

TỈNH PHÚ THỌ  
**TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN HÙNG VƯƠNG**  
(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 22 trang, gồm 4 phần)

**PART 1: LISTENING (50 points)**

**Part 1. For questions 1-10, listen to a radio presenter named Finbarr Baird discussing reports in the news about first-born children being the smartest siblings and complete the sentences. Write NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS taken from the recording in each blank.**

- Baird is not happy with deceptive (1) \_\_\_\_\_ appearing in the news this week.
- According to research, the reason for first-borns' superior performance lies in more parental care taken of them, rather than their (2) \_\_\_\_\_.
- Baird suggests it is natural for parents to feel (3) \_\_\_\_\_ on the birth of their second child and subsequent children.
- The research confirmed that first-borns get (4) \_\_\_\_\_ in the early days of childhood and this gives them an advantage, which is evident from as early as one year of age.
- Such advantage is repeatedly manifested in (5) \_\_\_\_\_.
- The research accounts for what scientists term (6) \_\_\_\_\_, which sees children born later into a family being more likely to earn and achieve less.
- As a matter of fact, it is only (7) \_\_\_\_\_ that is missing for younger siblings at times; the (8) \_\_\_\_\_ they enjoy is more or less the same as that for first-borns.
- The conclusions drawn from the research make sense to Baird as (9) \_\_\_\_\_ from parents for each of their kids is disproportionate to the number of children they have.
- Much as Baird finds the research interesting and useful in confirming our intuitions, he is annoyed by the (10) \_\_\_\_\_, which is why he wants to explain the findings clearly.

**Your answers:**

1.	6.
2.	7.
3.	8.

4.	9.
5.	10.

**Part 2. You will hear a radio interview with a spokesman from a dolphin conservation organisation. For questions 11-15, listen and answer the following questions with NO MORE THAN FIVE WORDS. Write your answer in the space provided. (10 points)**

11. According to the recording, what do we seem to feel about dolphins?

\_\_\_\_\_

12. What are people believed to benefit from interacting with dolphins?

\_\_\_\_\_

13. What may people want to do if they are informed about dolphins?

\_\_\_\_\_

14. Why are dolphins forced to look for new homes?

\_\_\_\_\_

15. What do tourists often do when dolphins surface to breathe?

\_\_\_\_\_

**Part 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. (10 points)**

16. The man didn't read everything on nutritional food labels

17. Alice says that before doing this project, she was unaware of what certain foods contained.

18. Jack agrees with Alice that the nutritional label is misleading.

19. Jack prefers the daily value system to other labelling systems because it is more logical.

20. Both students were surprised at the incorrect percentage of artificial additives given.

**Your answers:**

16.	17.	18.	19.	20.
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**Part 4. Listen to an interview in which two trendspotters talk about their work. For questions 21-25, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which fits best according to what you hear. (10 points)**

**21. What does Liz say about her career change?**

A She had always been fascinated by youth-led trends.

B She moved as a result of something she had read.

C She wanted to improve her knowledge of design.

D She had no idea it was so complex a field.

**22. What contrast is highlighted between macro and micro trends?**

A Micro trends are influenced by current issues.

B Macro trends are of greater interest to high street retailers.

C Micro trends can occasionally outlast macro trends.

D Macro trends are harder to identify.

**23. When Liz initially started trendspotting, she**

A wasted too much time browsing - the Internet.

B photographed anything that triggered an idea.

C found street fashion less creative than today.

D made errors about what to photograph.

**24. When asked about his work, Josh reveals that**

A he prefers being freelance to agency work.

B his image on social media is one of his top priorities.

C only a small part of his day involves looking for ideas.

D trendspotting online requires different skills.

**25. Liz and Josh agree a qualification in marketing is**

A unnecessary to succeed as a trendspotter.

B valuable as a foundation for this career.

C helpful only if it covers consumer psychology.

D advisable as clients prefer qualified forecasters.

**Your answers:**

<b>21.</b>	<b>22.</b>	<b>23.</b>	<b>24.</b>	<b>25.</b>
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**LEXICO-GRAMMAR (30 points)**

**Part 1. Choose the answer A, B, C or D that best completes each of the following sentence.**

**Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes. (20 pts)**

26. He's had his \_\_\_\_\_ into me for months, and every time I make a mistake, he tells my boss.

A. dagger

B. knife

C. hatchet

D. axe

27. Jane: Sometimes this job frustrates me so much I could just break down in tears.

David: Keep a \_\_\_\_\_ upper lip. Things are bound to improve.

