

**TỈNH TUYỀN QUANG**  
**TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN**

**ĐỀ ĐỀ XUẤT**

**ĐỀ THI CHỌN HỌC SINH GIỎI**  
**TRẠI HÈ HÙNG VƯƠNG NĂM 2024**  
**ĐỀ THI MÔN TIẾNG ANH- LỚP 10**

**Thời gian làm bài 180 phút**  
(Đề thi gồm có 14 trang, gồm 200 câu)

- Thí sinh không được sử dụng tài liệu.
- Thí sinh làm bài trực tiếp vào tờ đề thi.

Điểm của bài thi		Chữ ký của giám khảo	
Bảng số	Bảng chữ	Giám khảo 1	Giám khảo 2

**I. LISTENING: (50 pts)**

**Part 1: You will hear a journalist talking about alphabetism, which he calls a new type of discrimination. Write your answer in the box provided. (14 pts)**

Types of discrimination mentioned: racism, sexism, ageism and alphabetism.

Alphabetism = discrimination against those whose surnames begin with a letter in the (1) \_\_\_\_\_ of the alphabet.

Number of US Presidents before George W Bush whose names began:

- with a letter in the first half of the alphabet 26
- with a letter in the second half of the alphabet 16

Other groups of people who illustrate the same phenomenon include the world's top three (2) \_\_\_\_\_ and (3) \_\_\_\_\_ in the world.

Children whose names are at the beginning of the alphabet are made to sit at the front of the class in infant school and so get (4) \_\_\_\_\_ attention from the teachers.

Lists of people at graduation ceremonies, for job interviews etc. are usually drawn up in alphabetic order and by the end the audience, interviewers, etc. have (5) \_\_\_\_\_

What can women do to change this? By (6) \_\_\_\_\_

One consolation for those whose names begin with a letter in the "wrong" half of the alphabet is that such people are better at (7) \_\_\_\_\_

Your answers:

1. _____	2. _____	3. _____	4. _____	5. _____
6. _____	7. _____			

**Part 2: You will hear a talk about the protest on oil pipeline. Complete the following summary. (16 pts)**

People in the U.S. state of North Dakota are angry because an oil company is building (1) \_\_\_\_\_ under a lake near the Standing Rock Sioux Reservation. The

Sioux people are Native Americans who have been on the land for (2) \_\_\_\_\_. They have been joined by many (3) \_\_\_\_\_ to stop the (4) \_\_\_\_\_ from passing near Sioux land. They say it will make water undrinkable. They also say the pipeline will destroy sacred Sioux sites. The protestors have been on the site for months trying to (5) \_\_\_\_\_. They were recently joined by (6) \_\_\_\_\_ from the U.S. military. The veterans have built the protestors shelters to keep warm in the freezing winter. There has been (7) \_\_\_\_\_ between the protestors and police. A North Dakota spokesman said some of the protestors were "frightening". However, Coast Guard veteran Ashleigh Jennifer Parker said: "We will be unarmed, completely prepared for (8) \_\_\_\_\_. We don't even like the word 'protest'. We're there to help the water protectors."

Your answers:

1. _____	2. _____	3. _____	4. _____	5. _____
6. _____	7. _____	8. _____		

**Part 3 : You will hear a radio interview, decide whether the following sentences are true (T) or false (F). (10 pts)**

1. The canals were built despite the fact that there was no public finance and very little technology.
2. From 1919 to 1929, there were many canals that were competing with each other but were not uniform in size.
3. The new union of canals provided a continuous link between major industrial cities.
4. There are plenty of natural habitats for a variety of wildlife on and around the canals.
5. Walkers can go to the nearest waterway office to get information on circular walks so they can start and end at the same place.

Your answers:

1. _____	2. _____	3. _____	4. _____	5. _____
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**Part 4 : You will hear a psychologist being interviewed about friendship. Choose the answer A, B, C or D which fits best according to what you hear. (10 pts)**

1. James says that driver become angry if \_\_\_\_\_  
 A. they think they will be delayed.  
 B. other drivers threaten them.  
 C. other people don't drive as well as they do.  
 D. they lose control of their car.
2. Revenge rage can lead motorists to \_\_\_\_\_  
 A. chase after dangerous drivers.  
 B. become distracted whilst driving.  
 C. deliberately damage another car.  
 D. take unnecessary risks.
3. James say that passengers become angry when buses are \_\_\_\_\_  
 A. slow  
 B. expensive  
 C. crowded  
 D. uncomfortable
4. According to James, what does the experiment with grass show?  
 A. People living in country areas are better drivers.  
 B. Strong smells help us drive more safely.

