TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN THÁI NGUYÊN	ĐỀ THI ĐỀ XUẤT THI HỌC SINH GIỎI TRẠI HÈ HÙNG VƯƠNG LẦN THỨ XVII MÔN: TIẾNG ANH - LỚP 11 Thời gian: 180 phút *(Không kể thời gian giao đề)* *(Đề thi gồm có: trang)*

HƯỚNG DẪN PHẦN THI NGHE HIỂU

- *Bài nghe gồm 4 phần; mỗi phần được nghe 2 lần, mỗi lần cách nhau 05 giây; mở đầu và kết thúc mỗi phần nghe có tín hiệu. Thí sinh có 15 giây để đọc mỗi phần câu hỏi.*
- *Mở đầu và kết thúc bài nghe có tín hiệu nhạc.*
- *Mọi hướng dẫn cho thí sinh (bằng tiếng Anh) đã có trong bài nghe.*

Part I. LISTENING (50/200)

Section 1. *Complete the notes below. Write **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER** for each answer.* **(20 points)**

Traditional Polynesian Navigation

Introduction

- the islands of Polynesia are in the Pacific Ocean
- the Polynesian peoples originally migrated from **1.** …… to the Pacific islands
- European explorers were impressed that Polynesian canoes were **2.** …… than European ships

Equipment on ocean-going canoes

- paddles were used for **3.** ……
- sails were made from the pandanus plant
- warm clothes were made from the **4.** …… of the paper mulberry tree

How Polynesians navigated at sea

- they did not have the magnetic compass
- they remembered were stars rose and set by making up detailed **5.** ……
- when it was cloudy, they found the direction by using **6.** ……

Finding new islands

- they could identify certain **7.** …… that only live near land
- close to land, they could read changes in the sea's **8.** ……

Recent history

- in 1976 the canoe *Hokule'a* sailed from Hawaii to Tahiti without **9.** …….
- now replica traditional canoes have sailed across the Pacific and around the world
- as well as sailing, these voyages have created fresh interest in Polynesian culture, music and **10.** ……

Your answers:

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

Section 2. *Listen to the recording about Primark and answer the following questions. Write **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** taken from the recording for each answer in the spaces provided.* **(10 points)**

1. What is the clear choice that Primark has made?

……

2. What are not many fast fashion companies making?

……

3. What is done at the local distribution center?

……

4. What was the role of e-commerce for a majority of retailers during the pandemic?

……

5. What did Primark launch in 2022 in select UK stores?

……

Your answers:

1.	**2.**	**3.**	**4.**	5.

Section 3. *You are going to listen an extract from a radio phone-in programme in which the importance of manners is being discussed. For questions 1-5, decide whether the statement is **TRUE (T)** or **FALSE (F)**.* (**10 points**)

1. According to May, many young people are not ill-mannered.
2. At least one of the speakers claims that adults can't always understand what young people are saying.
3. Neither of the speakers disagrees that the way people dress means they are showing disrespect.
4. Both speakers agree that young people are more materialistic these days.
5. According to Geoffrey, young people have an unhealthy lifestyle.

Your answers:

5.	**6.**	**7.**	**8.**	**9.**

Section 4. *You are going to listen to an interview with Julian Morris, a nightclub owner, and write the letter **A**, **B**, **C**, or **D** in the numbered boxes provided to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions according to what you hear.*

1. The main reason why Julian decided to start his own business was because

A it was a way of overcoming his disability.
B he was disappointed with his life so far.
C all his friends persuaded him to do it.

D it was an irresistible challenge.

2. A nightclub seemed the ideal environment for Julian to work in because

A he had worked in one before.

B his disability was less of a problem there.

C people find it easier to express themselves.

D he responded more positively to musical vibrations.

3. When Julian told people about his idea, someone once reacted

A with a derisive comment.

B in an ironic manner.

C laconically.

D with an expression of amusement.

4. The club owes its good reputation mainly to

A its convenient location.

B the décor of the building.

C its disc jockeys.

