

**TỈNH TUYỀN QUANG**  
**TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN**  
**(Đề đề xuất)**

**ĐỀ THI CHỌN HỌC SINH GIỎI**  
**TRẠI HÈ HÙNG VƯƠNG NĂM 2024**  
**MÔN: TIẾNG ANH-LỚP 11**  
**Thời gian làm bài: 180 phút**  
**(Đề thi gồm có 20 trang, gồm 200 câu)**

Điểm		Giám khảo số 1	Giám khảo số 2	Số phách
Bảng số	Bảng chữ	(Họ tên, chữ ký)	(Họ tên, chữ ký)	(Do chủ tịch HĐ ghi)

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

**HƯỚNG DẪN PHẦN THI NGHE HIỂU**

- Bài nghe gồm 4 phần; mỗi phần được nghe 2 lần, mỗi lần cách nhau 05 giây; mở đầu và kết thúc mỗi phần nghe có tín hiệu. Thí sinh có 20 giây để đọc mỗi phần câu hỏi.
- Mở đầu và kết thúc bài nghe có tín hiệu nhạc. Thí sinh có 03 phút để hoàn chỉnh bài trước tín hiệu nhạc kết thúc bài nghe.
- Mọi hướng dẫn cho thí sinh (bằng tiếng Anh) đã có trong bài nghe

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

**Part 1. You will hear part of a lecture about conflict at work. Fill in the blank with NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS from the recording**

**Conflict at work**

Conflict mostly consists of behaviour in the general category (1)\_\_\_\_\_

Often a result of people wanting to prove their (2)\_\_\_\_\_

Also caused by differences (3)\_\_\_\_\_ people

(4) ‘\_\_\_\_\_’ conflicts: people more concerned about own team than about company

Conflict-related stress can cause (5)\_\_\_\_\_ that may last for months

**Chief Executives (CEOs)**

Many have both (6)\_\_\_\_\_ and anxiety

May not like to have their decisions questioned

There may be conflict between people who have different (7)\_\_\_\_\_

### **Other managers**

A structure that is (8)\_\_\_\_\_ may create a feeling of uncertainty about who staff should report to.

### **Minimising conflict**

Bosses need to try hard to gain (9)\_\_\_\_\_

Someone from outside the company may be given the role of (10)\_\_\_\_\_ in order to resolve conflicts.

### **Your answers:**

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

**Part 2. You will hear a conversation between Christian and Brenda who are in the office. For questions 11-15, write NO MORE THAN FOUR WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER to answer each question.**

**11.** What was Christian celebrating last night?

- .....

**12.** What has Christian been drinking today?

- .....

**13.** What is Christian doing at the Christmas party?

- .....

**14.** Which pub will they go to when they leave the office?

- .....

**15.** What time will everyone finish work today?

- .....

### **Your answers:**

11. _____	12. _____	13. _____	14. _____	15. _____
-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------

**Part 3. For questions 16-20, listen to a man talking about how animals are affected by urban environments and decide whether the following statements are True (T), False (F) or Not Given (NG).**

- 16.** The brain size of urban small mammals has increased over the last hundred years, according to Emilie Snell-Rood's research.
- 17.** Urban blackbirds are more frightened by threats than their rural counterparts.
- 18.** Sarah Partan's research found that squirrels in urban environments rely less on tail waving for communication compared to rural squirrels.
- 19.** Researchers are surprised by the rapid adaptation of animals to urban environments.
- 20.** The urban environment has led to a decrease in the physical health of animals.

**Your answers:**

<b>16.</b> _____	<b>17.</b> _____	<b>18.</b> _____	<b>19.</b> _____	<b>20.</b> _____
------------------	------------------	------------------	------------------	------------------

**Part 4. For questions 21-25, you will hear an interview in which two journalism students, called Matthew and Tracy, are talking about fact and opinion in the news. Choose the answer A, B, C or D which fits best according to what you hear.**

