

TỈNH BẮC KẠN  
TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN BẮC KẠN  
(Đề thi đề xuất)

ĐỀ THI CHỌN HỌC SINH GIỎI  
TRẠI HÈ HÙNG VƯƠNG NĂM 2024  
ĐỀ THI MÔN TIẾNG ANH LỚP 11  
Thời gian làm bài 180 phút  
(Đề thi gồm có 25 trang)

**PART I. LISTENING: 50/200 points**

**1. Complete the notes below. Write *NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS* for each answer.**

**History of weather forecasting**

**Early methods**

- Almanacs connected the weather with the positions of different 1. \_\_\_\_\_ at particular times.

**Invention of weather instruments**

- A hydrometer showed Levels of 2. \_\_\_\_\_ (Nicholas Cusa 1450)
- Temperature variations – first measured by a thermometer containing 3. \_\_\_\_\_ (Galileo Galilei 1595)
- A barometer indicated air pressure (Evangelista Torricelli 1645)

**Transmitting weather information**

- The use of the 4. \_\_\_\_\_ allowed information to be passed around the world.
- Daily 5. \_\_\_\_\_ were produced by the French from 1863.

Complete the sentences below.

Write **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** for each answer.

**Producing a weather forecast**

6. Weather observation stations are found mostly at \_\_\_\_\_ around the country.
7. Satellite images use the colour orange to show \_\_\_\_\_.
8. The satellites give so much detail that meteorologists can distinguish a particular \_\_\_\_\_.

9. Information about the upper atmosphere is sent from instruments attached to a \_\_\_\_\_.

10. Radar is particularly useful for following the movement of \_\_\_\_\_.

**Your answers:**

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

**2. You will hear a short radio report about how technology is helping archaeologists who want to learn more about some texts written over 2,000 years ago known as Roman tablets. Listen and give short answers to the questions from 11 to 15. Write NO MORE THAN FIVE WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER taken from the recording. The recording will be played TWICE.**

11. Where did archaeologists discover about 200 tablets?

.....

12. When did Roman soldiers often use tablets?

.....

13. In what field is Professor Mike Brady a leading figure?

.....

14. What were panels on the tablets once filled with?

.....

15. Which type of texts has the new technology already been applied to?

.....

**Your answers:**

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

**3. For question 16-20, listen to the recording and decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F). Write your answers in the corresponding boxes provided.**

16. The article says agriculture is mainly responsible for making Amazon become contributor of CO<sub>2</sub>.

17. In the research called "Nature", researchers found out that the CO<sub>2</sub> production of Amazon tripled its removal of CO<sub>2</sub>.
18. Forest fires produced annual amount of CO<sub>2</sub> equal to that of Japan.
19. Professor Simon Lewis said that Japan is the fifth-largest polluter in the world.
20. A university professor alerted people about consequences brought about by Amazon sink-to-source story.

***Your answers:***

|            |            |            |            |            |
|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| <b>16.</b> | <b>17.</b> | <b>18.</b> | <b>19.</b> | <b>20.</b> |
|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|

***4. You will hear an interview in which two professional set designers share their experience of working in the theatre. 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. Neil first decided to become a set designer when \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the first time he went to the theater with his parents  
B. at his drama course at university  
C. he was asked to help out on a student production  
D. he gave up on his childhood dream of becoming an actor
22. What does Neil say about working as an assistant set designer?  
A. He did it because he was in need on money.  
B. He believed it would help him find new professional connections.  
C. He was too young to take full advantage of it at first.  
D. He appreciated the opportunity to get some practical experience.
23. Vivienne believes that when you start working on a new production, the most important aspect is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. establishing a working relationship with the director  
B. agreeing on how much you want to change the scenery  
C. having genuine interest in the play  
D. trying some sketches beforehand

24. Why does Vivienne prefer simultaneous work on several productions?

- A. She finds that it stimulates her creativity.
- B. She believes that it makes more sense financially.
- C. It means she doesn't have to be on all opening nights.
- D. It helps her get her mind off problems in other productions.

25. Vivienne doesn't share Neil's opinion that reviews are \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. something set designers shouldn't be too much worried about
- B. can be unreasonably critical or biased towards a designer's set
- C. annoying whenever the set isn't mentioned in it
- D. flattering when the set is specifically mentioned

***Your answers***

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

**PART 2. LEXICO-GRAMMAR: 30/200 points**

***1. Choose the word or phrase (A, B, C, or D) which best completes each sentence.***

1. I will not be made the ... for this disaster. I acted on the advice of people above me in this company and if I go, I am taking them with me!