D the diversity of people who go there.

5. Julian's main reason for calling the club Whispers was

A because he thought it was amusing at the time.

B to encourage people to whisper in nightclubs.

C that it paradoxically conveys the volume of noise inside.

D to allude ironically to his personal disability.

Your answers:

1.	**2.**	**3.**	**4.**	**5.**

PART II. LEXICO- GRAMMAR (30 points)

Section 1. Choose the word or phrase that best fits each blank in the following sentences. (20 points)

1. The evening was very pleasant, _____ a little quiet.

A. in lieu of **B.** albeit **C.** nonetheless **D.** somehow or

2. _____ their heads in his direction, he knew they were interested**.**

A. Seeing them both turn **B.** On seeing they both turn

C. When he saw them both to turn **D.** After seeing them both to have turned

3. _____ chair the meeting.

A. John was decided to **B**. It was decided that John should

C. There was decided that John should **D**. John had been decided to

4. Those campers are really _____. They have no idea how to set up a tent.

A. green **B**. blue **C**. white **D**. black

5. Making mistakes is all _____ of growing up.

A. chalk and cheese **B**. to and bottom **C**. part and parcel **D**. odds and ends

6. Researchers are trying to _____ the cause of dyslexia.

A. source **B**. dicipher **C**. invent **D**. pinpoint

7. You can _____ me the details. I don't want to know all about your argument with your boss.

A. spare **B**. save **C**. deprive **D**. avoid

8. This machine is complicated and dangerous so don't _____ about with it.

A. fox **B**. monkey **C**. duck **D**. dog

9. There now seems to be a _____ of hope that the strike will be averted.

A. shred **B**. speck **C**. glimmer **D**. crumb

10. Primary education has been _____ underfunded in this area of the country for many years now, and it is about time something was done about it.

A. seriously **B**. deeply **C**. highly **D.** remarkably

11. If you go on a diet, you will find that giving up butter will help you _____ a few pounds.

A. drop **B**. shed **C.** leave **D.** fall

12. Georgina _____ admiration and adoration which is no doubt why she's such a successful film-star and an impossible wife.

A. blooms on **B**. grows up on **C.** profits from **D**. thrives on

13. sports is a good _____ for aggression.

A. way out **B**. let off **C**. oulet **D**. offset

14. Now that you have more money, you'll be able to _____ a little; you have no excuses any more.

A. live it up **B.** make a break **C.** cut and run **D.** fly off the handle

15. I felt a bit _____and seemed to have more aches and pains than usual.

A. out of sorts **B**. on the mend **C**. over the worst **D**. under the fevers

1**6**. If you don't stop smoking, you _____ this risk of developing chronic bronchitis.

A. bear **B**. run **C**. make **D**. suffer

17. His football career _____ to an abrupt halt after he was injured.

A. went **B**. brough **C**. dropped **D**. came

18. This museum has more visitors than _____ any other in the world.

A. really **B**. actually **C**. practically **D**. utterly

19. Does Shela work full time at the supermarket?

No, only _____ when they need extra staff.

A. in and out **B**. on and off **C**. by and by **D**. up and around

20. The guide put a(n) _____ on the map to show the group where they would set up camp.

A. mark **B.** blemish **C.** figure **D.** imprint

Your answers

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

Section 2. Use the correct form of the words in the brackets. (10 points)

1. The new policy only serves to _____ the inadequacy of help for the homeless. **(ACCENT)**

2. Chrissy tossed the junk mail in the bin and in doing so, she _____ made a joke of the lives of people she would. **(WIT)**

3. The children of _____ parents often do not develop the skills they need to take care of themselves when they leave home. **(PROTECT)**

4. Employees who have been nursing a _____ against their manager are encouraged to discuss it with the board. **(GRIEF)**

