

TRẠI HÈ HÙNG VƯƠNG  
LẦN THỨ XVIII - 2024



TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN HẠ  
LONG, QUẢNG NINH

KỲ THI CHỌN HỌC SINH GIỎI  
LẦN THỨ XVIII, NĂM 2024

ĐỀ THI MÔN: TIẾNG ANH - LỚP 10

Thời gian: 180 phút (không kể thời gian giao đề)

Ngày thi: 04 tháng 08 năm 2024

Đề thi gồm 13 trang

ĐỀ ĐỀ XUẤT

Điểm		Giám khảo số 1 (Họ tên, chữ ký)	Giám khảo số 2 (Họ tên, chữ ký)	Số phách (Do chủ tịch HĐ ghi)
Bảng số	Bảng chữ			

(Thí sinh làm bài trực tiếp vào đề thi theo hướng dẫn)

SECTION A: LISTENING (50 points)

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 20 giây để đọc mỗi phần câu hỏi.
- Mở đầu và kết thúc bài nghe có tín hiệu nhạc. Thí sinh có 03 phút để hoàn chỉnh bài trước tín hiệu nhạc kết thúc bài nghe.
- Mọi hướng dẫn cho thí sinh (bằng tiếng Anh) đã có trong bài nghe

**Part 1. You will hear a telephone conversation between a caller and a representative of a company hiring marquees. Write NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER for each answer. (10 points).**

Details of Order

Party Host	Example: Customer's <u>oldest daughter</u>
Occasion	18th birthday
Number of Guests Invited	1. _____
Customer Budget	2. _____ £800
Marquee Size	3. _____ X 9 metres
4. _____ Cost	£450
5. _____	£150
Lighting Cost	approximately £6. _____
Number of Guests	seated 30 / standing 50

Furniture Cost	per table £4.00 / per chair £3.00
Dates Marquee Required	Set-up date 7. _____ To be taken down on June 7th

**Part 2. Listen to a radio programme about coffee and supply the blanks with the missing information. For questions 1-5, write NO MORE THAN THREE for each answer. (10 points).**

- The term “coffee” was heard 450 years ago. Coffee had its roots in Ethiopia and was known as a(n) (1) \_\_\_\_\_ drink.
- The potential commercial use of the drink was then recognized by early Western consumers which could be superior to that of wine and beer in terms of (2) \_\_\_\_\_.
- The emergence of coffee houses engendered debates. These places catered for those who were particularly (3) \_\_\_\_\_.
- Attempts to ban by Charles II failed since the costs of coffee drink were low that they are labelled (4) \_\_\_\_\_ “\_\_\_\_\_”.
- Coffee became an after-dinner drink in British meals. The next century saw an advent of coffee-making machines which were described as (5) \_\_\_\_\_.
- Since 2000, new types of coffee drinks have been synonymous with ways we consume it.
- The ubiquitous sight of wandering down the street with a drink of coffee represents (6) \_\_\_\_\_, vintage cardis and (7) \_\_\_\_\_.
- Coffee remains a stable drink with its cool, sedition and (8) \_\_\_\_\_.

**Part 3. You will hear a girl called Tricia Simpkins talking at a public meeting about a plan to create a nature reserve in the centre of a large city. For questions 1-5, decide whether the following statements are True (T) or False (F). (10 points)**

1. Tricia Simpkins had a lot of contact with nature before participating in the school project.
2. One of the things Tricia and her group discovered was that there were many different types of butterflies and birds in their area.
3. Tricia's group found that there was less wildlife in their area compared to the nature reserve in the countryside.
4. Tricia and her group are concerned that tree cutting in their area is reducing the amount of local wildlife.
5. The local council has replanted large, suitable trees to replace those that were cut down.