A. hard                      B. tight                      C. stiff                      D. loose

28. I can't believe you \_\_\_\_\_ the gaff and talked about the plans for her surprise party right to her face!

A. burst                      B. blew                      C. split                      D. banged

29. As computer technology improves, it's ironically getting harder and harder to find a piece of equipment that can \_\_\_\_\_ the test of time.

A. stand                      B. live                      C. bear                      D. endure

30. I wish I could convey how much it means to me having you all here, but words \_\_\_\_\_ me at the moment.

A. miss                      B. abandon                      C. leave                      D. fail

31. In the director's opinion, it was high time the actress began to \_\_\_\_\_ her age.

A. be                      B. reach                      C. act                      D. perform

32. Thousand of fans \_\_\_\_\_ on the stadium to watch the match.

A. convened                      B. conversed                      C. converged                      D. conjoined

33. The country is an economic \_\_\_\_\_ with chronic unemployment and rampant crime.

A. lost cause                      B. basket case                      C. false dawn                      D. dark horse

34. Money was short and people survived by \_\_\_\_\_ and saving.

A. scrimping                      B. scavenging                      C. scouring                      D. scrounging

35. The first \_\_\_\_\_ of the ladder is important in your career.

A. step                      B. grade                      C. push                      D. rung

36. Anyone who lies under oath will be charged with \_\_\_\_\_ the course of justice.

A. perverting                      B. inverting                      C. converting                      D. diverting

37. I'm really glad that pompous oaf lost his court case, maybe that will bring him down a \_\_\_\_\_ or two.

A. step                      B. notch                      C. peg                      D. rung

38. She \_\_\_\_\_ agreed to go with him to the football match although she had no interest in the game at all.

A. apologetically                      B. grudgingly                      C. shamefacedly                      D. discreetly

39. 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

40 Ever since George nearly lost his life savings in a drunken poker match, his husband started keeping him on a tight \_\_\_\_\_.

A. rope                      B. leash                      C. strap                      D. Tether

**Your answers:**

26.	27.	28.	29.	30.
31.	32.	33.	34.	35.
36.	37.	38.	39.	40.

**Part 2: Read the passage below which contains 5 mistakes. Identify the mistakes and write the corrections in the corresponding numbered boxes. (5 points)**

Line 1	People <u>intuitive</u> recognize the importance of self-esteem to their psychological health, so it isn't particularly remarkable that most of us try to protect and enhance it in ourselves whenever possible. What is remarkable is that attention to self-esteem has become a communal concern, at least for Americans, who see a favorable opinion of oneself like the central psychological source from which all manner of positive outcomes spring. The corollary, that low self-esteem lies in the root of individual and thus societal problems and dysfunctions, has sustained an ambitious social agenda for decades. Indeed, campaigns to raise people's sense of self-worth abounds. Consider what transpired in California in the late 1980s. Prodded by State Assemblyman John Vasconcellos, Governor George Deukmejian put up a task force on self-esteem and personal and social responsibility. Vasconcellos argued that raising self-esteem in young people would reduce crime, teen pregnancy, drug abuse, school underachievement and pollution. At one point, he even expressed the hope that these efforts would one day help balance the state budget, a prospect predicated on the observation that people with high self-regard earn more than others and thus pay more in taxes.
Line 2	
Line 3	
Line 4	
Line 5	
Line 6	
Line 7	
Line 8	
Line 9	
Line 10	
Line 11	
Line 12	
Line 13	
Line 14	
Line 15	

**Example. 0.** Line 1: intuitive -> intuitively

**Your answers:**

41.	44.
42.	45.

43.	
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**Part 3: Write the correct form of each bracketed word in corresponding numbered boxes. (10 pts)**

46. He was \_\_\_\_\_ from the hustle and bustle of life since he moved to this rural area. (TANGLE)
47. The girl excelled herself at the exam and came \_\_\_\_\_ to the two boys. (THREE)
48. It is a misconception that \_\_\_\_\_ human blood is blue. (OXYGEN)
49. The house is painted in such a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ style. (SAVOUR)
50. The little rainfall \_\_\_\_\_ a poor crop for farmers in this village. (BODE)
51. That word is such a(n) \_\_\_\_\_. It is not easy to pronounce at all. (JAW)
52. A campaign is calling for the reversal of a decision to scrap A-level archaeology - saying it would cause \_\_\_\_\_ harm to the development of future archaeologists. (REVOKE)
53. Proposals to protect the right of mentally \_\_\_\_\_ people to be involved in important decisions about their life have been published by the government. (CAPACITY)
54. The administration ropes in all educational institutions, government offices, public sector \_\_\_\_\_ and universities for the purpose of mobilising funds. (TAKE)
55. Some of them have been \_\_\_\_\_ detained at meetings elsewhere, but no doubt they will contribute to our proceedings later. (ACCOUNT)

**Your answers:**

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

**READING (60 points)**

**Part 1: For questions 56-65, read the text and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap. (10 points)**

There's extensive historical evidence that our ancestors may have witnessed a massive invasion of Unidentified Flying Objects (56) \_\_\_\_\_ on their territories. These extraterrestrials are (57) \_\_\_\_\_ to

have come into (58) \_\_\_\_\_ with the ancient earthly populations and helped them (59) \_\_\_\_\_ numerous magnificent structures or even establish glamorous empires.