5. Can you think of one_____ reason why I should give you your job back? **(SOLITUDE)**

6. She did not reply, but sat with crimson cheeks and_____eyes. **(CAST)**

7. I wish everyone was as _____ as you are about getting to work on time. **(CONSCIENCE)**

8. The present _____ of the manuscript is unknown. **(WHERE)**

9. Looking at the number of typos in this article, I am sure you have skipped the _____ stage again. **(READ)**

10. When confronted with a mass of red tape, many people feel a sense of_____. **(POWER)**

Your answers

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

PART III. READING (60 points)

Section 1: For questions 1-10, choose the correct answer A, B, C or D to each of the following questions and write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided. (10 points)

SMART SHOES

Smart shoes that adjust their size throughout the day could soon be available. A prototype has already been produced and a commercial version may be in production within a few years. The shoe contains sensors that constantly check the amount of (1)_____ left in it. If the foot has become too large, a tiny valve opens and the shoe expands slightly. The entire control system is about 5mm square and is located inside the shoe. This radical shoe (2)_____ a need because the volume of the (3)_____ foot can change by as much as 8% during the course of the day. The system is able to learn about the wearer's feet and (4)_____ up a picture of the size of his or her feet throughout the day. It will allow the shoes to change in size by up to 8% so that they always fit (5) _____. They are obviously more comfortable and less likely to (6)_____ blisters. From an athlete's point of view, they can help improve (7)_____ a little, and that is why the first (8)_____ for the system is likely to be in a sports shoe.

Eventually, this system will find a (9)_____ in many other household items, from beds that automatically change to fit the person sleeping in them, to power tools that (10)_____ themselves to the user's hand for better grip.

(Adapted from Cambridge CAE 3)

1. A. room	B. gap	C. area	D. chasm
2. A. detects	B. finds	C. meets	D. faces
3. A. average	B. general	C. usual	D. medium
4. A. build	B. pick	C. grow	D. set
5. A. exactly	B. absolutely	C. completely	D. totally
6. A. provoke	B. form	C. initiate	D. cause
7. A. achievement	B. performance	C. success	D. winning
8. A. purpose	B. exercise	C. use	D. operation
9. A. function	B. part	C. way	D. place
10. A. shape	B. change	C. respond	D. convert

Your answers:

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

Section 2: Fill in each numbered blank with a suitable word to complete the following text. Write your answers in the box below. (10 points)

GLOBAL ENGLISH

Global English exists (1)_____ a political and cultural reality. Many misguided theories attempt to explain why the English language should have succeeded internationally, whilst (2)_____ have not. Is it because there is something inherently logical or beautiful about the structure of English? Does its simple grammar make it easy to learn? Such ideas are misconceived. Latin was once a major international language, (3)_____ having a complicated grammatical structure, and English also presents learners with all manner of real difficulties, (4)_____ least its spelling system. Ease of learning, therefore, has (5)_____ to do with it.(6)_____ all, children learn to speak their mother tongue in approximately the same period of time, (7)_____ of their language. English has spread not (8)_____ much for linguistic reasons, but rather because it has often found (9)_____ in the right place, at the right time. Since the 1960s, two major developments have contributed to strengthening this global status. Firstly, in a number of countries, English is now used in addition to national or regional languages. As well as this, an electronic revolution has taken place. It is estimated that (10)_____ the region of 80% of worldwide electronic communication is now in English.

(Adapted from CPE Handbook)

Your answers:

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

Section 3. For questions 1-10, read the following passage and choose the best answer to each question. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided. (15pts)

1. No student of a foreign language needs to be told that grammar is complex. By changing word sequences and by adding a range of auxiliary verbs and suffixes, we are able to communicate tiny variations in meaning. We can turn a statement into a question, state whether an action has taken place or is soon to take place, and perform many other word tricks to convey subtle differences in meaning. Nor is this complexity inherent to the English language. All languages, even those of so-called 'primitive' tribes have clever grammatical components. The Cherokee pronoun system, for example, can distinguish between 'you and I', 'several other people and I' and 'you, another person and I'. In English, all these meanings are summed up in the one, crude pronoun 'we'. Grammar is universal and plays a part in every language, no matter how widespread it is. So the question which has baffled many linguists is - who created grammar?

