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| SỞ GD-ĐT THÀNH PHỐ ĐÀ NẴNG**TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN****LÊ QUÝ ĐÔN****ĐỀ THI ĐỀ XUẤT***(Đề thi gồm 19 trang)* | **KỲ THI CHỌN HỌC SINH GIỎI CÁC TRƯỜNG****THPT CHUYÊN KHU VỰC DUYÊN HẢI VÀ** **ĐỒNG BẰNG BẮC BỘ LẦN THỨ XIV - NĂM 2023****Môn: TIẾNG ANH – LỚP 11**Thời gian: 180 phút *(không kể thời gian giao đề)* |

**SECTION A: LISTENING (50 POINTS)**

**Part I. You will hear part of a tutorial between two students and their tutor. The students are doing a research project to do with computer use. Listen and decide whether the following sentences are true (T) or false (F). (10 points)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. Sami and Irene decided to do a survey about access to computer facilities because no one has investigated it before.2. Sami and Irene had problems with the reading for their project because not much had been written about the topic.3. Sami and Irene get the main data in their survey from observation of students.4. The tutor suggests that one problem with the survey was limitation in the number of students involved.5. 77% of students surveyed thought that a booking system would be the best solution. | ………………………………………………………………… |

**Part II. You will hear part of a radio programme in which journalist Arabella Gordon talks about the phenomenon of technophobia. Answer the following questions with a word or a short phrase (NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS). (10 points)**

1. What did people think of new machines when they first appeared in their places of work?

……………………………………………………………………………………………………

2. Who operated the new weaving machines?

……………………………………………………………………………………………………

3. According to the Frame Breaking Act, what was brought in the death penalty?

……………………………………………………………………………………………………

4. What makes electronic typewriters attractive to students in the UK?

……………………………………………………………………………………………………

5. What did Frederick Forsyth do before he was a writer?

……………………………………………………………………………………………………

**Part III. You will hear a travel journalist called Lucy Marske and a conservationist called Brian Eckers discussing the issue of ethical travel. For questions 1 – 5, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which fits best according to what you hear. (10 points)**

1. Lucy and Brian agree that the term ‘ethical travel’ is most appropriate when \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 A. the profits of tourism are re-invested in the local economy

B. the travel companies source products from within the local area

 C. the interests of local people are consistently given a high priority

D. the natural environment of travel destinations remains unaffected

2. What do Lucy and Brian suggest about the ‘green’ labels used by tour companies?

 A. Most of these do not stand up to close examination.

 B. Travelers should seek proof of claims before booking.

 C. Rules regarding their misuse are not enforced effectively.

 D. The regulations governing these need to be more clearly defined.

3. Brian identifies the key aim of the ‘slow travel movement’ as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 A. related to the various means of transport used

 B. promoting self-catering holidays over other types

 C. reducing the distance people cover whilst on holiday

 D. addressing people's wider need to relax and enjoy life

4. Brian explains that on Stradbroke Island, emphasis is placed on preserving \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 A. the lifestyle of a small community B. a safe environment for visitors

 C. the viability of local businesses D. the integrity of local produce

5. What reservation does Lucy express regarding Stradbroke Island?

 A. She's concerned that tourists may find some aspects off-putting. B. She doubts whether all visitors will want so much attention.

C. She thinks it might become a victim of its own success.

D. She fears that it may attract some negative publicity.

**Part IV. Listen to an interview with Pfizer CEO Albert Bourla on Covid-19 vaccine manufacturing outlook and supply the blanks with the missing information. Write NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS OR NUMBERS taken from the recording for each answer in the space provided. (20 points)**

Both Pfizer and Moderna may not suffer from intensified pressure in vaccine manufacturing despite a soaring in the number of individuals who could become (1) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to get the vaccine. Instead, a ramp-up in alterations to administer more vaccines is considered the (2) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at the moment. Pfizer CEO Albert Bourla shared his confidence in the company’s ability to deliver the vaccines on time thanks to the (3) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with the US government. This is viewed as a(n) (4) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ contrast to the hitherto popular conception that vaccine supply can be insufficient. For the time being, around (5) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ have been released. Because of a (6) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of an extra dose in the vial and rising productivity in manufacturing, it is also possible to expect an increased pace of vaccine output on a(n) (7) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ all year round. The six doses have been submitted to all (8) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and already been approved by the FDA, WHO, EU, Switzerland authorities, (9) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ authorities etc. Pfizer’s manufacturing team is now (10) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in virtually impossible speeds.

**SECTION B: LEXICO- GRAMMAR (30 POINTS)**

**Part I. Select the best option to complete each sentence. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes on your answer sheet. (20 points)**

1. I got first-aid treatment down to a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ after working in the Emergency Room for a year.

