

SỞ GD & ĐT NINH BÌNH
TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN
LƯƠNG VĂN TỰ

ĐỀ THI ĐỀ XUẤT
KÌ THI CHỌN HỌC SINH GIỎI TRAI HÈ HÙNG
VƯƠNG NĂM 2024

MÔN: TIẾNG ANH 10

Thời gian làm bài: 180 phút

(Đề này gồm 16 trang)

PART I. LISTENING (50p)

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 15 giây để đọc mỗi phần câu hỏi.
- Mở đầu và kết thúc bài nghe có tín hiệu nhạc.
- Mọi hướng dẫn cho thí sinh (bằng tiếng Anh) đã có trong bài nghe.

Session 1. Listen to the talk and complete the notes below

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

Group Presentation Assignment

Topic	Information source
1.....	check at the 2.....
Views on 3.....	interview the manager of 4.....
Practice of 5.....	find relevant information from the career office

Write your answers here:

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Adaptation from the 10th practice IELTS

Session 2 Listen and decide whether each of the following statements is true (T) or false (F):

6. The canals were built despite the fact that there was no public finance and very little technology.
7. From 1919 to 1929, there were many canals that were competing with each other but were not uniform in size.
8. The new union of canals provided a continuous link between major industrial cities.
9. There are plenty of natural habitats for a variety of wildlife on and around the canals.

10. Walkers can go to the nearest waterway office to get information on circular walks so they can start and end at the same place.

Write your answers here:

6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
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Section 3:

For questions 11–20. Listen to a talk about plastic pollution and complete the notes with the missing information. Write NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS taken from the recording for each answer in the corresponding numbered spaces.

Plastic pollution is one of the biggest environmental issues our planet faces today. Plastic slush appears almost very where, even the air we breathe contains 11 _____. The problem with plastic is that many plastic products are 12 _____ but plastic never 13 _____, which means that more and more of materials will never “go away”. Although some plastics can be _____ 14, no one bother to do so, leaving wrappers, bottles, and everything else to _____ 15 ecosystems. Around eight million tons of plastic 16 _____ in the ocean every year and this number is estimated to _____ 17 in the next decade. By 2050, there could be more plastic in the water than fish, so marine life would be at stake when _____ 18 either mistake plastic for food and 19 _____ it or get trapped in 20 _____ human trash.

Adaption from youtube

Your answers

11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
16.	17.	18.	19.	20.

Section 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.

21. From three to five years old, children _____

- A. are happy to play alone.
- B. prefer to be with their family.
- C. have rather selfish relationships.
- D. have little idea of ownership.

22. From age five to eight or ten, children _____

- A. change their friends more often.
- B. decide who they want to be friends with.
- C. admire people who don't keep to rules.

D. learn to be tolerant of their friends.

23. According to Sarah Browne, adolescent _____

A. may be closer to their friends than to their parents.

B. develop an interest in friends of the opposite sex.

C. choose friends with similar personalities to themselves.

D. want friends who are dependable.

24. Young married people _____

A. tend to focus on their children.

B. often lose touch with their friends.

C. make close friends less easily.

D. need fewer friends than single people.

25. In middle or old age people generally prefer _____

A. to stay in touch with old friends.

B. to see younger friends more often.

C. to have friends who live nearby.

D. to spend more time with their friends.

Write your answers here:

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
----	----	----	----	----

PART II: LEXICO - GRAMMAR (40p)

Section 1. Choose the word or phrase that best fits each blank in the following sentences. (15 ps)