2. At first, it would appear that this question is impossible to answer. To find out how grammar is created, someone needs to be present at the time of a language's creation, documenting its emergence. Many historical linguists are able to trace modern complex languages back to earlier languages, but in order to answer the question of how complex languages are actually formed, the researcher needs to observe how languages are started from scratch. Amazingly, however, this is possible.

3. Some of the most recent languages evolved due to the Atlantic slave trade. At that time, slaves from a number of different ethnicities were forced to work together under colonizer's rule. Since they had no opportunity to learn each other's languages, they developed a make-shift language called a pidgin. Pidgins are strings of words copied from the language of the landowner. They have little in the way of grammar, and in many cases, it is difficult for a listener to deduce when an event happened, and who did what to whom. [A] Speakers need to use circumlocution in order to make their meaning understood. [B] Interestingly, however, all it takes for a pidgin to become a complex language is for a group of children to be exposed to it at the time when they learn their mother tongue. [C] Slave children did not simply copy the strings of words uttered by their elders, they adapted their words to create a new, expressive language. [D] It included standardized word orders and grammatical markers that existed in neither the pidgin language, nor the language of the colonizers. Complex grammar systems which emerge from pidgins are termed creoles, and they are invented by children.

4. Further evidence of this can be seen in studying sign languages for the deaf. Sign languages are not simply a series of gestures; they utilize the same grammatical machinery that is found in spoken languages. Moreover, there are many different languages used worldwide. The creation of one such language was documented quite recently in Nicaragua. Previously, all deaf people were isolated from each other, but in 1979 a new government introduced schools for the deaf. Although children were taught speech and lip reading in the classroom, in the playgrounds they began to invent their own sign system, using the gestures that they used at home. It was basically a pidgin. Each child used the signs differently, and there was no consistent grammar. However, children who joined the school later, when this inventive sign system was already

around, developed a quite different sign language. Although it was based on the signs of the older children, the younger children's language was more fluid and compact, and it utilized a large range of grammatical devices to clarify meaning. What is more, all the children used the signs in the same way. A new creole was born.

5. Some linguists believe that many of the world's most established languages were creoles at first. The English past tense –ed ending may have evolved from the verb 'do'. 'It ended' may once have been 'It end-did'. Therefore it would appear that even the most widespread languages were partly created by children. Children appear to have innate grammatical machinery in their brains, which springs to life when they are first trying to make sense of the world around them. Their minds can serve to create logical, complex structures, even when there is no grammar present for them to copy.

1. In paragraph 1, why does the writer include information about the Cherokee language?

A. To show how simple, traditional cultures can have complicated grammar structures

B. To show how English grammar differs from Cherokee grammar

C. To prove that complex grammar structures were invented by the Cherokees.

D. To demonstrate how difficult it is to learn the Cherokee language

2. What can be inferred about the slaves' pidgin language?

A. It contained complex grammar.

B. It was based on many different languages.

C. It was difficult to understand, even among slaves.

D. It was created by the land-owners.

3. All the following sentences about Nicaraguan sign language are true EXCEPT:

A. The language has been created since 1979.

B. The language is based on speech and lip reading.

C. The language incorporates signs which children used at home.

D. The language was perfected by younger children.

4. In paragraph 3, where can the following sentence be placed?

It included standardized word orders and grammatical markers that existed in neither the pidgin language, nor the language of the colonizers.

A. A B. B C. C D. D

5. **'From scratch'** in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to:

A. from the very beginning B. in simple cultures

C. by copying something else D. by using written information

6. **'Make-shift'** in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to:

A. complicated and expressive B. simple and temporary

C. extensive and diverse D. private and personal

7. Which sentence is closest in meaning to the bold sentence?

Grammar is universal and plays a part in every language, no matter how widespread it is.