However, the present-day fascination with UFO was only (60) \_\_\_\_\_ by the first widely (61) \_\_\_\_\_ American sighting in Idaho in 1947. Since that time, countless other close encounters have been reported both by highly credible witnesses such as top-class pilots and less credible ones such as ordinary civilians. Thousands of people around the world maintain having come (62) \_\_\_\_\_ to the visiors from outer space or to have been (63) \_\_\_\_\_ for a scientific study inside their flying saucers. Although most of these accounts have been (64) \_\_\_\_\_ as fantasy or hallucinations, there's (65) \_\_\_\_\_ criticism from the public and media for ignoring the subject for too long.

56. A. surpassing

B. approximating

C. transgressing

D. encroaching
57. A. reasoned

B. alleged

C. denoted

D. inferred
58. A. touch

B. grip

C. face

D. sight
59. A. fabricate

B. plant

C. erect

D. install
60. A. discharged

B. instigated

C. constituted

D. devised
61. A. proclaimed

B. notified

C. communicated

D. conveyed
62. A. direct

B. adjacent

C. close

D. nearby
63. A. abolished

B. abducted

C. absconded

D. abbreviated
64. A. speculated

B. disposed

C. repelled

D. dismissed
65. A. multiplying

B. piling

C. storing

D. mounting

*Your answer:*

56.	57.	58.	59.	60.
61.	62.	63.	64.	65.

**Part 2. For questions 66-75, read the text below and think of the word which best fits each gap. Use only ONE word in each gap. (10 points)**

**MEMORY LAPSE OR DEMENTIA?**

It's a horribly disconcerting experience - groping to remember your best friend's name, forgetting an arrangement that you made only yesterday or realising that your PIN number has vanished (66)..... a memory black hole. These 'senior moments' affect us all at times, but when do brief memory lapses or moments of confusion become something you neef to worry about? The fear that you might, literally,

be (67)..... your mind, is one that can be very real, (68)..... if you've seen a parent or relative develop Alzheimer's. Dementia affects around 750,000 people in the UK, and (69)..... there are 100 different forms of it, Alzheimer's is the most common. It's a particularly cruel disease because it (70)..... us of the memories that make us who we are, define our experience and provide us with the means to communicate with other people. Although lots of us experience memory problems at some time, in most (71)..... these have nothing to do with dementia. It's important to put the risk into (72)..... The reality is that, although it does happen, dementia is unusual under the age of 65. For the majority of people memory lapses will be (73)..... more than occasional blips. It is important to realise that your memory slows down a bit (74)..... you age, but this is a very gradual decline, quite different from the more dramatic deterioration that happens with Alzheimer's. The most common early sign of a problem is forgetting recently learned information. While it's normal to forget appointments and telephone numbers occasionally, people with early dementia (75)..... to forget more frequently and they also forget the same information again later.

***Your answer:***

<b>66.</b>	<b>67.</b>	<b>68.</b>	<b>69.</b>	<b>70.</b>
<b>71.</b>	<b>72.</b>	<b>73.</b>	<b>74.</b>	<b>75.</b>

**Part 3: Reading the passage below and choose the best answer A, B, C or D to the questions from 76-85.**

### **AGGRESSION**

When one animal attacks another, it engages in the most obvious example of aggressive behavior. Psychologists have adopted several approaches to understanding aggressive behavior in people.

**The Biological Approach.** Numerous biological structures and chemicals appear to be involved in aggression. One is the hypothalamus, a region of the brain. In response to certain stimuli, many animals show instinctive aggressive reactions. The hypothalamus appears to be involved in this inborn reaction pattern: electrical stimulation of part of the hypothalamus triggers stereotypical aggressive behaviors in many animals. In people, however, whose brains are more complex, other brain structures apparently moderate possible instincts.



