

ĐỀ GIAO

**ĐỀ THI TRẠI HÈ PHƯƠNG NAM
LẦN THỨ VIII**

MÔN: TIẾNG ANH - KHỐI 10

Ngày thi: 28 tháng 7 năm 2025

Thời gian: 180 phút

Đề thi gồm: 15 trang

(Thí sinh viết câu trả lời vào bảng cho sẵn trong đề)

Điểm		Giám khảo 1	Giám khảo 2	Số phách
Bảng số	Bảng chữ			

TÁC GIẢ: PHAN THỊ PHƯƠNG LAN

I. LISTENING (5.0 points)

- The listening section is in **FOUR** parts. You will hear each part **TWICE**. At the beginning of each part, you will hear a sound.
- There will be a piece of music at the beginning and at the end of the listening section. You will have **TWO** minutes to check your answers at the end of the listening section.
- All the other instructions are included in the recording.

Part 1. For questions 1-5, listen to two teachers of English discussing the male teacher's first week at a language school, and decide whether the following are mentioned by only one of the speakers, or by both of them. In the corresponding numbered boxes on your answer sheet,

write **F** for the **Female** speaker;
 M for the **Male** speaker;
 B for **Both** of the speakers.

1. Resigning to the fact that one's arguments will attract criticism
2. Humans' innovations within their environment
3. Being appalled by the conditions in which many people live
4. Being in disagreement with the ideas put forward by some people
5. Negative effects on nature caused by our present actions

Your answers:

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
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Part 2. For questions 6-10, listen to a report on education in several countries worldwide. What does the speaker say about these countries in relation to their education? Choose five answers from the box and write the correct letter, A-J, in the corresponding numbered boxes provided.

- | |
|---|
| <p>A. A decline in student performance on tests has been recorded.</p> <p>B. Approximately two-thirds of students aged nine and ten fail reading tests.</p> <p>C. Teachers tend to quit their jobs as their proposal to focus on standardized testing is turned down.</p> <p>D. Twenty percent of children complete school without a minimum level of education.</p> <p>E. There is an alarming trend in turnover among teachers, partly due to their perceived lack of support.</p> <p>F. Their GDP has risen nearly 40 times thanks to development goals in education.</p> <p>G. Intense competition is the main cause of a less effective education system.</p> <p>H. Universal basic skill targets have not yet been met.</p> <p>I. The attitudes and beliefs make an important contribution to high levels of academic achievement.</p> <p>J. A significant proportion of students in certain ages fail to meet their expected level in literacy.</p> <p>K. Sex education is going to receive greater attention in the future.</p> |
|---|

Countries

6. The U.S. and Western Countries
7. The U.S. only
8. Finland
9. East Asian countries
10. Ghana

Your answers:

6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
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Part 3. For questions 11-15, you will hear two psychologists talking about modern childhood, and write the letter A, B, C, or D in the numbered boxes provided to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions according to what you hear.

11. What does Daniel imply about past images of childhood?
 - A. They are entirely fictional.
 - B. They all show the misfortunes of childhood.
 - C. They are diverse.
 - D. They represent the innocence of childhood.
12. When mentioning the children throwing bags on the bus-stop, Louise is _____.
 - A. critical
 - B. amused
 - C. angry
 - D. sarcastic
13. According to Daniel, _____.
 - A. children are failing to learn adequate social skills
 - B. children do not eat a balanced diet
 - C. children are becoming involved in political scandals
 - D. children are far more sociable than they used to be
14. Louise believes that _____.
 - A. parents are no longer interested in their children
 - B. children should study harder to pass school exams
 - C. modern life has a negative effect on children
 - D. most parents are emotionally unstable
15. Daniel implies that _____.
 - A. children would be happier if their parents taught them at home
 - B. machines are more of a menace to children than people are
 - C. teachers aren't helping children to be competitive enough
 - D. most teenage problems stem from an unbalanced diet

Your answers:

11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
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Part 4. For questions 16-25, listen to a talk about gender equality and supply the blanks with the missing information. Write **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** taken from the recording for each blank. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided.

