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| **SỞ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO** **THANH HÓA****LIÊN TRƯỜNG BĐ-BS-HT-HLK** **LẦN 3****ĐỀ CHÍNH THỨC**  | **KỲ THI GIAO LƯU ĐỘI TUYỂN HSG KHỐI 12****Môn thi: TIẾNG ANH****NĂM HỌC 2022 – 2023** Thời gian làm bài :150 phút *(không kể thời gian phát đề)**Kỳ thi ngày 10 tháng 11 năm 2022*  **MÃ ĐỀ: 101** |

**Họ tên thí sinh:** …………………………………………………………………… **SBD:** ……………

**SECTION A: MULTIPLE- CHOICE QUESTIONS**

HƯỚNG DẪN PHẦN THI NGHE HIỂU

* *Bài nghe gồm 2 phần, mỗi phần được nghe 2 lần, mỗi lần cách nhau khoảng 15 giây, mở đầu và kết thúc mỗi phần nghe có tín hiệu.*
* *Mở đầu bài nghe có tín hiệu nhạc****.*** *Thí sinh có 5 phút để hoàn chỉnh bài nghe.*
* *Mọi hướng dẫn cho thí sinh (bằng tiếng Anh) đã có trong bài nghe.*

***You will hear a talk given by the speaker, circle the letter that represents the correct answer to each of the questions.***

**Question 1:** At the end of the last decade, the number of foreign tourists coming to the Philippines was \_\_\_\_

 **A.** rising, but more slowly than before. **B.** remaining almost the same .

 **C.** falling. **D.** rising.

**Question 2:** Which country was **NOT** mentioned as an important source of foreign tourists?

 **A.** Germany **B.** France **C.** The UK **D.** The USA

**Question 3:** A global trend in tourist travel at the time was\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 **A.** Germans being poorer.

 **B.** wealthier people staying at home.

 **C.** tourists travelling less far for their holidays.

 **D.** Mexico and Canada becoming more successful.

**Question 4:** The Philippines’Tourist Authority decided to change their marketing. The fundamental change was \_\_\_\_\_

 **A.** showing that the country was safe.

 **B.** to begin to advertise in China.

 **C.** trying to attract more visitors from Asia.

 **D.** advertising on TV channels.

**Question 5:** Drinking and dancing in bars and relaxing on a beach\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 **A.** were boring for Europeans and Americans

 **B.** were an attraction for visitors from China.

 **C.** were something new for the Philippines.

 **D.** are for wealthy tourists only.

***You will hear some airport announcements. Based on the information you hear, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which fits best according to what you hear.***

**Question 6:** To board the flight to Bangkok, passengers must go to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 **A.** the Roberts building **B.** gate 42.

 **C.** the arrival area. **D.** section BD\_221.

**Question 7:** The number of the flight to Kiev is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 **A.** CL\_525. **B.** CSL\_525. **C.** SL\_525S. **D.** SL\_225S.

**Question 8:** The departure of the flight to Chengdu has been delayed by\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 **A.** 30 minutes. **B.** 15 minutes. **C.** 50 minutes. **D.** 15-30 minutes.

**Question 9:** How long will the flight VD\_624 to ST Petersburg?

 **A.** 30 minutes longer than originally expected

 **B.** 4 hours

 **C.** 5 hours 10 minutes

 **D.** 30 minutes

**Question 10:** Airport tax\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 **A.** is more expensive for international passengers.

 **B.** must be paid at a machine near immigration.

 **C.** can be paid at the immigration desk.

 **D.** is not payable by domestic passengers.

***Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 11 to 17.***

 There is much disagreement among scholars as to how to define the folktale; consequently, there is disagreement about the relation between folktale and myth. One view of the problem is that of the American folklorist Stith Thompson, who regarded myths as one type of folktale; according to this approach, the particular characteristic of myth is that its narratives deal with sacred events that happened “in the beginning.” Other scholars either consider folktale a **subdivision** of myth or regard the two categories as distinct but overlapping. The latter view is taken by the British Classicist Geoffrey S. Kirk, who in Myth: Its Meaning and Functions in Ancient and Other Cultures (1970) uses the term myth to denote stories with an underlying purpose beyond **that** of simple story-telling and the term folktale to denote stories that reflect simple social situations and play on ordinary fears and desires. Examples of folktale motifs are encounters between ordinary, often humble, human beings and supernatural adversaries such as witches, giants, or ogres; contests to win a bride; and attempts to overcome a wicked stepmother or jealous sisters. But these typical folktale themes occur also in stories normally classified as myths, and there must always be a strong element of arbitrariness in assigning a motif to a particular category.