 A. artwork B. instinct C. science D. routine

2. After the fraud scandal, the famous singer had to make great efforts to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ his reputation.

 A. reinforce B. leverage C. retrieve D. salvage

3. If you can win his attention, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for you.

 A. the so much better B. so much the better C. the better so much D. so the much better

4. She summed up Henry’s achievements in a few \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ phrases.

 A. felicitous B. utilitarian C. loquacious D. ominous

5. We \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ deny that we have ever cheated or tampered illegally with any match ball in any game during our careers.

 A. categorically B. allegedly C. distinctly D. highly

6. He says that the clothes that judges wear in court are irrelevant \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from another era.

 A. remains B. relics C. remnants D. leavings

7. Because he was an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ criminal, he was sentenced to life imprisonment.

 A. ilegible B. impenetrable C. impermeable D. incorregible

8. One of the areas of multimedia that is growing quickly \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is sound.

 A. yet is easily overlooked B. is easily overlooked

 C. it is easily overlooked D. that is easily overlooked

9. The summer months are the best, apart from the really hot \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ we usually get in August.

 A. term B. interval C. wave D. spell

10. This theme park attracts more visitors than \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ any other in Europe.

 A. practically B. really C. utterly D. actually

11. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ I’ve finished my work, let’s just call it a day.

 A. Hitherto B. There and then C. Ever since D. Now that

12. Only when I gave her a stony look did the woman behind me stop \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ her newspaper.

 A. swishing B. rattling C. rustling D. clinking

13. I heard \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that Jack has been dropped from the basket team.

 A. in the woods B. on the grapevine C. under your feet D. on the olive branch

14. New policies have been implemented by the government with a view to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the ailing economy after the pandemic.

 A. hashing out B. keeling over C. knuckling down D. shoring up

15. It was so hot and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that day that we couldn’t possibly have gone for an outing.

 A. moist B. sultry C. frozen D. soggy

16. I’ll say \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for him – he never leaves a piece of work unfinished.

 A. as much B. a bit much C. this much D. too much

17. David looked \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ clumsy in his attempt to attract attention.

 A. fancifully B. oddly C. absurdly D. reasonably

18. People are usually attracted by appearance so it is no wonder she is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with that male model.

 A. infatuated B. mesmerized C. entangled D. seduced

19. After the break-up, her mood \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ between hope and despair.

 A. transfixed B. radiated C. emanated D. vacillated

20. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by the policeman, his face went pale with fear.

A. For being tied B. Having been tied C. On being tied D. His hands tied

**Part II. Supply the correct form of the words in brackets. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes on your answer sheet. (10 points)**

1. The judge ruled that the evidence was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as there was no proof it had come from the crime. (ADMIT)

2. His conduct was totally \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to an officer in the British armed services. (BECOME)

3. The report examines the causes of rising unemployment, and more \_\_\_\_\_\_\_, offers some solutions. (PERTAIN)

4. She \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the things we need to buy – sugar, tea, and sandwiches. (NUMBER)

5. We should arrive two days early in order to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (CLIMATE)

6. They found it \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ amusing that this hot-shot chef couldn’t even use a tomato slicer. (ROAR)

7. Jeremy was looking quite \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in a suit and tie. (PRESENT)

8. Jim’s really gone to the dogs. He looks shabby and his \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ usually leaves much to be desired. (SOBER)

9. To contrast and relate the two styles of Picasso, you should have his early drawings \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with his later works in the exhibition. (POSE)

10. There is a strong smell of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the hospital. (INFECT)

**SECTION C: READING (60 POINTS)**

**Part I. Read the text below and think of ONE word that best fits each space. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes on your answer sheet. (15 points)**

**BUYING ART ON THE INTERNET**

Spending on art has trebled to more than £3 billion in the past year, as Britons abandon art galleries and rush to snap (1) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ bargains on the Internet.

Recent research (2) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ domestic art buying has revealed that 31 per cent of people have

(3) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ one and five (4) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of art in their home and it also suggests that people are now spending larger (5) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on fewer items. No longer do the middle classes merely buy art for its own (6) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_, but as a means of investing their ever growing surplus income.

However, purchasing on the Internet is a relatively new concept and (7) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ which some find unnatural and unacceptable. It is viewed cautiously by art purists as they (8) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ would never consider acquiring a painting without having seen it in (9) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ beforehand or knowing the pedigree of the artist. To many, though, buying art on the Internet is a far less daunting prospect than having to face gallery owners, whose knowledge of the subject is far superior to the purchaser’s and who often adopt a condescending manner towards the (10) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ knowledgeable prospective buyer.

