

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

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

MÔN: TIẾNG ANH 11

Thời gian làm bài: 180 phút  
( Đề này gồm 17 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. You will hear part of a lecture about cave paintings and other types of rock arts.**

**Question 1-5**

**Complete the notes below. Write ONE WORD ONLY for each answer.**

**SEMINAR ON ROCK ART**

Preparation for fieldwork trip to Namibia in (1) \_\_\_\_\_

Rock art in Namibia may be: Paintings

Engravings

**Earliest explanation of engravings of animal footprints**

They were used to help (2) \_\_\_\_\_ learn about tracking

**But:**

Why are the tracks usually (3) \_\_\_\_\_?

Why are some engravings realistic and others unrealistic?

Why are the unrealistic animals sometimes half (4) \_\_\_\_\_?

**More recent explanation:**

Wise men may have been trying to control wild animals with (5) \_\_\_\_\_

**Comment:**

Earlier explanation was due to scholars over – generalizing from their experience of different culture

**Question 6-10**

**Complete the sentences below.**

**Write ONE WORD ONLY for each answer.**

6. If you look at a site from a \_\_\_\_\_, you reduce visitor pressure.

7. To camp on a site may be disrespectful to people from that \_\_\_\_\_.

8. Undiscovered material may be damaged by \_\_\_\_\_.

9. You should avoid \_\_\_\_\_ or tracing rock art as it is so fragile  
 10. In general, your aim is to leave the site \_\_\_\_\_.

***Your answers:***

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

**Session 2. You will hear an radio talk about ley line. Answer the following questions, write NO MORE THAN FIVE WORDS for each answer.**

1. Which part of many ley lines is the location of the Glastonbury Tor?

\_\_\_\_\_  
 2. What did ancient peoples mark by building structures along them?

\_\_\_\_\_  
 3. What is believed to be an indication of the Earth's geomagnetic energy by Ruth?

\_\_\_\_\_  
 4. Why may ancient peoples have been drawn to ley lines?

Because there were \_\_\_\_\_

5. What are ancient civilizations claimed to have made when erecting monuments in order to represent the position of certain groups of stars?

***Write your answers here:***

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
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**Session 3. You will hear a dialogue about property development. For questions 1-5, decide whether the following statements are True (T) or False (F). (10 pts.)**

1. The process of buying a house, improving it and selling it for a profit is called money making.

2. Marcus says that buyers need to do their homework before they buy a house at an auction.

3. When renovating a house, Marcus suggests that buyers think about what fittings future occupants will need.

4. People advertise in newspapers because they want to sell their homes at lower price.

5. Marcus suggests contacting the land registry if you find an empty house.

***Write your answers here:***

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
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**Session 4. You will hear an interview with a woman called Emma Stoneham, who works as a manager in the horse racing industry. Choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which fits best according to what you hear. (10 points)**

1. What does Emma say about her qualifications?

- A. She chose to study certain subjects against her father's wishes.  
 B. She decided to do courses that dealt directly with horse racing.  
 C. She did a postgraduate course that few people knew about.  
 D. She was fortunate to be accepted on a specialist course.
2. How does Emma feel about what she calls the 'big names' in horse racing?  
 A. She resents having to plan her events to suit them.  
 B. She respects the contribution they make to the sport.  
 C. She believes that they shouldn't receive special treatment.  
 D. She accepts that she needs to put on particular events to attract them.
3. What does Emma particularly enjoy about race days?  
 A. the range of people she meets  
 B. the enthusiasm of her colleagues  
 C. the challenge of dealing with the unexpected  
 D. the pleasure of seeing people enjoying themselves
4. How did Emma feel after cancelling the midwinter race meeting?  
 A. worried that inadequate precautions had been taken  
 B. angry that bad weather hadn't been predicted  
 C. satisfied that she'd made the right decision  
 D. grateful for the good advice she'd received
5. As a result of cancelling the meeting, Emma has had to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. put on additional race meetings  
 B. make changes to her financial planning  
 C. sell some land belonging to the racecourse  
 D. postpone making improvements to facilities

