

ĐỀ THI ĐỀ XUẤT

MÔN TIẾNG ANH- LỚP 11

Thời gian làm bài: 180 phút

I. LISTENING (50 pts)

Part 1: You will hear a lecture about the conservation of plant and animal species.

Listen carefully and complete the sentences with no more than THREE words. (20pts)

Endangered species

Although we cannot do anything about the plants and animals that are already (1) _____.
The main reason for the growing number of (2) _____ is the destruction of their (3) _____.
The rapid (4) _____ human population needs more land and resources for (5) _____. This is changing and destroying habitats that plant and animal species need for (6) _____. One way we can save endangered species and permanently (7) _____ these habitats create and support national parks and reserves. National parks encourage people to enjoy the (8) _____ of species without harming them. People who visit these parks must be sure to obey a few rules. These include following fire regulations, leaving pets at (9) _____ placing all rubbish in a bin, not picking the flowers, and not taking birds' eggs. (10) _____ and awareness will help ensure the survival of our plant and animal species.

Your answers:

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

Part 2: You will hear the master of a University Hall of Residence giving a short introductory talk to new students at the University Hall of Residence. Now listen carefully to the short introductory talk and answer questions. (10pts)

1. When is breakfast served in Chelston Hall on Sundays?

2. What method of food service is provided at Chelston Hall dining hall?

3. Where are coffee and tea served after dinner at Chelston Hall?

4. How much does it cost to do 1 wash in a washing machine at Chelston Hall?

5. From where can students buy washing powder inside Chelston Hall?

Your answer:

1.	3.	5.
2.	4.	

Part 3: You will hear a conversation between two students, Gary and Todd, discussing the education system in Norway. Decide these statements are TRUE (T) or FALSE (F). Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided. (10pts)

1. Norway has completely eliminated homework in all grades.
2. One of the current educational goals in Norway is to have one teacher for every five students.
3. Gary mentions that motivation and focus are problems faced by students in Norway.
4. Gary says that Norway exclusively uses portfolio-based assessments without any grades.
5. Gary believes that combining different assessment methods is the best approach for student evaluations in Norway.

Your answer:

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
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Part 4: You will hear two veterinary science students called Diana and Tim discussing their work placements and their course modules. Now listen carefully and answer questions (10pts)

Work experience for veterinary science students

1. What problem did both Diana and Tim have when arranging their work experience?

- A. make initial contact with suitable farms
- B. organising transport to and from the farm
- C. finding a placement for the required length of time

D. Securing accommodation near the farm

2. Tim was pleased to be able to help

- A. a lamb that had a broken leg.
- B. a sheep that was having difficulty giving birth.
- C. a newly born lamb that was having trouble feeding.
- D. a calf that was separated from its mother.

3. Diana says the sheep on her farm

- A. were of various different varieties.
- B. was mainly reared for their meat.
- C. had better quality wool than sheep on the hills.
- D. were known for their excellent milk production.

4. What did the students learn about adding supplements to chicken feed?

- A. These should only be given if especially needed.
- B. It is worth paying extra for the most effective ones.
- C. The amount given at one time should be limited.
- D. They are not necessary for chickens.

5. What happened when Diana was working with dairy cows?

- A. She identified some cows incorrectly.
- B. She accidentally threw some milk away.
- C. She made a mistake when storing milk.
- D. She mixed up the feed for the cows.

Your answer:

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
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II. LEXICO AND GRAMMAR (30 pts)

Part 1: Choose the best answer to each of the following questions. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes (15 pts)