 A different and important aspect of the problem of defining a folktale relates to the historical origin of the concept. As with the notion of folklore, the notion of folktale has its roots in the late 18th century. From that period until the middle of the 19th century, many European thinkers of a nationalist persuasion argued that stories told by ordinary people constituted a continuous tradition reaching back into the nation’s past. Thus, stories such as the Märchen (“tales”) collected by the Grimm brothers in Germany are folktales because they were told by the people rather than by **an aristocratic elite**. This definition of folktale introduces a new criterion for distinguishing between myth and folktale—namely, what class of person tells the story—but it by no means removes all the problems of classification. Just as the distinction between folk and aristocracy cannot be transferred from medieval Europe to precolonial Africa or Classical Greece without risk of distortion, so the importing of a distinction between myth and folktale on the later European model is extremely problematic.

**Question 11:** The word “**subdivision**” in paragraph 1 could best be replaced by\_\_\_\_

 **A.** group **B.** distinction **C.** set **D.** type

**Question 12:** Myths and folktales \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 **A.** sometimes share the same topics

 **B.** are found out to originate in Europe

 **C.** never tell about the same topics

 **D.** were invented by only ordinary people

**Question 13:** The pronoun **that** in the passage refers to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 **A.** a definition **B.** a normal intention

 **C.** the theme **D.** the term

**Question 14:** It is stated in the passage that people began to define the term “ folktale” in\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 **A.** The 19th century **B.** ancient times

 **C.** the late 18th century **D.** the 20th century

**Question 15:** According to the passage, stories collected by the Grimm brothers are folktales because they were\_\_\_\_\_

 **A.** told by ordinary people **B.** popular in Germany

 **C.** about Germany’s tradition **D.** forbidden by the authorities

**Question 16:** The phrase “ **an aristocratic elite**” in paragraph 2 refers to\_\_\_\_\_\_

 **A.** extraordinary people from heaven **B.** a small group of special people

 **C.** a person with special expertise **D.** a literary circle

**Question 17:** Which of the following is **NOT** mentioned in the passage?

 **A.** Historical and political view also affected the definition of folktales.

 **B.** Myths and folktales are not found outside Europe.

 **C.** Stories told by ordinary people were thought to be folktale.

 **D.** Myths and folktales are difficult to differentiate.

***Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.***

**Question 18:** The company has been **cooking up cunning plans** to revitalize the business for the past 10 years; yet all it has delivered is relentless decline.

 **A.** concocting sly plans **B.** contriving crafty plans

 **C.** creating guileless plans **D.** preparing careful plans

**Question 19:** If any employee **knowingly** breaks the terms of this contract, he will be dismissed immediately.

 **A.** instinctively **B.** deliberately **C.** coincidentally **D.** accidentally

***Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.***

**Question 20: A.** bought **B.** nought **C.** drought **D.** fought

**Question 21: A.** idiot **B.** idol **C.** icon **D.** item

**Question 22: A.** shore **B.** assure **C.** succession **D.** assassin

***Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 23 to 30.***

Ecotourism is a combination of ecology (the study of systems of living things) and tourism. The International Ecotourism Society defines ecotourism as “responsible travel to natural areas that conserves the environment and improves the well-being of the local people“. Actually, ecotourism can mean travel to far-off places of great natural beauty, but not always in a responsible way. lt is a big business, and the **allure** of money can cause people to think about profits first. While ecotourism offers benefits for people and ecosystem, it leaves ecosystems open to negative effects, too.

Costa Rica, once a Spanish colony, and independent since 1821, has an ecotourism industry worth over one billion dollars yearly, and thousands of jobs have been created. Nearly 21 percent of the land is now protected national parks, largely thanks to ecotourism. Nonetheless, due to the number of people visiting the country’s natural places, some damage to the ecosystem has occurred.

While tourists can have a negative impact on ecosystems, the same areas might have been totally destroyed by industries such as farming, logging, or mining, instead, sanctuaries have been created, keeping the ecosystem protected. And, by visiting beautiful rainforests and seeing rare animals, visitors get a sense of their value, and of gratitude for them. Tour guides can also be educators who train people to love and care for the environment. Visitors can take these lessons with them to their home countries.