**Part II. Read the passage and choose the best answer to each question. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes on your answer sheet. (10 points)**

Before 1815 manufacturing in the United States had been done in homes or shops by skilled artisans. As master craft workers, they imparted the knowledge of their trades to apprentices and journeymen. In addition, women often worked in their homes part-time, making finished articles from raw material supplied by merchant capitalists. After 1815 this older form of manufacturing began to give way to factories with machinery tended by unskilled or semiskilled laborers. Cheap transportation networks, the rise of cities, and the availability of capital and credit all stimulated the shift to factory production.

The creation of a labor force that was accustomed to working in factories did not occur easily. Before the rise of the factory, artisans had worked within the home. *Apprentices were considered part of the family, and masters were responsible not only for teaching their apprentices a trade but also for providing them some education and for supervising their moral behavior.* Journeymen knew that if they perfected their skill, they could become respected master artisans with their own shops. Also, skilled artisans did not work by the clock, at a steady pace, but rather in bursts of intense labor alternating with more leisurely time.

 The factory changed that. Goods produced by factories were not as finished or elegant as those done by hand, and pride in craftsmanship gave way to the pressure to increase rates of productivity. The new methods of doing business involved a new and stricter sense of time. Factory life necessitated a more regimented schedule, where work began at the sound of a bell and workers kept machines going at a constant pace. At the same time, workers were required to discard old habits, for industrialism demanded a worker who was alert, dependable, and self-disciplined. Absenteeism and lateness hurt productivity and, since work was specialized, disrupted the regular factory routine. Industrialization not only produced a fundamental change in the way work was organized; it transformed the very nature of work.

 The first generation to experience these changes did not adopt the new attitudes easily. The factory clock became the symbol of the new work rules. One mill worker who finally quit complained revealingly about "obedience to the ding-dong of the bell—just as though we are so many living machines." With the loss of personal freedom also came the loss of standing in the community. Unlike artisan workshops in which apprentices worked closely with the masters supervising them, factories sharply separated workers from management. Few workers rose through the ranks to supervisory positions, and even fewer could achieve the artisan's dream of setting up one's own business. Even well-paid workers sensed their decline in status.

 In this newly emerging economic order, workers sometimes organized to protect their rights and traditional ways of life. Craftworkers such as carpenters, printers, and tailors formed unions, and in 1834 individual unions came together in the National Trades' Union. The labor movement gathered some momentum in the decade before the Panic of 1837, but in the depression that followed, labor's strength collapsed. During hard times, few workers were willing to strike or engage in collective action. And skilled craftworkers, who spearheaded the union movement, did not feel a particularly strong bond with semiskilled factory workers and unskilled laborers. More than a decade of agitation did finally bring a workday shortened to 10 hours to most industries by the 1850's, and the courts also recognized workers' right to strike, but these gains had little immediate impact.

 Workers were united in resenting the industrial system and their loss of status, but they were divided by ethnic and racial antagonisms, gender, conflicting religious perspectives, occupational differences, political party loyalties, and disagreements over tactics. For them, the factory and industrialism were not agents of opportunity but reminders of their loss of independence and a measure of control over their lives. As United States society became more specialized and differentiated, greater extremes of wealth began to appear. And as the new markets created fortunes for the few, the factory system lowered the wages of workers by dividing labor into smaller, less skilled tasks.

1. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage 1 about articles manufactured before 1815?

A. They were primarily produced by women.

B. They were generally produced in shops rather than in homes.

C. They were produced with more concern for quality than for speed of production.

D. They were produced mostly in large cities with extensive transportation networks.

2. Which of the sentences below best expresses the essential information in the highlighted sentence in the passage 2? *Incorrect* answer choices change the meaning in important ways or leave out essential information.

A. Masters demanded moral behavior from apprentices but often treated them irresponsibly.

B. The responsibilities of the master to the apprentice went beyond the teaching of a trade.

C. Masters preferred to maintain the trade within the family by supervising and educating the younger family members.

D. Masters who trained members of their own family as apprentices demanded excellence from them.

3. The word "disrupted" in the passage 3 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. prolonged B. established C. followed D. upset

4. In paragraph 4, the author includes the quotation from a mill worker in order to \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. support the idea that it was difficult for workers to adjust to working in factories

B. to show that workers sometimes quit because of the loud noise made by factory machinery

C. argue that clocks did not have a useful function in factories

D. emphasize that factories were most successful when workers revealed their complaints

5. All of the following are mentioned in paragraph 4 as consequences of the new system for workers EXCEPT a loss of \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. freedom

B. status in the community

С. opportunities for advancement

D. contact among workers who were not managers

6. The phrase "gathered some momentum" in the passage 5 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. made progress B. became active

C. caused changes D. combined forces

7. The word "spearheaded" in the passage 5 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. led B. accepted C. changed D. resisted

