

**ĐỀ ĐỀ XUẤT TRẠI HÈ PHƯƠNG NAM LẦN THỨ VIII
NĂM 2025**

Môn thi: TIẾNG ANH - Khối 10

**Thời gian làm bài: 180 phút, không kể thời gian
phát đề.**

Điểm (bằng số)	Điểm (bằng chữ)	Cán bộ chấm thi	Số phách (Do chủ tịch HĐ ghi)
		Cán bộ chấm thi 1: Cán bộ chấm thi 1:	

I. LISTENING (5.0 points)

- The listening section is in **FOUR** parts. You will hear each part **TWICE**. At the beginning of each part, you will hear a sound.
- There will be a piece of music at the beginning and at the end of the listening section. You will have **TWO** minutes to check your answers at the end of the listening section.
- All the other instructions are included in the recording.

PART 1: For questions 1 - 5, you will hear an interview in which two students talking about whether to go to university or not. Listen and decide whether the following are mentioned by only one of the interviewees, or by both of them. In the corresponding numbered boxes provided,

write **M** for the **Male** interviewee;
 F for the **Female** interviewee;
 B for **Both** of the interviewees

1. career options considered
2. working while studying
3. concerns about university motivations
4. preparedness and focus
5. uncertainty about the future

Your answers:

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
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PART 2: For questions 6 - 10, listen to a book review and match each number (6 - 10) in Column I with one letter (A - J) in Column II to make a correct statement according to what is stated or implied by the speaker. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided.

Column I	Column II
6. The Beach by Alex Garland 7. Notes From a Small Island by Bill Bryson 8. Arabian Sands by Wilfred Thesiger 9. Naples '44 by Norman Lewis	A. played down the challenging lifestyle he encountered B. may make a majority of readers feel embarrassed C. portrayed the people who would read his book in a bad light D. is written in a diary form E. shows how well-prepared the writer was for his travels F. describes a relationship, rather than an environment G. described a lifestyle which has reversibly altered

10. A Short Walk in the Hindu Kush by Eric Newby	H. focuses on the positive attributes of travellers who seek to discover new places I. is best read by people from the nation depicted in the book J. will best suit readers of a specific nationality and age-group
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Your answers:

6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
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PART 3: For questions 11-15, listen to a radio interview with the gardening experts Jed and Helena Stone 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.

11. How does Helena feel about the use of Jed's name for their joint business?

- A.** occasionally frustrated that her contribution goes unnoticed
- B.** amused that they have a name people tend to remember
- C.** appreciative of the respect that the name has brought her
- D.** irritated by the fact that Jed is more of a celebrity than she is

12. What is Jed's attitude to his public profile?

- A.** He likes the fact that complete strangers often want to talk to him
- B.** He's unhappy that it prevents him doing everyday activities
- C.** He enjoys it more now than he did when he was younger
- D.** He's proud of the way it reflects his achievements

13. How did Helena feel about her work on The Travel Show?

- A.** She would have enjoyed it more in different circumstances
- B.** It was convenient for her to be away from the house then
- C.** It was a welcome alternative to manual work
- D.** She felt obliged to do it at that particular time

14. What gave Jed the incentive to make a jewel garden?

- A.** He wanted to realise a long-held ambition
- B.** He had led people to believe that it already existed
- C.** He wanted to show pictures of it at a gardening event
- D.** He was inspired by the illustrations at a talk he attended

15. Jed says that, for him, the name 'jewel garden' is _____.

- A.** a reminder of the value of creativity
- B.** an appropriate one for something so beautiful
- C.** a positive way of combining both past and present
- D.** a way of explaining his philosophy of design to people

Your answers:

11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
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PART 4: For questions 16 - 25, listen to a report on jellyfish and complete the following summary. Write NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS taken from the recording for each space. Write your answers in the numbered boxes provided.

Jellyfish, found worldwide from deep oceans to coastal waters, are ancient, boneless, brainless, and bloodless creatures known for their remarkable diversity and intrigue.

Jellyfish are not true fish but _____ **(16)** _____, belonging to two separate biological phyla and named for their jelly-like substance called mesoglea. To reduce confusion, scientists now often refer to them as _____ **(17)** _____.

Most jellyfish reproduce both sexually and asexually, but one unique species, turatosia dohrnii, can reverse its aging process through a method called _____ **(18)** _____. Known as the "immortal jellyfish," an adult or _____ **(19)** _____ may return to a polyp and start the life cycle anew rather than dying. It is the only known animal with the ability to reverse its life cycle under stress.

Although not all jellyfish have stingers, an estimated _____ **(20)** _____ occur annually, making them a serious concern for beachgoers worldwide. Box jellyfish, particularly the Australian species, are

considered the most venomous marine animals, with tentacles that can cause paralysis, _____(21)_____, or death within minutes.

Jellyfish are made up of 95% water and lack complex organs like hearts, brains, blood, or bones, making them far simpler than humans. They possess _____(22)_____ and a simple digestive cavity, and often evaporate quickly when washed ashore due to their _____(23)_____.

Jellyfish often gather in large groups called blooms, swarms, or smacks, which can range in size from a cubic meter to hundreds of square miles and are believed to be linked to _____(24)_____. While natural, these blooms can cause serious disruptions worldwide, and with up to 300,000 species possibly undiscovered, much about these _____(25)_____ remains unknown.