1. A greater _____ of students are now choosing online courses over traditional classroom learning.

- A. rate
- B. percent
- C. level
- D. proportion

2. The movie was in a foreign language, and I couldn't _____ the plot without subtitles.
A. go on B. make out C. call for D. pick up
3. He's really got the bit between his _____ so that he can pass the exam with flying colors.
A. neck B. eyes C. teeth D. hands
4. The climbers stopped at the top of the hill to admire the magnificent _____.
A. scenery B. scenario C. surface D. scene
5. We took the scenic route, a road which _____ the coast for fifty miles.
A. hugged B. surrounded C. adjoined D. bordered
6. It appears that Peter will forget his lost wallet. I suppose he is _____.
A. a hot potato B. a lost cause C. bucket down D. at heart
7. She found it difficult to forgive _____ people who abused animals.
A. kind-hearted B. heartless C. warm-hearted D. humane
8. I'm just the one giving suggestions. The _____ decision depends on her.
A. complete B. bright C. cheap D. ultimate
9. Winning the first prize in the competition seemed to _____ her confidence.
A. decrease B. bolster C. remain D. impact
10. The rescue services are still trying to _____ the fires.
A. go through B. come out C. put out D. go off
11. It's not easy to apply to the university that has a very selective _____ policy.
A. permissions B. admissions C. acceptance D. agreement
12. Neither of the boys came to school yesterday, _____?
A. didn't they B. does they C. did they D. doesn't they
13. He decided to withdraw from the powerboat race as he had a (n) _____ of danger.
A. omen B. premonition C. foreboding D. prediction
14. On July 6, 2018, in a separate move aimed at China, the Trump administration _____ a tariff of 25 percent on 84 categories of goods imported from China worth \$50 billion, which led to China accusing the U.S. of instigating a trade war.
A. pay B. reduce C. impose D. rise
15. The flood victims _____ with food and clean water by the volunteers.
A. provided B. were provided C. were providing D. provide

Your answers:

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

Part 2: There are five mistakes in the following passage. Find out and correct them.(5 pts)

Things started to go wrong as soon as we got to the hotel. We were all completely exhausted after our long journey and looking forward to shower and a rest. However, we found that our room was not ready, which was very annoyed, although the manager was extremely apologetic. While we were waiting, we asked about the excursions to places of interest which we had read about in brochure. Imagine how we felt when we were told they had all cancelled! Apparently, the person responsible for organizing them had left suddenly and had not been replaced. Then Sally saw a notice pinned to the door of the restaurant, saying it has closed for decoration, and Peter discovered that the swimming pool was empty. When we eventually got our room we were horrified to find that it was at the back of the hotel, and we had a view of a car park, which seemed to be used as a rubbish dump. We seriously began to wonder whether or not to stay.

Your answer

Line	Mistake	Correction
	1	
	2	
	3	
	4	
	5	

Part 3. Put the words in the brackets in the correct forms (10 points)

1. I sent her a letter last month but I have received no _____ from her. **(RESPOND)**
2. I don't think Tom's getting too much sleep lately. His eyes are **(BLEED)** terrible _____.

3. It is common knowledge that oil and water are _____. For example, **(MIX)**
pouring olive oil into water results in two distinct layers.
4. Food and clothing are _____ of life. **(NECESSARY)**
5. To contrast and relate the two styles of Picasso, you should have his
early drawings _____ with his later works in the exhibition. **(POSE)**
6. One of the cars involved in the accident was a complete _____. **(WRITE)**
7. She can find no _____ to her financial troubles. **(SOLVE)**
8. All _____ to Washington are delayed because of the bad weather. **(FLY)**
9. The _____ of their house left them no place to live. **(DESTROY)**
10. We all looked _____ after the summer holidays. **(HEALTH)**

Your answer

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

III. READING (50 points)

Part 1: Read the following passage and decide which answer (A, B, C, or D) best fits each gap. Write your answers in corresponding numbered boxes. (10 pts)

SLEEP

By the time we (1)_____ old age most of us have (2)_____ twenty years sleeping. Yet nobody knows why we do it. Most scientists believe that by resting our bodies, we allow time for (3)_____ maintenance work to be done. Any (4)_____ that there is can be put right more quickly if energy isn't being used up doing other things.

Sleep is controlled by certain chemicals. These build up during the day, eventually reaching peaks that cause tiredness. We can control the effects of these chemicals to some extent. Caffeine helps to (5)_____ us awake while alcohol and some medicines make us sleepy.