Unfortunately, while their effects may not be noticeable in the **off-season,** the constant procession of visitors in the high seasons can be damaging. At one national park in Costa Rica. wild monkeys now feed on garbage left by the tourists. Furthermore, ecotourists tend to seek out places with the rarest animals and plants, pressuring the most delicate of living things.

Controlling abuses isn’t easy. **Corruption** can lead officials to tolerate ecological damage. For example. a large resort facility. normally not allowed near a sanctuary, might be allowed if the company pays enough money to certain people in the government. Limited resources are another issue. Areas of forests and beaches that l would require**an army to** protect are often watched by several employees.

It is easy to be critical of the ecotourism industry, but it is important to be positive as well. Ecotourism can never be “pure”. We can’t expect zero negative effects on the ecosystem. It is also unrealistic to think that humans won’t go anywhere accessible to them. if protection efforts are maintained and intensified, those remaining places of undisturbed nature may be stressed, but they won’t be destroyed.

**Question 23:** Which statement best summarizes the author’s point of view?

 **A.** Ecotourism will most likely become less popular in the future.

 **B.** Ecotourism is a way of protecting natural places.

 **C.** Ecotourism causes some damage, but on the whole it benefits ecosystems.

 **D.** Ecotourism is a damaging trend that must be stopped.

**Question 24:** Which change has **NOT** occurred in Costa Rica since the introduction of ecotourism?

 **A.** Thousands of ecotourism-related jobs have been created.

 **B.** National parks have been created.

 **C.** Some monkeys have started feeding on garbage.

 **D.** Costa Rica became independent from Spain.

**Question 25:** The word “**allure**” in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to\_\_\_\_\_\_

 **A.** ecosystems **B.** attraction **C.** damage **D.** benefits

**Question 26:** What is the main idea of paragraph 3?

 **A.** Rare animals need to be protected from visitors taking them home to their countries.

 **B.** While ecotourism damages them somewhat, it also protects natural places from destruction.

 **C.** Ecotourism threatens to destroy rainforests as well as -farming, logging, and mining.

 **D.** Tour guides need to educate tourists on the dangers of farming, logging, and mining.

**Question 27:** The word “**off-season**” in paragraph 4 refers to\_\_\_\_\_

 **A.** a period of the year that is suitable for holidays

 **B.** a period of the year when there is less activity

 **C.** a period of the year when the plants do not grow much

 **D.** a period of the year when the resorts are crowded

**Question 28:** According to paragraph 5, why is it difficult to control abuses of ecotourism?

 **A.** Officials are so few and can be too tolerant.

 **B.** There is a lot of money available to build resorts.

 **C.** Not many people are interested in jobs controlling ecotourism abuses.

 **D.** Too many sanctuaries are being created.

**Question 29:** The word “**corruption**” in paragraph 5 is closest in meaning to\_\_\_\_\_\_

 **A.** government control **B.** management

 **C.** tolerance **D.** illegal activity

**Question 30:** Why does the author probably think it is easy to be critical of the ecotourism industry?

 **A.** Because wildlife is very easy to protect.

 **B.** Because it can’t create enough jobs for local people.

 **C.** Because it doesn’t make very much money.

 **D.** Because it takes advantage of nature for profit.

***Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the option that best completes each of the***

***fol­lowing exchanges.***

**Question 31:** Nick and his friend, Tom, are talking about their weekend plan:

Nick: “Why don’t we go for a picnic this weekend”?

Tom: ‘That’s what I was just about to suggest. Great minds \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.”

 **A.** think the same **B.** meet likewise **C.** think alike **D.** meet each other

**Question 32:** Little Deon: “This herb smells horrible!”

Mommy: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_, it will do you a power of good.

 **A.** Whatever it smells **B.** How much horrible is it

 **C.** Come what may **D.** Be that as it may

***Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.***

**Question 33:** Industrialist Henry Ford introduced assembly-line techniques into the manufactures of motor vehicles.

 **A.** assembly-line **B.** industrialist **C.** vehicles **D.** manufactures

**Question 34:** One another surprising method of forest conservation is controlled cutting of trees.

 **A.** controlled cutting **B.** surprising

 **C.** one another **D.** conservation

**Question 35:** Some people think that the desire to wear sunglasses is more a need to impress than protecting the eyes.