1. When his parents are away, his older brother.....

A. knocks it off B. calls the shot C. draws the line D. is in the same boat

2. The authority is tough and will not ____ to the hijackers' absurd demands

A. collapse B. resign C. yield D. object

3. Dan wouldn't sign the contract because he felt it was.....

A. his line of work B. a raw deal C. none of his business D. out of work

4. You should make a clean _____ of everything and end this affair

A. heart B. breast C. head D. chin

5. That he always forgot things is a ____joke among his close friends.

A. constant B. lasting C. continuing D. standing

6. I am completely ____ to help you in the garden now.
 A. done in B. worn off C. let out D. filled up
7. He got a chip on his _____ as he was not allowed to go out with his friends
 A. back B. shoulder C. face D. forehead
8. Commentators should think twice before reviving this ugly stereotype in an attempt to..... police for killing a black teenager.
 A. apportion B. decriminalize C. exculpate D. discharge
9. they are claimed to _____ guilty to the wrongdoing, which caused a lot of damage to society
 A. confirmed B. state C. plead D. admit
10. Tom's controversial new research has brought him back into the public _____ .
 A. floodlights B. footlights C. limelight D. lowlight
11. A lot of people are..... to the damage that is being done to the environment.
 A. blind B. unacquainted C. uninitiated D. ignorant
12. It's true, I tell you! I got it from the My sister works at the Town Hall. She's the one who made the decision!
 A. nag's head B. cat's whiskers C. horse's mouth D. lion's den
13. I am not able to go anywhere this weekend because I am up to my _____ in work.
 A. neck B. nose C. head D. eyes
14. Sterling is a _____ town not far from Edinburgh
 A. medium-large B. middle-sized C. medium D. medium-sized
15. I can't understand why he can't find a job when he has such a _____ of talent and creativity.
 A. flare B. wealth C. plenty D. number

(Adaptation from advanced vocabulary and 30-4)

Your answers:

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

11.	12.	13.	14.	15.

Section 2. Each sentence has a mistake. Identify and correct it. (5ps)

1. In your capacity as a judge, you have to work with high concentration. You must make uninterested judgment.
2. Doctors fear possible epidemics of cholera, malaria, and other deadly diseases.
3. His company offers a flexible package service for the food industry.
4. We will offer you a comprehensible training in all aspects of the business if you take this course.
5. It has to be said it was rather ingenious of him to ask a complete stranger to take care of his luggage.

Mistake	Correction
1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	

Section 3. Fill each gap with the correct form of the words in brackets. (10 p.)(advanced vocabulary)

1. _____ have been trying to decipher the mystery of climatic change. (**meteorology**)
2. They can even scan the most _____ parts of the ocean. (**access**)
3. The shortage of _____ water on the island made their life harder. (**pot**)
4. We place a full _____ on Harry whenever assistance. (**rely**)
5. The _____ noise from the traffic drives me crazy. (**continue**)
6. Compulsive gamblers find it _____ temptation to place bet. (**resist**)
7. The school is _____ far from my house, so I am usually exhausted at the end of each day. (**convenient**)

8. Tell the truth, I can't believe this _____ story. (**convince**)
9. Patients will follow the commands of _____ (**hypnosis**).
10. He was suspected of getting involved in the bank _____ (**rob**).

Your answers:

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

PART III. READING (60p)

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

Gerard Mercator: The Man Who Mapped the Planet

When Gerard Mercator was born in 1512, the geography of the globe still (0)_____ remained _____ a mystery. It was unclear whether America was part of Asia, if there was a vast (1) _____ of sea at the top of the world or if Australia was connected to Antarctica.

Mercator's childhood was spent chiefly in Rupel monde, a Flemish trading town on the river, and it was here that his geographical imagination was (2) _____ by the ships which passed to and from the rest of the world. Alongside imagination, he developed two very different skills. The first was the ability to gather, (3) _____ and co-ordinate the geographical information provided by explorers and sailors who frequented the margins of the known. He also had to be able to imagine himself (4) _____ from the heavens, to achieve the visionary (5) _____ of gods in the skies, (6) _____ down on the world. The main reason why Mercator's name is familiar to us is because of the *Mercator Projection*: the solution he (7) _____ to represent the spheroidal surface of the globe on a two-dimensional plane. It is less well known that Mercator was the first man to conceive of mapping the (8) _____ surface of the planet or that he (9) _____ the idea of multiple maps being presented in bound books, to which he gave the name 'Atlas'.

It is difficult for us now to be surprised by maps, so many are there, and of such detail and coverage, but we should bear in mind that Mercator lived at a time when such knowledge was far from (10) _____. He was the man who altered our worldview forever.

