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| SỞ GD&ĐT NINH BÌNH**TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN****LƯƠNG VĂN TỤY**\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* | **ĐỀ THI ĐỀ XUẤT****KÌ THI CHỌN HỌC SINH GIỎI KHU VỰC DUYÊN HẢI NĂM 2023****MÔN:** **TIẾNG ANH 10**Thời gian làm bài: 180 phút( Đề thi gồm 11 trang) |

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**A. LISTENING (50 points)**

***Part 1: Based on the talk you hear, complete the table below. Write NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS OR A NUMBER for each answer. (10 points)***

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| **THE BRITISH LIBRARY** |
| Commenced operationFour main constituent partsThe British Museum founded in The British Library receives a copy of manyFamous users of the **3.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_The British Library Document Supply Centre has almost 5.000.000 The British Library’s website | 1st July 1973The Library of the British MuseumPatent Office Library**1.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_The British Library Document Supply Centre1753booksjournals, magazines and newspapers**2.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_mapsVladimir Lenin, Karl Max, Charles Dickens, George Bernard Shaw, and Virginia Woolf**4.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**5.** www.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |

***Your answers:***

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

***Part 2. You will hear two students, Bella and Tom, discussing an article they have read about a woman astronaut. For questions 1-5, decide whether the following statements are True (T) or False (F). (10 pts)***

1. The speakers agree that being an astronaut is an unexpected job for woman.

2. Bella particularly admires the astronaut Ellen Ochoa because of her determination to fulfil a childhood dream.

3. Tom was surprised to learn that people who want to become astronauts should have experience as aeroplane pilots.

4. Bella thinks the most interesting part of Ellen’s life is coping with unexpected problems.

5. Tom and Bella both now decide to go to some talks on space travel in films and literature.

***Your answers:***

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

***Part 3. You will hear part of a radio interview with an economist. For questions 1-5, choose the answer (A, B. C or D), which fits best according to what you hear. (10 pts)***

**1. According to the Fawcett Society,**

 A. women would need to work into their eighties to earn as much money as men.
 B. good qualifications aren’t necessarily rewarded with high wages.

 C. women will never earn as much as men.
 D. more women have degrees than men.

**2. What is said about careers advice in schools?**

A. It has been improved but it is still inadequate.

B. It is now quite good for girls but boys are being neglected.

C*.* There is no advice for girls that are ambitious.

D**.** Girls are always encouraged not to be ambitious.

**3. According to Jim,**

A. women are to blame for not insisting on higher wages.

B.new government policies have solved most of the problems.

C. there is nothing more the government can do.

D**.** women shouldn’t necessarily be encouraged to change their choice of career.

**4. A London School of Economics report showed that**

A.women who worked part-time found it difficult to get a full-time job later on.

B. after having children, women find it harder to earn as much money as men.

C. women find it hard to find a job after having children.

D. most women want a full-time job after having a child.

**5. What does the “stuffed *shirt”* policy mean?**

 A. Women are being forced to choose between family commitments and work.

 B. Only men can have part-time senior positions.

 C. Women don't get the opportunity to train for high-powered jobs.

 D. No woman can have a senior position.

***Your answers:***

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

***Part 4. For questions 1-10, listen to a talk about how curry from India conquered Britain and supply the blanks with the missing information. Write NO MORE THAN FOUR WORDS taken from the recording for each answer in the space provided. (20 pts)***

Curry is the anglicized version of the Tamil word Kari, meaning a spiced sauce and was commonly used to describe any 1.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ originating from the Indian subcontinent.

Although the first 2.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of curry was in 1598, it was not until mid-18th century that the first known curry recipe was published in Britain.

The first Indian restaurant in Britain, albeit 3.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, served a wide range of dishes.

Chicken curry, which used an elderly fowl, then entered the 4.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

At the early stage, the British curry stuck to Indian spices, blending meaty stews with a variety of ingredients but, nonetheless, without 5.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

In the 19th century, however, the British curry started to distance from the original recipe, with mango being replaced by 6.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and ready-made spice mixed with 7.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Curry only boomed after the second World War when the 8.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ resulted in mass migration to Britain.

In the 1970s, the dish was both 9.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and catered to the tastes of British people.