Gender equality is a prerequisite for poverty reduction as well as a (16) _____. However, women often experience (17) _____ compared to men as a consequence of gender norms. For example, restrictions on women's (18) _____ ownership prevent them from having access to financial aid. Opportunities for women are also lessened by (19) _____. In Zambia, women are even not allowed to paddle boats as this is regarded (20) _____. These gender gaps can be removed if a (21) _____ on gender issues is adopted. Research and development projects should give priority to gender equality, besides boosting (22) _____. Policies should be aimed at giving women more opportunities to access (23) _____. The position of women should be strengthened, thereby fostering their (24) _____. These joint efforts could contribute to poverty reduction and improve (25) _____ for both sexes.

Your answers:

16.	17.
18.	19.
20.	21.
22.	23.
24.	25.

II. READING (8.0 points)

II.1. LANGUAGE IN USE (3.0 points)

Part 1: For questions 26 - 35, read the passage below and decide which answer (A, B, C, or D) best fits each space. Write the letter A, B, C, or D in the numbered boxes provided.

What Makes an Outstanding School?

You may think that's easy to answer: surely a good school is one which delivers good exam results. After all, it is these results (26) _____ will enable students to get into good universities. However, schools are about much more than exams. They are about education for all, from the most academic to the least. A good school has three (27) _____ ingredients: good (28) _____ from the head, dedicated teachers with high (29) _____ for all students, and students who want to be there and are willing to (30) _____ rules and respect one another. It isn't easy to (31) _____ a failing school, but research has shown that a strong and (32) _____ leader is often the key to success. A good head or principal of a school (33) _____ teachers and students alike, will not tolerate bullying or bad behaviour and will command the respect of all.

He or she will make sure teachers are encouraged and assisted in their work, and that they receive the training they need to do their job (34) _____; once this is in place, teachers are happier and more fulfilled and students (35) _____ the benefits. Some will go on to get brilliant academic results, others may not do so well in their exams, but provided they have reached their potential and they have passed with acceptable grades, the school will not have failed them.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|------------------|---------------|
| 26. A. whose | B. which | C. what | D. how |
| 27. A. critical | B. acute | C. crucial | D. burning |
| 28. A. leadership | B. control | C. running | D. executive |
| 29. A. expectations | B. ideals | C. opportunities | D. potentials |
| 30. A. accept | B. understand | C. grasp | D. follow |
| 31. A. turn back | B. turn around | C. turn in | D. turn away |

32. A. inspirational B. moving C. promising D. uplifting
 33. A. motivated B. must be motivated C. will motivate D. should be motivated
 34. A. controlably B. sparesely C. effectively D. effortlessly
 35. A. earn B. obtain C. realise D. reap

Your answers:

26.	27.	28.	29.	30.
31.	32.	33.	34.	35.

Part 2. For questions 36 - 40, read the passage, then fill in each of the numbered spaces with the correct form of the words given in the box. Write your answers in the numbered boxes provided. There are FOUR words that you do not need to use. The first one, (0), has been done as an example.

FINITE	DETER	DESCRIBE	CONSERVE	COMPETE
MITIGATE	VALIDIFY	COMPEL	IDENTITY	ADULTERATE

There was a distinct danger that the second day of the trail was going to be a/an (0) _____ disaster. Having reduced the contents of my backpack to a minimum, I was unexpectedly handed a sleeping bag and tent mat which would make sure the 12 kilometers ascent felt like 120. I was surrounded by a group of (36) _____ talkers who chatted non-stop and seemed totally unfazed by the steepness of the climb. I staggered along in silence, (37) _____ of energy being my main priority. I was very aware of the absurdity of my eyes-to-the-ground climbing technique while all around there was the (38) _____ beautiful landscape I had crossed half the world to witness. When mercifully a ten-minute break was called, the sensation of space, of expanse, of (39) _____ even, when finally, I could raise my eyes, was quite inexpressible. When we finally reached our camp, I was overcome by relief and (40) _____ joy I might have missed a lot, but I had got there.

