



ĐỀ THI ĐỀ XUẤT TRẠI HÈ DUYÊN HẢI – ĐBBB NĂM 2023
TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN SƠN LA – TỈNH SƠN LA
MÔN: TIẾNG ANH 10
(Đề thi có 14 trang)

SECTION I: LISTENING (50pts)

Part 1: Questions 1-5. Complete the notes below. Write ONE WORD AND/ OR A NUMBER for each answer. (10pts)

Customer Satisfaction Survey	
Customer details	
Name:	Sophie Bird
Occupation:	1.....
Journey information	
Name of station returning to:	Staunfirth
Type of ticket purchased:	standard 2.....ticket
Where ticket was bought: online	
Satisfaction with the journey	
Most satisfied with: the Wi-Fi	
Least satisfied with: the 3.....this morning	
Satisfaction with station facilities	
Most satisfied with: how much 4.....was provided	
Least satisfied with: lack of seats, particularly on the platforms	
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied with: the 5.....available	

(Cambridge IELTS ACADEMIC 15)

Your Answers:

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
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Part 2. For questions 6-10, listen to a talk about fear and decide whether these statements are True (T) or False (F). Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided. (10 points)

6. Fear and worry can be easily overcome once you understand awareness in the mind.
7. Worry and fear exist only in the future, not in the past.
8. The person in the story missed their favorite radio show because they got stuck in the snow.
9. Developing concentration and willpower can help in keeping awareness on what you're doing and prevent it from going into the future in an uncontrolled way.
10. It is beneficial to let awareness go into the future to think about things in a negative way.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9WicYGH5X4M>

Your answers:

6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
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Part 3: You will hear part of an interview in which a career coach called Charles Norris is discussing job-hunting. For questions 11-15, choose the answer (A, B, or C) which fits best according to what you hear. (10pts)

11. What is NOT included in the role of a career coach?
 - A. Recognizing a client's job-hunting weaknesses.
 - B. Advising clients how to update their CVs
 - C. Locating and securing employment for clients
 - D. Assisting clients in improving their interview techniques
12. According to Charles, the covering letter is important because _____.
 - A. It is an integral part of the CV.
 - B. It contains all the details of the applicant.
 - C. It is the same for every position
 - D. It is the only part of the CV employers read.
13. When discussing the internet, Charles suggests that job seekers should _____.
 - A. socialize on the internet to meet employers.
 - B. Clean up data that exists about them on the internet.
 - C. Search for other job-seekers online.
 - D. Apply to employers that use networking sites.
14. Charles believes one of his clients succeeded in his job search because he _____.
 - A. uploaded his CV to his profile.
 - B. had a detailed profile.
 - C. included keywords in his profile.
 - D. Had a catchy headline on his profile.
15. What does Charles say about asking questions at an interview?
 - A. That you should only do if you have done your research.
 - B. That you should never ask about a company's competitor.
 - C. That you should have a list prepared before you go.
 - D. That you should search for questions online.

(On Screen workbook and Grammar book C1)

Your answers:

11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
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Part 4. For questions 16-25, listen to Listen to a recording and complete the sentences with NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER taken from the recording for each answer in the space provided.

- Scientists are searching the hidden corners of the world for viruses that are poised to become

(16) _____.

- In many cases, they're searching for Disease. That's not the name of an actual illness. The next big worldwide disease could be caused by what we call (17) _____.

- (18) _____ is the main tool they're using to do that. This is actually something I'm using in my own research on bacterial communities, so let's break it down together!

- In (19) _____ we take a sample—that can be soil, ocean water, a bodily fluid—and we purify it down to the genetic material of just the stuff we're looking for. In this case, let's say it's viruses. So now we have the genomes of all the viruses in our sample.

- All of these genomes have to be read by our (20) _____. And, if you can picture, it's much faster for lots of people to each read a sentence. And they can each read their sentence at the same time a sentence than it is for one person to read a whole page, one at a time.

- A large number of (21) _____ are quickly identified by metagenomic sequencing, an incredibly useful tool.

- Scientists have been surprised at how many they're finding, everywhere, as they have turned that powerful lens on our world to (22) _____.

- In the ocean, in our wastewater, inside the spiders in our gardens and of course, inside us. They're preying on other marine microorganisms, releasing nutrients. This is probably the (23) _____ of the ocean's food web.