By using electrodes, scientists are able to (6)_____ what goes on in people's heads while they sleep. They have (7)_____ that when we first drop off everything slows down. The heart (8)_____ more slowly and our breathing becomes shallow. After about 90 minutes our eyes start to twitch and we go into what is called **REM (Rapid Eye Movement)** sleep, which is a (9)_____ that we've started to dream. You have dreams every night, even if you don't remember them. There are many theories about why we dream, none of them conclusive. A lot of people say they have to have eight hours' sleep every night while others seem to

(10)_____on a lot less. One thing's for sure – we all need some sleep. Going without it can have some very strange effects.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|
| 1. A. arrive | B. become | C. reach | D. get |
| 2. A. passed | B. used | C. occupied | D. spent |
| 3. A. essential | B. elementary | C. needed | D. main |
| 4. A. harm | B. suffering | C. damage | D. hurt |
| 5. A. stay | B. maintain | C. make | D. keep |
| 6. A. exhibit | B. study | C. work | D. think |
| 7. A. seen | B. researched | C. watched | D. discovered |
| 8. A. beats | B. hits | C. moves | D. trembles |
| 9. A. clue | B. proof | C. sign | D. signal |
| 10. A. manage | B. need | C. get | D. deal |

Your answers:

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

Part 2. Read the text below and think of the word which best fits each space. Use only one word in each space. (10pts)

Colonial settler Lord Maurice Egerton was ___(1)___ down twice by the woman he loved, even after building a castle especially for her. Heartbroken, he banned ___(2)___ from the 52-room castle and its 100-acre grounds. "He pinned notices on trees warning that the grounds were out of ___(3)___ for women and that any woman who disobeyed the notice risked being shot," recalled Mr. Robert Onyiego 77, a worker on the estate. Men visiting the peer, the 4th Baron Egerton of Tatton, were asked to leave their wives several kilometers ___(4)___ "He also banned his male workers ___(5)___ ever bringing their wives to their servant's quarters," Mr. Onyiego said. Lord Egerton went even further, banning chickens and ___(6)___ from the castle and its grounds because the aristocratic lady who had turned him down had complained that his previous home was as small as a chicken coop and like a dog's kennel. So to impress the lady, who has never been named ___(7)___ who was brought up in a castle,

Lord Egerton built the sumptuous home for her near Njoro, modeled on his family's mansion in Knutsford, Cheshire. But when it was ready, his sweetheart revealed she had fallen in love with another man, and in ___(8)___ of a brief visit to Kenya, she refused his offer of marriage for a second time. The heartbroken peer then declared his estate a no-go ___(9)___ for women and spent the rest of his life alone until his ___(10)___ four years later, in 1958.

Your answers:

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

Part 3. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow. (10 pts)

Although both Luther Burbank and George Washington Carver ***drastically*** changed American agriculture and were close friends besides, their methods of working could hardly have been more dissimilar. Burbank's formal education ended with high school, but he was inspired by the works of Charles Darwin. In 1872, on his farm near Lunenburg, Massachusetts, he produced his first "plant creation" – a superior potato developed from the Early Rose variety. It still bears his name. After moving to Santa Rosa, California, in 1875, Burbank created a stream of creations, earning the nickname "the plant wizard." He developed new varieties of fruits, vegetables, flowers, and other plants, many of which are still economically important. He began his work some thirty years before the rediscovery of Gregor Mendel's work on heredity, and while he did not participate in the developing science of plant genetics, ***his*** work opened the country's eyes to the productive possibilities of plant breeding. However, the value of his contributions was diminished by his methods. He relied on his keen memory and powers of observation and kept records only for his own use. He thus ***thwarted*** attempts by other scientists to study his achievements.

Carver, on the other hand, was a careful researcher who took ***thorough*** notes. Born a slave, he attended high school in Kansas, Simpson College in Iowa, and Iowa State College, which awarded him a master's degree. When the eminent black educator Booker T. Washington offered him a position at Tuskegee Institute in Alabama, he accepted. While Burbank concentrated on developing new plants, Carver found new uses for existing ones. He produced hundreds of synthetic products made from the soybean, the sweet potato, and especially the peanut, helping to free Southern agriculture from the tyranny of cotton.