Your answers:

0. <i>unmitigated</i>	36.	37.
38.	39.	40.

Part 3. The passage below contains FIVE grammatical mistakes. For questions 41-45, UNDERLINE the mistakes and WRITE THEIR CORRECT FORMS in the numbered boxes provided. The first one has been done as an example.

Coincident with concerns about the accelerating loss of species and habitats has been a growing appreciation of the importance of biological diversity, the number of species in a particular ecosystem, to the health of the Earth and human well-being. Much has written about the diversity of terrestrial organisms, particularly the exceptionally rich life associate with tropical rainforest habitats. Relative little has been said, however, about diversity of life in the sea even though coral reef systems are comparable to rain forests in terms of richness of life.

The fact that half of the known species are thought to inhabit the world's rain forests do not seem surprising, considering the huge numbers of insects that comprise the bulk of the species. One scientist found many different species of ants from just one tree in a rain forest. While every species is different from every others

species, their genetic makeup constrains them to be insects and to share similar characteristics with 750,000 species of insects. If basic, broad categories such as phyla and classes give more emphasis than differentiating between species, then the greatest diversity of life is unquestionably the sea. Nearly every major type of plant and animal has some representation there.

Your answers:

0. has written → has been written	41.	42.
43.	44.	45.

II.2. READING COMPREHENSION (5.0 points)

Part 1. For questions 46-55, read the passage and fill in each of the following numbered blanks with ONE suitable word. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided.

Electromagnetic Fields

The largest land mammal alive today is the elephant. Today, there are two kinds of elephants - the African elephant and the Indian elephant. (46) _____, this has not always been the case. Until about 10,000 years ago, there was another group, the mammoths, which unfortunately are now (47) _____. Mammoths, which lived in the intense cold of northern Russia and North America, looked very similar to modern elephants. A difference, of course, is that adult mammoths had a double layer of long hair (48) _____ their whole bodies.

Some scientists point a (49) _____ at humans as the factor responsible for the extinction of the mammoths - supposedly (50) _____ mammoth bones have been found in places where humans lived. However, thanks to recent evidence, many researchers now believe changes in weather is a (51) _____ accurate explanation for the extinction of mammoths. The climate changed, and with it, the types of plants (52) _____ changed. This in (53) _____ affected the mammoths, which now had trouble finding food. The changes in climate probably took place quite suddenly, and in fact, whole mammoths have been found perfectly (54) _____ in the ice.

Because mammoths and modern elephants are somewhat similar, some scientists think it might be possible to bring (55) _____ the animals by mixing DNA taken from frozen mammoths with that of an elephant.

Your answers:

46.	47.	48.	49.	50.
51.	52.	53.	54.	55.

Part 2. Read the following passage and do the tasks that follow.

For questions 56-61, decide whether each of the following statements is True (T), False (F) or Not Given (NG). Write T, F, or NG in the corresponding numbered boxes provided.

Youth works

As the pace of today's working life blurs the line between personal time and work time, so it increasingly mixes personal lifestyle and work style. And as companies concentrate on attracting and keeping a younger workforce for its technical skills and enthusiasm for change, office culture is becoming an extension of youth culture. This may be no bad thing. Along with the company games room come things that matter deeply to young people: opportunity, responsibility, respect. For most of human history the middle-

aged have ruled. With years came wisdom, experience, connections and influence. Rarely did they change jobs, years of loyal service counted most. However, in the future, older workers will not disappear, or even reduce in numbers, but they will have to share power with fresh-faced youths.