A. All languages, whether they are spoken by a few people or a lot of people, contain grammar.

B. Some languages include a lot of grammar, whereas other languages contain a little.

C. Languages which contain a lot of grammar are more common that languages that contain a little.

D. The grammar of all languages is the same, no matter where the languages evolved.

8. All of the following are features of the new Nicaraguan sign language EXCEPT:

A. All children used the same gestures to show meaning.

B. The meaning was clearer than the previous sign language.

C. The hand movements were smoother and smaller.

D. New gestures were created for everyday objects and activities.

9. Which idea is presented in the final paragraph?

A. English was probably once a creole.

B. The English past tense system is inaccurate.

C. Linguists have proven that English was created by children.

D. Children say English past tenses differently from adults.

10. Look at the word '**consistent**' in paragraph 4. This word could best be replaced by which of the following?

A. natural B. predictable C. imaginable D. uniform

Your answers:

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

Section 4: For questions 1-10, read the following passage and do the tasks that follow. (10 points).

ROBOTS

Since the dawn of human ingenuity, people have devised ever more cunning tools to cope with work that is dangerous, boring, onerous, or just plain nasty. That compulsion has culminated in robotics - the science of conferring various human capabilities on machines.

A. The modern world is increasingly populated by quasi-intelligent gizmos whose presence we barely notice but whose creeping ubiquity has removed much human drudgery. Our factories hum to the rhythm of robot assembly arms. Our banking is done at automated teller terminals that thank us with rote politeness for the transaction. Our subway trains are controlled by tireless robo-drivers. Our mine shafts are dug by automated moles, and our nuclear accidents - such as those at Three Mile Island and Chernobyl - are cleaned up by robotic muckers fit to withstand radiation.

Such is the scope of uses envisioned by Karel Capek, the Czech playwright who coined the term ‘robot’ in 1920 (the word ‘robota’ means ‘forced labor’ in Czech). As progress accelerates, the experimental becomes the exploitable at record pace.

B. Other innovations promise to extend the abilities of human operators. Thanks to the incessant miniaturisation of electronics and micromechanics, there are already robot systems that can perform some kinds of brain and bone surgery with submillimeter

accuracy - far greater precision than highly skilled physicians can achieve with their hands alone. At the same time, techniques of long-distance control will keep people even farther from hazard. In 1 994 a ten- foot-tall NASA robotic explorer called Dante, with video-camera eyes and with spiderlike legs, scrambled over the menacing rim of an Alaskan volcano while technicians 2,000 miles away in California watched the scene by satellite and controlled Dante's descent.

C. But if robots are to reach the next stage of labour-saving utility, they will have to operate with less human supervision and be able to make at least a few decisions for themselves - goals that pose a formidable challenge. 'While we know how to tell a robot to handle a specific error,' says one expert, 'we can't yet give a robot enough common sense to reliably interact with a dynamic world.' Indeed the quest for true artificial intelligence (Al) has produced very mixed results. Despite a spasm of initial optimism in the 1 960s and 1 970s, when it appeared that transistor circuits and microprocessors might be able to perform in the same way as the human brain by the 21st century, researchers lately have extended their forecasts by decades if not centuries.

D. What they found, in attempting to model thought, is that the human brain's roughly one hundred billion neurons are much more talented - and human perception far more complicated - than previously imagined. They have built robots that can recognise the misalignment of a machine panel by a fraction of a millimeter in a controlled factory environment. But the human mind can glimpse a rapidly changing scene and immediately disregard the 98 per cent that is irrelevant, instantaneously focusing on the woodchuck at the side of a winding forest road or the single suspicious face in a tumultuous crowd. The most advanced computer systems on Earth can't approach that kind of ability, and neuroscientists still don't know quite how we do it.

E. Nonetheless, as information theorists, neuroscientists, and computer experts pool their talents, they are finding ways to get some lifelike intelligence from robots. One method renounces the linear, logical structure of conventional electronic circuits in favour of the messy, ad hoc arrangement of a real brain's neurons. These 'neural networks' do not have to be programmed. They can 'teach' themselves by a system of feedback signals that reinforce electrical pathways that produced correct responses and, conversely, wipe out connections that produced errors. Eventually the net wires itself into a system that can pronounce certain words or distinguish certain shapes.