- 21.** Matthew believes it is difficult to differentiate fact from opinion because
- A.** the news is delivered in short segments.
  - B.** people fail to give their full attention to the news.
  - C.** there is a wide range of sources for news.
  - D.** people may be unfamiliar with the background to a news story.
- 22.** What change did Tracy make to the questionnaire they prepared?
- A.** She reduced the number of options.
  - B.** She added more open questions.
  - C.** She reworded some questions.
  - D.** She defined some terms.
- 23.** Matthew and Tracy were both impressed by an article they read about
- A.** education.
  - B.** pollution.
  - C.** transport.
  - D.** sport.
- 24.** Matthew feels worried about writing factual articles
- A.** in case he misleads readers.
  - B.** in case he includes inaccuracies.
  - C.** because he has little experience of it.
  - D.** because his first one was criticised by his classmates.
- 25.** What does Tracy point out about using photos or video when reporting news?
- A.** Images have a stronger impact than the written word.

- B. Photos make the news seem more factual.
- C. The public expect visual support for news.
- D. The public prefer video to photos.

**Your answers:**

21. _____	22. _____	23. _____	24. _____	25. _____
-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------

## SECTION 2: LEXICO- GRAMMAR (30 points)

*Part 1. For questions 26-40, choose the best option A, B, C, or D to complete the following sentences and write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided. (30 points)*

26. The meticulous professor always insisted that students go by the \_\_\_\_\_ for every experiment.

- A. book                      B. instructions                      C. principles                      D. method

27. Not being able to find my phone number is a pretty \_\_\_\_\_ excuse for not contacting me.

- A. fragile                      B. frail                      C. faint                      D. feeble

28. Under no \_\_\_\_\_ about the challenges, she confidently embraced her new leadership role.

- A. fantasies                      B. daydreams                      C. illusions                      D. deceptions

29. The concept of justice is \_\_\_\_\_ linked to the core values that define a fair society.

- A. intriguingly                      B. intrusively                      C. intrinsically                      D. intrepidly

30. Despite the setbacks, she soldiered on with her research, determined to achieve groundbreaking results.

- A. gave up                      B. soldiered on                      C. turned back                      D. walked away

31. The luxurious office accentuated the manager's position \_\_\_\_\_. It enhanced his power and his sense of his own worth. And it made other people feel small.

- A. on the pecking pole                      B. in the nibbling line  
C. at the nipping post                      D. in the pecking order

32. The garden's \_\_\_\_\_ display of vibrant flowers was a testament to the diligent gardener's skill and dedication.

**A. exuberant                      B. chivalrous                      C. overcast                      D. ingenious**

**33.** The city found itself in the \_\_\_\_\_ of economic turmoil, struggling to maintain stability and growth.

**A. grip                      B. tug                      C. hug                      D. grab**

**34.** The success of the project will \_\_\_\_\_ the team's ability to work collaboratively under pressure.

**A. dwell on                      B. poke around                      C. lay about                      D. hinge upon**

**35.** We must not \_\_\_\_\_, as complacency could jeopardize our future success and growth.

**A. have our head in the clouds                      B. bury our heads in the sand**

**C. count our blessings                      D. rest on our laurels**

**36.** Richard's remark was completely true; he really hit the \_\_\_\_\_ with what he said.

**A. bottom line                      B. brass tacks                      C. bull's-eye                      D. basket case**

**37.** Only those who invest time and effort in their studies will \_\_\_\_\_ later.

**A. ignore the consequences                      B. reap the benefits**

**C. face the drawbacks                      D. lose their focus**

**38.** After the financial crisis, the company reached \_\_\_\_\_, forcing them to reassess their strategies.

**A. the bricks                      B. the ceiling                      C. rock bottom                      D. pay dirty**

**39.** As the team leader, it was her \_\_\_\_\_ to make the final decision on projects.

**A. prerogative                      B. derogatory                      C. abdication                      D. humanity**

**40.** When he finally \_\_\_\_\_ the rare artifact, his excitement was palpable and infectious.

**A. put my finger on                      B. know off-hand**

**C. give my right arm to                      D. clapped eyes on**

***Your answers:***

<b>26.</b> _____	<b>27.</b> _____	<b>28.</b> _____	<b>29.</b> _____	<b>30.</b> _____
<b>31.</b> _____	<b>32.</b> _____	<b>33.</b> _____	<b>34.</b> _____	<b>35.</b> _____
<b>36.</b> _____	<b>37.</b> _____	<b>38.</b> _____	<b>39.</b> _____	<b>40.</b> _____