- It's likely that the balance of other organisms would rapidly get out of whack if viruses suddenly disappeared from the planet.

- Maybe, a piece of (24) _____ that jumped over to its mammalian host about 130 million years ago enabled modern humans to give birth. That gave us our ability to grow a placenta. So, yep. We got hacked, and it's probably the reason we don't lay eggs.

- Scientists don't know how many more viruses are out there, waiting to be discovered. Sequencing at least some of those nonillion viruses out there is the first step of finding how many of them may be harmful to us. Identifying what they're living inside...and how exactly these tiny, invisible puppeteers are (25) _____ of our natural world is the next step.

<https://youtu.be/uRABqa8wPQw>

Your answers:

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

SECTION II: LEXICO-GRAMMAR (40pts)

Part 1: Choose one word or phrase which best completes each sentence. Circle its corresponding letter A, B, C, or D to indicate your answer. (20pts)

1. The teachers are not very qualified, but in all _____ to Principal Montara, the school hasn't received funding to hire better teachers.
A. fairness B. tenderness C. fondness D. hardiness
2. Words with strongly positive _____ often persuade readers to see your ideas in a favorable way.
A. calculations B. connotations C. considerations D. compilations
3. She was kept in _____ of his true identity.
A. acceptance B. intolerance C. annoyance D. ignorance
4. My brother says that snails have teeth but I don't know if he's _____ or if he's serious.
A. giving me the cold shoulder B. twisting my arm
C. pulling my leg D. raising his eyebrows
5. It was a very _____ article that truly made me stop and think.
A. long-lasting B. absent-minded C. thought-provoking D. strong-willed
6. He was greatly _____ by the tragic news of the assassination of the Archduke and his wife.
A. baffled B. charmed C. distressed D. intrigued
7. Be _____ enough to learn from your mistakes.
A. spurious B. wary C. humble D. eloquent
8. She gave him a look that made words _____.
A. tedious B. self-effacing C. eclectic D. superfluous
9. Moving in together was a mistake, and things rapidly went _____.
A. down bad B. off C. a long way D. downhill
10. "_____" is an American English metaphorical idiom for an obvious problem or risk that no one wants to discuss.
A. Lone wolf B. Crocodile tears
C. Elephant in the room D. Butterflies in the stomach
11. I don't suppose you are telling us the true version of the story, _____?
A. do I B. are you C. aren't you D. will you
12. Not having written about the required topic, _____ a low mark.
A. my presentation was given B. the teacher gives me
C. the teacher gave me D. I was given
13. Thomas received a warning for speeding. He _____ so fast.
A. shouldn't have driven C. must have driven
B. would have driven D. might have driven
14. _____, they resumed their journey.
A. Rising the sun B. The sun having risen

- C. The sun being risen
D. Having risen the sun
15. The doctor insisted that his patient _____.
- A. did not work too hard for three months
B. take it easy for three months
C. take it easy inside of three months
D. could take a vacation for three months
16. She walked indolently along, with a mind at rest, its peace _____ in her innocent face.
- A. reflected
B. reflecting
C. being reflected
D. having reflected
17. _____ technically proficient; it also explores psychological questions.
- A. Not only is Barbara Astman's artwork
B. Not only Barbara Astman's artwork
C. Barbara Astman's artwork not only
D. Barbara Astman's artwork not only
18. _____ talking of running for election again, after such a crushing defeat, is surely proof of his resilience.
- A. Should he be
B. That he is
C. Had he been
D. That he were
19. We took the shortcut round the market _____ late for class this morning.
- A. so that we will not be
B. lest we be not
C. for fear that we should be
D. in order that we not be
20. "The President says the company is making more cars this year than last year." "_____ attribute the increase in productivity?"
- A. Does he
B. What to
C. To what does he
D. What does he

Your answers:

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.

Part 2: Use the word given in capitals at the end of each line to form a word that fits in the gap in the same line.