8. Which of the following statements about the labor movement of the 1800's is supported by paragraph 5?

A. It was most successful during times of economic crisis.

B. Its primary purpose was to benefit unskilled laborers.

C. It was slow to improve conditions for workers.

D. It helped workers of all skill levels form a strong bond with each year

9. The author identifies *political party loyalties and disagreements over tactics* as two of several factors that

A. encouraged workers to demand higher wages

B. created divisions among workers

C. caused work to become more specialized

D. increased workers' resentment of the industrial system

10. The word "them" in the passage 6 refers to \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. workers B. political party loyalties

C. disagreements over tactics D. agents of opportunity

**Part III. Read the passage and do the tasks that follow. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes on your answer sheet. (13 points)**

**RISING SEA**

Paragraph 1. INCREASED TEMPERATURES

The average air temperature at the surface of the earth has risen this century, as has the temperature of ocean surface waters. Because water expands as it heats, a warmer ocean means higher sea levels. We cannot say definitely that the temperature rises are due to the greenhouse effect; the heating may be part of a “natural” variability over a long time-scale that we have not yet recognized in our short 100 years of recording. However, assuming the build up of greenhouse gases is responsible, and that the warming will continue. Scientists and inhabitants of low-lying coastal areas would like to know the extent of future sea level rises.

Paragraph 2

Calculating this is not easy. Models used for the purpose have treated the ocean as passive, stationary and one-dimensional. Scientists have assumed that heat simply diffused into the sea from the atmosphere. Using basic physical laws, they then predict how much a known volume of water would expand for a given increase in temperature. But the oceans are not one-dimensional, and recent work by oceanographers, using a new model which takes into account a number of subtle facets of the sea - including vast and complex ocean currents - suggests that the rise in sea level may be less than some earlier estimates had predicted.

Paragraph 3

An international forum on climate change, in 1986, produced figures for likely sea-level rises of 20 cm and 1.4 m, corresponding to atmospheric temperature increases of 1.5˚C and 4.5˚C respectively. Some scientists estimate that the ocean warming resulting from those temperature increases by the year 2050 would raise the sea level by between 10 cm and 40 cm. This model only takes into account the temperature effect on the oceans; it does not consider changes in sea level brought about by the melting of ice sheets and glaciers, and changes in groundwater storage. When we add on estimates of these, we arrive at figures for total sea-level rises of 15 cm and 70 cm respectively.

Paragraph 4

It’s not easy trying to model accurately the enormous complexities of the ever-changing oceans, with their great volume, massive currents and sensitivity to the influence of land masses and the atmosphere. For example, consider how heat enters the ocean. Does it just “diffuse” from the warmer air vertically into the water, and heat only the surface layer of the sea? (Warm water is less dense than cold, so it would not spread downwards). Conventional models of sea-level rise have considered that this is the only method, but measurements have shown that the rate of heat transferred into the ocean by vertical diffusion is far lower in practice than the figures that many modelers have adopted.

Paragraph 5

Much of the early work, for simplicity, ignored the fact that water in the oceans moves in three dimensions. By movement, of course, scientists don’t mean waves, which are too small individually to consider, but rather movement of vast volumes of water in huge currents. To understand the importance of this, we now need to consider another process-advection. Imagine smoke rising from a chimney. On a still day it will slowly spread out in all directions by means of diffusion. With a strong directional wind, however, it will all shift downwind, this process is advection - the transport of properties (notably heat and salinity in ocean) by the movement of bodies of air or water, rather than by conduction or diffusion.

Paragraph 6

Massive ocean currents called gyres do the moving. These currents have far more capacity to store heat than does the atmosphere. Indeed, just the top 3m of the ocean contains more heat than the whole of the atmosphere. The origin of gyres lies in the fact that more heat from the Sun reaches the Equator than the Poles, and naturally heat tends to move from the former to the latter. Warm air rises at the Equator, and draws more air beneath it in the form of winds (the “Trade Winds") that, together with other air movements, provide the main force driving the ocean currents.

Paragraph 7

Water itself is heated at the Equator and moves poleward, twisted by the Earth’s rotation and affected by the positions of the continents. The resultant broadly circular movements between about 10˚ and 40˚ North and South are clockwise in the Northern Hemisphere and anticlockwise in the Southern Hemisphere. They flow towards the east at mid-latitudes in the equatorial region. They then flow towards the Poles, along the eastern sides of continents, as warm currents. When two different masses of water meet, one will move beneath the other, depending on their relative densities in the subduction process. The densities are determined by temperature and salinity. The convergence of water of different densities from the Equator and the Poles deep in the oceans causes continuous subduction. This means that water moves vertically as well as horizontally. Cold water from the Poles travels as depth - it is denser than warm water - until it emerges at the surface in another part of the world in the form of a cold current.