- A. loser
- B. sacrifice
- C. scapegoat
- D. target

2. \_\_\_\_\_, all the students couldn't do it well.

- A. At short notice did the teacher give the test
- B. The teacher gave the test at short notice
- C. Giving the test at short notice
- D. The teacher giving the test at short notice

3. Although petrol prices are already sky-high, motorists are ... for yet another hike.

- A. on
- B. in
- C. up
- D. out

4. Her comments cast a \_\_\_\_\_ on the integrity of his employees.

- A. blot
- B. slur
- C. stain
- D. drag

5. A new generation of performers, \_\_\_\_\_ those who by now had become household name, honed their skills before following the same path onto television.

- A. no less talented than  
B. together with talented with  
C. along with talented with  
D. having been more talented with
6. Demand for the product is expected to peak five years from now and then to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. taper off            B. fall down            C. set back            D. drift away
7. He \_\_\_\_\_ safety goggles, but he wasn't and, as a result, the hot steel badly damaged his eyes.  
A. could have been wearing            B. must have been wearing  
C. should be wearing            D. ought to have been wearing
8. Writing rhymes for birthday cards is really easy. It's money for old ...  
A. rags            B. bread            C. rope            D. rubbish
9. Fear of media runs through it like a broad \_\_\_\_\_ streak.  
A. yellow            B. green            C. blue            D. pale
10. There may be an announcement about this tomorrow - or not, \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. to all intents and purposes            B. as the case maybe  
C. by its nature            D. by its own account
11. Many people no longer trust their own \_\_\_\_\_ memories and commit every detail of their lives to some digital device or other and are completely lost without it.  
A. controllable            B. susceptible            C. vulnerable            D. fallible
12. We do not have a secretary \_\_\_\_\_, but we do have a student who comes in to do a bit of filing.  
A. as such            B. the least bit  
C. whatsoever            D. little more
13. He preferred to ... any profits he made back into business.  
A. sow            B. plan            C. plough            D. dig
14. Despite the harsh flow of the stream, she \_\_\_\_\_ her way through the water.  
A. powered            B. struck            C. directed            D. scrambled
15. The summer months are the best, apart from the really hot \_\_\_\_\_ we usually get in August.  
A. term            B. interval            C. wave            D. spell

***Your answers:***

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

***2. There are five mistakes in the text below. Underline the mistakes and correct them in the space provided.***

*Although speech is the most advance form of communication, there are many ways of communication without using speech. Signals, signs, symbols and gestures may be found in every known culture. The basic function of a signal is to impinging on the environment in such avway that it attracts attention as the dots and the dashes of a telegraph circuit. Coded to refer to speech, the potential for communication is very great. Less adaptable to the codification of words, signs also contain meaning in and of themselves. A stop sign or a barber pole conveys meaning quickly and conveniently. Symbols are more difficult to describe than signals and signs because of their relationship with the receiver's cultural perceptions. In some cultures, applauding in a theatre provides performances with an auditory symbol of approval. Gestures such as waving and handshaking also communicate some certain cultural messages. Although signals, signs, symbols and gestures are very useful, they do have a major disadvantage. They usually do not allow ideas to share without the sender being directly adjacent to the receiver.*

***Your answers:***

| <b>Mistake</b> | <b>Correction</b> |
|----------------|-------------------|
| 1.             |                   |
| 2.             |                   |
| 3.             |                   |
| 4.             |                   |
| 5.             |                   |

***3. Use the correct form of the word given in brackets to fill in each blank. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes.***

1. At best the \_\_\_\_\_ are patronised and promoted on their master's terms; at worst they are treated with contempt as pariahs. **(DOG)**
2. I've tried to advise my daughter against hitch-hiking around Europe alone, but she won't listen to me. She's so \_\_\_\_\_. **(HEAD)**
3. The death of Bruno and Shmuel in "The boy in the striped pajamas" really tugs at your \_\_\_\_\_. **(HEART)**
4. Treatment may involve the practitioner placing their hands on the recipient in a variety of positions; however, some therapists take a \_\_\_\_\_ approach, holding their hands a few centimetres away from the body. **(TOUCH)**
5. There is \_\_\_\_\_ evidence that Wallenberg did not die in 1947. **(CONTROVERSY)**
6. We often forget we are inextricably linked to the nature, and by doing so, \_\_\_\_\_ **(ADVERTISEMENT)** contribute to its slow destruction.
7. At the dawn of the Internet, many believed that it would enable a more \_\_\_\_\_, pluralist, and really personalized platform, particularly with politics. **(PARTICIPATE)**
8. The majority of infected people are \_\_\_\_\_ and unaware of their condition. **(SYMPTOM)**
9. Border \_\_\_\_\_ between the two countries is one of the issues that receive the most public attention. **(LIMIT)**
10. Jeremy was looking quite \_\_\_\_\_ in a suit and tie. **(PRESENT)**