**Your answers:**

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
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**PART II: LEXICO - GRAMMAR (30p)**

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

1. The Smiths needn't hurry as there was \_\_\_\_\_ time for them to get to the airport.  
 A. ample                      B. lavish                      C. extensive                      D. spacious
2. Players can \_\_\_\_\_ the avatar they choose by changing its clothing, hairstyle and gender.  
 A. restrict                      B. portray                      C. innovate                      D. customize
3. The police are working towards the immediate \_\_\_\_\_ of stolen art treasures.  
 A. reunification                      B. regulation                      C. repatriation                      D. reproduction
4. Whilst the cheetah has impressive acceleration over short distances, it cannot \_\_\_\_\_ sustain such speeds for any significant length of time.  
 A. conceivably                      B. perceivably                      C. predictably                      D. comprehensively

5. Over the years, the various sports I used to play in my youth have fallen by the \_\_\_\_\_ as I am no longer able to find the time for them.  
A. roundabout      B. wayside      C. backdrop      D. sideline
6. Since placing an advertisement in the local paper, we've been \_\_\_\_\_ with applications for the post.  
A. swamped      B. bogged      C. drowned      D. drenched
7. Two weeks \_\_\_\_\_, they are going to celebrate their thirty-year wedding anniversary.  
A. yet      B. hence      C. albeit      D. hitherto
8. \_\_\_\_\_, Mrs. White went back to her room.  
A. There was no cause for alarm      B. Without having a cause for alarm  
C. There being no cause for alarm      D. Being no cause for alarm
9. Mary listened \_\_\_\_\_ for her boyfriend's car and came down to the street so that he didn't have to park.  
A. to      B. with      C. up      D. out
10. \_\_\_\_\_ This great song has always \_\_\_\_\_ memories of Daisy's schooldays.  
A. tracked down      B. conjured up      C. brought in      D. coupled with
11. John had a \_\_\_\_\_ experience when having to wait at the unemployment office for hours.  
A. heart-stopping      B. thought-provoking  
C. soul-destroying      D. all-embracing
12. Having delivered a thorough and insightful report, Mark deserves a real \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. slap on the wrist      B. peck on the cheek  
C. pain in the neck      D. pat on the back
13. In order to recover from the sadness, he threw himself into a \_\_\_\_\_ of activities.  
A. cyclone      B. typhoon      C. whirlwind      D. hurricane
14. The answer to the interviewer's question came to me \_\_\_\_\_ as I had a good knowledge of the subject.  
A. in a flash      B. in a daze      C. in the bag      D. in the way
15. They've been working hard on the project for a month, so they decide to go out and \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. face the music      B. steal the show  
C. read between the lines      D. paint the town red

***Your answers:***

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

**Section 2. Identify 5 errors in the following passage and get them right.**

**Write your answers on the answer sheet. 0 is an example. (5 points)**

**0. Line 1: nineteen → nineteenth**

Line	Passage
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PAINTING IN WATER COLOURS	
1	The nineteen-century obsession with correct watercolour technique bred a revolt in the
2	early part of this century, to the extent that teaching students how to put on paint began
3	to be regarded as fairly immoral, stifling self-expression and creativity. Hence, while it
4	is true that no amount of technical knowledge and expert can be a substitute for vision,
5	there is nothing more frustrating than knowing you have something to say but not having
6	the means to say it. No art exists in a vacuum – we can always learn from other artists
7	and should never be shameful to study their methods as well as their subject matter. This
8	is, and always has been, part of the quest for a personal artistic language.
9	Even in the narrow field of water-based media, there are mostly endless different ways
10	of applying paint to paper. Some of these may strike a chord with a student, while others
11	may not, but they should all be tried out. Learning to understand the capabilities of a
12	media has a wonderfully liberating effect on one's painting. It enables artists to find their
13	own voice and express their ideas with confidence and vigour. Always remember,
14	though, that technique is no more than a tool and that the way you paint should never be
15	more important than what you paint.