In 2001, British Foreign Secretary Robin Cook 10.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that chicken tikka masala, an Indian dish, was a true British national dish.

**Your answers:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **1.** | **6.** |
| **2.** | **7.** |
| **3.** | **8.** |
| **4.** | **9.** |
| **5.** | **10.** |

**B. LEXICO - GRAMMAR (40 points)**

***Part 1. Choose one of the words marked A, B, C, or D which best completes each of the following sentences. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes. (20 points)***

1. You will find their house \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you take a good street map with you.

A. as long as B. even if C. unless D. otherwise

*2.*......I'd like to help you out, I'm afraid I just haven't got any spare money at the moment.

A. Much as B. Try as C. Even D. Despite

3. Mr. Nixon refused to answer the questions on the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that the matter was confidential.

A. reason B. excuses C. grounds D. foundations

4. “Don’t look so worried! You should take the boss’s remarks with a \_\_\_\_\_\_ of salt.”

A. teaspoon B. pinch C. gray D. dose

5. I caught the last bus by the skin of my \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 A. teeth B. leg C. neck D. mouth

6. The police \_\_\_\_ off the street when the bomb had gone off.

A. cordoned B. battened C. fastened D. shuttered

7. She doesn’t like to keep anything hidden: she always \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ her mind.

A. talks B. speaks C. tells D. says

8. We were under no \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ about how difficult it would be to achieve our aims.

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

9. The local authorities need to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ down on illegal parking, in my opinion.

A. hit B. force C. move D. crack

10. The doctor thought he had got over the worst, but his condition suddenly \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. deteriorated B. dismantled C. dissolved D. disintegrated

11. I’ve got such a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ headache that I can’t concentrate on the lecture.

 A. beating B. drumming C. hammering D. throbbing

12. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ cars usually have special and unique things that the owners wish to have.

They are certainly more expensive.

A. Man-made B. Custom-made C. Well-kept D. Well-dressed

13. He is too \_\_\_\_\_ a gambler to resist placing a bet on the final game.

A. instant B. compulsive C. spontaneous D. continuous

14. The train \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the bay and then turned inland for twenty miles.

A. coasted B. skirted C. edged D. sided

15. The smoke \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from the burning tires could be seen from miles.

A. bulging B. radiating C. billowing D. sweeping

16. We intend this to be a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ project, taking us into the next decade.

 A. constant B. incessant C. steady D. ongoing

17. Mr. Parris said he’d like \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by Monday, if that’s possible.

A. finished the report B. the report finished

C. the report will be finished D. have the report finished

18. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at his lessons, he couldn’t catch up with his classmates.

A. Hardly as he worked B. Hard as he worked C. Hard as he do D. Hard as he was

19. I came.......an old friend while I was in the park.

A. in B. across C. over D. for

20. If you don’t like this pen. Take .................. . There are some left in the box.

A. another B. one other C. others D. the other

***Your answers:***

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. | 2. | 3. | 4. | 5. |
| 6. | 7. | 8. | 9. | 10. |
| 11. | 12. | 13. | 14. | 15. |
| 16. | 17. | 18. | 19. | 20. |

***Part 2. Complete each sentence with one suitable particle or preposition. Write your answer in the box provided. (10 points)***

1.Something’s cropped \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, I am afraid I won’t be able to make it this afternoon.

2. They are planning to wind \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ their operation in Greece and concentrate on Eastern Europe.

3. Tina is an authority \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Byzaantine architecture.

4. His sense of fun has rubbed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ his children.

5.– “ Will the concert start soon?”

\_ “ It should get \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ way any minute now.”

6. Being rich doesn’t count \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ much on a desert island.

7. The company’s announced it’s laying \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 1,000 workers.

8. Could you lend me some money to tide \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ me to the end of the month?

9. If the business does well, I’ll hopefully be able to take \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a part-time assistant in the spring.

10. When I was younger I wanted to be an air pilot but I soon went  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the idea when I realised I hated flying.

***Your answers:***

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

***Part 3. Read the text below. Use the word given in CAPITAL to form a word that fits in the space. (10 points)***

The woman twists and contorts her body, wheeling and spinning spectacularly across the room, her voice rising in (1. **ECSTASY**)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ whoops and yells then dropping to mournful moans and grunts before she collapses in a heap on the floor. And then it's my turn.