C. Our surroundings can affect the way we drive.

D. Regular breaks on a journey keep drivers calm.

5. James thinks the hi-tech car \_\_\_\_\_

A. sounds less irritating than a passenger.

B. is not very reliable.

C. could cause further danger.

D. would be difficult to control.

Your answers:

1. _____	2. _____	3. _____	4. _____	5. _____
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## II. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR (30 pts)

**Part 1: Choose the word/ phrase that best completes each of the following sentences.**

1. My secretary was \_\_\_\_\_ to have typed those letters already.

A. asked

B. supposed

C. requested

D. ordered

2. I'm afraid that the facts don't \_\_\_\_\_ your theory.

A. pull off

B. check out

C. show off

D. bear out

3. I wouldn't like to \_\_\_\_\_ a guess as to how much this might cost.

A. speculate

B. hazard

C. advance

D. envisage

4. With his excellent qualifications and a good command of English, James is \_\_\_\_\_ above the other applicants.

A. head and hair

B. head and ears

C. head and hands

D. head and shoulders

5. Teachers have the authority to discipline pupils by \_\_\_\_\_ of their position as teachers.

A. view

B. virtue

C. means

D. way

6. The young man committed the crime \_\_\_\_\_ the influence of drugs.

A. under

B. on

C. with

D. by

7. The new curriculum has been designed to \_\_\_\_\_ students learning by combining theory with hands-on practice.

A. endow

B. optimize

C. sharpen

D. estimate

8. We would like to pay \_\_\_\_\_ to all the artists who made this wonderful festival possible.

A. praise

B. reward

C. tribute

D. thanks

9. Don't you feel the problems needs to be \_\_\_\_\_ head-on?

A. solved

B. worked out

C. ironed out

D. tackled

10. The city below her was \_\_\_\_\_ with neon lights.

A. afresh

B. alight

C. ablaze

D. acute

11. Children born out of \_\_\_\_\_ shouldn't be made fun of.

A. marriage

B. marriage license

C. wedlock

D. home

12. I've just heard that argument before and quite frankly it just doesn't \_\_\_\_\_!

A. face the music

B. hit the nail on the head

C. carry weight

D. hold water

13. Attempts to help only \_\_\_\_\_ the problem so they were forced to call in the emergency services.

A. extricated

B. enervated

C. extirpated

D. exacerbated

14. The spoilt schoolboy was \_\_\_\_\_ from school for his disruptive behavior.  
A. dispelled      B. repealed      C. expelled      D. compelled
15. Don't trust cunning friends. They can \_\_\_\_\_ you in the back.  
A. hit      B. stab      C. cut      D. punch

Your answers:

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

**Part 2: Complete the sentences by changing the form of the word in capitals.**

- There was quite a bit of (CONFUSE ) \_\_\_\_\_ because the examiner handed out the wrong exam papers.
- You're acting completely (RATIONAL ) \_\_\_\_\_. Just calm down and pull yourself together.
- Einstein's (BRILLIANT ) \_\_\_\_\_ went unnoticed at school.
- This is generally considered to be the (DEFINE) \_\_\_\_\_ guide to Australia.
- It's absolutely (EXPLAIN ) \_\_\_\_\_ why the council decided to close down the youth club.
- I just stood there and listened in (BELIEVE) \_\_\_\_\_ as Ben told me the news.
- Greg's (DECIDE) \_\_\_\_\_ to say the least, so I wouldn't ask him to choose a hotel.
- Many children create (IMAGINE) \_\_\_\_\_ friends to talk to.
- He was found not guilty by reason of (SANE) \_\_\_\_\_ and so was sent to a mental institution rather than prison.
- Your argument is (LOGIC ) \_\_\_\_\_. Just because you want me to be a doctor doesn't mean I want to be one.