An offshoot of the biological approach called sociobiology suggests that aggression is natural and even desirable for people. Sociobiology views much social behavior, including aggressive behavior, as genetically determined. Consider Darwin's theory of evolution. Darwin held that many more individuals are produced than can find food and survive into adulthood. A struggle for survival follows. Those individuals who possess characteristics that provide them with an advantage in the struggle for existence are more likely to survive and contribute their genes to the next generation. In many species, such characteristics include aggressiveness. Because aggressive individuals are more likely to survive and reproduce, whatever genes are linked to aggressive behavior are more likely to be transmitted to subsequent generations.

The sociobiological view has been attacked on numerous grounds. One is that people's capacity to outwit other species, not their aggressiveness, appears to be the dominant factor in human survival. Another is that there is too much variation among people to believe that they are dominated by, or at the mercy of, aggressive impulses.

**The Psychodynamic Approach.** Theorists adopting the psychodynamic approach hold that inner conflicts are crucial for understanding human behavior, including aggression. Sigmund Freud, for example, believed that aggressive impulses are inevitable reactions to the frustrations of daily life. Children normally desire to vent aggressive impulses on other people, including their parents, because even the most attentive parents cannot **gratify** all of their demands immediately. Yet children, also fearing their parents' punishment and the loss of parental love, come to repress most aggressive impulses. The Freudian perspective, in a sense, sees us as "steam engines." By holding in rather than venting "steam," we set the stage for future explosions. Pent-up aggressive impulses demand outlets. **They** may be expressed toward parents in indirect ways such as destroying furniture, or they may be expressed toward strangers later in life.

According to psychodynamic theory, the best ways to prevent harmful aggression may be to encourage less harmful aggression. In the steam-engine analogy, verbal aggression may vent some of the aggressive steam. So might cheering on one's favorite sports team. Psychoanalysts, therapists adopting a psychodynamic approach, refer to the venting of aggressive impulses as "catharsis." Catharsis is theorized to be a safety valve. But research findings on the usefulness of catharsis are

mixed. Some studies suggest that catharsis leads to reductions in tension and a lowered likelihood of future aggression. Other studies, however, suggest that letting some steam escape actually encourages more aggression later on.

**The Cognitive Approach.** Cognitive psychologists assert that our behavior is influenced by our values, by the ways in which we interpret our situations, and by choice. **For example, people who believe that aggression is necessary and justified—as during wartime—are likely to act aggressively, whereas people who believe that a particular war or act of aggression is unjust, or who think that aggression is never justified, are less likely to behave aggressively.**

One cognitive theory suggests that aggravating and painful events trigger unpleasant feelings. These feelings, in turn, can lead to aggressive action, but not automatically. Cognitive factors intervene. People decide whether they will act aggressively or not on the basis of factors such as their experiences with aggression and their interpretation of other people's motives. Supporting evidence comes from research showing that aggressive people often **distort** other people's motives. For example, they assume that other people mean them harm when they do not.

*76. According to paragraph 2, what evidence indicates that aggression in animals is related to the hypothalamus?*

- A. Animals behaving aggressively show increased activity in the hypothalamus.
- B. Some aggressive animal species have a highly developed hypothalamus.
- C. Artificial stimulation of the hypothalamus results in aggression in animals.
- D. Animals who lack a hypothalamus display few aggressive tendencies.

*77. According to Darwin's theory of evolution (paragraph 3), members of a species are forced to struggle for survival because \_\_\_\_\_.*

- A. not all individuals are skilled in finding food
- B. individuals try to defend their young against attackers
- C. many more individuals are born than can survive until the age of reproduction
- D. individuals with certain genes are more likely to reach adulthood

*78. The word “gratify” in the passage is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.*

- A. identify

- B. modify
- C. satisfy
- D. simplify

79. The word "they" in the passage 5 refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. future explosions
- B. pent-up aggressive impulses
- C. outlets
- D. indirect ways

80. According to paragraph 5, Freud believed that children experience conflict between a desire to vent aggression on their parents and \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. a frustration that their parents do not give them everything they want
- B. a desire to take care of their parents
- C. a desire to vent aggression on other family members
- D. a fear that their parents will punish them and stop loving them

81. Freud describes people as steam engines in order to make the point that people \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. must vent their aggression to prevent it from building up
- B. deliberately build up their aggression to make themselves stronger
- C. usually release aggression in explosive ways
- D. typically lose their aggression if they do not express it

82. Which of the sentences below best expresses the meaning of the sentence in bold in paragraph 7?

- A. People who believe that they are fighting a just war act aggressively while those who believe that they are fighting an unjust war do not.
- B. People who believe that aggression is necessary and justified are more likely to act aggressively than those who believe differently.
- C. People who normally do not believe that aggression is necessary and justified may act aggressively during wartime.
- D. People who believe that aggression is necessary and justified do not necessarily act aggressively during wartime.