- | | | | |
|------------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------|
| 0. A. remained | B. continued | C. maintained | D. endured |
| 1. A. territory | B. distance | C. range | D. expanse |
| 2. A. raised | B. reared | C. supplied | D. nourished |
| 3. A. congregate | B. amass | C. assimilate | D. construct |
| 4. A. suspended | B. located | C. situated | D. attached |
| 5. A. inspection | B. observation | C. perspective | D. assessment |
| 6. A. glimpsing | B. scrutinizing | C. watching | D. gazing |
| 7. A. invented | B. contrived | C. devised | D. schemed |
| 8. A. sheer | B. full | C. entire | D. utter |
| 9. A. pioneered | B. initiated | C. lead | D. prepared |

10. A. typical B. common C. routine D. normal

Your answers

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

Section 2. Read the passage and fill in each gap with ONE suitable word. (10p)

Long-term memory is the (1)_____ interesting of the memory structures, and most believe that the storage (2)_____ of long-term memory is unlimited and contains a permanent record of everything you have learned. Long-term memory plays an influential role throughout the information processing system. The interests, attitudes, skills, and knowledge of the world existing in your long-term memory influence (3)_____ you perceive and how you interpret your perceptions. **They** also affect (4)_____ you process information for short-term or long-term storage. One way of understanding the nature of long-term memory is to consider the types of information (5)_____ there. Long-term memory can hold recollections of personal experiences as well as factual knowledge acquired through (6)_____ means such as reading. It also holds skills such as knowing how to (7)_____ a bicycle. In its ability to learn and remember, the brain can (8)_____ between facts and skills. When you acquire factual knowledge by memorising dates, word definitions, formulas, and other information, you can consciously retrieve this fact memory from the data bank of your long-term memory. In (9)_____, skill memory usually involves motor activities that you learn by (10)_____ without consciously remembering specific information. You perform learned motor-skilled, such as walking or riding a bicycle, without consciously recalling the individual steps required to do these tasks.

(adaptation from reading passage)

Write your answers here:

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

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

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 competition 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

(Source: TOEFL reading)

Your answers

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

Section 4. Read the following passage and do the tasks that follow. (10ps) (IELTS CAMBRIDGE)

The Hollywood Film Industry

A This chapter examines the ‘Golden Age’ of the Hollywood film studio system and explores how a particular kind of filmmaking developed during this period in US film history. It also focuses on the two key elements which influenced the emergence of the classic Hollywood studio system: the advent of sound and the business ideal of vertical integration. In addition to its historical interest, inspecting the growth of the studio system may offer clues regarding the kinds of struggles that accompany the growth of any new medium. It might, in fact, be intriguing to examine which changes occurred during the growth of Hollywood studio, and compare those changes to contemporary struggles in which production companies are trying to define and control emerging industries, such as online film and interactive television.

B The shift of the industry away from ‘silent’ films began during the late 1920s. Warner Bros.’ 1927 film *The Jazz Singer* was the first to feature synchronized speech, and with it came a period of turmoil for the industry. Studios now had proof that ‘talkie’ films would make them money, but the financial investment this kind of filmmaking would require, from new camera equipment to new projection facilities, made the studios hesitant to invest at first. In the end, the power of cinematic sound to both move audiences and enhance the story persuaded studios that talkies were worth investing in. Overall, the use of sound in film was well-received by audiences, but there were still many technical factors to consider. Although full integration of sound into movies was complete by 1930, it would take somewhat longer for them to regain their stylistic elegance and dexterity. The camera now had to be encased in a big, clumsy, unmoveable soundproof box. In addition, actors struggled, having to direct their speech to awkwardly-hidden microphones in huge plants, telephones or even costumes.

C Vertical integration is the other key component in the rise of the Hollywood studio system. The major studios realized they could increase their profits by handling each stage of a film’s life: production (making the film), distribution (getting the film out to people) and exhibition (owning the theaters in major cities where films were shown first). Five studios, ‘The Big Five’, worked to achieve vertical integration through the late 1940s, owning vast real estate on which to construct elaborate sets. In addition, these studios set the exact terms of films’ release dates and patterns. Warner Bros., Paramount, 20th Century Fox, MGM and RKO formed this exclusive club. ‘The Little Three’ studios - Universal, Columbia and United Artists - also made pictures, but each lacked one of the crucial elements of vertical integration. Together these eight companies operated as a mature oligopoly, essentially running the entire market.

D During the Golden Age, the studios were remarkably consistent and stable enterprises, due in large part to long-term management heads - the infamous ‘movie moguls’ who ruled their kingdoms with iron fists. At MGM, Warner Bros, and Columbia, the same men ran their studios for decades. The rise of the studio system also hinges on the treatment of stars, who were constructed and

exploited to suit a studio's image and schedule. Actors were bound up in seven-year contracts to a single studio, and the studio boss generally held all the options. Stars could be loaned out to other production companies at any time. Studio bosses could also force bad roles on actors, and manipulate every single detail of stars' images with their mammoth in-house publicity departments. Some have compared the Hollywood studio system to a factory, and it is useful

to remember that studios were out to make money first and art second.