There have been a number of reasons for this change; the most dramatic of these is technology. Children have always been more expert than their parents at something, but usually a game or a fashion, not the century's most important business tool. The Internet has triggered the first industrial revolution in history to be led by the young. This is the age group that created Netscape, the first commercial web browser; Napster, the music-sharing technology that shocked the music industry; Yahoo! And many of the other web giants. Though there have been youth revolutions before, none of them made the leap from teen bedroom to boardroom the way the Internet has. Throughout the twentieth century, had a young person wanted to enter corporate America they needed to leave their youth behind. They got a haircut, and probably a suit or at least a tie. Now the same hair, same clothes, even nearly the same hours apply to office and home.

Had it not been for the Internet, this change could not have happened. However, it did not happen because of the Internet only, the corporate restructurings of the 1980s and 90s broke down traditional hierarchies. In many companies, rigid seniority-based hierarchies have given way to hierarchies based on merit. No longer are the abilities to navigate internal bureaucracies and please your superiors the most valued skills. Today's employees are free agents who stay with companies only as long as they feel challenged and rewarded; moving from job to job is now a sign of ambition and initiative. Today's young people are valued as workers for different reasons than their predecessors: they welcome change; they think differently; they are independent; they are entrepreneurial; they want opportunity more than money and security and finally, they demand respect.

This revolution is not just about the young. Youth itself is being redefined. Increasingly, 35-year-olds listen to the same music as 20-year-olds, dress like them and even look almost like them. Never before has there been a time when there was so little difference between age groups. Imagine a society converging on an age somewhere between 20 and 30, and you have a fair picture of New York or San Francisco now, with other American cities not far behind.

The rise of the youth is a good thing, not least because it gives people at their most creative stage in life more opportunity to put their ideas and energy into practice. But will there be a takeover by the young? A good place to look for an answer is Microsoft. Microsoft's most important employees are not its managers, but individual programmers. They have great independence in choosing how to do their job. By and large, the manager's task is not to tell programmers what to do, but to clear obstacles from the path they choose. Microsoft workers are valued most for their ability to think for themselves, they are trusted to find their own solutions to business problems. Managers, hold back, knowing that the more specific their order, the more it is likely to undermine their employees' ability to find creative solutions. So they concentrate on the diplomatic tasks that most of the independent young programmers are not much good at: coordinating with other teams, resolving conflicts, motivating people and ensuring that everybody is happy. Microsoft starts to look like a model for the workplace of the future: programmers tend to be in their twenties and early thirties, whereas the managers are about a decade older. Many of the managers are former programmers who reached a point where they no longer wanted to sleep under their desk. The effect of all this is that youth and youth qualities apparently dominate, but the experience and maturity of older employees is put to good use too.

Do the following statements agree with the information given in Reading Passage? For questions 56-61, choose:

TRUE ***if the statement agrees with the information***

FALSE ***if the statement contradicts the information***

NOT GIVEN ***if there is no information on this***

Write your answers in the corresponding numbered box provided.

56. The number of older workers in companies will decline.

57. The Internet is the most important development since the industrial revolution.
 58. Company structures are now based on ability, not length of employment.
 59. Older people are behaving more like young people.
 60. At Microsoft, managers watch their workers carefully.
 61. Older workers are better at social skills than younger workers.

Questions 56-61

Your answers:

56.	57.	58.
59.	60.	61.

For questions 62-68, read the summary and fill in each blank with NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS taken from the passage. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided.

In today's workplace (62) _____ and work are becoming mixed and older workers are losing power in their companies. The most important reason for this is (63) _____ which have allowed fresh-faced youths to enter the workplace and make changes. A second reason was the changes made to company (64) _____ in the 80s and 90s which emphasized (65) _____ over seniority. (66) _____ is that values have changed. Today's workers want opportunity more than (67) _____. Another effect is that older people are behaving like younger people with society's (68) _____ between 20 and 30 in some US cities. At Microsoft the manager's role is not to give workers orders but to (69) _____ from their way and help them discover solutions to business problems.

Your answers:

62.	63.
64.	65.
66.	67.
68.	69.

Part 3. In the passage below, seven paragraphs have been removed. For questions 70-75, read the passage and choose from paragraphs A-G the one which fits each gap. There is ONE extra paragraph which you do not need to use. Write the letters A-G in the corresponding numbered boxes provided.