**Part 2: The passage below contains 05 grammatical mistakes. For questions 41-45, UNDERLINE the mistakes and WRITE YOUR CORRECTIONS in the numbered space provided in the column. The first one has been done as an example.**

Powerful multinational companies are turned to globalisation in an ever-increasing drive to maximise profits. As a company is the sum of its parts, the chief executives have come to the realisation that a healthy, well-motivated work-force will increase the firm's products. In their pursuit of profit, management have acknowledged this, and new psychological theories are helping them achieve this goal. The new buzz word is team-building, and there has been massive expenditure of late by companies hoping to foster team spirit so that they run as a well-oiled machine.

Psychological counselling is costly, and is, unfortunately, generally unavailable within state funded health care systems. Normally, it is only for the rich or those when the state deems criminally insane. As an industry, the field of psychology needs cash input and so relies on the continuing custom of big business. Psychometry tests are used in the recruitment process and unsuccessful applicants can blame such tests for their rejection in many cases. Therefore, ordinary mortals who suffer from stress-related ailments cannot afford the fees charged by psychoanalysts.

***Your answers:***

	<b>Mistake</b>	<b>Correction</b>
<b>00</b>	<b>turned</b>	<b>turning</b>
<b>41</b>		
<b>42</b>		
<b>43</b>		
<b>44</b>		
<b>45</b>		

**Part 3. For questions 46-55, fill each gap with the correct form of the words in brackets. Write your answer in the boxes provided. (10 points)**

**46.** The renowned \_\_\_\_\_ presented groundbreaking research on dark matter, fundamentally changing our understanding of the universe's composition and structure.  
**(PHYSICS)**

47. Strict hygiene measures are essential to prevent \_\_\_\_\_ in hospitals, protecting both patients and healthcare workers. **(INFECT)**
48. During EURO 2024, football \_\_\_\_\_ always reaches a degree that is acceptable. **(FANATIC)**
49. The child's \_\_\_\_\_ in school environments often stemmed from a lack of social skills and support than other children **(ADJUST)**
50. Her innovative ideas and exceptional leadership skills consistently \_\_\_\_\_ those of her colleagues during team projects and presentations. **(SHINE)**
51. The company's \_\_\_\_\_ policies hindered innovation, leaving employees frustrated and eager for more progressive changes. **(ANNUAL)**
52. The camera must be clean with a soft \_\_\_\_\_ cloth. Otherwise, the water will permeate and cause damage. **(WRING)**
53. Despite her strong personality, she maintained a \_\_\_\_\_ demeanor that garnered respect in all professional settings. **(LADY)**
54. It is difficult to \_\_\_\_\_ the evidence presented, as it clearly demonstrates the need for immediate action. **(SAY)**
55. The rise of digital platforms has \_\_\_\_\_ media consumption, allowing personalized content to reach diverse audiences effectively. **(MASS)**

### **SECTION 3: READING (60 points)**

**Part 1. For questions 56-65, read the following passage and decide which option (A, B, C, or D. best fits each gap. Write your answers in corresponding numbered boxes. (10 points)**

#### **Responding to children's mistakes**

Promoting children's self-esteem seems to be one of the aims of modern childcare and education. It goes hand in hand with a culture in which children are **(56)** \_\_\_\_\_ praised for the most minor achievements. While this promotion of self-esteem is, rightly, a reaction against sterner times when children weren't praised enough, it also seems to be **(57)** \_\_\_\_\_ by a fear of how failure will affect children: a fear that if they don't succeed at a task, they will somehow be damaged. **D.** However, the opposite may well be true. Many

scientists spend years experiencing (58) \_\_\_\_\_ failure in the lab until they make a (59) \_\_\_\_\_. They know that (60) \_\_\_\_\_ this process advances scientific knowledge. In the same way, children need to experience failure to learn and grow. If children have been praised for everything they've done, (61) \_\_\_\_\_ how good it is, then failure in adult life will be all the more painful. Life is full of (62) \_\_\_\_\_ and there is no point in trying to protect children from the disappointments that (63) \_\_\_\_\_ them. Parents and educators shouldn't be afraid of (64) \_\_\_\_\_ children's mistakes, as long as they also praise them when they do well. After all, the heroes children try to emulate, the pop stars and footballers, have all reached the top in the face of ruthless competition. Like them, children need to learn how to cope with failure and (65) \_\_\_\_\_ it to their advantage.