83. According to the cognitive approach described in paragraphs 7 and 8, all of the following may

influence the decision whether to act aggressively *EXCEPT* a person's \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. moral values
- B. previous experiences with aggression
- C. beliefs about other people's intentions
- D. instinct to avoid aggression

84. The word “distort” in the passage is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. mistrust
- B. misinterpret
- C. criticize
- D. resent

85. Which of the following square brackets [A], [B], [C], or [D] best indicates where in the paragraph the sentence “According to Freud, however, impulses that have been repressed continue to exist and demand expression.” can be inserted?

**The Psychodynamic Approach.** Theorists adopting the psychodynamic approach hold that inner conflicts are crucial for understanding human behavior, including aggression. Sigmund Freud, for example, believed that aggressive impulses are inevitable reactions to the frustrations of daily life. Children normally desire to vent aggressive impulses on other people, including their parents, because even the most attentive parents cannot gratify all of their demands immediately. [A] Yet children, also fearing their parents' punishment and the loss of parental love, come to repress most aggressive impulses. [B] The Freudian perspective, in a sense, sees us as "steam engines." [C] By holding in rather than venting "steam," we set the stage for future explosions. [D] Pent-up aggressive impulses demand outlets. They may be expressed toward parents in indirect ways such as destroying furniture, or they may be expressed toward strangers later in life.

- A. [A]                      B. [B]                      C. [C]                      D. [D]

**Your answers:**

76.	77.	78.	79.	80.
81.	82.	83.	84.	85.

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

**Questions 86-90**

Reading Passage 1 has seven paragraphs (A-G). Choose the most suitable headings for paragraphs B-G from the list of headings below.

**List of Headings**

- (i) A conventional way to process drinking water
- (ii) Removals of bacteria and viruses
- (iii) New methods are called for
- (iv) An ambitious plan
- (v) The continuous microfiltration system
- (vi) The future of microfiltration plants
- (vii) New focus: environment-friendly technology
- (viii) Disadvantages of septic tanks
- (ix) The expansion of Memtec
- (x) Public's concerns for waste disposals
- (xi) A different approach to cleaning the filter

**Example:**

Paragraph A

Answer: iii

- |    |             |       |
|----|-------------|-------|
| 1. | Paragraph B | _____ |
| 2. | Paragraph C | _____ |
| 3. | Paragraph D | _____ |
| 4. | Paragraph E | _____ |
| 5. | Paragraph F | _____ |

**Treatment of Waste from Water**

**A**

Conventional approaches to waste disposal are becoming untenable. Most systems bring sewage in from the surrounding areas to a central plant for treatment, then transport to the processed waste to the nearest river or sea for disposal. This is inefficient, as it takes 1 million litres of water to transport 200 litres of waste. It also involves heavy investment in pipes. Indeed, transport accounts for about 80% of waste-disposal system costs, while treatment accounts for just 20%.

**B**

This must change, especially as demands on treatment grow. Tap water is increasingly subject to pollution, from both the atmosphere and waste disposal. Regulations governing water quality are being tightened in response, but conventional treatment systems are not up to the job. These systems typically date back to the last century, and they are based on principles known to the Romans. For example, drinking water in Yokohama, Japan, comes from a plant that originated in 1887. At the plant, incoming water flows through a coarse filter to eliminate large particles, then through a sand filter to remove smaller particles and bacteria. But because viruses are small enough to slip through sand, the water still must be disinfected with chlorine and left to stand for several hours before it is drinkable.

## **C**

As population densities in cities increase, appropriate methods for treating waste water are needed urgently. In Japan, engineering companies are eyeing emerging markets for environmentally sound treatment systems. Authorities are also looking to upgrade backward infrastructure, as 44% of Japanese homes are connected to sewage systems and the remainder on septic tanks. But they would prefer not to spend a fortune on pipes. Japan's Health and Welfare Ministry began experiments to develop new technology for clean-water systems. The project's focus is to evaluate systems that use sophisticated filtration techniques based on membranes.

## **D**

Perhaps the most distinctive of the systems under trial is one developed by Memtec, an Australian company. Its continuous microfiltration system consists of a tube into which is packed thousands of thin polyethylene fibres. The walls of the hollow fibres are highly porous, allowing liquid to pass, but blocking particles larger than 0.2 micrometres. That is small enough to exclude bacteria and viruses.