***Your answers:***

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

### **Part III. READING: 60/200 points**

**1. Fill the blanks with one of four options to complete the passage.**

A popular character in the nation's top television soap is 1. \_\_\_\_\_ for something of which she was probably innocent. Having been found guilty of a series of fraudulent acts, she contemplates months of incarceration. A good storyline, but wait! Within hours the television station is being 2. \_\_\_\_\_ with calls of protest. A national newspaper soon 3. \_\_\_\_\_ up a campaign to have her freed. Thousands of T-shirts are printed with slogans 4. \_\_\_\_\_ for her release. Offices and factory floors echo to the sound of animated debate. It is even mentioned in Parliament. It's easy to 5. \_\_\_\_\_ off such idiocies as "a bit of fun", but there's surely a more serious side. A fair proportion of viewers were obviously taken 6. \_\_\_\_\_. Everywhere, millions will 7. \_\_\_\_\_ over their 7-day TV guide to get a preview of the week's soap. If a character is deemed to be past his or her sell-by date, and the decision has been taken to 8. \_\_\_\_\_ him or her out, possibly to have them killed off in spectacular fashion, viewing figures are likely to soar by up to 25%. A life-threatening fire can be 9. \_\_\_\_\_ upon to add millions to the ratings. A major wedding can find half of Britain sitting 10. \_\_\_\_\_ to the screen! It's all very strange.

- |     |              |              |              |                |
|-----|--------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|
| 1.  | A. jailed    | B. prisoned  | C. sentenced | D. charged     |
| 2.  | A. bombed    | B. attacked  | C. streamed  | D. inundated   |
| 3.  | A. opens     | B. starts    | C. puts      | D. establishes |
| 4.  | A. demanding | B. calling   | C. insisting | D. sounding    |
| 5.  | A. laugh     | B. smile     | C. take      | D. put         |
| 6.  | A. blurred   | B. hampered  | C. tampered  | D. glossed     |
| 7.  | A. flick     | B. go        | C. pore      | D. sit         |
| 8.  | A. write     | B. cast      | C. sort      | D. work        |
| 9.  | A. leaned    | B. construed | C. relied    | D. improved    |
| 10. | A. swamped   | B. stuck     | C. paralyzed | D. glued       |



***Your answers:***

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

**2. Cloze text (Fill one of the blanks with ONE suitable word)**

A language is a system of communication used within a particular social group. Inevitably, the emotions created by group loyalty get in the (11)\_\_\_\_\_ of objective judgements. When we think we are making such a judgement, we are often merely making a statement about our prejudices. It is highly instructive to examine these occasionally. I myself have very powerful prejudices about what I call Americanisms. I see (12)\_\_\_\_\_ whenever I read a certain popular woman columnist in a certain popular daily paper. I wait with a (13)\_\_\_\_\_ of fascinated horror for her to use the locution "I guess", as in "I guess he really loves you after all" or "I guess you'd better get yourself a new boyfriend". I see in this form the essence of Americanism, a (14)\_\_\_\_\_ to the British Way of Life. But this is obviously nonsense, and I know it. I know, that "I guess" is at least as old as Chaucer, (15)\_\_\_\_\_ British English, something sent over in the "Mayflower". But, like most of us, I do not really like submitting to reason; I much prefer (16)\_\_\_\_\_ prejudice. And so I stoutly condemn "I guess" as an American importation and its use by a British writer as a betrayal of the traditions of my national group.

Such condemnation can seem virtuous, because patriotism - which means loyalty to the national group - is a noble (17)\_\_\_\_\_. While virtue burns in the mind, adrenaline courses round the body and makes us feel good. Reason never has this exhilarating (18)\_\_\_\_\_ effect. And so patriotic euphoria justifies our contempt of foreign languages and makes us unwilling to learn them properly. Chinese is still regarded in the West as a huge joke - despite what T.S. Eliot calls its "greatly intellectual dignity" - and radio comedians can even raise a snigger by speaking mock-Chinese. Russian is, of course, nothing more than a deep vodka-rich rumble bristling (19)\_\_\_\_\_ "vich" and

"ski". As for German - that is an ugly language, aggressively guttural. We rarely admit that it seems ugly because of the painful wars, that it is all a (20)\_\_\_\_\_ of association.