 **A.** need **B.** protecting **C.** that **D.** is

***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.***

Stressful situations that (36)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ almost everyday in life seem to be unavoidable. However,we can do little sometimes to avoid a misfortune or an unpleasant occurrence which may(37)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ us unexpectedly as only it can. At such a moment, one may hit the (38)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_,give in to the helplessness of the situation or, ideally, put a brave face on it trying to (39)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the burden.Can you (40)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in your mind an hour spent in a traffic jam, say, this morning? Do you light one cigarette after another? Do you sound the horn every few seconds like the other neurotics? Or do you take a different (41)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and make good use of the time drawing up a schedule for the days to come? To withstand the stressful moment you can also do a crossword puzzle, listen to your favorite music or even compose a menu for your Sunday dinner. In fact, whatever way you (42)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the annoying situation, you can exert no impact on it as the traffic jam will only reduce in due (43)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Nevertheless, your reaction might considerably influence your mood for the rest of the day. The inability to confront a stressful occurrence like that with a deal of composure and sensibility adds much more strain to your life and in this way puts your well – being in (44)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Surprisingly, it is seemingly negligible hardships we stumble on daily that run double the risk of developing serious health disorders rather than our isolated tragedies however painful they may be. (45)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_that so many of those wretched stresses and inducing troubles affect us in a day, we should, at best, try to avoid them or possibly make radical alterations in the way we lead our daily lifestyles.

**Question 36: A.** emerge **B.** originate **C.** devise **D.** create

**Question 37: A.** befall **B.** arise **C.** occur **D.** happen

**Question 38: A.** post **B.** bottom **C.** wall **D.** roof

**Question 39: A.** subsist **B.** bear **C.** cow **D.** remain

**Question 40: A.** envision **B.** observe **C.** picture **D.** image

**Question 41: A.** manner **B.** practice **C.** mode **D.** stance

**Question 42: A.** deal **B.** challenge **C.** strike **D.** respond

**Question 43: A.** term **B.** period **C.** timing **D.** course

**Question 44: A.** weakness **B.** insecurity **C.** risk **D.** jeopardy

**Question 45: A.** Hence **B.** As much **C.** Providing **D.** Given

***Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of primary stress in each of the following questions.***

**Question 46: A.** relevant **B.** redundant **C.** consultant **D.** descendant

**Question 47: A.** interview **B.** satellite **C.** similar **D.** contestant

***Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.***

 **Question 48: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_,** he remained optimistic.

 **A.** Though badly wounded he was **B.** Badly wounded as he was

 **C.** As badly wounded he **D.** As he was badly wounded

**Question 49:** He only treats his wife well when she’s nice to him. However, when she has problem, he always stays away. He’s really a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to her, not a husband

 **A.** black sheep **B.** fair-weather friend

 **C.** naked-eyed man **D.** casual acquaintances

**Question 50:** By using the environment sustainably, the environment and the natural resources\_\_\_\_provides will not be depleted or destroyed permanently - and will be available for human use for a long time.

 **A.** that **B.** what **C.** which **D.** it

**Question 51:** I know you are upset about breaking up with Tom, but there are plenty more\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 **A.** cows in the shed **B.** tigers in the jungle

 **C.** horses in the stable **D.** fish in the sea

**Question 52:** I don’t object to people being vegetarians, but it gets on my nerves when they’re\_\_\_\_\_\_about it.

 **A.** self-sufficient **B.** self-centered **C.** self-righteous **D.** self-deprecating

 **Question 53:** Because of cutbacks in council spending, plan for the new stadium had to be\_\_\_\_\_

 **A.** stockpiled **B.** shelved **C.** overthrown **D.** disrupted

 **Question 54: \_\_\_\_\_\_**came \_\_\_\_\_\_as the injured cat was so weak.

 **A.** Afterwards/dying **B.** Death/X **C.** Soon/death **D.** Then/to die

 **Question 55:** Some doctors see their patients as a(n)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_into hospital efficiency.

 **A.** obstacles **B.** menace **C.** intrusion **D.** distraction

**Question 56:** The ability to reason logically is an important aspect of intelligence and has always been a major focus\_\_\_\_\_\_AL research.