*(CPE Practice Tests – Student's Book" by Virginia Evans and Stuart Hagger)*

56. A. immensely      B. enthusiastically      C. thoroughly      D. devotedly  
 57. A. developed      B. evolved      C. caused      D. originated  
 58. A. concurrent      B. consequent      C. consecutive      D. continual  
 59. A. success      B. breakthrough      C. progress      D. breakout  
 60. A. ultimately      B. lastly      C. conclusively      D. latterly  
 61. A. according to      B. regardless of      C. consistent with      D. depending on  
 62. A. faults      B. checks      C. delays      D. setbacks  
 63. A. expect      B. anticipate      C. await      D. approach  
 64. A. getting round to      B. looking down on      C. giving way to      D. picking up on  
 65. A. move      B. turn      C. make      D. take

**Your answers:**

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

**Part 2. For questions 66-75, read the passage and fill in one word that best fits each space. Write your answers in the space provided. (10pts)**

### **The art of dissembling**

Being yourself in the workplace does not 66 \_\_\_\_\_ blatant spontaneity. Most important is the sense of appropriateness that makes such openness acceptable. First and 67 \_\_\_\_\_, it involves keeping track of how you're feeling from moment to moment, and



only then sharing your feelings in a way that can benefit from such sharing. There is indeed a fine **68**\_\_\_\_\_ between dissembling your emotions to fit into the context, on the one hand, and on the other plucking **69**\_\_\_\_\_ the courage to share what you truly feel. If your intention is to be of service to others, then the intimate sharing of what may not immediately find acceptance will, in the long run, stand you in good **70**\_\_\_\_\_. The art of gaining over total emotional spontaneity grows over the span of the elementary school years. By adolescence, this skill is finely tuned. Social acceptance is so critical at this stage **71**\_\_\_\_\_ emotional dissembling becomes the modus operandi of social success. Children who fail at this social skill may end up marginalised. Someone may be ostracised by their peers **72**\_\_\_\_\_ they fail to control their short temper.

In the **73**\_\_\_\_\_ of adults, dissembling still plays a significant role. More specifically, in the workplace, dissembling **73**\_\_\_\_\_ emotions as anger and anxiety is essential. But, when more moderate emotions are also hidden, the question of degree comes **75**\_\_\_\_\_ play: how much dissembling and how much authentic emotion is required to build a strong connection? *(Adapted from Practice test for the Cambridge CPE)*

**Your answers:**

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

**Part 3. For questions 76-85, read the following passage and circle the best answer to each of the following questions. Write your answers in corresponding numbered boxes provided. (10 points)**

#### **At home with books**

In an age when literature is increasingly going digital, books hold a curious role in some people's homes. There are few purchases which, once used, are placed on proud display and carted around as families move from place to place. And yet that's precisely what sometimes happens with books, despite the existence of a digital equivalent. After all, both the music industry and other aspects of the print media have felt the heat of virtual competition – why not books? Part of the explanation for this may lie in the fact that, when it comes to the crunch, nosing around someone's bookshelves is interesting. 'You can tell a lot

about someone by their collection of books,' says Doug Jeffers, owner of a London bookstore.

It's not just the quantity of titles on display, however, that speaks volumes; generation, occupation, political leanings, leisure pursuits (even where they go on holiday) – clues to all of these abound, if you care to analyse the contents of someone's bookshelves, and even casual visitors aren't slow to form judgements. Evidence of this manifested itself when the President of the USA made an informal call on the English Prime minister at home recently, and for some reason the pair posed for photos in the kitchen. One of the snapshots was subsequently released to the press, and widely published. There then ensued much speculation as to how the complete works of Shakespeare had ended up on the shelf in the background rather than a cookery book.