***Your answers:***

|     |     |
|-----|-----|
| 11. | 16. |
| 12. | 17. |
| 13. | 18. |
| 14. | 19. |
| 15. | 20. |

**3. Read the passage and choose one of four options to answer the questions.**

### **LAYERS OF SOCIAL CLASS**

Taken together, income, occupation, and education are good measures of people's social standing. Using a layered model of stratification, most sociologists describe the class system in the United States as divided into several classes: upper, upper middle, middle, lower middle, and lower class. The different classes are arrayed along a continuum with those with the most money, education, and prestige at the top and those with the least at the bottom.

In the United States, the upper class owns the major share of corporate and personal wealth; it includes those who have held wealth for generations as well as those who have recently become rich. Only a very small proportion of people actually **constitute** the upper class, but they control vast amounts of wealth and power in the United States. Those in this class exercise enormous control throughout society. Some wealthy individuals can wield as much power as entire nations.

Despite social myths to the contrary, the best predictor of future wealth is the family into which you are born. Each year, the business magazine *Forbes* publishes a list of the 400 wealthiest families and individuals in the country. Of all the wealth represented on the *Forbes 400* list, most is inherited, although since the 1990s, there has been some increase in the number of people on the list with self-created wealth. Those in the upper class with newly acquired wealth are known as the *nouveau riche*. Luxury vehicles, high-priced real estate, and **exclusive**

vacations may mark the lifestyle of the newly rich. However, although they may have vast amounts of money, they are often not accepted into "old rich" circles.

The upper middle class includes those with high incomes and high social prestige. They tend to be well-educated professionals or business executives. Their earnings can be quite high indeed-successful business executives can earn millions of dollars a year. It is difficult to estimate exactly how many people fall into this group because of the difficulty of drawing lines between the upper, upper middle, and middle classes. Indeed, the upper middle class is often thought of as "middle class" because their lifestyle sets the standard to which many aspire, but this lifestyle is actually unattainable by most.

The middle class is hard to define, in part because being "middle class" is more than just economic position. A very large portion of Americans identify themselves as middle class even though they vary widely in lifestyle and in resources at their disposal. But the idea that the United States is an open-class system leads many to think that the majority have a middle-class lifestyle; thus, the middle class becomes the ubiquitous norm even though many who call themselves middle class have a tenuous hold on this class position.

The lower middle class includes workers in the skilled trades and low-income bureaucratic workers, many of whom may actually define themselves as middle class. Also known as the working class, this class includes blue-collar workers (those in skilled trades who do manual labor) and many service workers, such as secretaries, hair stylists, food servers, police, and firefighters. Medium to low income, education, and occupational prestige define the lower middle class relative to the class groups above it. The term lower in this class designation refers to the relative position of the group in the stratification system, but it has a pejorative sound to many people, especially to people who are members of this class, many of whom think of themselves as middle class.

The lower class is composed **primarily** of the displaced and poor. People in this class have little formal education and are often unemployed or working in minimum-wage jobs. People of color and women make up a disproportionate part of this class. The poor include the working poor-those who work at least 27 hours a week but whose

wages fall below the federal poverty level. Six percent of all working people now live below the poverty line. The concept of the underclass has been added to the lower class. The underclass includes those who are likely to be permanently unemployed and without means of economic support. Rejected from the economic system, those in the underclass may become dependent on public assistance or illegal activities.

21. The word "**constitute**" in the passage is closest in meaning to "\_\_\_\_\_"

- A. explain                      B. reject                      C. form                      D. modify

22. Which of the sentences below best expresses the information in the highlighted statement in the passage? The other choices change the meaning or leave out important information.

A. Although it is not generally accepted, your family provides the best prediction of your future wealth.

B. You can achieve great future wealth in spite of the family in which you may have been born.

C. It is not true that your family will restrict the acquisition of your future wealth and level of social status.

D. Social myths are contrary to the facts about the future wealth and social status of your family.

23. Why does the author mention the *Forbes 400* in paragraph 3?

A. To explain the meaning of the listing that appears every year

B. To support the statement that most wealthy people inherit their money

C. To cast doubt on the claim that family income predicts individual wealth

D. To give examples of successful people who have modest family connections

24. The word "**exclusive**" in the passage is closest in meaning to "\_\_\_\_\_"

- A. long                      B. expensive                      C. frequent                      D. relaxing

25. In paragraph 4, the author states that business and professional people with educational advantages are most often members of which class?