I came here seeking a brief escape from the stresses and strains of everyday modern life. But right now my (2. **INSTINCT**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ stress flight response is in full throttle and urging me to sprint for the door, run like hell, anything rather than stand up and perform spontaneous singing and dancing in front of a rather forbidding (3. **SORT**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of complete strangers. But there is no graceful way out. And something about the trance-like beat of the African drums, the (3. **EARTH**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ hum of the harmonium, combined with the soothing candle-lit glow of the room and - perhaps most of all - the serene (5. **ASSURE**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of our teacher compels me to stay put.

This is natural voice therapy. The workshops are meant to release hidden emotions and (6. **ANXIOUS**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and promote relaxation and mental healing through singing. Using a mixture of mantra, Sanskrit chanting, Indian scales and pure (7. **IMPROVISE**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, coupled with movement and balance drawn from various cultures, the aim is to 'free the inner voice'. Of course, singing is already (8. **NATURE**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to most of us. We all know the (9. **LIFT**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ boost of singing in harmony with others, while hearing the blues can evoke grief in anyone. But is there more to singing than this (10. **TRANSIT** ) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ change of mood?

***Your answers:***

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

**C. READING (60 points)**

***Part 1. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks (15 points)***

**A LANGUAGE EXPERIMENT**

 Language is thought to be a (n) (**1**) ................... for transmitting the information within thoughts. One experiment used to demonstrate this idea (**2**) ................. subjects to listen to a short passage of several sentences, then to repeat the passage. Most people will accurately convey the (**3**)................... of the passage in the sentences they produce, but will not come close to repeating the sentences verbatim. It appears that two (**4**).................... are occurring. Upon hearing the passage, the subjects convert the language of the passage into a more abstract representation of its meaning, which is more easily (**5**).................... within memory. Then in order to recreate the passage, the subject (**6**).................. this representation and converts its meaning back into language.

 This separation of thought and language is less intuitive than it might be because language can be a powerful (**7**).................. with which to manipulate thoughts. It provides a mechanism to internally rehearse, critique and (**8**)...................thoughts. This internal form of communication is (**9**)................... for a social animal and could certainly be, in part, responsible (**10**)………….. the strong selective pressures for improved language use.

1. A. indication B. mechanism C. obligation D. invention

2. A. requires B. obtains C. demands D. promotes

3. A. hunch B. hub C. gist D. precision

4. A. transformations B. instigations C. iterations D. applications

5. A. stored B. reminded C. acquired D. retrieved

6. A. supplies B. discovers C. reveals D. recalls

7. A. boon B. prompt C. tool D. motive

8. A. obscure B. modify C. reflect D. accept

9. A. incidental B. insignificant C. essential D. definitive

10. A. for B. to C. with D. as

***Your answers:***

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

***Part 2. Read the following text and fill in the blank with ONE suitable word. Write your answers in corresponding numbered boxes. (15 points)***

***Food for a future***

 Jon Wynne-Tyson was an original thinker whose best-known book “Food for a future” was published in 1975. In this classic work, a case was put forward for (1) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ can only be described as a more responsible and humane attitude towards the world’s food resources. It had gradually (2) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ clear to Wynne-Tyson that the economics and ecology of meat production did not make sense. What justification was (3) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, he argued, for using seven tonnes of cereal to produce one tonne of meat?

Even today, the book’s succinct style makes it compulsively readable. (4) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ his approach is basically an emotional one, Wynne- Tyson goes to great lengths to back (5) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ every statement with considerable supporting evidence and statistical data. Thus, even (6) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of us who are widely read on the subject of vegetarianism will gain fresh insights from this book. It is generally agreed that his most skillful achievement is the slow revelation of his main thesis (7) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the arguments unfold. The book concludes that a move away from an animal-based diet to one which is based on plant sources is inevitable in the long-term, in (8) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the fact that there is no sound nutritional, medical or social justification for meat eating. (9) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of whether you agree with such a conclusion or not, the book certainly makes (10) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ fascinating read.