Household stylist Abigail Hall agrees. 'I often style houses for sale and you'd be amazed how important the contents of the bookcase can be.' Apparently, people use such clues to form judgements about the type of person who lives in a property that's up for sale, and this may affect how they feel about going ahead with the purchase. Perhaps we all seek out others whose tastes in such matters match our own, and we can imagine living happily in a space that like-minded people have made homely. And even if we're not thinking of putting our home on the market, instinct tells us that however much they were enjoyed, paperbacks read on the beach might be better put away in a cupboard, whilst the unopened classics are destined for display.

For the interior designer, however, the art of reputation-management-via-bookshelf is not the only issue. Books can also become an interactive display tool. 'They can almost be sculptural in that they offer a physical presence,' explains Abigail Hall. 'It's not just about stacking them on a bookcase, it's how you stack them. I've seen books arranged by colour, stacked on top of each other. Once I saw a load of coffee-table books piled up to become a coffee table in themselves. Books define a space, if you have some books and a comfy chair, you've immediately created an area.' It's a trick of which countless hotels, cafés and waiting rooms for fee-paying clients are only too aware. Placing a few carefully-chosen books atop coffee tables is about creating an ambiance. No one actually engages with the content.

And **this principle** can be transferred to the home 'I've not actually read any of the. I just

love the bindings.’ So said the actress, Davinia Taylor, earlier this year when she decided to put her house on the market – complete with its carefully-sourced collection of classic books. Rarely removed from their perch on a bookcase in the living room, their primary purpose was to disguise Taylor’s walk-in fridge. And so, with the fridge no longer destined to be a feature in her life, the books were deemed redundant.

Perhaps, then, the future of books lies in this. With more and more being bought in the undeniably handier digital format, the first casualties of the tangible variety are likely to be the beach-read paperbacks – the ones that, if you invite Abigail Hall around, would be relegated to the garage anyway. But given the uses to which we put our other tomes – whether they’re deployed to show off, look pretty, or create an atmosphere – the odds of them hanging around look good. The kudos of great work is still there, and there’s nothing like being, and being seen to be, in possession of the real thing.

*(Source: CPE Practice Tests – Student’s Book)*

**76.** What is the writer’s main aim in the first paragraph?

- A.** seeking to account for a seemingly illogical perspective.
- B.** questioning our assumptions about people’s behaviour.
- C.** drawing our attention to an ongoing process.
- D.** outlining the reasons for shifts in priorities.

**77.** It can be implied from the passage that:

- A.** The appeal of non-digital books is a sound answer to the important roles of them.
- B.** The number of books displayed on the shelves is a manifestation of the casualness of their owner.
- C.** A person’s characteristics may be well reflected in the non-digital books he has.
- D.** What is written in the books one possesses may unveil hidden depths of them.

**78.** The example of what happened after the release of a photo featuring two political figures serves to illustrate \_\_\_\_\_

- A.** the revealing quality of photoshoots
- B.** people’s curiosity about private lives of politicians
- C.** the attractiveness of unusual features in a photo
- D.** books’ faculty for grabbing people’s attention

**79.** Described in the passage is a tendency for people to\_\_\_\_\_

- A.** forge a relationship with people having the same tastes.
- B.** reach their own conclusions based on a person's bookshelf
- C.** showcase their wealth by displaying unused classic books.
- D.** take an interest in reading books with paper cover.

**80.** As can be deduced from the passage, in hotels or cafés, considerable importance is attached to\_\_\_\_\_

- A.** incentivizing visitors to read books on the shelf .
- B.** establishing an atmosphere with the aid of well-placed books.
- C.** charging customers a considerable sum of money for using books.
- D.** piling books according to categorization of their colours.

**81.** The phrase "this principle" most probably refers to\_\_\_\_\_

- A.** the use of books to create a climate without paying much heed to the content of those on show
- B.** the arrangement of books in order of content to impress visitors right from their arrival at a place
- C.** the tricks used to magnetize visitors which are usually adopted by hotels and cafés
- D.** the interactivity of books which can be of assistance to the formation of an ambiance within a house

**82.** What can be said about books in the case of Davinia Taylor?

- A.** They were not regarded as reflections of her taste in reading.
- B.** Their titles were inappropriately selected for display.
- C.** Their presence was indispensable to the house she intends to sell.
- D.** They fell into disuse as there was no longer a need for another item.