1. What is the author's main purpose in writing the passage?

- A. To compare the products created by two agricultural scientists
- B. To demonstrate how Carver and Burbank influenced American agriculture
- C. To contrast the careers and methods of two scientists
- D. To explain how Charles Darwin inspired both Carver and Burbank

2. The word drastically in bold is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. dramatically
- B. initially
- C. unintentionally
- D. potentially

3. According to the passage, which of the following best describes the relationship between Burbank and Carver?

- A. They were competitors.
- B. Carver was one of Burbank's teachers.
- C. Burbank invited Carver to work with him.
- D. They were personal friends.

4. It can be inferred that Burbank's first "plant creation" is known as the _____.

- A. Early Rose potato
- B. Burbank potato
- C. Lunenberg potato
- D. Wizard potato

5. The word his in bold refers to _____.

- A. George Washington Carver's
- B. Gregor Mendel's
- C. Luther Burbank's
- D. Charles Darwin's

6. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the word *thwarted* in bold?

- A. restored
- B. predated
- C. nurtured
- D. defeated

7. The word thorough in bold is closest in meaning to

- A. complete
- B. general
- C. puzzling
- D. precise

8. The author implies that a significant difference between the techniques of Burbank and those of Carver is that _____.

- A. while Carver kept careful research records, Burbank did not.
- B. Carver popularized his achievements, but those of Burbank were relatively unknown
- C. unlike Burbank, Carver concentrated mainly on developing new varieties of plants

D. Burbank bred both plants and annuls, but Carver worked only with plants

9. According to the passage, what school awarded Carver a master's degree?

- A. Simpson College
- B. Iowa State College
- C. Tuskegee Institute
- D. The University of Alabama

10. Carver developed new uses for all of the following crops EXCEPT ____.

- A. cotton B. soybeans C. sweet potatoes D. peanuts

Your answers:

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

Part 4: Read the text and do the following tasks (20 pts).

The reading passage has seven paragraphs, A–G. For questions 1-5, choose the correct heading for paragraphs A–G from the list below. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided. (10 pts).

List of headings

- I. key people that made a difference
- II. An alternative to fingerprinting
- III. The significance of prints
- IV. How to identify a criminal
- V. Patterns in the making
- VI. An uncertain past
- VII. Family connections

A. To detectives, the answers lie at the end of our fingers. Fingerprinting offers an accurate and infallible means of personal identification. The ability to identify a person from a mere fingerprint is a powerful tool in the fight against crime. It is the most commonly used forensic evidence, often outperforming other methods of identification. These days, older methods of ink fingerprinting, which could take weeks, have given way to newer, faster techniques like fingerprint laser scanning, but the principles stay the same. No matter which way you collect fingerprint evidence, every single person's

print is unique. So, what makes our fingerprints different from our neighbors?

B. A good place to start is to understand what fingerprints are and how they are created. A fingerprint is the arrangement of skin ridges and furrows on the tips of the fingers. This ridged skin develops fully during fetal development, as the skin cells grow in the mother's womb. These ridges are arranged into patterns and remain the same throughout the course of a person's life. Other visible human characteristics, like weight and height, change over time whereas fingerprints do not. The reason why every fingerprint is unique is that when a baby's genes combine with environmental influences, such as temperature, it affects the way the ridges on the skin grow. It makes the ridges develop at different rates, buckling and bending into patterns. As a result, no two people end up having the same fingerprints. Even identical twins possess dissimilar fingerprints.

C. It is not easy to map the journey of how the unique quality of the fingerprint came to be discovered. The moment in history it happened is not entirely clear. However, the use of fingerprinting can be traced back to some ancient civilizations, such as Babylon and China, where thumbprints were pressed onto clay tablets to confirm business transactions. Whether people at this time actually realized the full extent of how fingerprints were important for identification purposes is another matter altogether. One cannot be sure if the act was seen as a means to confirm identity or a symbolic gesture to bind a contract, where giving your fingerprint was like giving your word.

