

TỈNH LAI CHÂU
TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN
LÊ QUÝ ĐÔN
(Đề thi đề xuất)

ĐỀ THI CHỌN HỌC SINH GIỎI
TRẠI HÈ HÙNG VƯƠNG NĂM 2024
ĐỀ THI MÔN TIẾNG ANH LỚP 11
Thời gian làm bài 180 phút
(Đề thi gồm có 11 trang, gồm 04 câu)

I. LISTENING (50 pts)

Part 1. You will hear a conversation between an assistant in a post office and a customer who needs to send a package overseas. (14 pts)

Complete the form below.

Write NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER for each answer.

Post Office-Package Delivery Form

Country of destination:	USA
Package to reach destination by:	(1) _____ at least
Service selected:	(2) _____ Express
Sender	Name: Peter White
	Address: (3) _____
	Suburb: Lakeview
Delivery to:	Name: Anna (4) _____
	Address: Apartment 228, (5) _____
	Upper (6) _____
	New York
Contents:	Books
	(7) _____

Your answers:

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

Part 2. You will hear a girl called Anna giving a presentation about the fashion blog that she's created. Listen to the recording and complete each of the following sentences with NO MORE THAN THREE words. (16 pts)

After Anna was featured in (1) _____, she had more people visiting her blog.

When choosing clothes for her blog, the (2) _____ of Anna's readers is the most important point she considers.

Anna thinks teenagers are likely to spend more on (3) _____ than on other items of clothing.

Anna prefers buying her own clothes from (4) _____ rather than other places.

The historical period that's give Anna the greatest inspiration for her blog is her (5) _____

Clothes with (6) _____ on them recently attracted attention to Anna's blog.

Anna mainly promotes clothes made of materials such as (7) _____ on her blog.

Anna was pleased that visitors to the blog have described it as being (8) _____

Your answers:

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

Part 3: You will hear part of a tutorial between two students and their tutor. The students are doing a research project to do with computer use. Listen and decide whether the following sentences are true (T) or false (F). (10 pts)

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

Your answer:

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
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Part 4: For questions 1-5, listen to two people Georgina and Jack, talking about a business which their friend Amelia runs and choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which fits best according to what you hear.

Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided. (10pts)

1. Jack is of the opinion that _____.
 - A. Amelia should reconsider her decision of closing down her café.
 - B. Amelia needs to refocus her efforts to improve her profits.
 - C. Amelia should feel sorry for all the efforts she poured into her business.
 - D. Like Amelia, many café startups have struggled to make a profit.
2. Georgina thinks that _____.
 - A. Amelia is right to feel she has too much local competition.
 - B. Spending time in a café shop has recently become a luxury.
 - C. Amelia should copy the business strategy of a restaurant in Melbourne Street.
 - D. A competitive market necessitates a more confident attitude.
3. Georgina and Jack agree that _____.
 - A. Advice is best sought from experienced business people.
 - B. Amelia's taste on decor is too old-fashioned to attract any customers.
 - C. Amelia should update some aspects of her business.
 - D. Customers may be unable to pinpoint problems with Amelia's café decor.
4. Jack finds the irregularity in Amelia's turnover _____.
 - A. understandable
 - B. exemplary
 - C. unexpected
 - D. perplexing
5. In discussing Amelia's attitude towards the status quo, Jack points out that _____.
 - A. Amelia finds her current situation enjoyable.
 - B. Amelia's personality is different from that of most people.
 - C. Amelia lacks the motivation to turn her business into a commercial success.
 - D. Amelia is able to cope with the current challenge her business presents.