1. Though her novels do not feature the themes of Romanticism, Jane Austen's work was _____ with that of Wordsworth and Byron. **TEMPORAL**
2. A _____ angel is believed to be a good spirit that protects each of us. **GUARD**
3. She spoke with _____ of his impudent behaviour. **APPROVE**
4. The Princess looked _____ beautiful at the wedding. **STUN**
5. They tested the _____ of water in the village wells. **TRANSPARENT**
6. I counted on your _____ and you let me down. **DISCREET**
7. The principal took _____ measures against the culprits. **DISCIPLINE**
8. During the war, a lot of _____ fled to America. **REFUGE**
9. After the death of his uncle, he became the _____ owner of the castle. **LAW**
10. She has had several _____ of her illness lately. **RECUR**

Your answers:

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

Part 3. Complete each of the following sentences with suitable preposition(s). Write your answer in the boxes provided on the answer sheet. (10 points)

1. He left the countrythreat of arrest if he returned.
2. Come sit ____ the fire and I'll get you a hot cup of coffee.
3. Many of the passengers looked shaken ____ when the pilot announced that the plane was having mechanical problems.
4. Tommy was bummed ____ about his favorite TV show getting cancelled.
5. I was ____ the zone at my basketball game last night. I couldn't miss.
6. Some of the neighbors' kids threw eggs ____ our house on Mischief Night.
7. Before I learned how to do my job, I felt like I was just getting ____ the way of my coworkers.
8. Can I substitute something else ____ the eggs in this recipe? I'm a vegan.
9. Before beginning her research career, my aunt went to college and graduated ____ a degree in biology.
10. Are organic fruits and vegetables really superior ____ conventional produce?

Your answers:

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

SECTION C: READING (60 points)

Part 1. Read the following passage and decide which option (A, B, C, or D) best fits each gap. Write your answers in corresponding numbered boxes on the answer sheet. (15 points)

The concept of artificial intelligence (AI) has (1) _____ the boundaries of what was once thought possible. With its ability to process vast amounts of data and perform complex tasks, AI has (2) _____ potential in various fields.

One area where AI has made significant strides is in the field of healthcare. It has the capacity to (3) _____ patterns and anomalies in medical images, aiding in the early detection and diagnosis of diseases. Moreover, AI-powered virtual assistants can (4) _____ patient data, enabling healthcare professionals to make more informed decisions. However, there are ethical concerns regarding the privacy and security of sensitive medical information.

In the realm of transportation, AI is shaping the future of autonomous vehicles. Self-driving cars (5) _____ advanced algorithms and sensors to navigate roads, potentially reducing accidents and improving traffic flow. Nevertheless, questions about legal liability and the ethics of decision-making in life-or-death situations (6) _____ unresolved.

AI has also revolutionized the way we interact with technology through natural language processing. Voice assistants like Siri and Alexa can (7) _____ user commands and respond with relevant information. However, concerns about data privacy and the potential for misuse has been raised.

Moreover, AI's impact extends to the job market. Automation powered by AI has led to the (8) _____ of certain jobs, while simultaneously creating new roles that require expertise in AI and data analysis. The (10) _____ between humans and AI in the workforce is a topic of ongoing discussion and debate.

In conclusion, the advancement of AI presents immense possibilities and challenges across various domains. As we harness the power of AI, it is crucial to address ethical, legal, and societal implications to (10) _____ a balanced and responsible integration.

Questions:

- | | | | |
|-------------------|------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. A expanded | B. extended | C. stretched | D. pushed |
| 2. A. unlimited | B. boundless | C. immense | D. vast |
| 3. A identify | B. recognize | C. distinguish | D. detect |
| 4. A. analyze | B. assess | C. evaluate | D. examine |
| 5. A. employ | B. utilize | C. harness | D. exploit |
| 6. A remain | B. persist | C. endure | D. linger |
| 7. A. comprehend | B. decode | C. interpret | D. understand |
| 8. A elimination | B. eradication | C. depletion | D. obsolescence |
| 9. A. interaction | B. collaboration | C. integration | D. cooperation |
| 10. A. assure | B. ensure | C. secure | D. confirm |

Your answers:

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

Part 2. Fill each of the following numbered blanks with ONE suitable word and write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes on the answer sheet. (15 points)

Organic nutrition or organic food is a phrase that is mentioned a lot nowadays. Organic food is the most (1)_____food from housewives because of the health benefits it brings. But (2)_____people understand what organic food is, what nutritional benefits this food brings, as well as how to choose these foods.