Paragraph 8. HOW THE GREENHOUSE EFFECT WILL CHANGE OCEAN TEMPERATURES

Ocean currents, in three dimensions, form a giant “conveyor belt”, distributing heat from the thin surface layer into the interior of the oceans and around the globe. Water may take decades to circulate in these 3-D gyres in the top kilometer of the ocean, and centuries in the deep water. With the increased atmospheric temperatures due to the greenhouse effect, the oceans’ conveyor belt will carry more heat into the interior. This subduction moves heat around far more effectively than simple diffusion. Because warm water expands more than cold when it is heated, scientists had presumed that the sea level would rise unevenly around the globe. It is now believed that these inequalities cannot persist, as winds will act to continuously spread out the water expansion. Of course, if global warming changes the strength and distribution of the winds, then this “evening-out” process may not occur, and the sea level could rise more in some areas than others.

***Questions 1–6***

**The reading passage has 8 paragraphs, 1-8. The first paragraph and the last have been given headings. Choose the correct heading for the remaining 6 paragraphs from the list below. There are more headings than paragraphs, so you will not use all the headings. Write your answers, A-I, in the corresponding boxes 1-6 on your answer sheet.**

|  |
| --- |
| **List of Headings**A The gyre principleB The greenhouse effectC How ocean waters moveD Statistical evidenceE The advection principleF Diffusion versus advectionG Figuring the sea level changesH Estimated figuresI The diffusion model |

1 Paragraph 2

2 Paragraph 3

3 Paragraph 4

4 Paragraph 5

5 Paragraph 6

6 Paragraph 7

***Questions 7-8***

***Choose the correct answer A, B, C or D. Write the correct answer in the corresponding boxes 7-8 on your answer sheet.***

7. Scientists do not know for sure why the air and surface of ocean temperatures are rising because

 A. there is too much variability.

 B. there is not enough variability.

 C. they have not been recording these temperatures for enough time.

 D. the changes have only been noticed for 100 years.

8. New search leads scientists to believe that

 A. the oceans are less complex.

 B. the oceans are more complex.

 C. the oceans will rise more than expected.

 D. the oceans will rise less than expected.

***Questions 9-11***

***Look at the following list of factors A-F and select THREE which are mentioned in the reading passage which may contribute to the rising ocean levels*.**

***Write the correct THREE answers A-F in the corresponding boxes 9-11 on your answer sheet.***

A. thermal expansion

B. melting ice

C. increased air temperature

D. higher rainfall

E. changes in the water table

F. increased ocean movement

***Questions 12-13***

***Do the following statements agree with the information given in the reading passage?***

*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*

12. The surface layer of the oceans is warmed by the atmosphere.

13. Advection of water changes heat and salt levels.

**Part IV. You are going to read an extract from a book. Seven paragraphs have been removed from the extract. Choose from the paragraphs A-H the one which fits each gap (1-7). There is one extra paragraph which you do not need to use. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes on your answer sheet. (7 points)**

**THE FOOTBALL CLUB CHAIRMAN**

Bryan Richardson greeted me warmly, and ushered me into his modest office, somewhat larger than the others along the corridor, but without pretensions of any kind. He returned to his desk, which had two phones and a mobile on it, and a lot of apparently unsorted papers, offered me a chair, and said it was nice to see me again. I rather doubt he remembered me at all, but it had the effect of making me feel a little less anxious.

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

‘I want to talk to you about an idea I have,’ I said. ‘I have supported this club since the 1970s, and I’m starting to get frustrated by watching so much and knowing so little.’ He gazed at me with a degree of interest mixed with incomprehension. ‘What I mean,’ I added, ‘is that every football fan is dying to know what it is really like, what’s actually going on, yet all we get to see is what happens on the field.’

2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

And I didn’t wish to be fobbed off. ‘They all make it worse, not better. They all purvey gossip and rumours, and most of what they say turns out to be either uninteresting or incorrect. Your average supporter ends up in the dark most of the time.’

3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

‘Now that,’ I said, ‘is just the sort of thing I want to know about. I’d like to write a book about the club this coming season, to know about the deals, the comings and goings, all the factors involved. To get to know how a Premiership football club actually works.’ As I said this, I feared that it was a futile request, but I’d drawn a little hope from the fact that he had just been so open, as if he had already decided to consider the project. ‘I want to know about buying and selling players, how the finances work, to go down to the training ground, travel with the team, talk to the players and the manager.’

4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

So I continued with it. ‘Let me tell you a little about myself.’ He leaned back to make himself comfortable, sensing that this might take a while. ‘By training I’m an academic. I came here from America in the 1960s, got a doctorate in English at Oxford, then taught in the English Department at Warwick University for fifteen years. Now I run my own business, dealing in rare books and manuscripts in London, and do some freelance writing. But I’m not a journalist.’