A. lower middle class

B. upper middle class

C. *nouveau riche*

D. upper class

26. According to paragraph 5, why do most people identify themselves as middle class in the United States?

- A. They have about the same lifestyle as everyone else in the country.
- B. They prefer not to admit that there are class distinctions in the United States.
- C. They don't really know how to define their status because it is unclear.
- D. They identify themselves with the majority who have normal lifestyles.

27. The word "**primarily**" in the passage is closest in meaning to " \_\_\_\_\_ "

- A. mostly              B. somewhat              C. finally              D. always

28. What can be inferred about the working class in the United States?

- A. They are often not able to find entry-level jobs.
- B. They work in jobs that pay minimum wage.
- C. They are service workers and manual laborers.
- D. They are considered lower class.

29. According to paragraph 7, why has the underclass emerged?

A. The new term was necessary because the lower class enjoyed a higher lifestyle than it had previously.

B. The increase in crime has supported a new class of people who live by engaging in illegal activities.

C. Changes in the economy have caused an entire class of people to survive by welfare or crime.

D. Minimum-wage jobs no longer support a class of people at a standard level in the economic system.

30. All of the following are indicators of prestige in the United States EXCEPT " \_\_\_\_\_ "

- A. the level of education that a person has achieved
- B. the amount of money that an individual has acquired
- C. the type of employment that someone pursues
- D. the hard work that a person does on a consistent basis

***Your answers:***

|     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 21. | 22. | 23. | 24. | 25. | 26. | 27. | 28. | 29. | 30. |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|

**4. For questions 31-40, read the following passage and do the tasks that follow.**

### **Dementia - A spiraling public health crisis**

**A.** Primarily affecting older people, dementia is the name given to several neurodegenerative diseases responsible for cognitive deterioration. The hallmark of the condition is memory loss and confusion, but depression, anxiety and behavioral problems are equally common for many people diagnosed. As the global population continues to age, we can expect the problem to worsen, with experts warning of a huge increase in dementia-related cases in developed countries. In the UK alone, 800,000 people are currently living with the devastating effects of the condition, with projections suggesting this number could rise to a staggering 1.6 million by 2040. Therefore, providing appropriate care, support and treatment remains a top priority for policy makers who will soon be facing a public health crisis.

**B.** The exact cause of dementia is poorly understood by the scientific community, but, together with some lifestyle factors, age remains the greatest risk factor. However, several psychological elements may also play an important role, and increasingly the link between emotional suffering and dementia is being made. The influence of personality characteristics is one area receiving much attention. For example, being overly negative or having high anxiety levels appear to increase a person's risk of developing the condition - highlighting the importance of adopting a more positive outlook on life. Additionally, a history of depression may predispose a person to the condition. There is even some evidence to suggest that, if a person experiences multiple depressive episodes throughout life, their risk of dementia is even greater. While the exact processes taking place here are unclear, one explanation relates to the cortisol hormone - a type of hormone released when a person experiences stress. Some believe this causes damage to the brain responsible for issues with cognition. This suggests a need to develop effective medication to help stop the release of this potentially harmful hormone for people at risk. Equally, more focus is needed to ensure psychological treatment is more widely accessible for people with mental health issues, as successfully

managing depressive symptoms when they occur may halt the development of dementia in later life.

**C.** Given the unpleasant side effects of some medication, the use of psychotherapy in alleviating symptom burden is very promising. In care homes for the elderly, it is estimated that 80% of residents experience dementia to some degree and therefore the effectiveness of such therapies has been widely investigated in this setting. Several have been developed to include a reminiscence component - where the person reflects on their past in a therapeutic context. This is often done with the use of pictures or objects to aid memory recall, and in some cases family members are present. Such therapies have been shown to reduce depression, bolster self-esteem and even help the individual maintain a sense of identity. The added benefit is that potentially any health care professional can be easily trained to deliver these therapies, thereby increasing availability. There is evidence of the usefulness of such treatment and its positive impact on well-being, yet these therapies are not appropriate for those with more advanced stages of dementia, as memory recall may be too difficult and therefore cause distress. Likewise, a more severe decline in cognition may mean a person is unable to communicate at the level required for these therapies to be successful.

**D.** The debilitating nature of dementia not only has a profound effect on the individual, but also on family members, who often undertake the role of informal caregiver - a person responsible for personal care needs. As the condition mainly affects older people, the caregivers themselves are often elderly, and therefore more likely to suffer age-related illness. The physical and psychological demands of caring are challenging, which means caregiver burden is high. Stress and depression are common among carers who often overlook their own health needs due to their caregiving responsibilities. Moreover, having less time to engage in previously enjoyed hobbies and interests can also take a toll on overall well-being. Despite this, many do gain a huge sense of satisfaction from their role, and value the opportunity to care for their loved one during their time of need. The involvement of family members in the care of people with

dementia is an important one, as it saves the government billions in care-related costs each year.