The term “organic food” refers to foods that are grown, handled and prepared in a way that is safe for the environment. For agricultural products, it is a product that is grown (3)_____the use of most conventional

pesticides, using artificial fertilizers, sewage sludge, radiation and genetically modified organisms. For animal meat, antibiotics or hormones are not injected.

Organic food is usually good for the environment. (4)_____, it is also relatively more expensive: the USDA (US Department of Agriculture) reports that the cost of organic fruits and vegetables is often 20% more than conventional products. Sometimes the difference can be much higher, (5)_____for certain items like organic milk and eggs.

Advocates say organic food is safer, possibly more nutritious, and often tastier than non-organic food. They also say that organic production is (6)_____for the environment and is also safer for animals. And more and more consumers seem to be convinced by that. Although organic foods often cost more — or a lot more — sales in the industry are steadily increasing.

Food scientist Alyson E. Mitchell, and his colleagues at the University of California, Davis have studied compounds (7)_____flavonoids. Recent evidence suggests that these micronutrients play an important role in preventing cancer and heart disease.

Flavonoids are also compounds with plant protection effects. They protect against UV (8)_____. They help fight fungi and bacteria. In addition, flavonoids do not have a favorable taste for pests. Normally, if a plant is (9)_____by bugs, it starts to produce more flavonoids. Mitchell thinks plants sprayed with insecticides and fungicides won't produce as many flavonoids as plants grown organically.

So her research team compared the flavonoid levels in fruits and vegetables grown in the same place but with different methods. The results showed that Flavonoids were found more in (10)_____grown vegetables.

<https://www.vinmec.com/vi/news/health-news/nutrition/what-is-organic-food/>

Your answers:

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

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

1. There has, in recent years, been an outpouring of information about the impact of buildings on the natural environment; Information which explains and promotes green and sustainable construction design, strives to convince others of its efficacy and warns of the dangers of ignoring the issue. Seldom do these documents offer any advice to practitioners, such as those designing mechanical and electrical systems for a building, on how to utilise this knowledge on a practical level.

2. While the terms green and sustainable are often considered synonymous, in that they both symbolise nature, green does not encompass all that is meant by sustainability, which can be defined as minimizing the negative impacts of human activities on the natural environment, in particular those which have long-term and

irreversible effects. Some elements of green design may be sustainable too, for example those which reduce energy usage and pollution, while others, such as ensuring internal air quality, may be considered green despite having no influence on the ecological balance.

3. Although there are a good many advocates of 'green' construction in the architectural industry, able to cite ample reasons why buildings should be designed in a sustainable way, not to mention a plethora of architectural firms with experience in green design, this is not enough to make green construction come into being. The driving force behind whether a building is constructed with minimal environmental impact lies with the owner of the building; that is, the person financing the project. If the owner considers green design unimportant, or of secondary importance, then more than likely, it will not be factored into the design.

4. The commissioning process plays a key role in ensuring the owner gets the building he wants, in terms of design, costs and risk. At the predesign stage, the owner's objectives, criteria and the type of design **envisaged** are discussed and documented. This gives a design team a solid foundation on which they can build their ideas, and also provides a specific benchmark against which individual elements, such as costs, design and environmental impact can be judged.

5. Owners who skip the commissioning process, or fail to take 'green' issues into account when doing so, often **come a cropper** once their building is up and running. Materials and equipment are installed as planned, and, at first glance, appear to fulfil their purpose adequately. However, in time, the owner realises that operational and maintenance costs are higher than necessary, and that the occupants are dissatisfied with the results. These factors in turn lead to higher ownership costs as well as increased environmental impact.

6. In some cases, an owner may be aware of the latest trends in sustainable building design. He may have done research into it himself, or he may have been informed of the merits of green design through early discussion with professionals. However, firms should not take it as read that someone commissioning a building already has a preconceived idea of how green he intends the structure to be. Indeed, this initial interaction between owner and firm is the ideal time for a designer to outline and promote the ways that green design can meet the client's objectives, thus turning a project originally not destined for green design into a potential candidate.