***Your answers:***

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

***Part 3. Read the following passage and choose the best answer to each of the following questions. Write your answers in corresponding numbered boxes. (15 points)***

**COMMUNICATING WITH THE FUTURE**

 In the 1980s the United States Department of Energy was looking for suitable sites to bury radioactive waste material generated by its nuclear energy programs. The government was considering burying the dangerous wastes in deep underground **chambers** in remote desert areas. The problem, however, was that nuclear waste remains highly radioactive for thousands of years. The commission entrusted with tackling the problem of waste disposal was aware that the dangers posed by radioactive emissions must be communicated to our descendants of at least 10,000 years hence. So the task became one of finding a way to tell future societies about the risk posed by these deadly deposits.

 Of course, human society in the distant future may be well aware of the hazards of radiation. Technological advances may one day provide the solutions to this dilemma. But the belief in constant technological advancement is based on our perceptions of advances made throughout history and prehistory. We cannot be sure that society won’t have slipped backward into an age of barbarism due to any of several catastrophic events, whether the result of nature such as the onset of a new ice age or perhaps mankind’s failure to solve the **scourges** of war and pollution. In the event of global catastrophe, it is quite possible that humans of the distant future will be on the far side of a broken link of communication and technological understanding.

 The problem then becomes how to inform our descendants that they must avoid areas of potential radioactive seepage given that they may not understand any currently existing language and may have no historical or cultural memory. So, any message indicated to future reception and decipherment must be as universally understandable as possible.

 It was soon realized by the specialists assigned the task of devising the communication system that material in which the message was written might not physically endure the great lengths of time demanded. The second law of thermodynamics shows that all material disintegrates over time. Even computers that might carry the message cannot be expected to endure long enough. Besides, electricity supplies might not be available in 300 generations. Other media storage methods were considered and rejected for similar reasons.

 The task force under the linguist Thomas Sebeok finally agreed that no foolproof way would be found to send a message across so many generations and have it survive physically and be decipherable by a people with few cultural similarities to us. Given this restriction, Sebeok suggested the only possible solution was the formation of a committee of guardians of knowledge**. Its** task would be to dedicate itself to maintaining and passing the knowledge of the whereabouts and dangers of the nuclear waste deposits. This so-called atomic priesthood would be entrusted with keeping knowledge of this tradition alive through millennia and developing the tradition into a kind of mythical taboo forbidding people to tamper in a way with the nuclear waste sites. Only the initiated atomic priesthood of experts would have the scientific knowledge to fully understand the danger. Those outside the priesthood would be kept away by a combination of rituals and legends designed to warn off intruders.

This proposal has been criticized because of the possibility of a break in continuity of the original message. Furthermore, there is no guarantee that any warning or sanction passed on for millennia would be obeyed, nor that it could survive with its original meaning intact. To counterbalance this possibility, Sebeok’s group proposed a “relay system” in which information is passed on over relatively short periods of time, just three generations ahead. The message then to be renewed and redesigned if necessary for the following three generations and so on over the required time span. In this way information could be relayed into the future and avoid the possibility of physical degradation.

A second defect is more difficult to dismiss, however. This is the problem of social exclusiveness brought about through possession of vital knowledge. Critics point out that the atomic priesthood could use its secret knowledge to control those who are scientifically ignorant. The establishment of such an association of insiders holding powerful knowledge not available except in mythic form to nonmembers would be a dangerous precedent for future social developments.