Your answers:

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

**Part 3: Each sentence below contains ONE mistake. UNDERLINE the mistake and WRITE THE CORRECT FORMS in the space provided.**

- Man is superior than the animals in that he uses language to communicate  
A. Man      B. than      C. in that      D. communicate
- The basic elements of public-opinion research are interviewers, questionnaires, tabulating equipment, and to sample population.  
A. basic elements      B. are      C. tabulating      D. to sample
- Neither the mathematics department nor the biology department at State University requires that the students must write a thesis in order to graduate with a master's degree.  
A. requires      B. must write      C. to graduate      D. master's degree.
- The library at the university is now and has taken her name from the wife of the first president of the university.  
A. at      B. has taken      C. her      D. the first
- The company has the opportunity to seize the initiation by getting its new products to the market before its competitors.  
A. opportunity      B. initiation      C. new      D. market

**Your answers:**

MISTAKES	CORRECT FORMS
1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	

### III. READING COMPREHENSION (60 pts)

**Part 1: Read the following passage and decide which word best fits each space. Circle the corresponding letter A, B, C or D (10pts)**

Work on the human brain has indicated how different parts are centres of activity for different skills, feelings, perceptions and so on. It has also been shown that the left and right halves, or hemispheres, of the brain are (1) \_\_\_\_\_ for different functions. While language is processed in the left, or analytical hemisphere, for most people music is processed in the right, or emotional hemisphere. However, professional musicians have the (2) \_\_\_\_\_ to process music in the left hemisphere more often than those without musical training do. This (3) \_\_\_\_\_ they are having a different experience – which is likely to be the case because they are analyzing music rather than just listening to it. (4) \_\_\_\_\_ of music like tone, pitch and melody are all probably processed in different parts of the brain. Some features of musical experience are processed not just in the auditory parts of the brain, but in the visual ones. We don't yet fully understand the (5) \_\_\_\_\_ of this. The tempo of music seems to be (6) \_\_\_\_\_ related to its emotional impact, with fast music often (7) \_\_\_\_\_ as happier and slower music as sadder. It is the same with the major biological rhythm of the body: our heart (8) \_\_\_\_\_ quickens when we're happy, but slows when we're sad. Military music may have (9) \_\_\_\_\_ from attempts to get us ready for (10) \_\_\_\_\_ by using fast drumming to stimulate our hearts to beat faster. Music is perhaps one of the most complex experiences the brain copes with and it has become an absolutely vital part of our rituals and ceremonies. It has power beyond language to communicate mood and co-ordinate our emotional states.

- |                    |                 |                |                 |
|--------------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. amenable     | B. dependable   | C. responsible | D. reliable     |
| 2. A. tendency     | B. inclination  | C. possibility | D. intention    |
| 3. A. proposes     | B. advances     | C. introduces  | D. suggests     |
| 4. A. Views        | B. Aspects      | C. Factors     | D. Pieces       |
| 5. A. expectations | B. implications | C. assumptions | D. propositions |
| 6. A. surely       | B. plainly      | C. evidently   | D. directly     |
| 7. A. felt         | B. endured      | C. encountered | D. touched      |
| 8. A. pulse        | B. speed        | C. pace        | D. rate         |
| 9. A. evolved      | B. extended     | C. advanced    | D. elevated     |

10. A. battle

B. fight

C. quarrel

D. struggle

Your answers:

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

**Part 2: Fill ONE suitable word in each blank. (10pts)****THE CULT OF CELEBRITY**

Once, children had ambitions to be doctors, explorers, sportsmen, artists or scientists. Now, taking their lead from TV, they just 'want to be famous'. Fame is no (1) \_\_\_\_\_ a reward for gallant service or great, perhaps even selfless endeavour. It is an end in (2) \_\_\_\_\_, and the sooner it can be achieved, the sooner the lonely bedroom mirror can be replaced by the TV camera and flash gun, the (3) \_\_\_\_\_. Celebrity is the profession (4) \_\_\_\_\_ the moment, a vainglorious vocation which, (5) \_\_\_\_\_ some 18<sup>th</sup>-century royal court, seems to exist largely (6) \_\_\_\_\_ that the rest of us might watch and be amazed (7) \_\_\_\_\_ its members live out their lives in public, like self-regarding members of some glittering soap opera.