**Part 4. For questions 1-5, listen to part of a radio interview with two academics, Anne Trowell and Jonathan Sims, on internet technology, and choose the correct answer A, B, C or D which fits best according to what you hear. (10 points)**

1. Anne and Jonathan agree that people become anxious when technology \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. begins to control their children’s lives
  - B. establishes unsustainable connections
  - C. forces a redefinition of social relations
  - D. introduces feelings of inadequacy
2. What point is made about changes in our relationship with technology?
  - A. The changes will require creative thinking.
  - B. Technology will have to be more tightly controlled.
  - C. People must learn to trust technology.
  - D. The changes will involve more attention to detail.
3. When talking about internet search engines, the speakers agree that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. they are improving social interaction

- B. much information is oversimplified
  - C. they sometimes lead to confusion
  - D. basic knowledge is widely available
4. How does Jonathan define the problem of increased connectivity between people?
- A. It facilitates the communication of false emotion.
  - B. It decreases the likelihood of agreement.
  - C. It allows only a few people to compete for attention.
  - D. It makes human interaction dependent on machines.
5. What does Anne find striking about international news in the digital age?
- A. the limited focus of the public
  - B. the diversity of the media used
  - C. the risks involved in reporting
  - D. the need for sensitivity in editing

## SECTION B: LEXICO- GRAMMAR (30 points)

**Part 1. For questions 26-40, choose the best option A, B, C, or D to complete the following sentences and write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided on the answer sheet. (15 points)**

26. Losses were staring us in the \_\_\_\_\_ at that time when supply chains were interrupted in turn.
- A. face                                      B. mouth                                      C. eye                                      D. nose
27. Since Jeffy owns more than half of the company's shares, losing the ownership to his hands is a bitter \_\_\_\_\_ to swallow.
- A. salt                                      B. grass                                      C. bar                                      D. pill
28. To maximize the profits, we focused on keeping a tight \_\_\_\_\_ on input prices and operating expenses.
- A. thread                                      B. band                                      C. rein                                      D. cord
29. Juvenile delinquency still \_\_\_\_\_ in some impoverished areas of the city.
- A. achieves                                      B. acquires                                      C. reaps                                      D. obtains
30. Social networking sites can \_\_\_\_\_ teenagers' ways of thinking a lot.
- A. inform                                      B. notify                                      C. communicate                                      D. confer
31. The new law provoked an enthusiastic \_\_\_\_\_ from working mothers.
- A. reply                                      B. response                                      C. feedback                                      D. return
32. The email she received this morning \_\_\_\_\_ doubts about him on her mind.
- A. sowed                                      B. ploughed                                      C. planted                                      D. watered
33. His face \_\_\_\_\_ deep anger when they returned his car in a bad condition.
- A. enrolled                                      B. listed                                      C. recorded                                      D. registered
34. The manager seemed favourably \_\_\_\_\_ towards the idea of flexible working hours.
- A. dislodged                                      B. disposed                                      C. discerned                                      D. discarded
35. The inability to speak fluent English can \_\_\_\_\_ against any candidate applying for this job.
- A. stand                                      B. count                                      C. set                                      D. make
36. Some factors including prices, venue and the number of guests should be \_\_\_\_\_ for when you are planning for a party.
- A. arrived                                      B. reached                                      C. assigned                                      D. allowed
37. Farmers use toxic chemicals to control harmful pests, \_\_\_\_\_ the ecosystem.
- A. is worsened                                      B. worsened                                      C. worsening                                      D. worsen
38. The house was empty when I arrived. They \_\_\_\_\_.

A. must have gone to bed B. should have gone to bed

C. would have gone to bed. D. need have gone to bed

39. Luca is at Noi Bai Airport. She wants to exchange some money, she is talking to Paula - a clerk at a currency exchange kiosk.

Luca: "I'd like to change some money."

Paula: "\_\_\_\_\_"

A. Five tens, please

B. Which currency?

C. You haven't signed it. D. What's your account number?

40. \_\_\_\_\_, Joe was annoyed to find that he had left his key at the coffee shop.

A. After returned to his office

B. To have just returned to his office

C. Upon returning to his office

D. Having been returned to his office

**Part 2. For questions 41-45, Each sentence below has four underlined parts, one of which is NOT CORRECT. Choose the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the incorrect ones. (5 points)**

41. The transmissible disease was luckily prevented thanks to early detective of some

A

B

C

locally infected cases.

D

42. The woman of whom the red car is parked in front of the bank is a famous pop star.

A

B

C

D

43. Neither of the men arresting as terrorists would reveal information about his group.

A

B

C

D

44. The most visible remind of the close relationship between the United States and France

A

B

is the famous Statue of Liberty, which stands in New York harbor.