7. Typically, when considering whether or not to adopt a green approach, an owner will ask about additional costs, return for investment and to what extent green design should be the limiting factor governing decisions in the design process. (1) Many of these costs are incurred by the increased cooperation between the various stakeholders, such as the owner, the design professionals, contractors and end-users. (2) However, in green design, they must be involved from the outset, since green design demands interaction between these disciplines. (3) This increased coordination clearly requires additional expenditure. (4) A client may initially **balk at** these added fees, and may require further convincing of the benefits if he is to proceed. It is up to the project team to gauge the extent to which a client wants to get involved in a green design project and provide a commensurate service.

8. Of course, there may be financial advantage for the client in choosing a greener design. Case studies cite examples of green / sustainable designs which have demonstrated lower costs for long-term operation, ownership and even construction. Tax credits and rebates are usually available on a regional basis for projects with sustainable design or low emissions, among others.

1. The writer's main purpose is to _____.

- A. explain to professionals how they can influence clients to choose greener designs
- B. explain the importance of green building design in reducing long-term damage to the environment
- C. explain to owners commissioning a building why ignoring green issues is costly and dangerous
- D. explain to professionals why it is important to follow the correct procedures when a building is commissioned

2 The examples of green and sustainable designs given in paragraph 2 show that _____.

- A. designs must be sustainable in order for them to be described as green
- B. for the purposes of this paper, the terms green and sustainable have the same meaning
- C. some sustainable designs are green, while others are not
- D. some designs are termed green, even though they are not sustainable

3 According to paragraph 3, the reason for the lack of green buildings being designed is that _____.

- A. few firms have any experience in design and constructing buildings to a green design
- B. construction companies are unaware of the benefits of green and sustainable designs
- C. firms do not get to decide whether a building is to be constructed sustainably
- D. firms tend to convince clients that other factors are more important than sustainability

4. In paragraph 4, what does the phrase '**envisaged**' mean?

- A. envisioned
- B. decided
- C. fixed
- D. enclosed

5 Which of the following is NOT true about the commissioning process?

- A. It is conducted before the building is designed.
- B. It is a stage that all clients go through when constructing a building.
- C. It is a step in the design procedure in which the client's goals are identified.
- D. It provides the firm with a measure of how well they did their job.

6 In paragraph 5, what does the phrase '**come a cropper**' mean?

- A. experience misfortune
- B. change one's mind
- C. notice the benefits
- D. make a selection

7 In paragraph 6, the writer implies that _____.

- A. most clients enter the commissioning process with a clear idea of whether or not they want a green building
- B. designers are usually less concerned about green design than the clients are
- C. the commissioning process offers a perfect opportunity to bring up the subject of green design
- D. firms should avoid working with clients who reject green designs in their buildings

8. Where in paragraph 7 does this sentence belong?

In a typical project, landscape architects and mechanical, electrical and plumbing engineers do not become involved until a much later stage.

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

9 In paragraph 7, what does ‘balk at’ mean?

- A. display shock towards B. agree to pay
C. question the reason for D. understand the need for

10. Green buildings are most likely to incur more expense than conventional buildings due to_____.

- A. higher taxes incurred on sustainable buildings B. higher long-term operational costs
C. the higher cost of green construction materials D. increased coordination between construction teams

Your answers:

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

Part 4. Read the passage and do the following tasks. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes on the answer sheet. (15 points)

The Maori are the indigenous people of the islands of New Zealand. Their traditional medicine, which is believed to date back as far as the 13th century, was a system of healing that was passed down through the generations orally. It comprised diverse practices and placed an emphasis on the spiritual dimension of health. Its practice included remedies made from herbs, and physical therapies such as massage to relieve discomfort in the muscles and bones.

Maori systems for treating illness were well developed before European arrived in New Zealand in the late 1700s: they had quite detailed knowledge of anatomy and recognition of the healing properties of various plants. When Europeans first visited New Zealand, the average age of death for Maori adults was around 30. However, apart from this, the people were fit and healthy, and troubled by few diseases.

Illness was often seen as spiritually based. Maori saw themselves as guardians of the earth, and the focus of their existence was to remain at one with the natural and supernatural world. Rather than a medical problem, sickness was often viewed as a symptom of disharmony with natures.

In Maori culture, illnesses were divided into diseases of the gods (mate atua) and physical diseases (mate tangata). Diseases sent by the gods were often attributed to attacks by evil spirits, because the person had broken a religious rule. For instance, for Maori, Places where people had died, or places where their ancestors were buried were sacred, so if someone took food from a river where someone had died, or took a stick from a tree that had held their ancestor's bones and placed it on a cooking fire, it was believed that the gods could punish them for their disrespectful acts by making them SICK.