LIVE FOR TODAY

When an Australian nurse, called Bronnie Ware, most of whose career has been dedicated to caring for elderly people on their deathbeds, decided to start keeping a record of her patients' dying thoughts, little could she have known the level of interest her blog, Inspiration and Chai, would generate. However, it has proven remarkably popular with readers and has developed quite the following. Pointedly, it was this that prompted her to do the once unthinkable and consider writing a book to share her, or her patients' to be more precise, wisdom with the wider world, which she did by penning the aptly named The Top Five Regrets of the Dying. So what would people do differently if they could live their lives over again? Well, apparently, the most common lamentation is when people feel that they haven't stayed true to themselves and followed their dreams. Nearly all Ware's patients wished that they had paid less heed in life to the expectations and perceptions of others and, instead, had had the courage to live exactly how they themselves had wished.

70.	
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Another common regret amongst males in particular was the extent of time and effort they had expended on work and work-related issues throughout their lives. Although women also echoed this sentiment to an extent, the likely reason why fewer did is simply down to the fact that in past generations women were less inclined to be breadwinners. In other words, they were employed at home doing the household duties rather than at the coalface, as it were.

71.

What they missed most was not playing a bigger part in their children's lives. However, they also lamented the fact they had somewhat neglected their partners, too, and not afforded them nearly enough attention.

72.

The next most common regret is hardly a revelation either. However, it is certainly one I think we can all readily relate to: not expressing your true feelings often enough. As the saying goes, say it before its too late. This is certainly sage advice can vouch for, as I personally regretted not telling my parents how much I loved and appreciated them before the chance was gone.

73.

Though it was not only positive feelings the patients wished they had been more expressive of. Basically, they just wished they had told the truth more often. It seems that this secrecy and lack of honesty causes more relationship trouble than its worth in the long run, even if it placates people and makes life easier from a very short-term point of view.

74.

Another regret related to close loved ones was the failure to properly keep in touch with them. Patients deeply regretted letting their old friends fall out of the loop and not making a greater effort to stay in contact. Friendships, after all, need constant attention and if you don't devote the appropriate time and effort to grooming them, you inevitably lose touch.

75.

That, perhaps, explains the next regret Ware highlights, which is that people hadn't allowed themselves to be happier in life. We are, it seems, ruled by fear; fear of change from the familiar and routines, and much else besides, and this handicaps our capacity to be happy and grasp our chances when they arrive. We end up stressing too much and not enjoying life or allowing ourselves to partake in the excitement of living. Unsurprisingly, therefore, patients thought they ought to have allowed themselves to let their hair down and enjoy life more often: to simply laugh and be silly and make light of their and the world's problems.

A. However, it is hard to ignore such problems and one often feels the weight of the world on one's shoulders. The bigger question, therefore, is how to lift that weight and find true happiness.

B. This, though, begs the question: should we not be asking ourselves is all the effort worth it or for nought? After all, these traditional breadwinners and sloggers that were the men she interviewed, people who toiled day-in-day-out throughout their working lives, although having done so with the best of intentions — wanting to support their families — recognised that what they sacrificed was simply unwarranted; the end did not justify the means.

C. Pointedly, perhaps, this lack of communicative openness and freedom not only resulted in deep regrets, but, in many cases, Ware notes, also contributed to more serious health-related problems. People literally

made themselves sick from bitterness and pent-up frustration; from bottling everything up rather than venting their concerns and vexations.

D. At this point, I should add that what struck me most about reading the revelations in Ware's book was how little of the content came as any sort of revelation whatsoever. After all, isn't it oh so obvious that we ought to be devoting more time to our personal lives and our personal satisfaction rather than simply spending hour upon hour grinding out a living every day? Perhaps putting in the overtime will move us slightly ahead and enable us to extract a little more success from our careers; this is not really up for debate. But at what cost?