**83.** Given the current situation, the writer suggests that\_\_\_\_\_

- A.** paperbacks are definitely the most vulnerable to redundancy.
- B.** technology has raised the number of books purchased.
- C.** there remains a likelihood that non-digital books are put on display.
- D.** owning a tangible item is a tantalising thing.

**84.** In the passage as a whole, the writer's primary aim is most probably to\_\_\_\_\_

- A. elucidate the arguments in favour of non-digital books.
- B. foreshadow the decline of paperbacks.
- C. express a sanguine view regarding the future of non-digital books.
- D. avert any attempts by other people to defame books.

85. Which of the following adjectives best describe a characteristic of this passage?

- A. well-supported      B. well-rounded      C. well-appointed      D. well-turned

**Your answers:**

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

**Part 4. For questions 86-95, read the passage and do the following tasks. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes. (10 points)**

#### **What friends do we need?**

**A.** When Aristotle was asked, in the 4th century BC, what defines a friend, he had no doubts. A friend is 'one soul inhabiting two bodies, he said, adding: 'Without friends no one would choose to live, though he had all other goods. In this century, it is a little more complicated . A startling discovery in the American Sociological Review found 25 per cent of Americans do not have a single friend. That is, nobody 'with whom to discuss matters important to them, said the researchers. The average number of friends was two. Yet modern demands on our time can take a deep toll on friendships.

**B.** Two books aim to help us through the maze. Vital Friends: The People You Can't Afford to Live Without by Tom Rath, advises readers to evaluate the roles played by their friends, ensuring eight essential friendship types are represented. Rethinking Friendship: Hidden Solidarities Today by Liz Spencer and Ray Pahl looks at the different kinds of friendships in the internet age.

**C.** Rath is a New York Times bestselling author, and leads research and consulting at Galfup. He analysed more than five million interviews to try to define what Plato said he never could: what is friendship? The result is Vital Friends, and it reaches startling conclusions. If you ask people why they became homeless, why their marriage failed or why they overeat, he says, they do not blame it on poverty or mobility; they blame it on a lack of

friendships. If your best friend eats healthily, he discovered, you are five times more likely to have a healthy diet yourself. His interviewees rated friendship as being more than five times as important as physical intimacy in the success of a marriage. He also found patients with heart disease are twice as likely to die if they do not have three or four close social connections.

**D.** Ray Pahl's *Rethinking Friendship* is based on in-depth interviews conducted over seven years. He finds the quality of our friendships has a huge influence on the amount of satisfaction we draw from life. 'Individuals with no real friends at work have only a one in 12 chance of feeling engaged in their job,' he says. But the quantity, as well as the quality of friends, does matter. Some people can have three or four close friends and be very happy, he believes. Others more extrovert prefer to have 10 or 15. But he is certain you need to have more than one friend to be satisfied in life. 'It is a very common mistake to expect one close friend to provide everything you need,' he says. "And it can cause a lot of problems!"

**E.** Dr Angela Carter, an occupational psychiatrist from Sheffield University, says: 'We are social animals. We need friends to hold a mirror up to us and show us what our behaviour looks like. They provide companionship and support, but the most important thing friends do is help us to work out who we are. Families cannot do that in the same way! She has found people can struggle to find the friends that they need. "We need to be quite strategic in our friendships. People think friends turn up from nowhere, and they grumble when they don't have any. You need to think, "What do I need from friends and am I being a good friend in return?"

**F.** In researching *Rethinking Friendship*, Pahl found little cause for the notion that society is becoming atomised and selfish. 'Friendship takes such a variety of different forms, he says. 'I don't think people have fewer friends now. What is new is that in the past 50 years we have become more and more used to choosing friends, rather than accepting them as given.

**G.** Both authors did not find transient communities are all about networking and getting on. As people have learned to be consumers, maybe they have also learned to make choices among their friends, says Pahl. 'But when people think about their close friends, those relationships are deep and trusting. not exploitative or self-seeking. People are probably loyal and decent, against what is cynically regarded as the current of the age.