C

D

45. In order to mitigate the devastating impacts of climate change, many nations have been seeking

A

B

alternations to non-renewable energy sources.

C

D

**Part 3. For questions 46-55, fill each gap with the correct form of the words in brackets. Write your answer in the boxes provided on the answer sheet. (10 points)**

46. The town is \_\_\_\_\_ for its ancient and fine harbor. (NOTE)

47. There has been little \_\_\_\_\_ improvement in their work. (QUALITY)

48. I breathed a sign of \_\_\_\_\_ when I heard he was safe. (RELIEVE)

49. There was a note of \_\_\_\_\_ in her voice. (URGE)

50. The castle stands in a \_\_\_\_\_ position above the town. (DOMINATE)

51. She is the most \_\_\_\_\_ student of our high school. (EXAMPLE)

52. She had the \_\_\_\_\_ to buy land in an area scheduled for development. (SIGHT)

53. Can you think of one \_\_\_\_\_ reason why I should give you your job back? (SOLITUDE)

54. He will not benefit \_\_\_\_\_ from the deal. (FINANCE)

55. We \_\_\_\_\_ our steps to run out of the cave. (QUICK)

## SECTION C. READING (60 points)

**Part I. Read the following passage and choose the correct answer A, B, C, or D for each blank. (10 points)**

### A LACK OF COMMUNICATION

Recent research has (56) \_\_\_\_\_ that a third of people in Britain have not met their next-door neighbors, and those who know each other (57) \_\_\_\_\_ speak. 'Neighbors gossiping over garden fences and in the street was a common (58) \_\_\_\_\_ in the 1950s', says Dr Carl Chinn, an

expert on local communities. Now, however, longer hours spent working at the office, together with the Internet and satellite television, are eroding neighborhood (59) \_\_\_\_\_. ‘Poor neighborhoods once had strong kinship, but now prosperity buys privacy’, said Chinn.

Professor John Luke, a social scientist at Cambridge University, has analyzed a large number of surveys. He found that in America and Britain the amount of time spent in social activity is decreasing. A third of people said they never spoke to their neighbor at (60) \_\_\_\_\_. Andrew Mayer, 25, a strategy consultant, rents a large apartment in west London, with two flat mates, who work in e-commerce. ‘We have a family of teachers upstairs and lawyers below, but our only contact comes via letters (61) \_\_\_\_\_ to the communal facilities or complaints that we’ve not put out our bin bags properly’, said Mayer.

The (62) \_\_\_\_\_ of communities can have serious effects. Concerned at the rise in burglaries and (63) \_\_\_\_\_ of vandalism, the police have relaunched crime prevention (64) \_\_\_\_\_ such as Neighborhood Watch, (65) \_\_\_\_\_ on people who live in the same area to keep an eye on each other’s houses and report anything they see which is unusual.

- |                   |                 |              |              |
|-------------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------|
| 56. A. exhibited  | B. conducted    | C. displayed | D. revealed  |
| 57. A. barely     | B. roughly      | C. nearly    | D. virtually |
| 58. A. outlook    | B. view         | C. vision    | D. sight     |
| 59. A. ties       | B. joints       | C. strings   | D. laces     |
| 60. A. least      | B. once         | C. all       | D. most      |
| 61. A. concerning | B. regarding    | C. applying  | D. relating  |
| 62. A. breakout   | B. breakthrough | C. breakdown | D. breakaway |
| 63. A. acts       | B. shows        | C. counts    | D. works     |
| 64. A. assaults   | B. ideas        | C. schemes   | D. raids     |
| 65. A. asking     | B. calling      | C. inviting  | D. trying    |

**Your answers:**

56.	57.	58.	59.	60.
61.	62.	63.	64.	65.

**Part 2. Read the text below and think of the word which best fits each space. Use only ONE word in each space. (10 points)**

### The March of the Machines

Is your job machine-proof? In recent decades, machines have (66) \_\_\_\_\_ over a lot of jobs, particularly in the manufacturing industry (67) \_\_\_\_\_ once people toiled away assembling cars or bottling drinks, you now find fully machine-operated factories. Most likely, with the latest advances in artificial intelligence, automation won’t be confined just to (68) \_\_\_\_\_ jobs in the future.