E. With no cure, and the number of cases set to rise, more prominence needs to be given to methods of prevention; indeed, many cases of dementia are avoidable if simple lifestyle modifications are made. Obesity, together with the consumption of an unhealthy diet, are further risk factors, therefore eating well and taking regular exercise throughout life should be promoted. The use of psychology is further reinforced, as health psychologists play a significant role in helping people achieve this via health promotion initiatives. Other methods to ward off a decline in cognitive performance, such as crosswords and continued learning, particularly in old age, are considered important in helping to maintain the brain's ability to function normally for longer. Perhaps most importantly, people should be encouraged to maintain strong interpersonal relationships throughout life. An integral part of being human is the need and desire to interact with others; as social beings, if this need is not met, people are at risk of their psychological health being eroded. As loneliness continues to be one of the biggest modern-day social issues, achieving this is a challenge. Given the combination of factors which may result in dementia, tackling the problem from several angles is proposed.

### **Questions 31-35**

**The Reading Passage has five paragraphs, A-E.**

**Choose the correct heading for the paragraphs from the list of headings below.**

#### **List of headings**

- i The relationship between emotion and illness
- ii Struggling with overwhelming duties
- iii Current views on effective caregiving
- iv Promoting avoidance
- v The role of the clinical psychologist
- vi The alarming rate of dementia
- vii Methods to increase life expectancy
- viii Non-pharmaceutical treatment and its effectiveness



31. Paragraph A \_\_\_\_\_

32. Paragraph B \_\_\_\_\_

33. Paragraph C \_\_\_\_\_

34. Paragraph D \_\_\_\_\_

35. Paragraph E \_\_\_\_\_

### Questions 36-40

**Complete the summary below.**

**Choose ONE WORD ONLY from the passage for each answer.**

Given the aging 36. \_\_\_\_\_ worldwide, the need to develop effective treatment for dementia is increasingly important. Developing our understanding is essential in helping those diagnosed with the condition. More and more the literature describes an association between diminishing cognition and 37. \_\_\_\_\_ distress. Research focusing on 38. \_\_\_\_\_ has suggested several benefits, such as helping boost a person's ability to deal with some of the challenges posed by their illnesses. In many cases, the 39. \_\_\_\_\_ assume responsibility for informal care needs, often at the cost of their own physical and psychological well-being. If a person can be encouraged to make small changes to their 40. \_\_\_\_\_ for instance, by improving their eating and exercise habits, they could maintain a healthy brain for longer.

***Your answers:***

|     |     |     |     |     |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 36. | 37. | 38. | 39. | 40. |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|

**5. Multiple matching: For questions 41-50, read a text about technology and travel and choose from the sections (A- E). Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided.**

### **Has technology robbed travel of its riches?**

#### **A Jan Morris**

I began travelling professionally just after the end of the Second World War, and I travelled mostly in Europe, where famous old cities lay ravaged. Travelling in this disordered region was not easy. Currencies were hard to come by, visas were necessary almost everywhere, food was often scarce, trains were grimy and unreliable and air

travel was reserved largely for privileged officialdom. I'm sorry to have to say it, because those times were cruel indeed for many Europeans, but I greatly enjoyed my travelling then. The comfort and safety of modern transport means that while travel is a lot less fraught than it used to be, it has lost some of its allure for me. Partly, I am almost ashamed to admit, this is because now everybody else does it too! Travelling abroad is nothing unusual, and even if we haven't actually been to the forests of Borneo or the Amazon jungles, have certainly experienced them via television or the internet.

### **B Pico Iyer**

The world is just as interesting – as unexpected, as unvisited, as diverse – as it ever was, even though the nature of its sights and our experience of them have sometimes changed. I once spent two weeks living in and around Los Angeles airport – that hub of modern travel and, although it wasn't a peaceful holiday, it offered as curious and rich a glimpse into a new century of crossing cultures as I could imagine. Places are like people for me and, as with people, the wise, rich, deeply rooted places never seem to change too much, even though they might lose some hair or develop wrinkles... Though the tides of history keep washing against a Havana or a Beirut, for instance, their natural spiritedness or resilience or sense of style never seems greatly diminished. My motto as a traveller has always been that old chestnut from the writings of Marcel Proust: "The real voyage of discovery consists not in seeking new sights, but in seeing with new eyes".