E On the other hand, studios also had to cultivate flexibility, in addition to consistent factory output. Studio heads realized that they couldn't make virtually the same film over and over again with the same cast of stars and still expect to keep turning a profit. They also had to create product differentiation. Examining how each production company tried to differentiate itself has led to loose characterizations of individual studios' styles. MGM tended to put out a lot of all-star productions while Paramount excelled in comedy and Warner Bros, developed a reputation for gritty social realism. 20th Century Fox forged the musical and a great deal of prestige biographies, while Universal specialized in classic horror movies.

F In 1948, struggling independent movie producers and exhibitors finally triumphed in their battle against the big studios' monopolistic behavior. In the United States versus Paramount federal decree of that year, the studios were ordered to give up their theaters in what is commonly referred to as 'divestiture' - opening the market to smaller producers. This, coupled with the advent of television in the 1950s, seriously compromised the studio system's influence and profits. Hence, 1930 and 1948 are generally considered bookends to Hollywood's Golden Age.

For question 1- 4 : The reading passage has seven paragraphs A - G. Choose the correct heading for paragraphs A - G from the list of headings below

List of Headings	
i.	The power with each studio
ii.	The movie industry adapts to innovation
iii.	Contrast between cinema and other media of the time
iv.	The value of studying Hollywood's Golden Age
v.	Distinguishing themselves from the rest of the market
vi.	A double attack on film studios' power
vii.	Gaining control of the industry
viii.	The top movies of Hollywood's Golden Age

Example: Paragraph A

_____ ***iv*** _____

1. Paragraph B

2. Paragraph C

Example: Paragraph D

_____ ***i*** _____

3. Paragraph E

4. Paragraph F

For question 5- 7: Do the following statements agree with the information given in Reading Passage?

TRUE if the statement agrees with the information

FALSE if the statement contradicts the information

NOT GIVEN if there is no information on this

5. After The Jazz Singer came out, other studios immediately began making movies with synchronized sound.
6. There were some drawbacks to recording movie actors' voices in the early 1930s.
7. There was intense competition between actors for contracts with the leading studios.

Complete the summary below.

For questions 8 – 10, choose NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS from the passage for each answer.

THE HOLLYWOOD STUDIOS

Throughout its Golden Age, the Hollywood movie Industry was controlled by a handful of studios. Using a system known as (8) _____, the biggest studios not only made movies, but handled their distribution and then finally showed them in their own theaters. These studios were often run by autocratic bosses - men known as (9) _____, who often remained at the head of organisations for decades. However, the domination of the industry by the leading studios came to an end in 1948, when they were forced to open the market to smaller producers - a process known as (10) _____.

Write your answers here:

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

Section 5. You are going to read an article about great tennis players. For questions 1–10, choose from the people (A-D). The people may be chosen more than once. (10 points)

To which person does each statement relate?	
1. He was determined to make a transition that required him to come out of his comfort zone and alter his style of play.	
2. He held his nerve under a large amount of external pressure to come back from a serious setback and win a particular major title at the second time of asking.	
3. Despite enjoying a hot streak of form during which he landed some major titles, he has yet to convince the tennis world of the exact extent of his greatness.	
4. He pushes himself physically to such a degree that his career may be cut short.	
5. He took excellent advantage of a temporary lack of depth in his sport.	
6. He was faced with the task of having to try to overcome already seasoned champions in the matches in his efforts to claim a first Grand Slam.	
7. Although he has since bested a player who comprehensively outplayed him for a spell, early exits from a major tournament have tarnished his reputation.	

8. Despite the fact that he will probably never amass as many major titles as any of his rivals, one stunning display in a slam final will be forever remembered.	
9. He endured an unusually long period out of the major-title winner's enclosure at one point in his career.	
10. He dominated a rival for season only to later taste defeat in a title-decider at the hands of the same player.	

FOUR AMAZING TENNIS PLAYERS!