Your answer:

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

Part 1: Choose the best answer (A, B, C, or D) to each of the following questions and write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes. (20 pts)

1. Sports photographers today can _____ in a single dramatic moment the real emotions of the participants.
A. seize B. grasp C. capture D. secure
2. My camera was stolen from my bag at the airport so I _____ a claim on my insurance.
A. had B. did C. took D. made
3. As I suffer from migraine, I avoid cheese and _____ like coffee, red wine and spirits which are generally maintained to trigger and attack.
A. stimulations B. stimulants C. stimulus D. stimulating
4. Major political party is _____ the campaign for tighter gun controls in the wake of last month's shooting.
A. procuring B. solidifying C. spearheading D. fulfilling
5. Jenny _____ her audition and was immediately offered the part!
A. went up B. scraped through C. took off D. waltzed through
6. They must have gone away, _____?
A. shouldn't they B. haven't they C. mustn't they D. didn't they
7. _____, the meeting began.
A. After we have sat down B. All of us having taken the seats
C. Our having seated D. Once we had seated
8. The company had to cough _____ a lot of money to indemnify for the victims in the accident.
A. up B. out C. into D. away
9. I don't like the way that Jack is always trying to _____ trouble between us.
A. dish out B. rub up C. stir up D. spark out
10. When you join this game, it's important that you should _____.
A. keep your wits about you B. gather your wits
C. keep your head in the clouds D. go to your head
11. The princess's nanny's autobiography really gives the _____ on life among the royals.
A. show-down B. know-how C. low-down D. look-out
12. _____ our company will make a large profit this year, we will probably not lose any money either.
A. Despite how unlikely that B. Although it seems unlikely that
C. However unlikely it seems D. As though it wasn't likely
13. Clive is not _____ interested in car-racing, so don't buy him that book.
A. widely B. remotely C. deeply D. closely
14. He said he was _____ optimistic, predicting some growth in the new year.
A. deliberately B. virtually C. deliciously D. cautiously
15. He gave his father back the keys, knowing that to have taken the car would have landed him in _____ trouble.
A. full B. deep C. close D. loose

Your answer:

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

Part 2: Each sentence below contains ONE error. Find and correct it and write your answer on your answer sheet.

16. It is very easy for the uneducated to be taken **away** by slick-talking salesmen.
17. Under the table sits his **cat** that has lived with him for 20 years.
18. My daughter is a very confident girl and likes to express herself in public, unlike her brother, who is a **shrink** violet.

19. As a public figure, whose life and behavior are the focus of intense public interest, I have gradually become impertinent **for** criticism and scrutiny.
20. When will you realize that it was your self-righteous and **bigot** attitude that prevented you from learning better ideas from other people?

Your answer:

16.	17.	18.	19.	20.
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Part 3. Fill each gap with the correct form of the words in brackets. (10 pts)

- Without that _____ dress, I would have never noticed you in the middle of hundreds of people going to the festival. (**EYE**)
- The actor _____ the question by denying his relationship with the female internet celebrity. (**STEP**)
- After the earthquake happened last month, the city is now suffering from a(n) _____ financial burden. (**SUPPORT**)
- We are disappointed by her approaching this matter so _____. (**AMATEUR**)
- His failures _____ the difference between theatre and film direction. (**LINE**)
- The _____ of a philosophical question often lies in its ability to challenge our fundamental beliefs and perspectives. (**PROFOUND**)
- Many parents choose not to take their children to theme parks on public holidays because the queues to enter the park and join the rides are always _____ long. (**SPIRIT**)
- What most of us remember from history books are the _____ events. (**CLIMAX**)
- The argument caused a certain _____ between the two. (**STRANGE**)
- Suppliers have to pay a 10% _____ on imported goods. (**CHARGE**)

Your answer:

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

III. READING (60 pts)

Part 1. Read the following passage and choose the correct word for each of the blanks. (10 pts)

The poetry of Gwendolyn Brooks has been praised for deepening the significance of personal and social experiences so that these experiences become universal in their (1) _____. She has also been praised for her "sense of form, which is basic and remarkable". Many of her poems are (2) _____ with a Black community named Bronzeville, on the south side of Chicago. Her literary (3) _____ makes Bronzeville more than just a place on a map. This community, like all important literary places (Robinson's Tilbury Town and Masters' Spoon River, for example), becomes a testing ground of personality, a place where the raw (4) _____ of experience is (5) _____ by imagination and where the joys and trials of being human are both sung and judged. The qualities for which Brooks's poetry is not are (as one critic has (6) _____ out) "boldness, invention, a daring to experiment, and a naturalness that does not scorn literature but absorbs it".