### **C Benedict Allen**

Now, the world is open to us all. Grab your camera or pen and hike! So these couldn't be better times for the average person – we may all share in the privilege. Is it exploration? Well, if it's not advancing knowledge, no. Those who today flog to the Poles are not explorers, they are simply athletes. Yet, exploration isn't entirely about assembling proven fact. Dr David Livingstone made many discoveries in Africa but his biggest role was actually as communicator, giving the nineteenth-century Europeans a picture of the continent. Take Ed Stafford's recent walk along the length of the Amazon. Not a greatly significant journey in itself, with 2,000 miles of it along what is essentially a shipping

lane. Yet the journey was saved from irrelevance and self-indulgence because along the way he documented the Amazon for his time, which is our time.

### **D Vicky Baker**

Personally, I relish the fact that we can now forge new contacts all around the world at the click of a button and a quick email can result in the type of welcome usually reserved for a long lost friend. I also relish the fact that we are less likely to lose touch with those whose paths we cross on the road that we get to explore places we wouldn't have stumbled across had we left it all to chance. Does all this detract from the experience? I hardly think so. There is nothing to stop you following a random tip you saw on an obscure blog and ending up who knows where. Sure, it's a far cry from what came before, but one day these will be a generation's "good old days" too. And if you have the time and the money to go off into the back of beyond without so much as a guidebook let alone a smartphone, if haphazard wandering is your thing, those days aren't over either.

### **E Rolf Potts**

Many of the older travellers I met when I first started vanga bonding fifteen years ago – some of them veterans of the 1970s hippy trail across Asia – argued that my travel experiences were tainted by luxuries such as email and credit cards. These days I am myself tempted to look at younger travellers and suggest that smartphones and micro-blogging are compromising their road experiences. Any technology that makes travel easier is going to connect aspects of the travel experience to the comforts and habits one might seek back home – and can make travel feel less like travel. There are times when a far-flung post office encounter or directions scribbled onto a scrap of paper can lead a person into the kind of experiences that make travel so surprising and worthwhile. That means 21st-century travellers must be aware of when their gadgets are enhancing new experiences, and when those gadgets are getting in the way

| Which writer                                                                      | Your answers: |  |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|--|
| suggests that places retain their essential identity despite the passage of time? | 41.           |  |

|                                                                                          |     |  |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|--|
| refers to a tendency for each generation of travellers to look down on the next?         | 42. |  |
| expresses a personal feeling of nostalgia for some of the hardships in the past?         | 43. |  |
| feels that travel can still be spontaneous and unpredictable in the age of the internet? | 44. |  |
| explains how even seemingly pointless journeys can have a worthwhile outcome?            | 45. |  |
| questions the use of a term in relation to one type of traveller?                        | 46. |  |
| reveals a slight sense of guilt in an attitude towards the modern traveller?             | 47. |  |
| offers a word of caution for those who want to get the most out of a trip?               | 48. |  |
| mentions valuable insights gained from observing other travellers?                       | 49. |  |
| insists that modern travellers can do without modern technology if they so desire?       | 50. |  |

#### **Part IV. WRITING: 60/200 points**

**1. Read the following extract and use your own words to summarise it. Your summary should be between 100 and 120 words long.**

Scientists have identified two ways in which species disappear. The first is through ordinary or background extinctions, where species that fail to adapt are slowly replaced by more adaptable life forms. The second is when large number of species go to the wall in relatively short periods of biological time. There have been five such extinctions, each provoked by cataclysmic evolutionary events caused by some geological eruption, climate shift, or space junk slamming into the earth. Scientists now believe that another mass extinction of species is currently under way – and this time human fingerprints are on the trigger.

How are doing it? Simply by demanding more and more space for ourselves. In our assault on the ecosystems around us we have used a number of tools, from spear and

gun to bulldozer and chainsaw. Certain especially rich ecosystems have proved the most vulnerable. In Hawaii more than half of the native birds are now gone - some 50 species. Such carnage took place all across the island communities of the Pacific and Indian Oceans. While many were hunted to extinction, others simply succumbed to the 'introduced predators' that humans brought with them: the cat, the dog, the pig and the rat.