D. Despite this uncertainty, there are those who made a significant contribution towards the analysis of fingerprinting. History tells us that a 14th century Persian doctor made an early statement that no two fingerprints are alike. Later, in the 17th century, Italian physician Marcello Malpighi studied the distinguishing shapes of loops and spirals in fingerprints. In his honor, the medical world later named a layer of skin after him. It was, however, an employee for the East India Company, William Herschel, who came to see the true potential of fingerprinting. He took fingerprints from the local people as a form of signature for contracts, in order to avoid fraud. His fascination with fingerprints propelled him to study them for the next twenty years. He developed the theory that fingerprints were unique to an individual and did not change at all over a lifetime. In 1880 Henry Faulds suggested that fingerprints could be used to identify

convicted criminals. He wrote to Charles Darwin for advice, and the idea was referred on to Darwin's cousin, Sir Francis Galton. Galton eventually published an in-depth study of fingerprint science in 1892.

E. Although the fact that each person has a totally unique fingerprint pattern had been well documented and accepted for a long time, this knowledge was not exploited for criminal identification until the early 20th century. In the past, branding, tattooing and maiming had been used to mark the criminal for what he was. In some countries, thieves would have their hands cut off. France branded criminals with the fleur-de-lis symbol. The Romans tattooed mercenary soldiers to stop them from becoming deserters.

F. For many years, police agencies in the Western world were reluctant to use fingerprinting, much preferring the popular method of the time, the Bertillon System, where dimensions of certain body parts were recorded to identify a criminal. The turning point was in 1903 when a prisoner by the name of Will West was admitted into Leavenworth Federal Penitentiary. Amazingly, Will had almost the same Bertillon measurements as another prisoner residing at the very same prison, whose name happened to be William West. It was the only their fingerprints that could tell them apart. From that point on, fingerprinting became the standard for criminal identification.

G. Fingerprinting was useful in identifying people with a history of crime and who were listed on a database. However, in situations where the perpetrator was not on the database and a crime had no witnesses, the system fell short. Fingerprint chemistry is a new technology that can work alongside traditional fingerprinting to find clues than ever before. From organic compounds left behind on a print, a scientist can tell if the person is a child, an adult, a mature person or a smoker, and much more. It seems, after all these years, fingers continue to point the way.

Your answers:

1. Paragraph A	2. Paragraph B	3. Paragraph C	4. Paragraph D	5. Paragraph E

For questions 6-10, decide whether the following statements are True (T), False (F) or Not Given (NG). Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided. (10 pts)

6. Fingerprinting is the only effective method for identifying criminals.
7. The ridges and patterns that make up fingerprints develop before birth.
8. Malpighi conducted his studies in Italy.
9. Roman soldiers were tattooed to prevent them from committing violent crimes.
10. Fingerprint chemistry can identify if a fingerprint belongs to an elderly person.

Your answers:

6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
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Part 5: You are going to read some reviews for festivals in the UK. For questions 1-10, choose from the reviews (A-F). The reviews may be chosen more than once. (10 pts)

<i>In which review is the following mentioned?</i>	
A cheap way to learn how to do an activity.	1
An event opened by young people.	2
Art reflecting life.	3
Watching a film in the fresh air.	4
Watching professionals fighting	5
The chance to make a long-term investment.	6
Someone who did quite well in a competition	7
Spending time with contemporary literary celebrities.	8
Music in a religious building	9
People pretending to be dolls	10

UK FESTIVALS

A . Brighton

The Brighton festival runs from 1st-23rd May this year, and some 300,000 visitors are expected. More than 700 dance, theatre, music, art and literature events will take place throughout the city, ranging from outdoor events in the Lanes and by the seafront, to theatre and dance in the Dome auditorium. The festival kicks off on May Day in Sydney Street with the "Children's Classics" parade of 4,000 children; they'll be dressed as characters from the books of authors such as one-time Brighton resident Lewis Carroll. Other events include exhibitions and street performances. There will be a special exhibition of work by recent graduates of the University of Brighton Fine Art Department. All the work will be for sale so it's a good chance to pick up a potential masterpiece.