## **E**

But the clever part involves how the filter is cleaned. Conventional microfiltration systems dislodge solids that have accumulated on the surface of their membranes by pumping filtered liquid back through them at high speed. This takes a lot of energy and means membranes must be replaced often. Memtec's system adopts a different approach. At regular intervals, says every half an hour, input to the filter is shut off, and all liquid except the amount trapped in the pores of the membrane. Then a fast-activating valve is opened to reduce the pressure on the outside. The still-pressurized air inside the fibre burst across the membrane, pushing the liquid out of the pores. The wall of water is powerful enough to lift the solids of the surface. In effect, the membrane cleans itself. And because it is not subject to stress, the filter lasts for several years.

Memtec's system has been successful in low-volume, high value-added applications. It is widely used in the drinks business to filter fruit juice, wine, beer and sake. Now the company has scaled up its membranes for use in high-volume markets such as drinking water and waste-water treatment. It is trying to persuade other large engineering companies to design its filters into their integrated treatment systems. The company has already demonstrated that its membranes can be applied on a large scale. They form the core of what is believed to be the world's largest continuous microfiltration plant build at Blackheath in the Blue Mountains near Sydney. During 21 weeks of trials, the A\$2.3-million (US\$1.7 million) plant treated 3 million litres of sewage daily. Measurements showed that the filtered water contained no bacteria or viruses. In fact, it was cleaner than the river into which it was released.

## G

Plants such as this have the potential to revolutionise water-treatment infrastructure. Huge centralised plants connected by hundreds of kilometres of pipes can be replaced with compact units located next to the communities they serve, returning the water they treat to adjacent streams. Because the plants are energy-efficient, they will be cheap to operate. The benefits to the environment will be huge.

**Questions 91-95:** Do the following statements agree with the views of the writer of the above reading passage? **Write:**

- TRUE (T) if the statement agrees with the writer;  
 FALSE (F) if the statement does not agree with the writer;  
 NOT GIVEN (NG) if there is no information about this in the passage.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 91. Conventional treatment of waste water should be modernised.  
 \_\_\_\_\_ 92. Septic tanks in Japan are part of the modern technology of waste-water treatment.  
 \_\_\_\_\_ 93. Compression and sudden decompression are the basic working principle for cleaning microfiltration filters developed by Memtec.  
 \_\_\_\_\_ 94. Conventional water treatment systems include microfiltration.  
 \_\_\_\_\_ 95. Japan is facing a more serious problem of waste-water disposal than Australia

**Your answers:**

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

**PART 5. Questions 96-105.** *Read four album reviews from a world music website and answer the questions by writing the correct reviews A-D in the corresponding numbered boxes. The reviews may be chosen more than once. (10 pts)*

### **WORLD MUSIC REVIEWS: ARTISTS and ALBUMS**

#### **A. WatCha Clan: *Diaspora Hi-Fi - A Mediterranean Caravan***

The album begins with a scrambled montage of voices and Arabic strings and percussion; right away, the listener is projected into a mix of dance floor sounds. This is fusion music, dubbed and electroed. *Watcha Clan* put forward a dilemma: can diverse influences result in a harmonious whole? Or does it just end up as a mish-mash of indistinguishable sound? They certainly add a rich variety of flavours to the dominant rhythms.

Some people can't get enough of vocalist Sista K's unusual voice, but for others even a little is too much. Nassim Kouti sometimes accompanies her on vocals and guitar. One of these tracks is the haunting 'Ch'ilet La'Yani'. The beginning of 'Oued El Chotili' is equally tranquil and briefly entrances before the reggae beat takes over, powered by Moroccan castanets. The song stands out on the album because the really impressive combination of styles works so well. This doesn't always happen on other tracks, but watching the bonus video makes you realise what this band is all about and that they had a lot of fun making this album.

#### **B. Various artists: *Nigeria Disco Funk Special***

In the 1970s, Lagos was a creative place musically, and would-be artists flocked there from all over Africa to put their very individual spin on imported music. The first number, an instrumental by Sahara All Stars entitled 'Take Your Soul', is bravely funky and strikes just the right opening note. The next outstanding track is by the talented Johnny Haastrup, who gives a great rendition of 'Greetings'. It is hard to understand why he never really made it as a soloist, because this piece is both harmonic and flamboyant.

Sadly, the remaining songs are not in the same league, and you may be disappointed that they lack a truly authentic and traditional feel. Also, the material is mostly instrumental, so there are few singing stars in evidence. But despite this, the album is well worth listening to. It's arranged in an order suitable for clubs, which is doubtless what the artists originally intended.



### **C. Neco Novellas: *Khu Kata***

Neco Novellas is a singer-songwriter with immense talent and imposing stage presence. His new album, 'Khu Kata', presents influences of his teenage years in Mozambique. Guest vocalist Lilian Vieira of *Zuco 103* enriches the track called 'Vermeiha' which is a successful mix of Brazilian samba and Mozambican pop, while the track called 'Zula Zula' really shows what Novellas can do. But with 'Phumela' things slide downhill for a while, and the lyrics of 'Swile Navo' can only be described as banal.