More than 200 plants were used medicinally by Maori. The leaves of the flax plant were used to treat skin infections and food poisoning, and the hard part of the leaf was also used as a splint or brace for broken bones

and injured backs. Flax fibers were used along with a sharpened stick to sew up bad cuts. The bark and leaves of the pepper tree were used to heal cuts, wounds and stomach pain. People who had toothache were instructed to chew the leaves of this same tree, and this was found to be of considerable benefit. The pepper tree was also used in vapor baths to treat people with painful joints.

Colonization by European in the 1800s had a significant effect on traditional Maori healing. Europeans brought many new diseases with them which Maori healers had limited ability to combat. Though Western medicine was also relatively ineffectual at the time, this failure still strongly affected Maori confidence in their healers. Some western missionaries attributed the spread of disease to the fact the Maori did not believe in Christianity, and as Maori healers appeared powerless, many Maori accepted this explanation and turned to Christianity. Over time the schools of higher learning which had trained healers started to close and the tradition of the Maori healer declined.

From the late 20th century, there was renewed Maori interest in their traditional medicine. This was due to several factors. There was a resurgence of all aspects of Maori culture in New Zealand. Furthermore, people started to be less trusting of Western medicine-statistics from the 1970s came out revealing that Maori health continued to be poorer than that of other New Zealanders. There were also problems with access to health care for Maori. Additionally, there was and still a today a perceived lack of a spiritual dimension in Western health services.

Although Maori today largely accepted Western concepts of health and illness, and use the mainstream health system, there is significant demand for traditional medicine. This is true for unusual illnesses, or those that fail to respond to standard medical treatment, but also for common ailments such as the cold and influenza.

Today's healers differ significantly from those of old times. Training is highly variable, usually informal, and often less tribally bound than the rigorous education of the traditional houses of higher learning. Many modern healers work in urban clinics, some alongside mainstream health professionals. They experiment, incorporating knowledge from Western and other medical systems. As a result, their modern day work has no standard system of diagnosis or widespread agreement about treatments. Despite this, many healers are recognized as having knowledge and ability that has been passed down from their ancestors. The Maori language is also seen as important by many of those receiving treatment.

Question 1-5

In boxes 1-5 on your answer sheet, write

TRUE if the statement agrees with the information

FALSE if the statement contradicts the information

NOT GIVEN if there is no information on this

1. Early Maori healers learned their skills through studying written texts.
2. Diseases of the gods were believed to be more serious than physical diseases.
3. The leaves of the pepper tree were used to treat toothache.
4. Western religion was one reason why traditional Maori medicine became less popular.
5. Modern day Maori healers often reach the same conclusion about the type of treatment which is best.

Your answers:

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
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Questions 6-10

Complete the notes below.

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

Write your answers in boxes 6-10 on your answer sheet.

A short history of Maori healing

Pre-European arrival

- Maori were using plant based remedies, as well as treatment including massage
- Diseases sent from the gods were thought to be caused by disobeying a spiritual **6.**_____
- Sickness could be attributed to eating food from a sacred **7.** _____ or burning sacred wood

After European arrival

1800s

- The inability of Maori healers to cure new diseases meant the Maori people lost **8** _____ in them.
- Eventually the schools for Maori healing began shutting down

1970s

- Published **9.** _____ showed that Maori were not as healthy as Europeans

2000s

- Maori healers can be seen working with Western doctors in **10** _____ in cities
- Many patients appreciate the fact that the Maoris language is used by healers

6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
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D. WRITING (50 points)

Part 1. (20 points)

The table below shows the number of hours per week spent by students of different nationalities studying different subjects at a university in the UK.

Summarize the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

Nationality	English	Maths	History	Science	Art
UK	4	3	2	4	3
China	6	5	2	4	1
India	3	2	4	3	1
USA	4	2	2	4	2
Japan	3	3	3	3	3

Part 2. Essay writing (30 points)

Some people believe that children should spend more time on individual studies at home, while others argue that they should participate in group activities and sports.

Discuss both views and give your own opinion.

Write at least 250 words.