5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

I was starting to babble now, and as I spoke I was aware of how foolish all this must be sounding to him. At one point he put his hands quietly on his lap, under the desk, and I had the distinct, if paranoid, impression that he was ringing some sort of hidden alarm, and that three orange-shirted stewards would shortly come in and escort me from the ground (By Order of the Chairman).

6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

‘But a book is certainly a good idea,’ he said. ‘Let me think it over and I’II get back to you.’ He stood up and we shook hands. ‘I’ll be in touch,’ he said. And a few weeks later, in mid-August, he was. ‘There’s a great story here,’ he said. ‘Go ahead and do it next season. I’ll introduce you to the people up here at the club. Go everywhere, talk to everybody, you’ll find it fascinating.’ I was surprised, and delighted, but tried not to gush. ‘Thank you,’ I said. ‘It’s very open-minded of you.’

7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

‘Yes, sure,’ he said. ‘But I mean something more than that, something more complicated.’ ‘What’s that?’ I asked. He smiled. ‘You’ll see.’

**A.** The disappointment must have registered on my face, because he quickly added: ‘I came to all this relatively late in my career, and it’s a fascinating business. I find it more so all the time, and I don’t have any doubt that people would be interested to read an account of it.’

**B.** ‘We’ve got nothing to hide,’ he said, ‘but you’ll be surprised by what you learn. It’s an amazingly emotional business.’ ‘It must be,’ I said, ‘the supporters can see that. So many of the games are like an emotional rollercoaster. Sometimes the whole season is.’

**C.** He nodded gently. ‘Good,’ he said firmly. ‘That’s part of the point,’ I went on. ‘I want to write about the club from the point of view of the supporters, a sort of fan’s eye view. Getting behind the scenes is every fan’s dream – whether it’s here or somewhere else. I’ve never written anything like this, although I have written a couple of books. And I am trained, as an academic, in habits of analysis, in trying to figure out how things work. And I’m a supporter of the club, so I don’t think there is anything to fear.’

**D.** As I was speaking, the mobile phone rang, and he answered it with an apologetic shrug. A brief and cryptic one-sided conversation ensued, with obscure references to hotels and phone numbers. When he hung up, he explained: ‘We’re trying to sign a full-back. Good player. But there are three agents involved, and two continental sides want to sign him, so we’ve got him hidden in a hotel. If we can keep them away from him for another couple of days, he’ll sign.’

**E.** He considered this for a moment. ‘Well,’ he said, ‘there is the ClubCall line, the match-day programmes, and the articles in the local and national papers. There’s lots of information about.’ He sounded like a politician trying to claim for his party the moral authority of open government, while at the same time giving nothing away.

**F.** Not at all. ‘It’s funny you should ask,’ he said, ‘because you’re the second person this week who has come in with a request to write a book about the club. And I’ve just been approached by the BBC with a proposal to do a six-part documentary about the club. ‘Are you going to let them do it?’ I asked. ‘I don’t think,’ he said wryly, ‘that a six-part series on what a nice club Coventry City is would make good television.’

**G.** ‘So, what can I do for you?’ He made it sound as if he were interested. Poised and well dressed, though without foppishness, he had that indefinable polish that one often observes in people of wealth or celebrity. By polish I do not mean good manners, though that frequently accompanies it, but something more tangible: a kind of glow, as if the rich and famous applied some mysterious ointment (available only to themselves) every morning, and then buffed their faces to a healthy sheen.

**H.** There, I’d done it. The worst that he could do was to tell me to get lost. Part of me, to tell the truth, would have been just a little relieved. But he didn’t do anything. He sat quite still, listening, letting me make my pitch.

**Part V. Read the passage and choose your answers from the list of films or videos A-G. Some of the choices may be required more than once. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes on your answer sheet. (15 points)**

**Note: When more than one answer is required, these may be given in any order.**

**Which film or films**

has a political message? 1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

have long pauses where little is said? 2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

is accompanied by some unconvincing publicity material? 4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

have plots which revolve around relationships between women in the same family?5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

has acting that is praised? 7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

has acting that is criticised? 8. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

has photography which receives special comment? 9. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 10. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

|  |
| --- |
| **List of films or videos****A** Chocolat**В** Heartbreakers**C** Josie and the Pussycats**D** Crocodile Dundee in Los Angeles**E** Tears of the Black Tiger**F** Le Secret**G** At the Height of Summer |