He returns to form with 'The Train', which is beautifully arranged and owes an obvious debt to the Hugh Masekeia songbook ('Stimela!'), but the best tracks are the uplifting 'Tikona' and '0 Sol', which truly stand out as the blend of world/jazz fusion that this artis regularly delivers. Nonetheless, 'Khu Kata' would have been improved by more rigorous editing and slightly fewer tracks.

### **D. Think Of One: *Camping Shaabi***

*Think Of One* is truly unique. Over the years, this Antwerp- based group have worked and recorded with a wide range of artists such as Afro-Brazilian percussionists and Inuit throat singers, but for this album, they return to Moroccan themes. The Moroccan effect is apparent straight away in the spellbinding rhythms and voices of the first track, 'J'étais Jetée'. And that's just for starters - the recording goes on to mix diverse sounds and types of music at an astounding speed.

The quality doesn't falter from one track to the next and each track is innovative in its own way. The vintage keyboards and Balkan-style brass section are always there, laying the foundations for the other sounds which are brought in and used around them. In a dazzling combination of Flemish, French, Arabic and English, the band's lyrics also fascinate, some having a serious tone and others being more frivolous, but a singable tune always surfaces.

### **In which review is the following mentioned?**

96. \_\_\_\_\_ the rapid transition from one source of inspiration to another
97. \_\_\_\_\_ surprise at an artist's lack of success in a venture
98. \_\_\_\_\_ the artists' obvious enjoyment of the creative process
99. \_\_\_\_\_ the high standards a performer usually attains in a certain style
100. \_\_\_\_\_ an opening track which impresses without vocals
101. \_\_\_\_\_ the problems arising from relying on a multitude of sources

102. \_\_\_\_\_ the reliance on certain key musical instruments
103. \_\_\_\_\_ the calm atmosphere created by two tracks on the same album
104. \_\_\_\_\_ the special contribution of a singer to a blend of sounds
105. \_\_\_\_\_ tracks sequenced in a way that would reflect the performers' wishes

**Your answers:**

96.	97.	98.	99.	100.
101.	102.	103.	104.	105.

## **WRITING (60 points)**

**Part 1. Read the following extract and use your own words to summarize it. Your summary should be between 120 and 130 words long. (15 points)**

### **FASHION AND SOCIETY**

In all societies the body is 'dressed', and everywhere dress and adornment play symbolic and aesthetic roles. The colour of clothing often has special meaning: a white wedding dress symbolising purity; or black clothing indicating remembrance for a dead relative. Uniforms symbolise association with a particular profession. For many centuries purple, the colour representing royalty, was to be worn by no one else. And of course, dress has always been used to emphasise the wearer's beauty, although beauty has taken many different forms in different societies. In the 16th century in Europe, for example, Flemish painters celebrated women with bony shoulders, protruding stomachs and long faces, while women shaved or plucked their hairlines to obtain the fashionable egg-domed forehead. These traits are considered ugly by today's fashion.

The earliest forms of 'clothing' seem to have been adornments such as body painting, ornaments, scarifications (scarring), tattooing, masks and often constricting neck and waist bands. Many of these deformed, reformed or otherwise modified the body. The bodies of men and of children, not just those of women, were altered: there seems to be a widespread human desire to transcend the body's limitations, to make it what it is, by nature, not.

Dress in general seems to fulfil a number of social functions. This is true of modern as of ancient dress. What is added to dress as we ourselves know it in the west is fashion, of which the key feature is rapid and continual changing of styles. The growth of the European city in the 14th century saw the birth of fashion. Previously, loose robes had been worn by both sexes, and styles were simple and

unchanging. Dress distinguished rich from poor, rulers from ruled, only in that working people wore more wool and no silk, rougher materials and less ornamentation than their masters.

In modern western societies no form of clothing does not feel the impact of fashion: fashion sets the terms of all dress behaviour - even uniforms have been designed by Paris dress makers; even the poor seldom go in rags - they wear cheap versions of the fashions that went out a few years ago and are therefore to be found in second-hand shops and jumble sales.

However, while fashion in every age is normative, there is still room for clothing to express individual taste. In any period, within the range of stylish clothing, there is some choice of colour, fabric and style. Originally, fashion was largely for the rich, but since the industrial period the mass production of fashionably styled clothes has made possible the use of fashion as a means of self-enhancement and self-expression for the majority.