**1**. The word "**chambers**" in the passage is closest in meaning to

 **A**. partitions **B**. openings **C**. cavities **D**. fissures

**2**. What problem faced the commission assigned to deal with the burial of nuclear waste?

 **A**. How to reduce the radioactive life of nuclear waste materials

 **B**. How to form a committee that could adequately express various nuclear risks

 **C**. How to notify future generations of the risks of nuclear contamination

 **D**. How to choose burial sites so as to minimize dangers to people.

 **3**. In paragraph 2, the author explains the possible circumstances of future societies

 **A**. to warn about the possible natural catastrophe

 **B**. to question the value of advances

 **C**. to highlight humankind's inability to resolve problems

 **D**. to demonstrate the reason nuclear hazards must be communicated

**4**. The word "**scourges**" in the passage is closest in meaning to

 **A**. pressures **B**. afflictions **C**. worries **D**. annoyances

**5**. In paragraph 4, the author mentions the second law of thermodynamics

 **A**. to support the view that nuclear waste will disperse with time

 **B**. to show that knowledge can be sustained over millennia

 **C**. to give the basic scientific reason behind the breakdown of material objects

 **D**. to contrast the potential life span of knowledge with that of material objects

**6**. The word "**Its**" in the passage refers to

 **A**. knowledge **B**. committe**e** **C**. solution **D**. guardians

**7**. In paragraph 5, why is the proposed committee of guardians referred to as the "**atomic priesthood**"?

 **A**. Because they would be an exclusive group with knowledge about nuclear waste sites.

 **B**. Because they would use rituals and legends to maintain their exclusiveness

 **C**. Because they would be an exclusive religious order

 **D**. Because they would develop mythical taboos surrounding their traditions

**8**. According to the author, why did the task force under Sebeok propose a relay system for passing on information?

 **A**. To show that Sebeok 's ideas created more problems than they solved

 **B**. To support the belief that breaks in communication are inevitable over time

 **C**. To contrast Sebeok's ideas with those proposed by his main critics

 **D**. To compensate for the fact that meaning will not stable over long periods of time

**9**. According to paragraph 7, the second defect of the atomic priesthood proposal is that it could lead to

 **A**. the nonmembers turning knowledge into dangerous mythical forms

 **B**. the possible misuse of exclusive knowledge

 **C**. the establishment of a scientifically ignorant society

 **D**. the priesthood's criticism of points concerning vital knowledge

**10**. All of the following are mentioned in the passage as difficulties in devising a communication system with the future EXCEPT

 **A**. the failure to maintain communication link

 **B**. the loss of knowledge about today's civilization

 **C**. the inability of materials to endure over time

 **D**. the exclusiveness of priesthood

***Your answers:***

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

***Part 4. Read the passage and answer the questions from 1-10 (15 points)***

***Read the passage and do the tasks that follow***

**Stars without the stripes.**

Managing cultural diversity is a core component of most masters programs these days. The growth of Japanese corporations in the sixties and seventies reminded us that there were other models of business than those taught by Harvard professors and US-based management consultants. And the cultural limits to the American model have more recently been in underlined by developments in Russia and central Europe over the past decade.

Yet in Britain, we are still more ready to accept the American model of management than most other European countries. As a result, UK managers often fail to understand how business practices are fundamentally different on the Continent. One outcome is that many mergers and acquisitions, strategic alliances and joint ventures between British and European companies do not achieve their objectives and end in tears.

Alternatively, managers may avoid a merger or joint venture which makes sense from a hard-nosed strategic point of view because they fear that different working practices will prevent their goals from being achieved.

Essentially, Anglo-Saxon companies are structured on the principles of project management. In the eighties, companies were downsized, with tiers of management eliminated. In the nineties, management fashion embraced the ideas of business process re-engineering, so organizations were broken down into customer-focused trading units. Sometimes these were established as subsidiary companies, at other times as profit-and-loss or cost centers.

Over the past ten years, these principles have been applied as vigorously to the UK public sector as to private-sector corporations. Hospitals, schools, universities, social services departments, as well as large areas of national government, now operate on project management principles — all with built-in operational targets, key success factors, and performance-related reward systems.

The underlying objectives for this widespread process of organizational restructuring have been to increase the transparency of operations, encourage personal accountability to become more efficient at delivering service to the customer, and directly relate rewards to performance.

The result is a management culture which is entrepreneurially oriented and focused almost entirely on the short term, and highly segmented organizational structures — since employee incentives and rewards are geared to the activities of their own particular unit.

This business model has also required the development of new personal skills. We are now encouraged to lead, rather than to manage by setting goals and incentive systems for staff. We have to be cooperative team members rather than work on our own. We have to accept that, in flattened and decentralized organizations, there are very limited career prospects. We are to be motivated by target-related rewards rather than a longer-term commitment to our employing organization.

This is in sharp contrast to the model of management that applies elsewhere in Europe. The principles of business process re-engineering have never been fully accepted in France, Germany, and the other major economies; while in some Eastern European economies, the attempt to apply them in the nineties brought the economy virtually to its knees, and created huge opportunities for corrupt middle managers and organized crime.