Today, almost (8) \_\_\_\_\_ can be famous. Never has fame been more democratic, more ordinary, more achievable, little wonder it's a modern ambition. It's easy to see why people crave celebrity, (9) \_\_\_\_\_ generations reared on the instant fame offered by television want to step out of the limousine (10) \_\_\_\_\_ the flashlights bouncing around them who doesn't want to be the centre of attention at some time in their lives?

Modern celebrity, peopled by the largely vain and vacuous, fills a need in our lives. It peoples talk shows, sells goods and newspapers and rewards the famous for – well being famous.

Your answers:

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

**Part 3: Read the passage and choose the best answers (A, B, C or D) to the questions. (10pts)**

Population ecology is the science that measures changes in population size and composition and identifies the causes of these fluctuations. Population ecology is not concerned solely with the human population. In ecological terms, a population consists of the individuals of one species that simultaneously occupy the same general area, rely on the same resources, and are affected by similar environmental factors. The characteristics of a population are shaped by its size and by the interactions among individuals and between individuals and their environment.

Population size is a balance between factors that increase numbers and factors that decrease numbers. Some factors that increase populations are favourable light and temperature, adequate food supply, suitable habitat, ability to compete for resource, and ability to adapt to environmental change. Factors that decrease populations are insufficient or excessive light and temperature, inadequate food supply, unsuitable or

destroyed habitat, too many competitors for resources, and inability to adapt to environmental change.

Another important characteristic of any population is its density. Population density is the number of individuals per units, such as the number of maple trees per square kilometer in a county. Ecologists can rarely determine population size by actually counting all individuals within geographical boundaries. Instead, they often use a variety of sampling techniques to estimate densities and total population sizes. For example, they might estimate the number of black bears in a national park by counting individuals in a few sample plots representative of the whole park. In some cases, they estimate population size through indirect indicators, such as the number of nests or burrows, or signs such as tracks or droppings.

Another important population characteristic, dispersion, is the pattern of spacing among individuals within the population's geographical boundaries. Various species are distributed in their habitats in different ways to take better advantage of food supplies and shelter, and to avoid predators or find prey. Within a population's **range**, densities may vary greatly because not all areas provide equally suitable habitat, and also because individuals space themselves in relation to other members of the population.

Three possible patterns of dispersion are clumped, uniform, and random. A clumped dispersion pattern means that individuals are gathered in **patches** throughout their habitat. Clumping often results from the irregular distribution of resources needed for survival and reproduction. For example, fallen trees keep the forest floor moist, and many forest insects are clumped under logs where the humidity is to **their** liking. Clumping may also be associated with mating, safety, or other social behavior. Crane flies, for example, swarm in great numbers, a behavior that increases mating chances, and some fish swim in large schools so they are less likely to be eaten by predators.

A uniform or evenly spaced distribution results from direct interactions among individuals in the population. For example, regular spacing of plants may result from shading and competitions for water. In animal populations, uniform distribution is usually caused by competition for some resource or by social interactions that **set up** individual territories for feeding, breeding, or testing.

Random spacing occurs in the absence of strong attraction or repulsion among individuals in a population. Overall, random pattern are rare in nature, with most populations showing a tendency toward either clumped or uniform distribution.

Populations change in size, structure, and distribution as they respond to changes in environmental conditions. Four main variables- births, deaths, **immigration** and **emigration** – determine the rate of change in the size of the population over time. A change in the birth rate or death is the major way that most populations respond to changes in resource availability. Members of some animal species can avoid or reduce the effects of another with more favorable environmental conditions, thus altering the population's dispersion.

1. According to the passage, which factor might cause the population of a species to decrease in size?

- A. A favorable amount of light and water
- B. An ability to hide from or defend against predators