#### Your answer

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

#### Session 3. Fill each gap with the correct form of the words in brackets. (10 p)

1. Peter's (**RESOLVE**) may stem from the fact that he has no clear goals for the future.
2. The man was (**STOW**) on a medal for bravely taking a child out of the burning house.
3. Laura finds it difficult to (**CAPSULE**) the story of the revolution in a single thirty-minute documentary.
4. Eczema, or 'dermatitis' (the terms are often used (**CHANGE**)) is the most common chronic skin disorder in children, affecting 10-20% of infants.
5. Towards the end of the (**INFANT**) period, the child is becoming more perspicacious.
6. This brochure is generally considered to be the \_\_\_\_\_ guide to Australia. (DEFINE)
7. Liskeard and Callington are basically \_\_\_\_\_ from here, so it'll take about the same time to get to either of them. (DISTANT)
8. I really believe that it would be a major mistake to \_\_\_\_\_ any drugs that are currently illegal. (CRIME)
9. In the old days, buyers and sellers had to look through hundreds of \_\_\_\_\_ each week and go to car boot sales at the weekend. (CLASS)

10. William was ready to leave everything behind and start \_\_\_\_\_ in California. (NEW)

**Your answers:**

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

### **PART III. READING (60p)**

**Session 1. Read the text below and think of one word which best fits each space from 1 to 10. Use only ONE WORD for each space. Write your answers on the answer sheet. (10 points)**

#### **MYTH BUSTED**

The tradition of presenting your loved one with a diamond ring as an engagement gift began in much the same (1) \_\_\_\_\_ as that of Christmas – as a marketing ploy. It was a prominent jewelry firm's advertising campaign that first gave (2) \_\_\_\_\_ to the notion that you can't propose on one knee without that precious cut stone there on (3) \_\_\_\_\_ person, ready to place on her finger if she answers affirmatively.

To make matters (4) \_\_\_\_\_, the notion that diamonds are very rare is a complete misconception. Their rarity is down (5) \_\_\_\_\_ to careful control of the market and a restriction on the supply of these 'precious' stones than actual scarcity. Here again, as with the engagement tradition itself, it seems that diamond companies are having the last (6) \_\_\_\_\_. They willed the so-called ring-giving 'custom' into existence and then inflated diamond prices artificially.

Perhaps knowing these facts puts (7) \_\_\_\_\_ to the supposed romanticism of the proposal tradition. (8) \_\_\_\_\_ than break the bank purchasing a piece of love, the release value of which allegedly halves the moment you walk out of the shop, would (9) \_\_\_\_\_ putting down a deposit on a house be a more romantic gesture? It would certainly help newlyweds get their priorities in (10) \_\_\_\_\_.

**Your answers:**

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

**Session 2. Read the following passage and choose the word that best fits each of the blanks in the following passage. Write your answers (A, B, C or D) in the table below. (10 pts)**

The knowledge and eloquence that people (1) \_\_\_\_\_ through travelling is usually perceived as the best (2) \_\_\_\_\_ in life. It is the inquisitive human nature that (3) \_\_\_\_\_ people to seek thrilling experiences and to set out on an exploration trip. Those who travel frequently and to (4) \_\_\_\_\_ places benefit from establishing new relationships and acquiring a better knowledge about other cultures and lifestyles.

However, there is a (5) \_\_\_\_\_ of truth in the assumption that people are prone to (6) \_\_\_\_\_ clichés and unfounded prejudices about other nations and their characteristics. Sometimes, it is only the first-hand encounter that can help change the (7) \_\_\_\_\_ towards the so-called ‘inferior communities’. This direct contact with a different civilization enables travellers to (8) \_\_\_\_\_ their baseless assumptions and get acquainted with the real concept of life in all four corners of the globe.