Is it possible that the entire human workforce is in danger of ((69) \_\_\_\_\_ replaced by computers and robots?

A recent study was carried (70) \_\_\_\_\_ by a group of researchers at Oxford University (71) \_\_\_\_\_ aim was to determine the likelihood of different occupations becoming automated over the coming years. They found that professions (72) \_\_\_\_\_ on the uniquely human skills of creativity, empathy and social perceptiveness were the safest and the (73) \_\_\_\_\_ vulnerable to the threat of automation. (74) \_\_\_\_\_, jobs in the telemarketing and finance industries can easily be done by computers. The researchers concluded that ((75) \_\_\_\_\_ jobs are at high risk of automation. As technology races ahead, focusing on creative and social fields of work definitely is a wise choice.

**Your answers:**

66.	67.	68.	69.	70.
71.	72.	73.	74.	75.

**Part 3. Read the passage and choose the best answer A, B, C or D to each question. (10 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.

76. The word "**chambers**" in the passage is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. partitions                      B. openings                      C. cavities                      D. fissures
77. 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.
78. 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
79. The word "**scourges**" in the passage is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. pressures                      B. afflictions                      C. worries                      D. annoyances
80. 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
81. The word "**Its**" in the passage refers to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. knowledge                      B. committee                      C. solution                      D. guardians
82. 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
83. 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
84. 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

85. 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:**

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

**Part 4. Read the following passage then do the tasks that follow. (20 points)**

#### **A SILENCE FORCE**

**A.** There is a legend that St Augustine in the fourth century AD was the first individual to be seen reading silently rather than aloud, or semi-aloud, as had been the practice hitherto. Reading has come a long way since Augustine's day. There was a time when it was a menial job of scribes and priests, not the mark of civilization it became in Europe during the Renaissance when it was seen as one of the attributes of the civilized individual.

**B.** Modern nations are now seriously affected by their levels of literacy. While the Western world has seen a noticeable decline in these areas, other less developed countries have advanced and, in some cases, overtaken the West. India, for example, now has a large pool of educated workers. So European countries can no longer rest on their laurels as they have done for far too long; otherwise, they are in danger of falling even further behind economically.

**C.** It is difficult in the modern world to do anything other than a basic job without being able to read. Reading as a skill is the key to an educated workforce, which in turn is the bedrock of economic advancement, particularly in the present technological age. Studies have shown that by increasing the literacy and numeracy skills of primary school children in the UK, the benefit to the economy generally is in billions of pounds. The skill of reading is now no more just an intellectual or leisure activity, but rather a full-fledged economic force.

**D.** Part of the problem with reading is that it is a skill which not appreciated in most developed societies. This is an attitude that has condemned large swathes of the population in most Western nations to illiteracy. It might surprise people in countries outside the West to learn that in the United Kingdom, and indeed in some other European countries, the literacy rate has fallen to below that of so called less developed countries.

**E.** There are also forces conspiring against reading in our modern society. It is not seen as cool among a younger generation more at home with computer screens or a Walkman. The solitude of reading is not very appealing. Students at school, college or university who read a lot are called bookworms. The term indicates the contempt in which reading and learning are held in certain circles or subcultures. It is a criticism, like all such attacks, driven by the insecurity of those who are not literate or are semi-literate. Criticism is also a means, like all bullying, of keeping peers in place so that they do not step out of line. Peer pressure among young people is so powerful that it often kills any attempts to change attitudes to habits like reading.

**F.** How should people be encouraged to read more? It can easily be done by increasing basic reading skills at an early age and encouraging young people to borrow books from schools. Some schools have classroom libraries as well as school libraries. It is no good waiting until pupils are in their secondary school to encourage an interest in books' it needs to be pushed at an early age. Reading comics, magazines and low brow publications like Mills and Boon is frowned upon. But surely what people, whether they be adults or children, read is of little import. What is significant is the fact that they are reading. Someone who reads a comic today may have the courage to pick up a more substantial tome later on.