**H.** So how many friends can one person reasonably support? 'I don't think it is useful or meaningful to put a number on it,' says Dr Carter. 'Psychologists use the term 'affiliation need', and society tells us we have a lot of it. In truth, some people need a lot of friends, others few: 'It is fair to say, people with a more diverse and mixed group of friends have a more robust defence against the way the world works,' says Pahl. 'I don't want to be prescriptive, or the government will start saying that we need a Ministry of Mates. But if you can provide the circumstances for a more friendly society, then society will be happier and healthier.

*(Adapted from Ready for Ielts Work book)*

**Questions 86-90** Reading passage has eight paragraphs A-H. Choose the correct heading, i-x, from the list of headings below. Write the correct number i-x in the boxes 86-90.

**List of Headings**

- i. The personal impact of friendship*
- ii. The right amount and quality of friends*
- iii. Strong relationships with best friend*
- iv. What is friendship?*
- v. Communities aren't isolated*
- vi. Understanding ourselves*
- vii. Individual differences and the effect on community*
- viii. The decline of friendship*
- ix. New studies on friendship*
- x. Changes in the selection process*

**Example: Paragraph A     Answer: iv**

**Your answers:**

86. Paragraph B	87.ParagraphC	88. Paragraph D	89.Paragraph E	90.Paragraph F
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

**Questions 91-95:** Do the following statements agree with the information given in the Reading Passage? In boxes 91-95, 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*

**91.** Tom Rath's book also addresses how friendships can influence personal financial stability.

**92.** Modern demands on time have a significant impact on the number of friends people have.

**93.** According to Ray Pahl, having a single close friend can provide all the satisfaction one needs in life.

**94.** Dr. Angela Carter found that individuals often easily find the friends they need without effort.

**95.** In his research, Pahl concluded that modern society has fewer friendships compared to the past.

***Your answers:***

<b>91.</b> _____	<b>92.</b> _____	<b>93.</b> _____	<b>94.</b> _____	<b>95.</b> _____
------------------	------------------	------------------	------------------	------------------

**Part 5. You are going to read an extract from a textbook. For questions 96-105, select the expert (A-D) using the separate answer sheet. The expert may be selected more than once.**

### **THE SEARCH FOR A NEW WONDER MATERIALS**

*As the world's supply of rubber becomes less reliable, a solution must be found*

**A.** When people are asked to identify the materials that are indispensable to modern life, the one that springs to mind most often is plastic. Make this question about a naturally occurring material and the responses are more varied, ranging from wood to iron to coal. Yet the raw material that we rely on most for such products as medical equipment, clothing and vehicles tyres is of course rubber. It has an impressive range of properties, such as being waterproof, durable and flexible, and these properties are unique and cannot be made using synthetic materials. This is especially true when it comes to making tires for vehicles and airplanes. Unfortunately, the state of global rubber production is currently under threat due to disease, climate change and economics. Although the extraction of many other raw materials such as stone or timber is done via large corporations on an industrial scale, this is



not the case with rubber. In fact, quite the opposite is true as approximately 85% of global rubber production is carried out by farmers with small plots of land in the forests of southeast Asia. It just so happens that there are millions of people working the land in this way and therefore they are able to fulfil the supply of rubber required to help our lives run smoothly.

**B.** However, the price of rubber is not determined by the usual economic principle of supply and demand. Surprisingly, it is controlled by a financial market in Shanghai in much the same way as other commodities such as gold and oil, with traders making the price move up or down through buying and selling stocks and shares. This means that small farmers are at the mercy of these price fluctuations, and many of them cannot continue when prices are kept low for long periods of time. From their perspective, they are better off growing oil palms because palm oil is less labour intensive to produce than rubber. Even if prices were to rise enough to make rubber plantations consistently profitable, it is not as simple as that. There are those who argue that more rubber trees should be planted so that rising demand can be met, but the counterargument is that rubber trees have contributed just as significantly to the loss of biodiversity in Asia as oil palm plantations have. Governments in some countries have cleared vast areas of forest to grow rubber trees for profit alone, and there is a strong view that this kind of behaviour should not be encouraged. In fact, the majority of people believe that governments should lead the way in solving such problems of biodiversity.