Her love (7) _____ poetry began early. At the age of seven she "began to put rhymes together", and when she was thirteen, one of her poems was published in a children's magazine. During her teens she (8) _____ more than seventy-five poems to a Chicago newspaper. In 1941 she began to attend a class in writing poetry at the South Side Community Art Center, and several years later, her poems began to appear in Poetry and other magazines. Her first collection of poems, A Street in Bronzeville, was published in 1945. Four years later, Annie Allen, her second collection of poems, appeared. In 1950 Annie Allen was (9) _____ a Pulitzer prize for poetry. The novel Maud Martha, about a young black girl

growing up in Chicago, published in 1953, was praised for its warmth and (10) _____. In 1963 her Selected Poems appeared.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. A. knowledge | B. implication | C. indication | D. potential |
| 2. A. involved | B. connected | C. related | D. concerned |
| 3. A. skill | B. quality | C. capacity | D. manner |
| 4. A. substance | B. components | C. material | D. elements |
| 5. A. formed | B. shaped | C. decided | D. caused |
| 6. A. pointed | B. made | C. cleared | D. showed |
| 7. A. to | B. with | C. for | D. on |
| 8. A. devoted | B. dedicated | C. attributed | D. contributed |
| 9. A. presented | B. rewarded | C. awarded | D. honored |
| 10. A. concerns | B. considerations | C. insights | D. awareness |

Your answers:

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

Part 2. Read the following text and fill in the blank with ONE suitable word. Write your answers in corresponding numbered boxes. (10 pts)

People often groan about the faults of our education system, but I think we just like to complain; my gut feeling is most people are actually only too aware of (1) _____ lucky are to have such a high quality of formal education open (2) _____ them for free all the way up to the end of secondary school. What we take for granted - free education - is not something students from other parts of the world necessarily enjoy. The standard of teaching in our schools is also second-to-none, another thing (3) _____ can't be said everywhere. I mean, in Greece, for example, state school teachers are often (4) _____ indifferent that students are forced to attend extra study classes at night - the (5) _____ of which has to be borne by their parents. Not alone is this a waste of money, it also eats (6) _____ students' free time. The situation is similar in South Korea - students have private lessons in the evenings to help them (7) _____ their state school grades, and sometimes, between state school classes, (8) _____ lessons and homework, there are literally not enough hours in the day, (9) _____ to exhaustion and burnout in a worst-case scenario, and, even in the best one, a significant reduction in the amount of leisure time available to pursue healthy activities and partake in the kind of fun and games that should characterize youth. In Britain, we go to school from 9 a.m. until 4 p.m.; we have the evening to enjoy (10) _____ young and that is how it should be; to quote a well-known proverb, "You're only young once."

Your answers:

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

Part 3. Read the following passage and choose the correct answer to each question. (10 pts)

THE FUTURE OF EXAMS

Like it or not, technology is already an established part of the exam process and the only argument still to be fought at this year's e-assessment conference and exhibition, taking place in London this week, is just how much further in that direction we should go.

At one end, little has changed. Students still, by and large, take exams in much the same way as they always have. They walk into a room full of desks with an invigilator on hand to tell them when to start and stop and to make sure no one is texting anyone else, and everyone is ticking the right boxes, or writing out the answer in longhand if required. It's once the ink has dried that the real change in the system kicks in.

Instead of divvying up the scripts between the thousands of markers, they are now scanned into a central computer and the markers then access them online.

The benefits are obvious. It's quicker, cheaper and more efficient. The really dull components, such as multiple choice or simple questions such as "name four things that contribute to global warming," can be marked automatically or by less experienced markers, whereas questions requiring a more nuanced, longer answer can be left to the **old hands**. Your best markers don't have to be wasted on the straightforward stuff. Students can also benefit. "Markers can now give much more precise feedback," says Kathleen Tattersall, who **chairs** the Institute of Educational Assessors. "We can tell someone almost exactly what he or she needs to do to improve a grade because we can show them what they got right and wrong. This is particularly useful for anyone looking to resit a January exam in the summer, because teachers can tailor individual revision plans for all their students."