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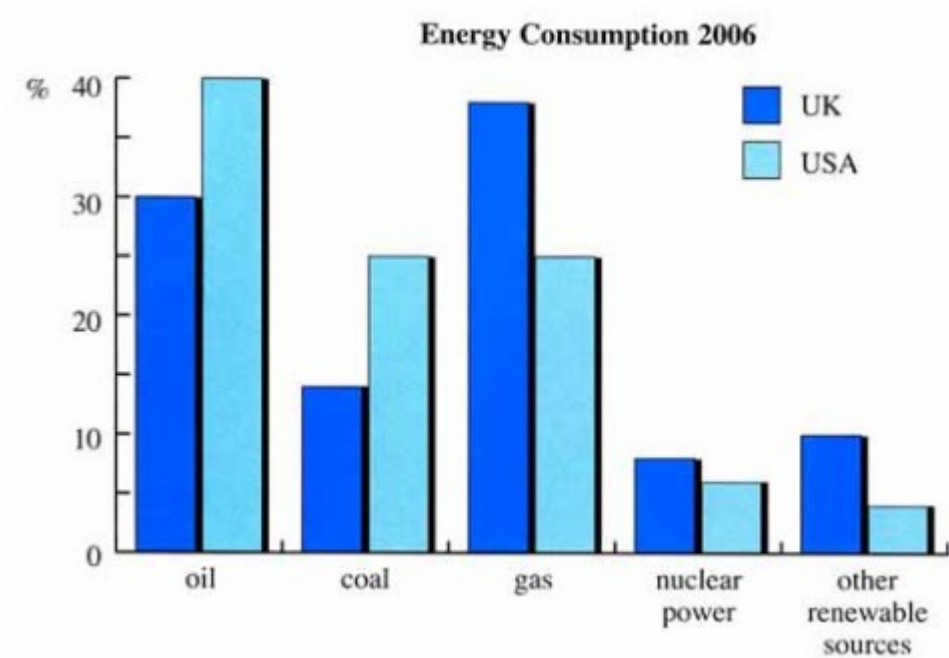
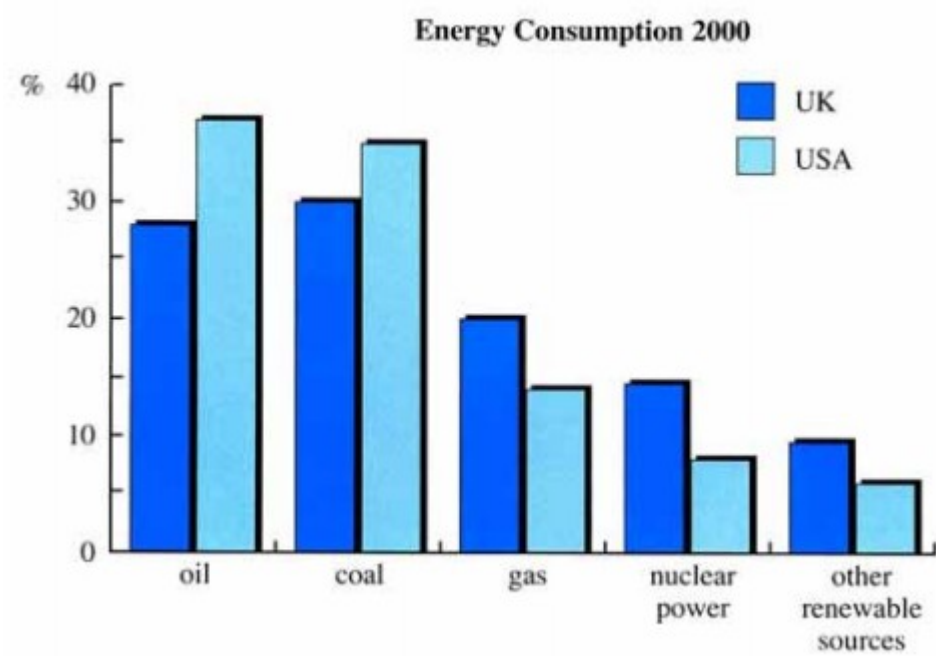
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**Part 2: Chart description (15 points)**

**The bar charts below show UK and USA energy consumption in 2000 and 2006.**

Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant. You should write about 150 words.



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[illegible]

### Part 3: Essay writing (30 points)

*Write an essay of about 300-350 words on the following topic:*

**Some people think that a sense of competition in children should be encouraged. Others believe that children who are taught to co-operate rather than compete become more useful adults.**

*Discuss both these views and give your own opinion.*

[illegible]

This image shows a full page of white paper with horizontal dotted lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page, providing a guide for handwriting practice. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the page.

# Phạm Ngọc Hân

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