(9) \_\_\_\_\_ question, travelling facilitates friendship and makes it easier for many individuals to acknowledge the true value of different traditions and customs. Yet, it does not always mean enjoyment. It may also involve coming close with the atrocities of real existence as well as becoming aware of the challenges and hardships that other people have to struggle with. Hence, a true voyage is the one with a good deal of experience to (10) \_\_\_\_\_ about, very often combined with exposure to abhorrent sights and incredible ordeals. The learning to be complete, thus, requires an ability to observe and analyse the surroundings, both their glamour and brutality.

- |                    |                |               |               |
|--------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. A. purchase     | B. exact       | C. gain       | D. nurture    |
| 2. A. completion   | B. fulfillment | C. conclusion | D. resolution |
| 3. A. impels       | B. involves    | C. entails    | D. pursues    |
| 4. A. reverse      | B. averse      | C. diverse    | D. converse   |
| 5. A. speck        | B. grain       | C. scrap      | D. tip        |
| 6. A. persevering  | B. cherishing  | C. indulging  | D. persisting |
| 7. A. prejudice    | B. manner      | C. outlook    | D. approach   |
| 8. A. drop         | B. cease       | C. tail       | D. quit       |
| 9. A. Apart        | B. Beyond      | C. Unfailing  | D. Beneath    |
| 10. A. commemorate | B. reminisce   | C. resemble   | D. remind     |

**Your answers:**

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

**Session 3. For questions 1-10, read the following passage and do the tasks that follow.**

**Write your answers on the answer sheet. (20 points)**

**E-TRAINING**

- A. E-learning is the unifying term to describe the fields of online learning, web-based training, and technology-delivered instruction, which can be a great benefit to corporate e-learning. IBM, for instance, claims that the institution of its e-training program, Basic Blue, whose purpose is to train new managers, saved the company in the range of \$200 million in 1999. Cutting the travel expenses required to bring employees and instructors to a central classroom accounts for the lion's share of the savings. With an online course, employees can learn from

any Internet-connected PC, anywhere in the world. Ernest and Young reduced training costs by 35 percent while improving consistency and scalability.

- B.** In addition to generally positive economic benefits, other advantages such as convenience, standardized delivery, self-paced learning, and a variety of available content, have made e-learning a high priority for many corporations. E-learning is widely believed to offer flexible “any time, any place” learning. The claim for “any place” is valid in principle and is a great development. Many people can engage with rich learning materials that simply were not possible in a paper or broadcast distance learning era. For teaching specific information and skills, e-training holds great promise. It can be especially effective at helping employees prepare for IT certification programs. E-learning also seems to effectively address topics such as sexual harassment education, safety training and management training - all areas where a clear set of objectives can be identified. Ultimately, training experts recommend a “blended” approach that combines both online and in-person training as the instruction requires. E-learning is not an end-all solution. But if it helps decrease costs and windowless classrooms filled with snoring students, it definitely has its advantages.
- C.** Much of the discussion about implementing e-learning has focused on the technology, but as Driscoll and others have reminded us, e-learning is not just about the technology, but also many human factors. As any capable manager knows, teaching employees new skills is critical to a smoothly run business. Having said that, however, the traditional route of classroom instruction runs the risk of being expensive, slow and, oftentimes, ineffective. Perhaps the classroom’s greatest disadvantage is the fact that it takes employees out of their jobs. Every minute an employee is sitting in a classroom training session is a minute they’re not out on the floor working. It now looks as if there is a way to circumvent these traditional training drawbacks. E-training promises more effective teaching techniques by integrating audio, video, animation, text and interactive materials with the intent of teaching each student at his or her own pace. In addition to higher performance results, there are other immediate benefits to students such as increased time on task, higher levels of motivation, and reduced test anxiety for many learners. A California State University Northridge study reported that e-learners performed 20 percent better than traditional learners. Nelson reported a significant difference between the mean grades of 406 university students earned in traditional and distance education classes, where the distance learners outperformed the traditional learners.
- D.** On the other hand, nobody said e-training technology would be cheap. E-training service providers, on the average, charge from \$10,000 to \$60,000 to develop one hour of online instruction. This price varies depending on the complexity of the training topic and the media used. HTML pages are a little cheaper to develop while streaming-videos, presentations or flash animations cost more. Course content is just the starting place for cost. A complete e-learning solution also includes the technology platform (the computers, applications and network connections that are used to deliver the courses). This technology platform, known as a learning management system (LMS), can either be installed onsite or outsourced. Add to that cost the necessary investments in network bandwidth to deliver multimedia courses, and you’re