For all its advantages, no one reckons that this assessment model is the finished article. "There are difficulties that need to be ironed out," says Martin Walker, a former English teacher and a principal examiner for one of the main boards. "Because markers are now often only given a few questions from each paper, it's hard to get an accurate feel of exactly what a student does and doesn't know. When you had an **entire** exam script in front of you, you could build up a picture of the candidate's range of knowledge, so when there was room for doubt in an answer, you could make a judgement call based on previous responses. It's much harder to do that now."

"There are also limits to what you can easily read on screen," he adds. "In my experience, most examiners end up printing out the long essays and working from a hard copy, which is both time-consuming and slightly self-defeating." The danger, as Tattersall concedes, is that schools end up teaching only what technology is capable of assessing. "Rather, we have to look at how IT is used in the classroom to improve teaching and learning and base our exams on that model," she says.

It is certain that we are only halfway through the electronic revolution. In the coming years, more and more exams will be completed - as well as marked - online, and the government and the Qualifications and Curriculum Authority will have to think hard about ways of maintaining standards.

By far the easiest form of online testing to implement is multiple choice. A student can take the test online and it can be automatically marked instantaneously; this system is almost foolproof. The **downside** is that most people associate multiple choice with dumbing down, on the grounds that anything that can be reduced to a yes or no, right or wrong answer is bound to be over-simplified.

"Not true," says Stevie Pattison-Dick, head of communications for Edexcel. "Some multiple-choice exams may be quite straightforward, but if they are, they only reflect the level of knowledge a student is expected to attain. There's nothing inherently simple about multiple choice. We've become very sophisticated in our question setting and are able to cross-reference the answers, so an examiner can now tell whether someone just got lucky by ticking the right box or actually understood the process on which he or she was being assessed." One of the final exams a medical student has to pass before qualifying as a doctor is multiple choice, so this method of assessment has to be extremely rigorous.

1. The writer believes that _____.
 - A. nothing of significance has changed in the exam system
 - B. a revolution in exam taking may soon be initiated
 - C. many students cheat by using their mobile phones
 - D. technology doesn't greatly affect students when they sit exams
2. What does the writer mean by "**old hands**" in paragraph 3?
 - A. retired examiners
 - B. experienced examiners
 - C. examiners who have reached a certain age
 - D. mature students
3. The word "**chairs**" in the fourth paragraph is *closest* in meaning to _____.
 - A. emulates
 - B. supplants
 - C. presides
 - D. follows
4. Which of the following is **NOT mentioned** as a benefit of computer marking?
 - A. better utilization of examiners

- B. more interesting questions can be set
 C. many set questions do not need human markers at all
 D. financial advantages
5. The word “**entire**” in the fifth paragraph is *closest* in meaning to _____.
 A. absurd B. abridged C. gross D. partial
6. One advantage of the new system is that _____.
 A. teachers can focus on students' weaknesses before retakes
 B. students only need to retake the parts of the exam that they failed
 C. students can delay taking the exam for an extra six months
 D. examiners can construct comprehensive revision plans
7. What is stated to be a disadvantage of the current system?
 A. Many examiners complain that the work is boring now.
 B. Examiners no longer have enough work.
 C. Examiners have a limited impression of the candidate.
 D. Examiners aren't as skillful as they used to be.
8. The word “**downside**” in the eighth paragraph is closest in meaning to _____.
 A. drawback B. perfection C. firmness D. mode
9. What is implied about the general perception of multiple-choice testing?
 A. It is easy for a student to cheat.
 B. It reduces the student's writing skills.
 C. It lowers the standard of the exam.
 D. It's impossible for a computer error to be made.
10. According to Stevie Patterson-Dick, multiple-choice exams _____.
 A. do have a large element of chance in them
 B. are not always the best way to test medical students
 C. are by far the best way to test students on particular subjects
 D. can be composed in a way that makes students reaffirm their knowledge

Your answer:

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
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Part 4. This following reading passage has nine paragraphs, A-I. (20 pts)