**C.** In order to try to address the precarious conditions of both the environment and small farmers, many large rubber buyers, including the world's largest tire companies, have signed up to an organisation campaigning for sustainable rubber. It prohibits buying rubber from deforested land and aims to send a clear message to governments that clarifies what corporations are not prepared to accept. Other people in the industry are trying to promote the idea of a minimum price for rubber, similar to the Fair-Trade concept for coffee and cocoa, which aims to help small farmers stay in business. Besides these issues, the rubber tree also faces the constant threat of disease. Native to the Brazilian rainforest, the plant was wiped out there by a disease during the 1930s and now only grows in southeast Asia. Some scientists believe that with the amount of goods and people constantly traversing the world,

it is only a matter of time before this disease arrives in Asia too. If this happens, the world's supply of rubber could vanish almost overnight and there is little that can be done to prevent such a disaster. This is worrying enough to have caused the European Union to add rubber to its list of critical raw materials.

**D.** All this has led scientists and commercial manufacturers to investigate alternative options, and there are a couple of plants that could potentially be used as substitutes. The most financially viable of these is guayule, a bush-like plant native to the USA and Mexico. One of the drivers behind the commercialisation of this plant is the fact that it grows in the USA, a country that currently relies heavily on the Asian rubber supply and which is actively looking for ways to reduce this reliance given the issues mentioned above. The US government previously experimented with guayule during the Second World War when rubber was scarce, but later abandoned the project when global trade got going again and Asian rubber became more readily available. Now, however, there are a few companies investing heavily in trying to make guayule an alternative, and there are signs that it could actually be successful. Researchers are working on breeding strains of the plant that could be grown on a much larger scale so as to avoid the current world reliance on a plant whose future is far from secure.

*(Source: Reading CPE)*

<b>In which sections are the following mentioned?</b>	<b>Your answers</b>
Switching to a plant that is easier to cultivate.	<b>96.</b> _____
Producers are calling for a more responsible attitude to production.	<b>97.</b> _____
People are often unaware of the importance of rubber in manufacturing.	<b>98.</b> _____
The livelihoods of rubber producers are insecure.	<b>99.</b> _____
The importance of reducing dependence on rubber from overseas.	<b>100.</b> _____
The mass planting of rubber trees is seen as a controversial practice.	<b>101.</b> _____
A well-founded fear is that the world's rubber trees could easily be destroyed.	<b>102.</b> _____
The rubber production process is different to that of other natural materials.	<b>103.</b> _____
The use of biological methods to increase the cultivation of a range of ptiens.	<b>104.</b> _____
Plants that could be cost-effective rubber replacements.	<b>105.</b> _____

#### **SECTION 4: WRITING (60 points)**

**Part 1. Read the following extract and use your own words to summarize it. Your summary should be between 100 and 120 words.**

Recent studies have revealed that a compound found in the livers of sharks can help fight many human viruses. The substance, called squalamine, was first observed in 1993 by Dr. Michael Zasloff who had been studying the unsophisticated And yet effective immune systems of sharks. A synthetic version of squalamine was developed in 1995 and has since been used in studies. Zasloff first began to study the cancer-fighting properties of squalamine after discovering that the compound inhibited the growth of new blood vessels, a process that is of fundermental importance to the growth of cancerous tumors. Zasloff, who enlisted the help of different research facilities across the United States, later focused on studying squalamine's antiviral properties and was very pleased with his findings. Lab tests revealed the substance's effectiveness in fighting many viruses which are Currently difficult or impossible to cure, such as yellow fever, dengue fever, and hepatitis. Squalamine's success lies in its ability to stop a virus from replicating and by increasing the resistance of body tissues against viruses. Additional testing must be completed to determine the maximum effectiveness of the chemical as an antiviral agent, as well as the proper dosages to administer .

*( Source: Practice test ECPE 1)*

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

**Part 2. The graph below shows the number of visitors to a town in New Zealand between 2000 and 2020 and projections to 2035**

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



**It is predicted that in the near future, the technology will replace the role of the teachers in the classroom. To what extent do you agree or disagree with this prediction. Give your reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience**

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Người ra đề	SĐT
Đào Thị Thương	0914706060
Tổng Thị Thanh Hường	0966502266

Tài liệu được chia sẻ bởi Website VnTeach.Com

<https://www.vnteach.com>