- C. A large number of other species competing for food  
D. A greater number of births than deaths
2. Which of the following is an indirect indicator of a population's density?  
A. The distribution of food in a given area  
B. The number of nests in a given area  
C. The number of births in a given period of time  
D. The number of individuals counted in a given area
3. The distribution pattern of individuals within a population's geographical boundaries is known as  
A. population ecology                      B. population density  
C. population change                      D. population dispersion
4. The word **range** in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to  
A. territory              B. control              C. history              D. shelter
5. The word **patches** in paragraph 5 is closest in meaning to  
A. dark places              B. family groups              C. warm spots              D. small areas
6. The word **their** in paragraph 5 refers to  
A. resources              B. trees              C. insects              D. logs
7. All of the following are given as reasons for clumping EXCEPT  
A. uneven resource distribution              B. territorial disputes  
C. mating behavior              D. safety from predators
8. The phrase **set up** in paragraph 6 is closest in meaning to  
A. forbid              B. establish              C. increase              D. conceal
9. Which of the following situations would be most likely to result in a uniform dispersion pattern?  
A. Birds compete for a place to build their nests  
B. Fish swim in large schools to avoid predators  
C. Whales develop strong bonds among relatives  
D. Elephants form a circle to protect their young
10. Why does the author mention **immigration** and **emigration** in paragraph 8?  
A. To identify factors affecting population dispersion  
B. To give examples of territorial behavior in animals  
C. To show that populations balance themselves over time  
D. To explain why animal populations are uniformly dispersed

**Your** answers:

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

Part 4: The reading passage below has 7 paragraphs A-G. Choose the correct heading for each paragraph from list of heading below. Paragraph A is taken as examples (20pts)

### **List of Headings**

- i.** The biological clock
- ii.** Why dying is beneficial
- iii.** The ageing process of men and women



- iv. Prolonging your life
- v. Limitations of life span
- vi. Modes of development of different species
- vii. A stable life span despite improvements
- viii. Energy consumption
- ix. Fundamental differences in ageing of objects and organisms
- x. Repair of genetic material

### Question 1- 5

#### Example

**Paragraph A** - v

**Paragraph B** - ix

- 1. Paragraph C \_\_\_\_\_
- 2. Paragraph D \_\_\_\_\_
- 3. Paragraph E \_\_\_\_\_
- 4. Paragraph F \_\_\_\_\_
- 5. Paragraph G \_\_\_\_\_

**A.** Our life span is restricted. Everyone accepts this as ‘biologically’ obvious. ‘Nothing lives for ever!’ However, in this statement we think of artificially produced, technical objects, products which are subjected to natural wear and tear during use. This leads to the result that at some time or other the object stops working and is unusable (‘death’ in the biological sense). But are the wear and tear and loss of function of technical objects and the death of living organisms really similar or comparable.

**B.** Our ‘dead’ products are ‘static’, closed systems. It is always the basic material which constitutes the object and which, in the natural course of things, is worn down and becomes ‘older’. Ageing in this case must occur according to the laws of physical chemistry and of thermodynamics. Although the same law holds for a living organism, the result of this law is not inexorable in the same way. At least as long as a biological system has the ability to renew itself it could actually become older without ageing; an organism is an open, dynamic system through which new material continuously flows. Destruction of old material and formation of new material are thus in permanent dynamic equilibrium. The material of which the organism is formed changes continuously. Thus our bodies continuously exchange old substance for new, just like a spring which more or less maintains its form and movement, but in which the water molecules are always different.

**C.** Thus ageing and death should not be seen as inevitable, particularly as the organism possesses many mechanisms for repair. It is not, in principle, necessary for a biological system to age and die. Nevertheless, a restricted life span, ageing, and then death are basic characteristics of life. The reason for this is easy to recognise: in nature, the existent organisms either adapt or are regularly replaced by new types. Because of changes in the genetic material (mutations) these have new characteristics and in the course of their individual lives they are tested for optimal or better adaptation to the environmental conditions. Immortality would disturb this system — it needs room for new and better life. This is the basic problem of evolution.

**D.** Every organism has a life span which is highly characteristic. There are striking differences in life span between different species, but within one species the parameter is relatively constant. For example, the average duration of human life has hardly changed in thousands of years. Although more and more people attain an advanced age as a result of developments in medical care and better nutrition, the characteristic upper limit for most remains 80 years. A further argument against the simple wear and tear theory is the observation that the time within which organisms age lies between a few days (even a few hours for unicellular organisms) and several thousand years, as with mammoth trees.

**E.** If a life span is a genetically determined biological characteristic, it is logically necessary to propose the existence of an internal clock, which in some way measures and controls the ageing process and which finally determines death as the last step in a fixed programme. Like the life span, the metabolic rate has for different organisms a fixed mathematical relationship to the body mass. In comparison to the life span this relationship is 'inverted': the larger the organism the lower its metabolic rate. Again this relationship is valid not only for birds, but also, similarly on average within the systematic unit, for all other organisms (plants, animals, unicellular organisms).