E. Indeed, to me, this is the most important thing to take away from the book; that sense of urgency; the necessity of telling people you care about exactly how you feel. I would almost suggest that you cease reading on and do so immediately if you have left such sentiments for someone you know unspoken for too long.

F. What I found particularly interesting, though, and contrary to my expectations was that rather than look back on life through rose-tinted glasses, the elderly seem to reflect very honestly on things, focusing on missed opportunities and what they should have done differently.

G. Sadly, it seems, the realisation that life should be guided by personal motives rather than exterior influences comes upon us far too late, though, by which time we lack the health and freedom to realise our neglected personal ambitions. Father Time has already caught up with us then.

Your answers:

70.	71.	72.
73.	74.	75.

Part 4. For questions 76-85, read an article on Ancient Angkor and write A, B, C or D in the corresponding numbered boxes provided to indicate the correct answer which fits best according to what is stated or implied in the text.

It's often said that we learn things at the wrong time. University students frequently do the minimum of work because they're crazy about a good social life instead. Children often scream before their piano practice because it's so boring. They have to be given gold stars and medals to be persuaded to swim, or have to be bribed to take exams. But the story is different when you're older.

Over the years, I've done my share of adult learning. At 30, I went to a college and did courses in History and English. It was an amazing experience. **For starters**, I was paying, so there was no reason to be late – I was the one frowning and drumming my fingers if the tutor was late, not the other way round. Indeed, if I could persuade him to linger for an extra five minutes, it was a bonus, not a nuisance. I wasn't frightened to ask questions, and homework was a pleasure not a pain. When I passed an exam, I had passed it for me and me alone, not for my parents or my teachers. The satisfaction I got was entirely personal.

Some people fear going back to school because they worry that their brains have got **rusty**. But the joy is that, although some parts have rusted up, your brain has learnt all kinds of other things since you were young. It has learnt to think independently and flexibly and is much better at relating one thing to another. What you lose in the rust department, you gain in the maturity department.

In some ways, age is a positive plus. For instance, when you're older, you get less frustrated. Experience has told you that, if you're calm and simply do something carefully again and again, eventually you'll get the hang of it. The confidence you have in other areas – from being able to drive a car, perhaps – means that if you can't, say, build a chair instantly, you don't, like a child, want to destroy your first pathetic attempts. Maturity tells you that you will, with application, eventually **get there**.

I hated piano lessons at school, but I was good at music. And coming back to it, with a teacher who could explain why certain exercises were useful and with musical concepts that, at the age of ten, I could never

grasp, was magical. Initially, I did feel a bit strange, thumping out a piece that I'd played for my school exams, with just as little comprehension of what the composer intended as I'd had all those years before. But soon, complex emotions that I never knew poured out from my fingers, and suddenly I could understand why practice makes perfect.

76. It is implied in paragraph 1 that _____.
A. parents should encourage young learners to study more
B. young learners are usually lazy in their class
C. young learners often lack a good motivation for learning
D. teachers should give young learners less homework
77. The writer's main point in paragraph 2 is to show that as people grow up, _____.
A. they have a more positive attitude towards learning
B. they cannot learn as well as younger learners
C. they tend to learn less as they are discouraged
D. they get more impatient with their teachers
78. The phrase "**For starters**" in paragraph 2 could best be replaced by "_____".
A. First and foremost
B. At the starting point
C. At the beginning
D. For beginners
79. While doing some adult learning courses at a college, the writer was surprised _____.
A. to get on better with the tutor
B. to feel learning more enjoyable
C. to have more time to learn
D. to be able to learn more quickly
80. In paragraph 3, the word "**rusty**" means _____.
A. impatient because of having nothing to do
B. not as good as it used to be through lack of practice
C. staying alive and becoming more active
D. covered with rust and not as good as it used to be
81. The phrase "**get there**" in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to "_____".
A. arrive at an intended place with difficulty
B. have the things you have long desired
C. achieve your aim with hard work have the things you have long desired
D. receive a school or college degree
82. All of the following are true about adult learning EXCEPT _____.
A. adult learners have fewer advantages than young learners
B. adults think more independently and flexibly than young people
C. experience in doing other things can help one's learning
D. young people usually feel less patient than adults
83. It can be inferred from paragraph 4 that maturity is a positive plus in the learning process because adult learners _____.
A. pay more attention to detail than younger learners
B. are able to organize themselves better than younger learners
C. are less worried about learning than younger learners
D. have become more patient than younger learners
84. It is implied in the last paragraph that when you learn later in life, you _____.
A. should expect to take longer to learn than when you were younger
B. can sometimes understand more than when you were younger
C. are not able to concentrate as well as when you were younger
D. find that you can recall a lot of things you learnt when younger
85. What is the writer's main purpose in the passage?