**G.** But perhaps the best idea would be to stop the negative attitudes to reading from forming in the first place. Taking children to local libraries brings them into contact with an environment where they can become relaxed among books. If primary school children were also taken in groups into bookshops,



this might also entice them to want their own books. A local bookshop, like some local libraries, could perhaps arrange book reading for children which, being away from the classroom, would make the reading activity more of an adventure. On a more general note, most countries have writers of national importance. By increasing the standing of national writers in the eyes of the public, through local and national writing competitions, people would be drawn more to the printed word. Catch them young and, perhaps, they just might then all become bookworms.

**A. The reading passage above has seven paragraphs (A-G). Choose the most suitable heading from the List of Headings below. Write the appropriate numbers (i-xii) in boxes 1-5. Paragraph H and F have been done for you as an example. Any heading may be used more than once**

**List of Headings**

- i** Reading not taken for granted
- ii** Taking children to libraries
- iii** Reading: the mark of civilization
- iv** Reading in St Augustine's day
- v** A large pool of educated workers in India
- vi** Literacy rates in developed countries have declined because of people's attitude
- vii** Persuading people to read
- viii** Literacy influences the economies of countries in today's world
- ix** Reading benefits the economy by billions of pounds
- x** The attitude to reading amongst the young
- xi** Reading becomes an economic force
- xii** The writer's attitude to the decline in reading

**86.** Paragraph A: .....

**87.** Paragraph B: .....

**88.** Paragraph C: .....

**Paragraph D: ...vi..**

**89.** Paragraph E: .....

**90.** Paragraph F:.....

**Paragraph G:...vii...**

**B. Do the following statements agree with the information in the reading text?**

*Write*

**Yes** *if the statement agrees with the information*

**No** *if the statement contradicts the information*

**Not Given** *if there is no information about the statement*

**91.** European countries have been satisfied with past achievements for too long and have allowed other countries to overtake them in certain areas.

**92.** Reading is an economic force.

**93.** The literacy rate in less developed nations is considerably higher than in all European countries.

**94.** If you encourage children to read when they are young the negative attitude to reading that grows in some subcultures will be eliminated.

**95.** People should be discouraged from reading comics and magazines.

**Your answers:**

<b>86.</b>	<b>87.</b>	<b>88.</b>	<b>89.</b>	<b>90.</b>
<b>91.</b>	<b>92.</b>	<b>93.</b>	<b>94.</b>	<b>95.</b>

**Part 5. The passage below consists of five sections marked A-E. Read the passage and do the task that follows. Each section can be chosen more than once. (10 points)**

**LIVING WITH TOURISM**

*Five people describe how tourism has affected their home town.*

### A. Leonor Sousa

It can't be denied that tourism has attracted investment, which has certainly raised living standards here, but the cost in other respects has been extremely high. Take the effect on the environment, for instance. When my parents were young this used to be an area of fields and woods, but now everything is covered in concrete. The tourists themselves aren't responsible for this; it's the construction companies, property developers and estate agents who are to blame because they're the ones making all the money. They're all based in the big cities and bring in their own people, so they hardly create any employment at all for local residents.

### B. Yusuf Demir

When I was growing up in my home town there was a path I used to walk along to go to school, and last summer I went to see if it was still there. It was, but the view from it had changed completely. Now there is a vast shopping mall, with a cinema and cafés alongside. I don't actually mind that, because it means there are lots more things to do, and I also like the fact that it has a really international atmosphere. It's good for local people to meet visitors from other parts of the world, try new kinds of food and hear about different ways of living.

### C. Matt Walker

Tourism has changed this town so much, even in the years since I was at junior school. In those days, there was a football pitch near the harbour where we would kick a ball around, but it's gone now, which is a pity. In the harbour itself luxury yachts owned by people from richer parts of the country have replaced the fishing boats, to the extent that there is now no sign of what used to be the main source of income and employment locally. In the evenings, the town is certainly a lot livelier, but sometimes people start doing things they would never think of doing back in their own home towns, and then the police have to be called.

### D. Trisha Chandra

I was just a child when tourism first took off here, and those incredibly ugly houses were built for summer visitors. The residents really should have protested about that. It was all the fault of the town council, who only ever thought in the short term and seemed to give planning permission to anyone who applied to build anything. Nowadays, there's talk of ecological tourism, but that's just a way of making people feel less guilty about the harm they are doing by making a few insignificant changes, such as re-using towels in their hotel rooms.

