche conditions. For example, low temperature variation in the snowpack and consistent below-freezing temperatures enable the crystals to compress tightly. On the other hand, if the snow surface melts and refreezes, this can create an icy or unstable layer.

D

The second vital factor is the degree of slope of the mountain. If this is below 25 degrees, there is little danger of an avalanche. Slopes that are steeper than 60 degrees are also unlikely to set off a major avalanche as they ‘sluff’ the snow constantly, in a cascade of loose powdery snow which causes minimal danger or damage. This means that slabs of ice or weaknesses in the snowpack have little chance to

develop. Thus, the danger zone covers the 25- to 60-degree range of slopes, with most avalanches being slab avalanches that begin on slopes of 35 to 45 degrees.

E

Finally, there is the movement or event that triggers the avalanche. In the case of slab avalanches, this can be a natural trigger, such as a sudden weather change, a falling tree or a collapsing ice or snow overhang. However, in most fatal avalanches, it is people who create the trigger by moving through an avalanche-prone area. Snowmobiles are especially dangerous. On the other hand, contrary to common belief, shouting is not a big enough vibration to set off a landslide.

In which paragraph are the following mentioned?

- 86. _____ A commonly held myth about what can trigger an avalanche
- 87. _____ A description of the typical angle of slopes where avalanches happen most frequently
- 88. _____ A reference to how winter tourism has increased avalanche-related fatalities
- 89. _____ A comparison between different kinds of avalanches and their effects
- 90. _____ An example of how icy layers can make snowpacks unstable
- 91. _____ A definition of what an avalanche is and how fast it can move
- 92. _____ A description of what happens to snow after a slab avalanche stops
- 93. _____ An explanation of how people are often responsible for causing avalanches
- 94. _____ The effects of consistent cold weather on snow crystal stability
- 95. _____ The types of terrain that are least likely to trigger dangerous avalanches

Your answers:

86.	87.	88.	89.	90.	91.	92.	93.	94.	95.

III. WRITING (5,0 points)

Part 1. Read the following extract and use your own words to summarize it. Your summary should be between 120 and 150 words.

When one hears the expression “role models”, one’s mind naturally jumps to celebrities, especially as far as young people are concerned. Therefore, it would be more than natural to assume that teenagers, heavily influenced by the media, are dazzled by well-known Hollywood stars, famous musicians, and internationally renowned athletes. However, nothing could be further from the truth.

In reality, according to a recent survey, over 75% of teens who filled out an online questionnaire claimed that the role model for whom they had the greatest respect was not a famous personality, but a family member. It seems that the qualities that make a good role model are more complex than researchers first assumed. For example, Nancy L, a teenage girl from Wisconsin, described her role model as a woman

who had a clear sense of what was important to her, making the effort to create things that would make a real difference in the world. The woman she was referring to was her favorite aunt, who was a painter and sculptor.

Role models come into young people's lives in various ways. They are family members, educators, peers and ordinary people encountered in their daily lives. Students emphasized that being a role model is not confined to those with international fame or unbelievable wealth. Instead, they said the greatest attribute of a role model is the ability to inspire others. Teachers were often mentioned as examples in this case, ones that are dedicated to encouraging students, helping them push their limits and strengthen their characters.

Another quality high on the list was the ability to overcome obstacles. In addition to parents, peers often made up a large percentage of such role models. Young people are at a point in their lives when they are developing the skills of initiative and capability, so it is only natural that they admire people who show them that success in the face of difficulty is possible.

A final and perhaps unexpected character trait that the youth of today admire is a clear set of values. Children admire people whose actions are consistent with their beliefs; in other words, who practice what they preach. Role models help them to understand the significance of honesty, motivation and the desire to do general good. For example, local politicians who clearly struggle to improve living conditions in their cities are high on their lists of role models.

Perhaps what should be understood from what young people consider important in a role model is that each and every person around them affects them to a certain extent, perhaps much more than most parents think. This makes it crucial for adults to be aware of their influence on the young and set the best examples possible.

Part 2. Write an essay of at least 300 words on the following topic.

Numerous corporations employ celebrities in promotional campaigns for their products.

To what extent do you believe well-known public figures genuinely impact consumer purchasing behavior?

THE END