B. Norfolk and Norwich

This year's offerings combine tradition with modern events such as a comedy evening. To help warm up for the festival, which runs from May 5th to the 23rd, a free street festival will take place on 24th April, with Human mannequin window displays at Jarrod's department store, acrobatic skateboarders and life-size garden gnomes. There will also be a beer festival with over 100 real ales and wine tasting offering a selection of British wines. For those people who are more adventurous there will be the opportunity to have a ride in a hot air balloon, weather permitting. There will also be a book exhibition in the park and special storytelling afternoons for children by some of Britain's leading authors. Or your child can borrow a book and read for himself or herself.

C. Preston

Promoting its status as one of England's newest cities, Preston's International City Festival takes place 11th-20th June. The festival will have an international flavour because this year the Preston Caribbean Festival will be incorporated into the proceedings with a lively carnival and Preston's Asian community will stage dance, art and music events. The 18 festival will have a gastronomic theme, with demonstrations from some of Europe's top chefs and cookery workshops given by the city's Indian and Chinese communities. There will also be a "proms in the park", an open-air cinema in Avenham Park and a street theatre.

D. Liverpool

The Mersey River Festival is the largest maritime event in England this year and will

take place around Albert Dock and Pier Head on 18th-21st June. Visiting tall ships will be open to the public. Blue Badge guides will lead tours around Liverpool landmarks such as the Cunard building, and voices will unite for the International Sea Shanty festival. Get into the festival spirit by trying out kayaking, water polo and a variety of other water sports for free at the Watersports Centre. If you sign up for a course of watersports lessons which start after the festival, you will receive a 50% discount. There will also be unarmed combat displays by the Royal Marines to raise money for charity, a river parade, an illuminated narrow boat parade through the docks, and an historic diving exhibition.

E. City of London

This year's festival, 21st June - 13th July, celebrates the 10th anniversary of democratic elections in South Africa. Events include a performance by Ladysmith Black Mambazo at St Paul's Cathedral, a varied programme of South African music at the Spitz Club and a range of free dance events in Guildhall Yard. There will also be performances of Beethoven's string quartets by the Borodin Quartet at various concert halls, as well as many other classical offerings, dance, theatre and literary events. There will also be an exhibition of art by local youths. The images all illustrate life in the city of London and provide some interesting insights into how London is viewed by its young inhabitants.

F . Exeter

The summer festival in Devon's principal city takes place 2nd-18th July. Hot tickets are likely to be the audiences with Joan Bakewell and director Ken Russell at the Northcott Theatre and a concert given by Mercury music Prize 2000 nominee Nitin Sawhney. Theatrical offerings include hit comedy *Art*, directed by Nigel Havers at Escot House, and a world premiere of the English Chamber Theatre's production of Chekov's *Leading Lady*. The 4th of July will also resound to a Latin beat, with dance performances from the Jaleo Flamenco Dance Company taking place around Exeter Quay. The London Community Gospel Choir, the Brodsky Quartet and the New Berlin Chamber Orchestra will also perform during the festival.

Your answers:

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

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IV. WRITING (60 pts)

Part 1. Summarizing an extract (15 pts)