List of Headings	
i	A fresh and important long-term goal
ii	Charging for roads and improving other transport methods
iii	Changes affecting the distances goods may be transported
iv	Taking all the steps necessary to change transport patterns
v	The environmental costs of road transport
vi	The escalating cost of rail transport
vii	The need to achieve transport rebalance
viii	The rapid growth of private transport
ix	Plans to develop major road networks
x	Restricting road use through charging policies alone
xi	Transport trends in countries awaiting EU admission

Example:
 Paragraph F

Answer:
 vii

*What have been the trends and what are the prospects
 for European transport systems?*

A. It is difficult to conceive of vigorous economic growth without an efficient transport system. Although modern information technologies can reduce the demand for physical transport by facilitating teleworking and teleservices, the requirement for transport continues to increase. There are two key factors behind this trend. For passenger transport, the determining factor is the spectacular growth in car use. The number of cars on European Union (EU) roads saw an increase of three million cars each year from 1990 to 2010, and in the next decade the EU will see a further substantial increase in its fleet.

B. As far as goods transport is concerned, growth is due to a large extent to changes in the European economy and its system of production. In the last 20 years, as internal frontiers have been abolished, the EU has moved from a "stock" economy to a "flow" economy. This phenomenon has been emphasized by the relocation of some industries, particularly those which are labor intensive, to reduce production costs, even though the production site is hundreds or even thousands of kilometers away from the final assembly plant or away from users.

C. The strong economic growth expected in countries which are candidates for entry to the EU will also increase transport flows, in particular road haulage traffic. In 1998, some of these countries already exported more than twice their 1990 volumes and imported more than five times their 1990 volumes. And although many candidate countries inherited a transport system which encourages rail, the distribution between modes has tipped sharply in favor of road transport since the 1990s. Between 1990 and 1998, road haulage increased by 19,4%, while during the same period rail haulage decreased by 43,5%, although – and this could benefit the enlarged EU – it is still on average at a much higher level than in existing member states.

D. However, a new imperative-sustainable development – offers an opportunity for adapting the EU's common transport policy. This objective, agreed by the Gothenburg European Council, has to be achieved by integrating environmental considerations into Community policies, and shifting the balance between modes of transport lies at the heart of its strategy. The ambitious objective can only be fully achieved by 2020, but proposed measures are nonetheless a first essential step towards a sustainable transport system which will ideally be in place in 30 years' time, that is by 2040.

E. In 1998, energy consumption in the transport sector was to blame for 28% of emissions of CO₂, the leading greenhouse gas. According to the latest estimates, if nothing is done to reverse the traffic growth trend, CO₂ emissions from transport can be expected to increase by around 50% to 1,113 billion tonnes by 2020, compared with the 739 billion tonnes recorded in 1990. Once again, road transport is the main culprit since it alone accounts for 84% of the CO₂ emissions attributable to transport. Using alternative fuels and improving energy efficiency is thus both an ecological necessity and a technological challenge.

F. At the same time greater efforts must be made to achieve a modal shift. Such a change cannot be achieved overnight, all the less so after over half a century of constant deterioration in favor of road. This has reached such a pitch that today rail freight services are facing marginalization, with just 8% of market share, and with international goods trains struggling along at an average speed of 18km/h. Three possible options have emerged.

G. The first approach would consist of focusing on road transport solely through pricing. This option would not be accompanied by complementary measures in the other modes of transport. In the short term it might curb the growth in road transport through the better loading ratio of goods vehicles and occupancy rates of passenger vehicles expected as a result of the increase in the price of transport. However, the lack of measures available to revitalize other modes of transport would make it impossible for more sustainable modes of transport to take up the baton.

H. The second approach also concentrates on road transport pricing but is accompanied by measures to increase the efficiency of the other modes (better quality of services, logistics, technology). However, this approach does not include investment in new infrastructure, nor does it guarantee better regional cohesion. It could help to achieve greater uncoupling than the first approach, but road transport would keep the lion's share of the market and continue to concentrate on saturated arteries, despite being the most polluting of the modes. It is therefore not enough to guarantee the necessary shift of the balance.