F. In other areas researchers are struggling to fashion a more natural relationship between people and robots in the expectation that some day machines will take on some tasks now done by humans in, say, nursing homes. This is particularly important in Japan, where the percentage of elderly citizens is rapidly increasing. So experiments at the Science University of Tokyo have created a 'face robot' - a life-size, soft plastic model of a female head with a video camera imbedded in the left eye - as a prototype. The researchers' goal is to create robots that people feel comfortable around. They are concentrating on the face because they believe facial expressions are the most important way to transfer emotional messages. We read those messages by interpreting expressions to decide whether a person is happy, frightened, angry, or nervous. Thus the Japanese robot is designed to detect emotions in the person it is 'looking at' by sensing changes in the spatial arrangement of the person's eyes, nose, eyebrows, and mouth. It

compares those configurations with a database of standard facial expressions and guesses the emotion. The robot then uses an ensemble of tiny pressure pads to adjust its plastic face into an appropriate emotional response.

G. Other labs are taking a different approach, one that doesn't try to mimic human intelligence or emotions. Just as computer design has moved away from one central mainframe in favour of myriad individual workstations - and single processors have been replaced by arrays of smaller units that break a big problem into parts that are solved simultaneously - many experts are now investigating whether swarms of semi-smart robots can generate a collective intelligence that is greater than the sum of its parts. That's what beehives and ant colonies do, and several teams are betting that legions of mini-critters working together like an ant colony could be sent to explore the climate of planets or to inspect pipes in dangerous industrial situations.

Question 1 - 10

Reading Passage has seven paragraphs A-G.

From the list of headings below choose the most suitable heading for each paragraph.

List of Headings

i. Some success has resulted from observing how the brain functions.
ii. Are we expecting too much from one robot?
iii. Scientists are examining the humanistic possibilities.
iv. There are judgements that robots cannot make.
v. Has the power of robots become too great?
vi. Human skills have been heightened with the help of robotics.
vii. There are some things we prefer the brain to control.
viii. Robots have quietly infiltrated our lives.
ix. Original predictions have been revised.
x. Another approach meets the same result.

Ex. Paragraph A: viii

1. Paragraph B: _____
2. Paragraph C: _____
3. Paragraph D: _____
4. Paragraph E: _____
5. Paragraph F: _____

Your answers:

1.	**2.**	**3.**	**4.**	**5.**

For questions 6-10, decide whether each of the following statement agrees with the view of the writer in the passage. Write in the corresponding numbered boxes

YES if the statement agrees with the information in the passage
NO if the statement contradicts the information in the passage
NOT GIVEN if there is no information on this in the passage

6. Karel Capek successfully predicted our current uses for robots.
7. Lives were saved by the NASA robot, Dante.

8. Robots are able to make fine visual judgements.
9. The internal workings of the brain can be replicated by robots.
10. The Japanese have the most advanced robot systems.
Your answers:

6.	7.	8.	9.	10.

Section 5. Read the text, identify which section A–D each of the following is mentioned. Write ONE letter A–D in the corresponding numbered boxes. Each letter may be used more than once.

LOCKED IN TIME

What are the issues surrounding the preservation of good architecture?

A. Emerging from the Lincoln tunnel into midtown Manhattan in New York, a yellow cab from JFK Airport takes you past an architectural masterpiece, Number 510 Fifth Avenue was originally the Manufacturers Hanover Trust Bank and was designed in 1954 as a new kind of banking house, something other than a thick-walled fortress. It was a glass temple of finance, inviting passers-by to step through its cool transparency and be converted to its gleaming vision of the future. Mid-twentieth-century banks were usually mundane but at 510 Fifth Avenue, the vault was displayed behind the glazed facade and the escalators became central to the composition, falling and rising diagonally across the gridded lines like an updated game of snakes and ladders. The upper floor featured a gilded screen by the artist Harry Bertoia.