### E. Daniela Navarro

I know some of the new hotels and holiday apartment blocks are unattractive, and that the bars, restaurants and nightclubs that cater for tourists have changed the nature of the town, but without them, unemployment – particularly among the young – would be far worse than it currently is. That, though, is as far as the economic benefits to the town go, as the only ones making any real money out of all this are the big tour operators and the owners of hotel chains, none of whom are actually based in this country. Also, very few tourists learn our language. I know it must be difficult for them because most of them are quite old, but it means there's little communication between us and them.

Which person _____	Your Answers	
misses a place they used to go to as a child?	96.	
states that tourism provides a considerable number of jobs for local people?	97.	
wishes local people had opposed the construction of certain holiday homes?	98.	
claims that tourism has destroyed a traditional industry?	99.	
blames the tourist industry for spoiling the local countryside?	100.	
feels that the presence of people from other cultures benefits the local community?	101.	

criticises the behaviour of tourists in their town?	<b>102.</b>	
says the town is wealthier than it was before it became a tourist resort?	<b>103.</b>	
believes that most of the profits from the local tourist industry go abroad?	<b>104.</b>	
is not convinced that so-called green tourism actually benefits the environment?	<b>105.</b>	

**Your answers:**

<b>96.</b>	<b>97.</b>	<b>98.</b>	<b>99.</b>	<b>100.</b>
<b>101.</b>	<b>102.</b>	<b>103.</b>	<b>104.</b>	<b>105.</b>

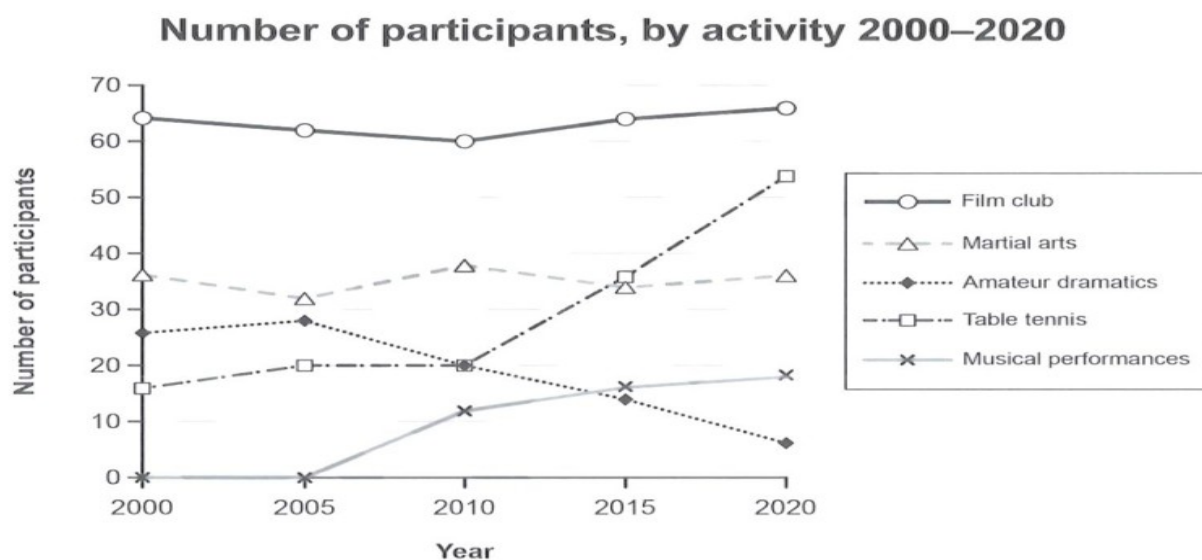
## SECTION D. WRITING (60 points)

### Part 1. (20 points)

The graph below gives information on the numbers of participants for different activities at one social center in Melbourne, Australia for the period 2000 to 2020.

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

*Write at least 150 words.*



[illegible]

**Part 2. (40 points)**

Write an essay of about 250 words on the following topic.

Some people think that schools should choose students according to their academic abilities, while others think it is better to have students of different abilities studying together. Discuss both views and state your own opinion.

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