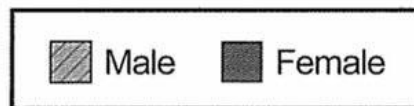
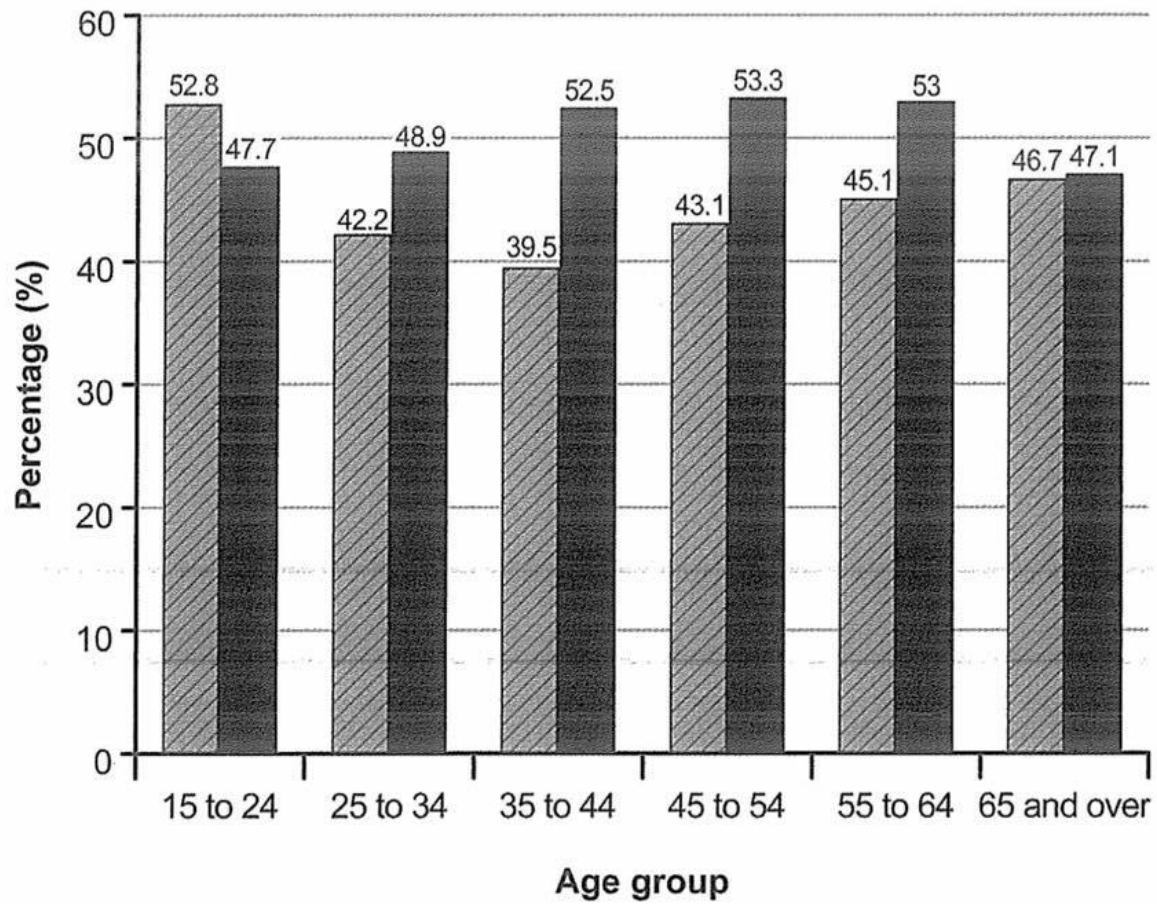
Today the tempo of extinction is picking up speed. Hunting is no longer the major culprit, although rare birds and animals continue to be butchered for their skin, feathers, tusks and internal organs, or taken as cage pets. Today the main threat comes from the destruction of the habitat that wild plants, animals and insects need to survive. The draining and damming of wetland and river courses threatens the aquatic food chain and our own seafood industry. Overfishing and the destruction of fragile coral reefs destroy ocean biodiversity. Deforestation is taking a staggering toll particularly in the tropics where the most global biodiversity is at stake. The shrinking rainforest cover of the Congo and Amazon river-basins and such places as Borneo and Madagascar, has a wealth of species per hectare existing nowhere else. As those precious hectares are drowned or turned into arid pasture and cropland, such species disappear forever.

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This image shows a full page of white paper with horizontal dotted lines, typical of primary-ruled notebook paper. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

**2. The bar chart below shows the percentage of Australian men and women in different age groups who did regular physical activity in 2010.**

# Percentage of Australian men and women doing regular physical activity: 2010



[illegible]

**3. Some people believe that Google and other search engines will put an end to the existence of libraries. Others think otherwise, claiming that libraries exist for a cause, and that technology will support libraries rather than eliminate them. Discuss both views and give your opinion. Write about 350 to 400 words.**

[illegible]



[illegible]

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