B. But things are changing at 510 Fifth Avenue. As a very carefully-designed and much-admired building, it now finds itself at the frontier between developers and preservationists and it's turning into quite a fight. For if there's one thing in architecture that causes friction, it's that our needs change, and so buildings must evolve and adapt in order to stay useful. Within reason, Vornado Realty Trust, the site's owners and one of New York's largest developers, has made the not unreasonable assumption that this commercial building on the world's primary shopping street should be adapted to suit its new tenant, a retailer of lumberjack-style shirts. For this purpose, the gilded screen has been dismantled, the entrance is to be moved, the escalator reversed and the vault moved. On the basis that the facades remain intact, the Landmarks Preservation Commission approved these changes in April. But in July, a judge halted work after a legal challenge by the Citizens' Emergency Committee to Preserve Preservation, which argues that, given the transparency of the facade, Landmark status must extend to those interior features that contribute to the streetscape. Too late. It is now gutted, the interior features broken from their positions of more than half a century.

C. Architects are often feted for designing buildings whose form follows function. And that's reasonable - intelligent design brings intellectual and physical beauty to the world. But architects are no better at predicting the future than the rest of us. Hence, the flip side to architectural masterpieces: the closer a building's form follows its function, the bigger the upheaval when the original purpose no longer needs to be served. Preservation groups are aware that conservation is an expensive business. Arguments to preserve for

preservation's sake are weakened when loans are in short supply and the economic buoyancy that might offer a long-term business case for the sensitive commercial usage of old buildings starts to sink. The stronger argument is to update historic places so they can fund themselves. In any repurposing of a historic building, something has to give. And it usually gives in the direction of apartments, shops, restaurants or art galleries. It's a global picture.

D. The most exciting new place in New York is the High Line, built as an elevated railway through the Meatpacking District and unused since the 1980s. It was scheduled to be torn down, but local residents started a grass-roots movement in 1999. Three years on, they gained the authorities' support for a radical redevelopment as a city garden, a string of improbable greenery threading through an overlooked quarter that has since spread economic fertiliser in its wake with hotels, boutiques and bars abounding. Back in Fifth Avenue, there's much hand-wringing over the stripped modern icon. Is it too late to hope the perfect tenant will turn up and want to strike a deal? If it's not to change further, who will put it back together, take care of it and run it as ... what - an icon?

In which section does the writer mention	**Your answers:**
the idea that a preservation project can regenerate the surrounding area?	**1.**
why a particular structure stood out amongst its contemporaries?	**2.**
the inescapable need to make compromises when structures find a new use?	**3.**
a successful attempt to halt the total destruction of an obsolete structure?	**4.**
a paradox regarding the work of highly renowned architects?	**5.**
an approach to saving the architectural heritage that cannot always be financed?	**6.**
how an architect made a feature of something which is usually obscured?	**7.**
a disagreement about how a principle should be applied in practice?	**8.**
a structure that embodied the optimism of its time?	**9.**
a feeling that alterations to a structure were justifiable?	**10.**

Your answers:

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

PART IV. WRITING (60 points)

Section 1: Read the following extract and use your own words to summarize it. Your summary should be from 120 to 150 words long. (15 points)

Part 1. ***Read the following extract and use your own words to summarize it. Your summary should be between 100 and 120 words. (15 points)***

The demand for energy has increased steadily, not only because of the growing population but also because of the greater number of technological goods available and the increased affluence that has brought these goods within the reach of a larger proportion of the population. For example, despite the introduction of more fuel-efficient automobiles, the consumption of gasoline by vehicles in the world is rising