The Art of effective listening

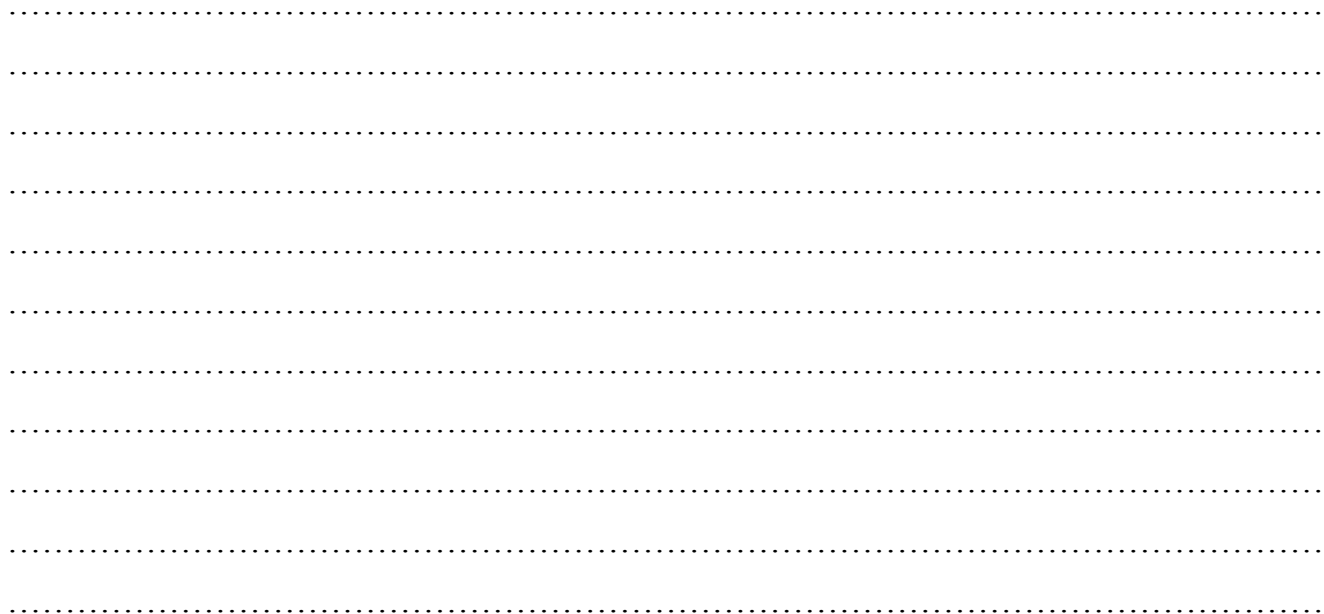
Effective speaking depends on effective listening. It takes energy to concentrate on hearing and to concentrate on understanding what has been heard. Incompetent listeners fail in a number of ways. First, they may drift. Their attention drifts from what the speaker is saying. Second, they may counter. They find counter-arguments to whatever a speaker may be saying. Third, they compete. Then, they filter. They exclude from their understanding those parts of the message which do not readily fit with their own frame of reference. Finally, they react. They let personal feelings about a speaker or subject override the significance of the message which is being sent. What can a listener do to be more effective? The first key to effective listening is the art of concentration. If a listener positively wishes to concentrate on receiving a message his chances of success are high. It may need determination. Some speakers are difficult to follow, either because of voice problems or because of the form in which they send a message. There is then a particular need for the determination of a listener to concentrate on what is being said. Concentration is helped by alertness. Mental alertness is helped by physical alertness. It is not simply physical fitness, but also positioning of the body, the limbs and the head. Some people also find it helpful to their concentration if they hold the head slightly to one side. One useful way for achieving this is intensive note-taking, by trying to capture the critical headings and sub-headings the speaker is referring to. Note-taking has been recommended as an aid to the listener. It also helps the speaker. It gives him confidence when he sees that listeners are sufficiently interested to take notes; the patterns of eye-contact when the note-taker looks up can be very positive; and the speaker's timing is aided-he can see when a note-taker is writing hard and can then make effective use of pauses. Posture too is important. Consider the impact made by a less competent listener who pushes his chair backwards and slouches. An upright posture helps a listener's concentration. At the same time it is seen by the speaker to be a positive feature amongst his listeners. Effective listening skills have an impact on both the listener and the speaker.

.....

[illegible]

Part 2. Describing graph(s) (15 pts)

Category	Married Women (%)	Married Men (%)
Without Children	30	19
With 1-2 Children	51	19
With 3+ Children	60	17



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.....

Discuss both sides of this argument and then give your own opinion.

[illegible]

- THE END -

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