- A. To encourage adult learning. B. To describe adult learning methods.
C. To show how fast adult learning is. D. To explain reasons for learning.

Your answers:

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

Part 5. The passage below consists of five paragraphs marked A, B, C, and D. For questions 86-95, read the passage and do the task that follows. Write the letter A, B, C, or D in the corresponding numbered spaces provided.

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 forever. 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 _____ ?	<i>Your answers</i>	
believes oil will be available for many more years	86.	
believes that from now on, less oil is available	87.	
believes there are ways to obtain energy that we have not yet discovered	88.	
sees a great potential in natural fuels	89.	
believes the fuel crisis will cause the poor to become poorer	90.	
sees energy and the economy as intrinsically linked	91.	
believes we should reduce our dependence on oil immediately	92.	
believes that people need to be attracted to working in the energy industry	93.	
believes that it is unlikely that governments will invest a lot of money into alternative energy	94.	
believes that future oil recovery will lead to more environmental disasters	95.	

IV. WRITING (5.0 points)

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

Internet technology has changed our lives in numerous ways, and it is difficult to keep track of them. Global trade and business has become faster, easier and more reliable in recent years. Banks and financial institutions also have introduced online systems that have made transactions effortless. Bill payment and account-related work are conveniently managed online. In today's world, it is basically impossible for any small or large business to thrive without a web presence. Besides the local shops, restaurants, shopping malls

or retail stores, nearly all businesses have been boosted with the help of technological growth. The impact of technology on business has been phenomenal.

The impact of technology on education is a classic example of the way our lives have changed. Computers, presentation programs and the Internet have given teaching an altogether different dimension. Education has become computer-dominated in this era, going well beyond notebooks and blackboards. In recent years, online education and distance learning courses have changed the way we learn. Now, being physically present in classrooms to hear a lecture or discuss intricate concepts isn't even necessary. Students in different locations can easily access any lecture being conducted through video conferencing.

If you go through a list of the latest developments in technology, you will find that most of them have revolutionized the way we communicate in some way. Thanks to the Internet, communication has become amazingly fast. It has brought about innovations such as email, instant messaging and even video chatting. Social networking websites are the order of the day, and have given birth to the concept of social media marketing. From business networking to personal contact, communication has never been as fast and easy as it is now.

In seeking answers to the issue of technology's demerits, we need not look far. With the threat of Internet scams increasing every day, and cyber security becoming a global issue, governments everywhere are trying hard to regulate cyber access. Moreover, lifestyle habits have changed drastically. Nowadays, psychologists are frequently using the term 'Internet addiction' to address certain issues in the lives of people who are constantly glued to their screens. How have we been affected by technology? The answer is that it has given us the power to make a difference in our lives, but only if we use it wisely. It all depends on us and what we do with it.

Your answer:

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal blue ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

Part 2. Write an essay of about 350 words on the following topic.

By definition, charity is generosity in offering money, food and help to the needy. To some people, such kindness should be boundless, others argue for a limit to it. Present argumentation to highlight your opinion on this matter. Give reasons and specific examples to support your opinion.

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This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal blue or grey ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

This image shows a full page of white paper with horizontal dotted lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the entire width of the page, providing a guide for handwriting practice. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.