 **A.** on **B.** of **C.** at **D.** about

**Question 57:** It rains\_\_\_\_\_\_\_whenever I go out without my umbrella.

 **A.** continually **B.** invariably **C.** infallibly **D.** typically

**Question 58:** The Press thought the football manager would be depressed by his dismissal but he just\_\_\_\_\_\_

 **A.** called it off **B.** turned it down **C.** ran it down **D.** laughed it off

**Question 59:** The photocopier in our office needs a complete\_\_\_\_\_\_. These copies are terrible.

 **A.** overhaul **B.** repair **C.** maintenance **D.** renovation

 **Question 60:** Richard started the race well but went out of\_\_\_\_\_\_in the later stage.

 **A.** power **B.** steam **C.** effort **D.** force

**Question 61:** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ over the exam results, she rushed home to tell her family the good news.

 **A.** Excitement **B.** To excite **C.** Exciting **D.** Excited

 **Question 62:** We were aware that, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_, the situation will get worse.

 **A.** unless dealing with carefully **B.** if not carefully dealing with

 **C.** if not carefully dealt with **D.** if dealt not carefully with

 **Question 63:** We heard her \_\_\_\_\_\_ in agony as she dropped the saucepan on her toe.

 **A.** ring out **B.** boil over **C.** cry out **D.** let off

 **Question 64:** He agreed to accept the position\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_that he would be given a share of the company’s profits.

 **A.** on the understanding **B.** in the agreement

 **C.** with the aim **D.** with the purpose

 **Question 65:** The vagrant came out of the shop, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for about 10 paces before falling against a car.

 **A.** skidded **B.** staggered **C.** tripped **D.** stammered

 **Question 66:** The house is too dark. You’d better need\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_a bright color.

 **A.** painting it **B.** to have it paint

 **C.** to be painted **D.** to have it painted

 **Question 67:** The local press has been pouring \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_on the mayor for dissolving the council.

 **A.** disapproval **B.** scorn **C.** blame **D.** hatred

 **Question 68:** On attaining maximum size, \_\_\_\_\_\_ by drawing itself out and dividing into two daughter amoebas, each receiving identical nuclear materials.

 **A.** the amoeba, which reproduces **B.** the amoeba reproduces

 **C.** reproducing the amoeba **D.** the reproduction of the amoeba

***Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the***

***un­derlined word(s) in each of the following questions.***

 **Question 69:** “ You’ve eaten all chocolate cake?”- **“ What of it?”**

 **A.** You mean I’ve eaten all of it **B.** Where is the rest?

 **C.** What does it matter? **D.** What’s happened to it?

 **Question 70:** Since I had no recourse to take this route, I **took the stories with a pinch of salt** and never checked them out.

 **A.** didn’t believe anything in the stories

 **B.** believed only part of the stories

 **C.** paid no attention to the stories

 **D.** believed the whole stories

**SECTION B: WRITING**

***Part 1. Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it is as similar as possible in meaning to the sentence printed before it. Write the answers on your answer sheet.***

**Question 1.**  They recommended opening new factories in the depressed area.

→ They recommended that\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Question 2.**  It was overeating that caused his heart attack.

→ If he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Question 3.**  It was not until five years had elapsed that the whole truth about the murder came out.

→Not for\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Question 4.** I thought about what had happened all those years before.

→I cast \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Question 5.**  The main speaker spoke with enormous conviction and carried the audience with him.

→Such \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

***Part 2. For each of the following sentences, write a new sentence as similar as possible in meaning to the origin sentence, using the word given in capital letters. These words must not be altered in any way.***

**Question 6.**  The manager told his staff that he was pleased, but they could do better. **(ROOM)**

→ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Question 7.** I really don’t see how people can blame John for what happened **( HELD)**

🡪\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Question 8.**  We feel that all our hard working has gone unacknowledged recently **( GRANTED)**

🡪\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Question 9.** The famous singer’s story was different from the facts. (**TIE**)

🡪\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Question 10.** The incident ruined my chances of promotion. **(PAID)**

🡪 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

***Part 3. Essay writing***

*Giving detailed description of crimes in newspapers and on TV can have negative consequences, so it should be restricted. To what extent do you agree or disagree?*

 Write an essay of about 250 words to express your ideas

 **-----------------------------THE END----------------------------**