**F.** Animals which behave 'frugally' with energy become particularly old, for example, crocodiles and tortoises. Parrots and birds of prey are often held chained up. Thus they are not able to 'experience life' and so they attain a high life span in captivity. Animals which save energy by hibernation or lethargy (e.g. bats or hedgehogs) live much longer than those which are always active. The metabolic rate of mice can be reduced by a very low consumption of food (hunger diet). They then may live twice as long as their well fed comrades. Women become distinctly (about 10 per cent) older than men. If you examine the metabolic rates of the two sexes you establish that the higher male metabolic rate roughly accounts for the lower male life span. That means that they live life 'energetically' — more intensively, but not for as long.

**G.** It follows from the above that sparing use of energy reserves should tend to extend life. Extreme high performance sports may lead to optimal cardiovascular performance, but they quite certainly do not prolong life. Relaxation lowers metabolic rate, as does adequate sleep and in general an equable and balanced personality. Each of us can develop his or her own 'energy saving programme' with a little self-observation, critical self-control and, above all, logical consistency. Experience will show that to live in this way not only increases the life span but is also very healthy. This final aspect should not be forgotten.

### **Questions 6 - 10**

***Do the following statements agree with the views of the writer in reading passage?***

*In the boxes 6 - 10, write:*

**YES**

*if the statement agrees with the views of the writer*

**NO**

*if the statement contradicts the views of the writer*

**NOT GIVEN**

*if it is impossible to say what the writer thinks about this*

6. The wear and tear theory applies to both artificial objects and biological systems.

7. In principle, it is possible for a biological system to become older without ageing.

8. Experience will show that to live in this way not only increases the life span but is also very healthy
9. Within seven years, about 90 per cent of a human body is replaced as new.
10. Conserving energy may help to extend a human's life.

Your answers:

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

**Part 5: Read the passage, or questions 1-10, choose the appropriate section (A-F) in the article. The sections may be chosen more than once. (10pts)**

### **Is there an architect in the house?**

We took three offices, each in dire need of improvement, and paired them with three workplace design experts. Tom Dyckhoff watched their theories put to the test.

#### **The multimedia company**

**A. The problem:** The reception at Channelfly.com is crammed with “new office” design features: the bashed-up sofas, the table football, the spike-haired staff, Daff Punk on the stereo. But it’s all front. Behind, it’s crowded and confusing, with strip lighting, hotch-potch furniture and thirsty spider plants. Not exactly the image of a young multimedia music company.

“We get top musicians like Cerys from Catatonia coming here,” says the Managing Director, Jeremy Ledlin. “We don’t want it to look like an office.” But it just looks ugly. “Well, we don’t want it to look like that either.” The company has long working hours and a wide range of activities, so it’s hard to keep coordinated. The claustrophobic, labyrinthine layout doesn’t help either.

**B. The solution:** Architect Ralph Buschow says, “The office should be like a city. You need ugly areas too. What they need right now is somewhere to talk, not just the street or the photocopier. Otherwise, people only talk to the same people all the time. There was another office we went to where we put a bar next to the lift and it immediately became a hotbed of idea-swapping. And they need signposts. People want easy clues about how everything connects, or they go crazy.

#### **The charity**

**C. The problem:** Dreariness, cramped space, stifling ventilation, nasty lighting, carpet tiles, utilitarian furniture- Jim Devereux has it all and the deep dissatisfaction that goes with it. The trouble is money: “In a charity, it’s tight.” His office, a housing aid center combined from two shops in Fleetwood. Lancashire, is a threadbare, with only a clock, clutter, posters on benefit rates and the like for decor. “But our biggest bother is there’s nowhere to go for a break, so everyone has lunch at their desks, and we’ve got six new staff starting soon. Mind you, you should have seen where we used to work.”

**D. The solution:** “Hmm,” sighs architect Mervyn Hill. Sometimes The answer isn’t design, but rethinking how you work, like how to work flexibly in the space you have: think of computers as workstations, do different jobs in different parts of the office, and keep mobile: not one person tied to a desk all day.” But what about the ambience? “The people here are so committed, they’d work in a cellar with two candles.