**This week’s films and videos**

\*\*\*\*\* Excellent \*\*\*\* Very good \*\*\* Good \*\* Poor \* Give it a miss

**A. *CHOCOLAT \*\*\*\****

*Buena Vista, 12, 121 mins, 2000; rental*

Now that the summer is drawing to a close, a chance to relive those blissful days in France, even if the weather that visits the opening scene of Lasse Hallstrom’s delicious film is snow followed by wind. Delicious? Damn, I vowed I wouldn’t put that. Based on Joanne Harris’s novel, this story of one scarlet woman’s effect on a seemingly time-warped northern French village really is a heart-warmingly delightful affair, in which confectionery is the engine for change. Juliette Binoche is the unmarried gal who opens a chocolaterie and gets right up the nostrils of Alfred Molina’s mayor. Blissful but never escapist stuff, with Judi Dench, Johnny Depp and Lena Olin putting in fine performances. Afterwards, I devoured an Aero.

**В. *HEARTBREAKERS \*\****

*124 mins, 15*

This is a mother-daughter relationship movie with a difference - the siren-like Max (Sigourney Weaver) and her daughter, Page (Jennifer Love Hewitt), are con artists who prey on men. Max gets them to the wedding altar, Page leads them into temptation, and, once caught, the victim has to deliver a fat divorce settlement. Page has reached that age where she wants to strike out on her own. Her manipulative mom promises her freedom if they pull one more scam. Off they head to Palm Beach to bag a multimillionaire. Max settles on William В Tensy (Gene Hackman), a stinky, chain-smoking tobacco baron. Page, meanwhile, goes for nice guy Jack (Jason Lee), who is set to make millions on a property deal. The director, David Mirkin (a longtime producer/writer for ***The Simpsons***), obviously wanted to make a sophisticated Hollywood comedy of the Preston Sturges kind. But his lines aren’t witty enough, and Max and Page have no redeeming qualities: Mom is a cruel control freak and her daughter scheming and selfish.

**C. *JOSIE AND THE PUSSYCATS \****

*98 mins, PG*

Based on the Archie comic books of the 1960s, this is a cartoon caper about an all-girl power-pop band who overnight become the next big thing. Josie (Rachael Leigh Cook) and her Pussycats - bassist Valerie (Rosario Dawson) and drummer Melody (Tara Reid) - are stuck in a small town with big dreams of rock’n’roll fame. Along comes a bigwig bad-guy manager, Wyatt Frame (Alan Cumming), and before you can say “a-1-2-3-4!”, the girls are signed, sealed and delivered into the evil hands of the CEO of MegaRecords, Fiona (Parker Posey). She, along with the US government, is using pop music to send subliminal messages in order to brainwash American youth into following trends and keeping the wheels of mindless consumerism turning. We see numerous hysterical teenage girls saying things like: “Orange is the new pink ... Heath Ledger is the new Matt Damon.” It’s a bit rich being lectured about consumerism by a film that has more product placement in it than a Harrods window display. The band may rock, but the film sucks. What should be frothy fun is actually a tired old neo-Marxist critique of mass culture: Archie meets Theodor Adorno.

**D. *CROCODILE DUNDEE IN LOS ANGELES \****

*95 mins, PG*

Even by the standards of these things, the PR bumf that accompanies this belated sequel is laughably disingenuous. Why has Paul Hogan decided to resurrect the genial, croc-hunting Mick Dundee after a 13-year gap? Not, apparently, because he hasn’t had a hit in ages, but because the Mick-in-LA idea was so inspired as to be irresistible. And why was the film made independently, without studio backing? Because Hogan likes to be his own boss is why. Well, whatever you say … and if DreamWorks had offered a blank cheque, I’m sure he’d have told them where to shove it. This Panglossian publicity might have been a bit more convincing if the film was any good, but it most definitely isn’t. Despite the new setting, the Aussie-abroad gags are largely recycled from Mick’s antics in New York in the previous two films (1986 and 1988) - except that this time, under the direction of Simon Wincer, Hogan and his co-stars read their lines as though for a casual rehearsal, and plod around as if wading through a foot of margarine.

**E. *TEARS OF THE BLACK TIGER \*\*\*\****

*101 mins, 18*

By paying absolutely no heed to the constraints of history, geography or cinematic genre, this Thai film (written and directed by Wisit Sartsanatieng) is able to offer something for everyone. For a start, there is romance, in the story of a young man (Chartchai Ngamsam) and a beautiful woman (Stella Malucchi) whose love for each other is obstructed at every turn by malign fate. This is balanced by plenty of action, provided by the hero’s decision to join a band of horse-riding bandits. The fact that these outlaws dress in the style of the Lone Ranger - despite the story being set not only in Thailand but (seemingly) in the 1950s - points to the movie’s third key ingredient: a spirit of camp ***joie de vivre*** that informs not only the fantastical plot, but the film’s visual style, whereby each scene is tinted with bright, icing-sugar colours to create a glowing facsimile of old-fashioned Technicolor. The reported fact that all of this amounts to a pastiche of vintage Thai movies may mean nothing to western viewers, but it need not keep anyone from enjoying the film as a delightful novelty.