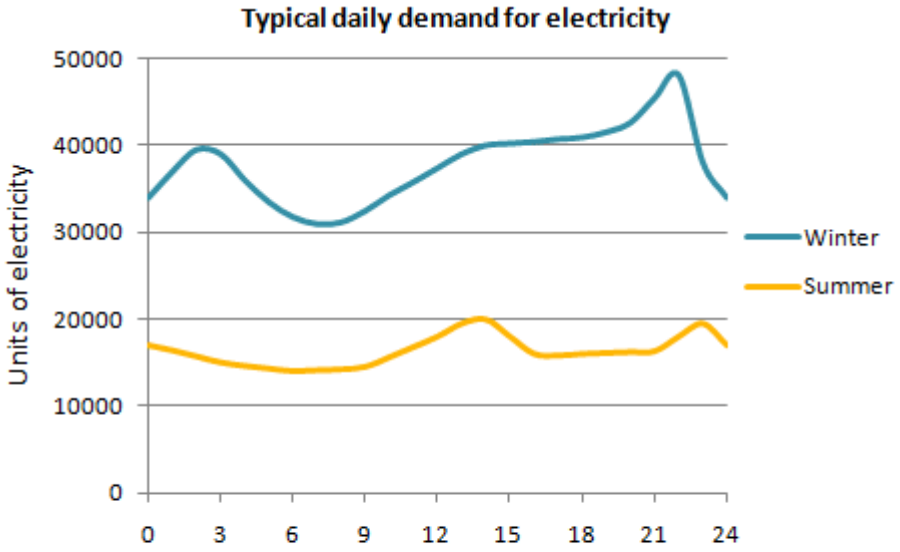
drastically. As a result of the increase in the consumption of energy, concern has risen about the depletion of natural resources, both those used directly to produce energy and those damaged during the exploitation of the fuels, or as a result of contamination.

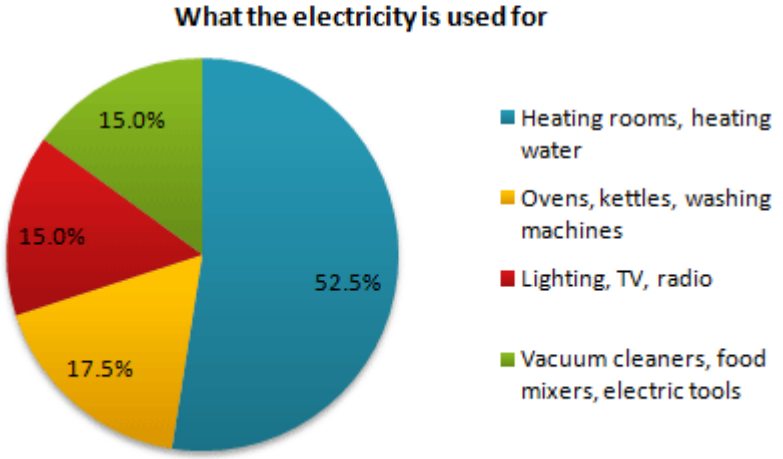
The environmental consequences of energy production have led many nations in the world to impose stricter guidelines on the production and consumption of energy. Further, the search for new and more efficient sources of energy has accelerated. One of these is solar energy. The earth receives huge amounts of energy every day from the sun, but the problem has been harnessing this energy so that it is available at the appropriate time and in the appropriate form. For example, solar energy is received only during the daylight hours, but more heat and electricity for lighting are needed at night. Due to recent technological advances in energy storage cells, however, solar energy is expected to become a more viable and competitive source of energy in the 21st century.

Another direction of research and experimentation is in the search for alternatives to gasoline. Possibilities include ethanol, an alcohol produced from grain and currently used in the US. Ethanol is less polluting than gasoline and is currently used by a half-million vehicles around the world. Automobiles could even be powered solely on electricity, which if ever practicable, would be far cheaper and environmentally acceptable, especially if derived from solar energy, rather than gasoline.

Section 2: Graph description

The graph below shows the demand for electricity in England during typical days in winter and summer. The pie chart shows how electricity is used in an average English home.





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

You should write at least 150 words.

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Section 3: Essay writing

Write an essay of about 300- 350 words to answer the following question.

How can the utilization of modern technology contribute to the preservation of our cultural traditions?

Present arguments and provide illustrative examples to substantiate your viewpoint.

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Giáo viên ra đề

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