I. The third approach, which is not new, comprises a series of measures ranging from pricing to revitalizing alternative modes of transport and targeting investment in the trans-European network. This integrated approach would allow the market shares of the other modes to return to their 1998 levels and thus make a shift of balance. It is far more ambitious than it looks, bearing in mind the historical imbalance in favor of roads for the last fifty years, but would achieve a marked break in the link between road transport growth and economic growth, without placing restrictions on the mobility of people and goods.

Questions 1 – 5: (10 pts)

Choose the correct heading for paragraphs A-E from the list of headings above.

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

Your answer:

1. v	2.	3.	4.	5.
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Questions 6 – 10: (10 pts)

Do the following statements agree with the information given in the reading Passage? In boxes 6 - 10 , 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

6. _____ The need for transport is growing, despite technological developments.
7. _____ To reduce production costs, some industries have been moved closer to their relevant consumers.
8. _____ Cars are prohibitively expensive in some EU candidate countries.
9. _____ The Gothenburg European Council was set up 30 years ago.
10. _____ By the end of this decade, CO2 emissions from transport are predicted to reach 739 billion tones.

Your answer:

6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
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Part 5. You are going to read four different opinions from leading scientists about the future of fuel. For questions 1-10, choose from the writers A-D. The writers may be chosen more than once. (10 pts)

A. Howard Bloom, Author

Even though most people are convinced that peak oil has already passed, to me, peak oil is just a hypothesis. There is a theory that carbon molecules can be found in interstellar gas clouds, comets and in space ice, and if this is the case, our planet could ooze oil for ever. And even if we stay earthbound, those who say we have raped the planet of all its resources are wrong. There's a huge stock of raw materials we haven't yet learned to use. There are bacteria two miles beneath our feet which can turn solid granite into food. If bacteria can do it, surely we creatures with brains can do it better. As far as the near future of energy is concerned, I believe the most promising alternative fuels are biofuels, such as ethanol. It's an alcohol made from waste products such as the bark of trees, woodchips, and other 'waste materials'. And that's not the only waste that can create energy. My friend in the biomass industry is perfecting an energy-

generation plant which can run on human waste. We produce that in vast quantities, and it's already gathered in centralised locations.

B. Michael Lardelli, Lecturer in Genetics at The University of Adelaide

Nothing exists on this planet without energy. It enables flowers and people to grow and we need it to mine minerals, extract oil or cut wood and then to process these into finished goods. So the most fundamental definition of money is as a mechanism to allow the exchange and allocation of different forms of energy. Recently, people have been using more energy than ever before. Until 2005 it was possible to expand our energy use to meet this demand. However, since 2005 oil supply has been in decline, and at the same time, and as a direct result of this, the world's economy has been unable to expand, leading to global recession. With the world's energy and the profitability of energy production in decline at the same time, the net energy available to support activities other than energy procurement will decrease. We could increase energy production by diverting a large proportion of our remaining oil energy into building nuclear power stations and investing in renewable forms of energy. However, this is very unlikely to happen in democratic nations, because it would require huge, voluntary reductions in living standards. Consequently, the world economy will continue to contract as oil production declines. With energy in decline, it will be impossible for everyone in the world to become wealthier. One person's increased wealth can only come at the expense of another person's worsened poverty.

C. Jeroen van der Veer, chief executive of Royal Dutch Shell

People are understandably worried about a future of growing energy shortages, rising prices and international conflict for supplies. These fears are not without foundation. With continued economic growth, the world's energy needs could increase by 50% in the next 25 years. However, I do not believe that the world is running out of energy. Fossil fuels will be able to meet growing demand for a long time in the future. Taking unconventional resources into account, we are not even close to peak oil. The priority for oil companies is to improve efficiency, by increasing the amount of oil recovered from reservoirs. At present, just over a third is recovered. We can also improve the technology to control reservoir processes and improve oil flow. However, these projects are costly, complex and technically demanding, and they depend on experienced people, so it is essential to encourage young people to take up a technical career in the energy industry. Meanwhile, alternative forms of energy need to be made economically viable. International energy companies have the capability, the experience and the commercial drive to work towards solving the energy problem so they will play a key role. But it is not as simple as merely making scientific advances and developing new tools; the challenge is to deliver the technology to people worldwide. Companies will need to share knowledge and use their ideas effectively.