**F. *LE SECRET \*\****

*109 mins, 18*

Directed and co-written by Virginie Wagon (who also co-wrote the acclaimed ***The Dream Life of Angels***), this French film is about the unpredictability of romantic emotions. As is often the way with such films, it seems to us that unpredictability is an excuse for making its characters opaque and its story inconclusive. Anne Coesens plays (with undoubted charm) a chic middle-class woman who loves her husband and positively adores her little son, but still can’t resist a fling with a virile black American whom she meets in the course of her work as an encyclopedia saleswoman. Although various motives are hinted at, the bottom line is that she is driven by feelings that neither she nor the viewer can hope to fathom. Thus, when she finally drifts, in a slightly ambiguous way, back to her husband, you have to accept this as a credible ending, but you can’t shake the suspicion that any other outcome might have seemed equally apt if filled with just as many meaningful glances and long pauses.

**G. *AT THE HEIGHT OF SUMMER \*\****

*112 mins, PG*

If you enjoyed the lyrical Vietnamese drama ***The Scent of Green Papaya***, and felt let down when its director, Tran Anh Hung, followed it with the off-putting ***Cyclo***, then you might like to know that Tran’s third movie marks his return to more delicate film-making. Set in modern-day Hanoi, the soap-opera plot concerns three sisters, each keeping a secret from her siblings; the eldest knows that her husband has a child by another woman; the middle sister is pregnant; and the youngest has just embarked on her first serious romance. These narratives and their offshoots make for a sensitive survey of emotional crises and how to cope with them, but the proceedings never become really gripping, and your attention is soon monopolised by Mark Lee’s photography, which lingers on such reliably pretty subjects as fruit, foliage and diaphanous, sun-lit curtains. Such is the beauty of these images that Tran’s willingness to indulge Lee at first seems wise. Eventually, though, all those minutes of silent scenery begin to look suspiciously like mere padding.

**SECTION D: WRITING (60 POINTS)**

**Part I. Read the following passage and write a summary of about 100 – 120 words. (15 points)**

An excellent definition was developed in the 1980s by Norwegian Prime Minister Gro Harlen Brundtland and used by the World Business Council for Sustainable Development: “Meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.” Nowadays, governments and companies need to account for the social consequences of their actions. As a result, Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) has become a priority for business leaders around the world. When a well-run business applies its vast resources and expertise to social problems that it understands and in which it has a stake, it can have a greater impact than any other organization. The notion of license to operate derives from the fact that every company needs tacit or explicit permission from governments, communities, and numerous other stakeholders to justify CSR initiatives to improve a company’s image, strengthen its brand, enliven morale and even raise the value of its stock.

To advance CSR, we must root it in a broad understanding of the interrelationship between a corporation and society. Successful corporations need a healthy society. Education, health care, and equal opportunity are essential to a productive workforce. Efficient utilization of land, water, energy, and other natural resources makes business more productive. Ultimately, a healthy society creates expanding demand for business, as more human needs are met and aspirations grow. Any business that pursues its ends at the expense of the society in which it operates will find its success to be illusory and ultimately temporary. At the same time, a healthy society needs successful companies. No social program can rival the business sector when it comes to creating the jobs, wealth, and innovation that improve standards of living and social conditions over time.

**Part II. The first chart below shows the number of airline crew (pilots, stewards etc) needed to fly a passenger plane between Australia and a number of other countries. The second chart shows the number of passenger complaints per plane journey made on these routes, and average kilogram (kg) weight of luggage (or baggage) carried per passenger.**

Write a report summarising the information. Select and describe the main features, and make comparisons where relevant. Write at least 150 words. (15 points)

**Number of crew on each plane by destination**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | **Number of crew on each plane by destination** |

 ****

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Malaysia** | **New Zealand** | **Germany** | **Indonesia** |



40

35

30

25

20

15

10

 5

 0



|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | **Number of passenger complaints per flight (1)** |
|  | **Weight of luggage (in kg) per passenger (2)** |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Malaysia** | **New** **Zealand** | **Germany** | **Indonesia** |

**Part III. Write an essay of about 350 words on the following topic. Write your answer in the blank space provided on your answer sheet. (30 points)**

*It is generally believed that some people are born with certain talents, for instance for sports or music, and others are not. However, it is sometimes claimed that any child can be taught to become a good sports person or musician.*

Discuss both views and give your own opinion.

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience.

**----------THE END----------**