left holding one heck of a bill. For the LMS infrastructure and a dozen or so online courses, costs can top \$500,000 in the first year. These kinds of costs mean that custom e-training is, for the time being, an option only for large organizations. For those companies that have a large enough staff, the e-training concept pays for itself. Aware of this fact, large companies are investing heavily in online training. Today, over half of the 400-plus courses that Rockwell Collins offers are delivered instantly to its clients in an e-learning format, a change that has reduced its annual training costs by 40%. Many other success stories exist.

- E. E-learning isn't expected to replace the classroom entirely. For one thing, bandwidth limitations are still an issue in presenting multimedia over the Internet. Furthermore, e-training isn't suited to every mode of instruction or topic. For instance, it's rather ineffective imparting cultural values or building teams. If your company has a unique corporate culture, it would be difficult to convey that to first-time employees through a computer monitor. Group training sessions are more ideal for these purposes. In addition, there is a perceived loss of research time because of the work involved in developing and teaching online classes. Professor Wallin estimated that it required between 500 and 1,000 person-hours, that is, Wallin-hours, to keep the course at the appropriate level of currency and usefulness. (Distance learning instructors often need technical skills, no matter how advanced the courseware system.) That amounts to between a quarter and half of a person-year. Finally, teaching materials require computer literacy and access to equipment. Any e-learning system involves basic equipment and a minimum level of computer knowledge in order to perform the tasks required by the system. A student that does not possess these skills, or have access to these tools, cannot succeed in an e-learning program.
- F. While few people debate the obvious advantages of e-learning, systematic research is needed to confirm that learners are actually acquiring and using the skills that are being taught online, and that e-learning is the best way to achieve the outcomes in a corporate environment. Nowadays, a go-between style of the Blended learning, which refers to a mixing of different learning environments, is gaining popularity. It combines traditional face-to-face classroom methods with more modern computer-mediated activities. According to its proponents, the strategy creates a more integrated approach for both instructors and learners. Formerly, technology-based materials played a supporting role to face-to-face instruction. Through a blended learning approach, technology will be more important.

### ***Questions 106-111***

***The reading passage has seven paragraphs, A-F. Choose the correct heading for paragraphs A-F from the list below. Write the correct number i-xi in boxes 106-111 on your answer sheet.***

#### **List of Headings**

- i. Overview of the benefits for the application of e-training
- ii. IBM's successful choice of training
- iii. Future direction and a new style of teaching
- iv. Learners' achievement and advanced teaching materials
- v. Limitations when e-training compares with traditional class

- vi. Multimedia over the Internet can be a solution
  - vii. Technology can be a huge financial burden
  - viii. The distance learners outperformed the traditional university learners worldwide
  - ix. Other advantages besides economic consideration
  - x. Training offered to help people learn using computers
1. Paragraph A
  2. Paragraph B
  3. Paragraph C
  4. Paragraph D
  5. Paragraph E
  6. Paragraph F

**Questions 7-10**

***The reading passage has seven paragraphs A-F.***

***Which paragraph contains the following information?***

***Write the correct letters A-F, in boxes 112-115 on your answer sheet.***

7. Projected Basic Blue in IBM achieved a great success.
8. E-learning wins as a priority for many corporations as its flexibility.
9. The combination of the traditional and e-training environments may prevail.
10. Example of a fast electronic delivery for a company's products to its customers.