D. Craig Severance, blogger

What will it take to end our oil addiction? It's time we moved on to something else. Not only are world oil supplies running out, but what oil is still left is proving very dirty to obtain. The Deepwater Horizon oil spill occurred precisely because the easy-to-obtain oil is already tapped. If we don't kick oil now, we will see more disasters as oil companies move to the Arctic offshore and clear more forests. The cheap petroleum is gone; from now on, we will pay steadily more and more for our oil - not just in dollars, but in the biological systems that sustain life on this planet. The only solution is to get on with what we will have to do anyway - end our dependence on it! There are many instances in which oil need not be used at all. Heat and electricity can be produced in a multitude of other ways, such as solar power or natural gas. The biggest challenge is the oil that is used in transportation. That doesn't mean the transportation of goods worldwide, it's the day-to-day moving around of people. It means we have to change what we drive. The good news is that it's possible. There are a wide range of fuel efficient cars on offer, and the number of all-electric plug-in cars is set to increase. For long distance travel and freight, the solution to this is to look to rail. An electrified railway would not be reliant upon oil, but could be powered by solar, geothermal, hydro, and wind sources. There is a long way to go, but actions we take now to kick our oil addiction can help us adapt to a world of shrinking oil supplies.

Which writer:	
believes that from now on, less oil is available	1.
believes there are ways to obtain energy that we have not yet discovered	2.
believes that people need to be attracted to working in the energy industry	3.
sees a great potential in natural fuels	4.
believes that future oil recovery will lead to more environmental disasters	5.
believes the fuel crisis will cause the poor to become poorer	6.
believes that better technology can help to maintain oil production levels	7.
believes there may be sources of oil outside our planet	8.
thinks that oil companies are responsible for developing other types of energy	9.
recognizes that inventions that can help to prevent an energy crisis are already available	10.

IV. WRITING

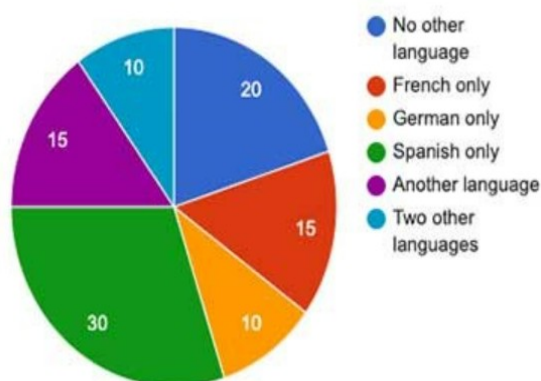
Part 1:

The charts below show the proportions of British students at one university in England who were able to speak other languages in addition to English, in 2000 and 2010.

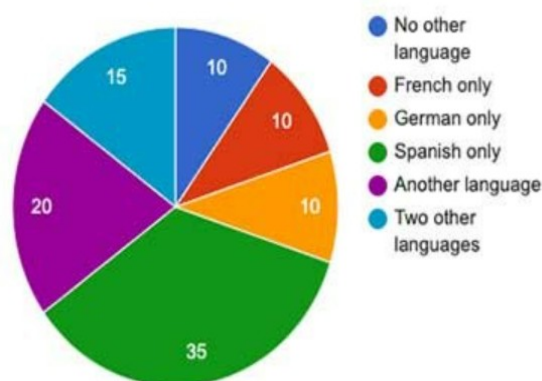
Summarize the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

Write at least 150 words. (20 pts)

% of British Students able to speak languages other than English, 2000



% of British Students able to speak languages other than English, 2010



Part 2: Write an essay of at least 250 words to express your opinion on the following topic:

Many people believe that social networking sites (such as Facebook) have a huge negative impact on both individuals and society.

To what extent do you agree or disagree with this statement? (40 pts).

GIÁO VIÊN RA ĐỀ

Sdt:.....