A. ROGER FEDERER

Roger Federer is the man who, on paper at least, is the undisputed greatest of them all. He has smashed virtually every record in existence and amassed an incredible seventeen Grand Slam titles, a full three more than his nearest rival, Pete Sampras. Now over 30, he has had a pretty barren spell by his lofty standards of late, but did manage to break a two-year major-title drought at Wimbledon, in 2012, beating Andy Murray in the final. On the strength of his record, he could be regarded as the greatest player by some margin, but, title tally aside, there are other things to consider here, such as the fact that his rise to prominence coincided with a time of transition in the sport when the existing powers – Sampras, Agassi, etc. – were on the wane and ready to pass on the baton to a new generation. Federer was a very willing recipient of course, but, truth told, he beat a lot of second-rate players and players past their prime in the process of amassing over half his total haul of slams in those early years. But, with the emergence of Nadal, that would all change.

B. RAFAEL NADAL

Nadal, like most Spaniards, grew up playing on the ubiquitous clay, so it is hardly surprising that his style of play is best-suited to the surface, nor that he favoured the red soil in those early days and produced his best performances on it, while, at the same time, struggling initially to make a real impact on grass or hard court.

Nadal exhibited a level of humility and determination rare in this sport of egos, and set about reinventing himself as an all-rounder. And what a transformation it proved to be, one which must surely have surpassed the expectations of even his most optimistic and faithful supporters, for adapt his game he did, and so successful that, by 2008, he was ready to do the unthinkable, beating a peak-of-his-powers Federer on his favourite surface (grass) in a Wimbledon final lauded as the greatest tennis match of all time, sending shockwaves through the sport. Nadal went on to dominate men's tennis and his archrival for the best part of the next three years. The world of tennis was suddenly forced into a swift rethink; paper stats were brushed aside as it was soon clear that while no one could compete with Federer in the talent stakes, Nadal had shown himself to be a superior match player and fighter.

Still a young man, he could potentially even surpass Federer's achievements on paper, but it remains to be seen if his career can have longevity of the Fed's, so demanding is his style of play on the body. And shock early-round losses at both the 2011 and 2012 Wimbledon championships remains serious blots on an otherwise stellar career to date.

C. NOVAK DJOKOVIC

And so we come to the Serb, a player who, it seemed, was destined to ply second fiddle to Nadal and Federer's stars. For him, 2011 was a watershed year, and his performances and the manner of his victories were so utterly emphatic that he was instantly catapulted right to the top of the game, prevailing over the once invincible Nadal in three consecutive slam finals. Tennis now had a new number one, and Djokovic had prised the title of the most consistent, hard-hitting, counter-attacking player on the circuit away from the Spaniard with shocking ease. 2012 also started well for the new poster boy of tennis, but Djokovic's level has since dropped enough to have enabled Nadal to enjoy success over him in their more recent slam-final tussels. His tally of six major titles is not to be sniffed at, but the Serb has much yet to prove if he is to one day be considered the very best.

D. ANDY MURRAY

By comparison to the achievements of the players already profiled, Murray's record looks pretty ordinary indeed. And yet, were it not for the fact that he has had the misfortune of playing the game at the same time as arguably the three greatest sportsmen to have ever graced tennis, this talented all-rounder would already have amassed a considerable haul of major titles of his own. And, consider this, unlike his three rivals, who faced debutants when winning their first slam finals, Murray has had no such luck, and, in fact, on very occasion he has made it to the last two, has faced the daunting prospect of having to overcome one of the aforementioned trio. He has also had the weight of expectation of an entire nation on his shoulders, and, wide though they are, this must surely have been a terrible cross for him to bear. But, at long last, the monkey is off his back. Andy Murray bounced back like a Trojan from his loss to Federer in the 2012 Wimbledon final, claiming Olympic gold and his first Grand Slam the same year. The ghost of his near-miss at Wimbledon was also banished in 2013, when, somehow, amid a nation's furore, he kept a cold head and gave what must go down as one of the greatest performances by any athlete in history to beat Federer in three straight sets to claim the holy grail of tennis. He may never reach the heights of success of his great rivals, but this brave Scot has already made his mark on tennis history, and there will, no doubt, be more slams to come.

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

PART IV: WRITING (60 p)

Session 1 (20p)

The table below shows expenditures of four car companies on advertising in the UK in 2002.

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

	Types of advertising (millions of dollars)				
	Press	Cinema	Outdoor	Radio	TV
Renault	45	6	7	15	59
Rover	38	0	2	15	45
Vauxhall	8	5	7	15	65
Cetirizine	12	0	3	15	70

This image shows a full page of white paper with horizontal dotted lines, typical of primary school writing paper. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

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[illegible]

Số điện thoại: 0942989822

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<https://www.vnteach.com>