A charity shouldn't be luxurious, but it needs to be warm. This is Spartan. The bare fluorescent strip lights have to go. Up lights will lift the ceiling, make it sparkle."

### The call center

**E. The problem:** Account manager Sally Stapleton insists this isn't a call center. In fact, she calls where she works in Edinburgh a contact center. "Compared with other contact center it's light and airy, with plants, fresh decor." But a call center's a call center, even when it's a contact center- with similar problems, such as noise, and mundanity. "We need to alleviate the repetitive tasks of the agents, so they can enjoy what they're selling. We don't mind a more casual space. But we'd draw the line at lots of fluffy animals cluttering up the desks."

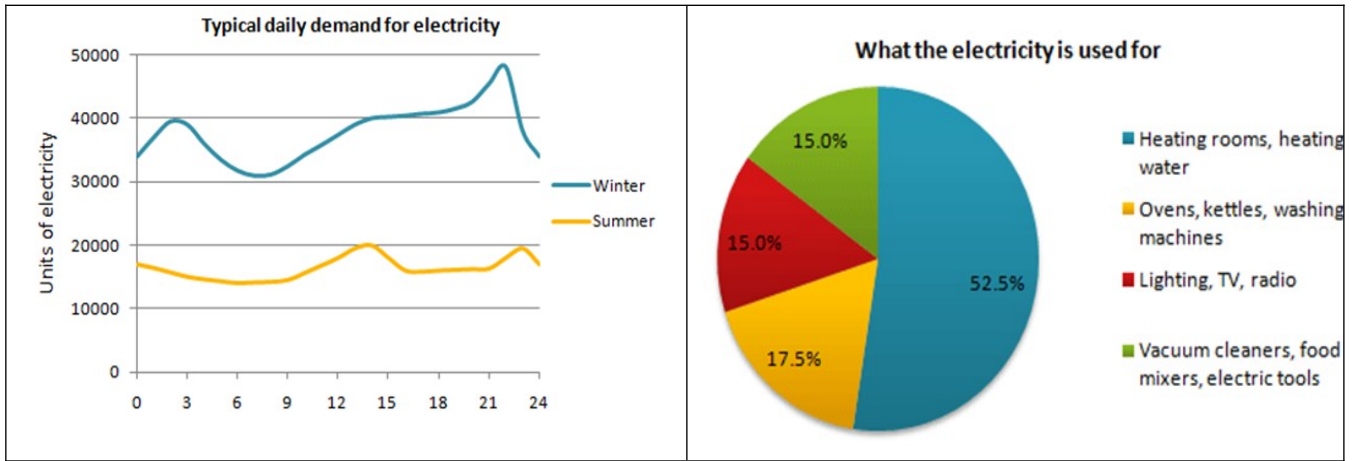
**F. The solution:** "I've seen a lot worse," says Julian Frost wick. He sounds disappointed. "But there's lots to get my teeth into. They need to humanize the space. It's very bland and anonymous. They can kill a few birds with one stone by putting in a beautiful new ceiling, a big wave, maybe, and this would break up the space into defined areas. Keep the rest cosmetic, treating the windows for glare, a few colors. A bit of bright red will make it more exciting

### Your answers:

Changing the lighting will give this office a more spacious appearance.	1	
The problem of this office do not provide enough challenge for the architect.	2	
This office requires an area where informal discussions can take place.	3	
Some problems in this office can be solved by changing the way the work is organized.	4	
We would like our staff to benefit from a more varied routine.	5	
The atmosphere of this office could be improved by repainting it.	6	
The directors do not want the office to be perceived as very formal.	7	
This office would work better if each department was clearly labelled.	8	
The situation in this office is likely to get worse.	9	
These offices may give visitors a false impression when they first arrive.	10	

## V. WRITING (60pts)

**Part 1:** The graph below shows the demand for electricity in England during typical days in winter and summer. The pie chart shows how electricity is used in an average English home. Summarize the information by selecting and reporting the main features and make comparisons where relevant. You should write at least 150 words. (20pts)



**Part 2: Write an essay of about 300 words on the following topic. (40pts)**  
*Cases of bullying in school are increasing and worsening.*  
**What do you think are the causes of this?**

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

[illegible]

Hết-

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