Instead, continental European companies have stuck to the bureaucratic model which delivered economic growth for them throughout the twentieth century. European corporations continue to be structured hierarchically, with clearly defined job descriptions and explicit channels of reporting. Decision making, although incorporating consultative processes, remains essentially top-down.

Which of these two models is preferable? Certainly, the downside of the Anglo- American model is now becoming evident, not least in the long-hours working culture that the application of the decentralized project management model inevitably generates.

Whether in a hospital, a software start-up or a factory the breakdown of work processes into the project—driven targets leads to over-optimistic goals and underestimates of the resources needed. The result is that the Success of projects often demands excessively long working hours if the targets are to be achieved.

Further, the success criteria, as calibrated in performance targets, are inevitably arbitrary and the source of ongoing dispute. Witness the objections of teachers and medics to the performance measures applied to them by successive governments. This is not surprising. In a factory producing cars the output of individuals is directly measurable, but what criteria can be used to measure output and performance in knowledge-based activities such as R&D labs, government offices, and even the marketing departments of large corporations?

The demands and stresses of operating according to the Anglo-American model seem to be leading to increasing rates of personnel burn-out. it is not surprising that managers queue for early retirement. In a recent survey, just a fifth said they would work to 65. This could be why labor market participation rates have declined so dramatically for British 50 year-olds in the past twenty years.

By contrast, the European management model allows for family-friendly employment policies and working hours directives to be implemented. It encourages staff to have a long-term psychological commitment to their employing organizations. Of course, companies operating on target-focused project management principles may be committed to family-friendly employment policies in theory. But, if the business plan has to be finished by the end of the month, the advertising campaign completed by the end of next week, and patients pushed through the system to achieve measurable targets, are we really going to let down our ’team’ by clocking out at 5 p.m. and taking our full entitlement of annual leave? Perhaps this is why we admire the French for their quality of life.

**Questions 1-4**
***Do the following statements agree with the writer’s views in Reading Passage*?*Write*
YES if the statement agrees with the views of the writer
NO, if the state does not agree with the views of the writer
NOT GIVEN if there is no information about this in the passage**

1. Attempts by British and mainland European firms to work together often fail.
2. Project management principles discourage consideration of long-term issues.
3. There are good opportunities for promotion within segmented companies.
4. The European model gives more freedom of action to junior managers.

**Questions 5-10**
***Complete the summary below. Choose the answers from the box and write the corresponding words in boxes 5-9 on your answer sheet. There are more choices than spaces, so you will not need to use all of them.***

Adopting the US model in Britain has had negative effects. These include the **5**……………….. hours spent at work, as small sections of large organizations struggle to **6**………………. unrealistic short-term objectives. Nor is there **7**…………………. on how to calculate the productivity of professional, technical, and clerical staff, who cannot be assessed in the same way as **8**……………… employees. In addition, managers within this culture are finding the **9**………………….of work too great, with 80% reported to be unwilling to carry on working until the normal retirement age.

**List of words**

|  |
| --- |
| **argument temperature reach manufacturing increasing able office pressure negative predict declining agreement** |

**Question 10**: ***Choose the correct letter A, B, C, or D. Which of the following statements best describes the writer’s main purpose in Reading Passage?***

**A.** to argue that Britain should have adopted the Japanese model of management many years ago
**B.** to criticize Britain’s adoption of the US model, as compared to the European model.
**C.** to propose a completely new model that would be neither American nor European
**D.** to point out the negative effects of the existing model on the management of hospitals in Britain

***Your answers:***

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

**D. WRITING (50 points)**

***Part 1: Chart description (20 pts)***

The pie charts below show the result of a survey of children's activities. The first graph shows the cultural and leisure activities that boys participate in, whereas the second graph shows the activities in which the girls participate.

*Summarize the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant. Your writing should be at least 150 words.*



## Part 2. Write an essay of about 250 words on the following topic (30 points)

***Many countries want to host international sports event, while other countries think that hosting sports events has more problems than benefits. Discuss both views and give your opinion.***

***—-* THE END –—**