**Your answers:**

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

**Session 4: For questions 1-10, read an extract from an article on the design of green buildings and choose the answer (A, B, C or D) that fits best according to the text. Write your answers on the answer sheet. (10 points)**

There has, in recent years, been an outpouring of information about the impact of buildings on the natural environment. Information which explains and promotes green and sustainable construction design, strives to convince others of its efficacy and warns of the dangers of ignoring the issue. Seldom do these documents offer any advice to practitioners, such as those designing mechanical and electrical systems for a building, on how to utilise this knowledge on a practical level.

While the terms green and sustainable are often considered synonymous, in that they both symbolise nature, green does not encompass all that is meant by sustainability, which can be defined as minimizing the negative impacts of human activities on the natural environment, in particular those which have long-term and irreversible effects. Some elements of green design may be sustainable too, for example, those which reduce energy usage and pollution, while others, such

as ensuring internal air quality, may be considered green despite having no influence on the ecological balance.

Although there are a good many advocates of ‘green’ construction in the architectural industry, able to cite ample reasons why buildings should be designed in a sustainable way, not to mention a plethora of architectural firms with experience in green design, this is not enough to make green construction come into being. The driving force behind whether a building is constructed with minimal environmental impact lies with the owner of the building; that is, the person financing the project. If the owner considers green design unimportant, or of secondary importance, then more than likely, it will not be factored into the design.

The commissioning process plays a key role in ensuring the owner gets the building he wants, in terms of design, costs and risk. At the predesign stage, the owner’s objectives, criteria and the type of design envisaged are discussed and documented. This gives a design team a solid foundation on which they can build their ideas, and also provides a specific **benchmark** against which individual elements, such as costs, design and environmental impact can be judged.

Owners who skip the commissioning process, or fail to take ‘green’ issues into account when doing so, often **come a cropper** once their building is up and running. Materials and equipment are installed as planned, and, at first glance, appear to fulfil their purpose adequately. However, in time, the owner realises that operational and maintenance costs are higher than necessary, and that the occupants are dissatisfied with the results. These factors in turn lead to higher ownership costs as well as increased environmental impact.

In some cases, an owner may be aware of the latest trends in sustainable building design. He may have done research into it himself, or he may have been informed of the merits of green design through early discussion with professionals. However, firms should not take it as read that someone commissioning a building already has a preconceived idea of how green he intends the structure to be. Indeed, this initial interaction between owner and firm is the ideal time for a designer to outline and promote the ways that green design can meet the client’s objectives, thus turning a project originally not destined for green design into a potential candidate.

Typically, when considering whether or not adopting a green approach, an owner will ask about additional costs, return for investment and to what extent green design should be the limiting factor governing decisions in the design process. **(1)** Many of these costs are incurred by the increased cooperation between the various stakeholders, such as the owner, the design professionals, contractors and end-users. **(2)** However, in green design, they must be involved from the outset, since green design demands interaction between these disciplines. **(3)** This increased coordination clearly requires additional expenditure. **(4)** A client may initially **balk at** these added fees, and may require further convincing of the benefits if he is to proceed. It is up to the project team to gauge the extent to which a client wants to get involved in a green design project and provide a commensurate service.

Of course, there may be financial advantage for the client in choosing a greener design. Case studies cite examples of green/sustainable designs which have demonstrated lower costs for long-

term operation, ownership and even construction. Tax credits and rebates are usually available on a regional basis for projects with sustainable design or low emissions, among others.

1. The writer's main purpose is to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. explain to professionals how they can influence clients to choose greener designs
  - B. explain the importance of green building design in reducing long-term damage to the environment
  - C. explain to owners commissioning a building why ignoring green issues is costly and dangerous
  - D. explain to professionals why it is important to follow the correct procedures when a building is commissioned
2. The examples of green and sustainable designs given in paragraph 2 show that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. designs must be sustainable in order for them to be described as green
  - B. for the purposes of this paper, the terms green and sustainable have the same meaning
  - C. some sustainable designs are green, while others are not
  - D. some designs are termed green, even though they are not sustainable
3. According to paragraph 3, the reason for the lack of green buildings being designed is that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. few firms have any experience in design and constructing buildings to a green design
  - B. construction companies are unaware of the benefits of green and sustainable designs
  - C. firms do not get to decide whether a building is to be constructed sustainably
  - D. firms tend to convince clients that other factors are more important than sustainability
4. In paragraph 4, what does the word '**benchmark**' mean?
  - A. standard
  - B. target
  - C. process
  - D. comparison
5. Which of the following is **NOT** true about the commissioning process?
  - A. It is conducted before the building is designed.
  - B. It is a stage that all clients go through when constructing a building.
  - C. It is a step in the design procedure in which the client's goals are identified.
  - D. It provides the firm with a measure of how well they did their job.
6. In paragraph 5, what does the phrase '**come a cropper**' mean?
  - A. experience misfortune
  - B. change one's mind
  - C. notice the benefits
  - D. make a selection
7. In paragraph 6, the writer implies that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. most clients enter the commissioning process with a clear idea of whether or not they want a green building
  - B. designers are usually less concerned about green design than the clients are
  - C. the commissioning process offers a perfect opportunity to bring up the subject of green design
  - D. firms should avoid working with clients who reject green designs in their buildings
8. Where in paragraph 7 does this sentence belong?

***In a typical project, landscape architects and mechanical, electrical and plumbing engineers do not become involved until a much later stage.***

  - A. (1)
  - B. (2)
  - C. (3)
  - D. (4)

9. In paragraph 7, what does the phrase ‘**balk at**’ mean?
- A. display shock towards  
B. agree to pay  
C. question the reason for  
D. understand the need for
10. Green buildings are most likely to incur more expense than conventional buildings due to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. higher taxes incurred on sustainable buildings  
B. higher long-term operational costs  
C. the higher cost of green construction materials  
D. increased coordination between construction teams

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

## LOVE AT FIRST SIGHT

A.

B.

Darker whose wartime exploits had allegedly inspired Michael Ondaatje's novel, *The English Patient*. In the film, she's played by Kristin Scott Thomas and meets a nasty end in the north African desert. The real-life Miss Darker returned home and spent the rest of her life as a recluse at Desolate. All of this just added to my conviction: I just had to have her house. I didn't care that my children thought it the grottiest thing ever, pointing out that despite the view there was no access to the sea, and it was miles to the nearest shop. My ears were closed to such details. I was in love and would elope if need be. I spent the next two weeks gazing rapt at the photos I'd taken and counting money.

C.

On the day of the auction, I drove down with an old friend. I took her to see Desolate first, showing it to her with anxious pride as I would show her a man I was marrying. Yes, she said. She understood. The sale was being held in a quiet local town, but as we arrived I sensed my plan was going awry. The car park was jammed with large 4x4s and the room itself was full of braying Londoners: mostly women with expensively abundant hair, all looking strained and excited. I took my place in the front row so I wouldn't have to see the others crammed in behind me. The bidding started at £50,000 and went up slowly. When it paused at £120,000, I was about to raise a shaking hand, but it raced on up, far out of reach until Desolate eventually sold for the best part of half a million. I couldn't look at the man who'd bought it. I got into the car and wept. It was shameful for an unsentimental, middle-aged woman to be brought so low by a heap of stone and a view. But I was desolate over Desolate.

D.

The memory of that thwarted love affair came back to me recently when a friend called to tell me about a house she'd seen that was far too expensive for her and suited her in no way. I could hear in her voice that it was pointless trying to talk sense into her. I started to wonder what it is about these houses that can hold such allure for people that they sell for many times their value. Internet message boards are testimony to the fact that it's by no means an uncommon scenario. Perhaps the real reason has little to do with bricks or mortar. You look at a view and you think: 'This will make my life different.' And of course, the houses we fall for most are those that need us most – those where we can most easily make our mark and become part of their history. In the end, we did buy a house; an ugly, cheap and practical one. But the sea is easily reached and through repeated use I've grown fond of it. Yet in writing this article I've looked again at the photographs I took of Desolate all those years ago and my heart still aches, just a bit.

### **In which section does the writer**

1. accept that the location of the house called Desolate left a lot to be desired? \_\_\_\_\_
2. admit to harbouring some regrets about a missed opportunity? \_\_\_\_\_
3. attempt to rationalise her feelings about the house she wanted to buy? \_\_\_\_\_
4. draw an analogy to underline how seriously she took an idea? \_\_\_\_\_
5. pinpoint the moment when she decided to go for something? \_\_\_\_\_
6. mention feelings of curiosity arising out of a conversation? \_\_\_\_\_

7. recount the story of another person who experienced similar feelings to her own? \_\_\_\_\_
8. recall getting the first inkling that a dream wouldn't be realised? \_\_\_\_\_
9. remember ignoring sensible misgivings about a plan? \_\_\_\_\_
10. suggest that her behaviour on one occasion was out of character? \_\_\_\_\_

**Your answers:**

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

#### **IV. WRITING (60 points)**

**Session 1. Read the following passage and use your own words to summarize it. You MUST NOT copy or re-write the original. Your summary should be about 120 words long. (15 points)**

The food industry is one of the largest manufacturing industries in the world. As the demand for economical, safe and convenient food and beverage increases, it continues to expand. The food industry involves the four stages of agriculture, manufacturing, marketing and distribution.

Agriculture refers to the production of agricultural goods through the growing of plants and the raising of domesticated animals. It encompasses a wide variety of specialties. In modern agriculture, plant breeding, pesticides, fertilizers and technological improvements have sharply increased yields from cultivation. Selective breeding and modern practices in animal husbandry such as intensive poultry farming have similarly increased the output of meat.

The major agricultural products can be broadly grouped into food, fibers, fuel and raw materials. Specific foods include cereals, vegetables, fruits and meat. Fibers include cotton, wool, hemp, silk and flax. Raw materials include lumber and bamboo.

The second stage, manufacturing, is the use of tools and labor to make things for use or sale. Modern manufacturing includes all intermediate food processes required for the production and integration of a product's components. Food processing is the set of methods and techniques used to transform raw ingredients into food or to transform food into other forms for consumption by humans or animals either in the home or by the food processing industry. Food processing typically takes clean, harvested crops or slaughtered and butchered animal products and uses these to produce attractive, marketable and often long-life food products.

The third stage, marketing, is an ongoing process of planning and executing the marketing mix for products, services or ideas to create exchange between individuals and organizations. It tends to be seen as a creative industry, which includes advertising, distribution and selling. It is also concerned with anticipating the customers' future needs and wants, which are often discovered through market research. Essentially, marketing is the process of creating or directing an organization to be successful in selling a product or service that people are

willing to buy. Good marketing must be able to create a "proposition" or set of benefits for the end customer that delivers value through products or services.

Lastly, food distribution, a method of distributing or transporting food from one place to another, is a very important factor in public nutrition. There are three main components of food distribution. They involve transport infrastructure such as roads, vehicles, rail transport, airports and ports, food handling technology and regulation, storage, warehousing and adequate source and supply logistics, based on demand and need. Through distribution, food gets to the big and small outlets such as supermarkets and shops for retail.

**Session 2. The graph below gives information about international tourist arrivals in different parts of the world.**

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

Write at least 150 words (15 points)



Based on data published by the United Nations World Tourism Organization, 2008.

**Session 3. Writing an essay (30 points)**

**“To be yourself in a world that is constantly trying to make you something else is the greatest accomplishment.” is the Ralph Waldo Emerson’s quote.**

What is your thoughts about the significance of being yourself ? Discuss this matter within an essay of at least 350 words.

Use relevant reasons and examples from your experience for your ideas.

----- THE END -----



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