Your answers:

16.	21.
17.	22.
18.	23.
19.	24.
20.	25.

II.1. LANGUAGE IN USE (3.0 points)

Part 1. For questions 26 - 35, read the passage below and decide which answer (A, B, C, or D) best fits each space. Write the letter A, B, C, or D in the numbered boxes provided.

The expression on your face can actually dramatically alter your feelings and perceptions, and it has been proved that (26) _____ smiling or frowning can create corresponding emotional responses. The idea was first (27) _____ by a French physiologist, Israel Waynbaum, in 1906. He believed that different facial expressions affected the flow of blood to the brain, and (28) _____ this could create positive or negative feelings. A happy smile or irrepressible laughter increased the blood flow and contributed to joyful feelings. But sad, angry expressions decreased the flow of oxygen- carrying blood, and created a vicious (29) _____ of gloom and depression by effectively (30) _____ the brain of essential fuel.

Psychologist Robert Zajonc rediscovered this early research, and suggests that the temperature of the brain could affect the production and synthesis of neurotransmitters which definitely influence our moods and energy levels. He argues that an impaired blood flow could not only (31) _____ the brain of oxygen, but create further chemical imbalance by inhibiting these vital hormonal messages. Zajonc goes on (32) _____ that our brains remember that smiling is associated with being happy, and that by deliberately smiling through your tears you can persuade your brain to release uplifting neurotransmitters, replacing a depressed condition with a happier one. People suffering from (33) _____ illness, depression and anxiety states could benefit from simply exercising their zygomatic (34) _____ which pull the corners of the mouth (35) _____ to form a smile, several times an hour.

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|--------------------|-----------------|------------------|---------------------|
| 26. A. desperately | B. determinedly | C. deliberately | D. decidedly |
| 27. A. put off | B. put down | C. put by | D. put forward |
| 28. A. that | B. which | C. what | D. how |
| 29. A. loop | B. spiral | C. circle | D. vortex |
| 30. A. cutting | B. starving | C. removing | D. eliminating |
| 31. A. deprive | B. restrict | C. preclude | D. divert |
| 32. A. to propose | B. proposing | C. to proposing | D. to have proposed |
| 33. A. psychotic | B. psychogenic | C. psychosomatic | D. psychoactive |
| 34. A. muscles | B. nerves | C. tissues | D. hormones |
| 35. A. to and from | B. up and back | C. now and then | D. up and down |

Your answers:

26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
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Part 2. For questions 36 - 40, read the passage, then fill in each of the numbered spaces with the correct form of the words given in the box. Write your answers in the numbered boxes provided. There are FOUR words that you do not need to use. The first one, (0), has been done as an example.

SPHERE	ADAPT	CRITIC	CONNECT	MATERIAL
TRIBUTE	HABIT	CHANGE	THERAPY	TASTE

In an effort to escape from their hectic and (0) _____ city lives, more and more Northern Europeans are buying houses in rural areas of France, Spain, Italy and Greece. Some relocate permanently in search of a more meaningful existence. Those who cannot afford to give up their jobs seek a (36) _____ respite from their stressful lifestyle by relaxing for a few weeks each year in their second home in the sun.

However, many of those who relocate permanently find that life in the country is not as quiet and uneventful as they had anticipated. Aspects of village life which seemed delightfully (37) _____ in the context of a two-week holiday can grate on the nerves when you live with them on a daily basis. Recently a group of British residents in an Italian village took local farmers to court because they found the smell of the villagers' pigs (38) _____. In other cases, foreigners have complained to neighbors about the enthusiastic early-morning crowing of their cockerels, or to village priests about the regular tolling of church bells.

Understandably, the local (39) _____ are somewhat resentful of these attitudes. They argue that the foreigners have an unrealistic view of what country life is like and that, since no-one forced them to come and live in a village, they are being (40) _____ by now complaining about the inconveniences of rural life.

Your answers:

0. materialistic	36.	37.
38.	39.	40.

Part 3. The passage below contains FIVE grammatical mistakes. For questions 41 - 45, UNDERLINE the mistakes and WRITE THEIR CORRECT FORMS in the numbered boxes provided. The first one has been done as an example.

The appearance and character of a hardened lava field depends on numerous factors. Among the key variables are the chemical nature of the magma and the degree of viscosity of the liquid rock once it begins to flow.

Since the ultimate nature of lava is influenced by chemical composition, it is possible to predict certain aspects of the final appearance of the field from a sample of the melted fluid. The main components of lava are silica and various oxides, including those from potassium, iron, calcium, magnesium, sodium, and aluminum. Magnesium and iron oxides are found in high concentrations in the dark-colored basic basalt, while silica, soda, and potash preponderate in the lighter-colored, acidic felsite rocks.

The viscosity of the liquid rock helps to determine the appearance of the hardened field's surface. When it issues, the lava is red- or even white-hot. It soon begins to cool, and the surface darkens and crusts over. In extremely viscous flows, the underpart may yet be in motion as the surface solidifies. The crust breaks up into a mass of jagged blocks of rock that are carried as a tumbling, jostling mass on the surface of the slowly moving stream. When the stream eventually stops and softens, the field is extremely rough and difficult to traverse. On the other hand, highly liquefied lava may harden with much smoother surfaces that exhibit ropy, curved, wrinkled, and wavelike forms.

Your answers:

0. depend	41.	42.
43.	33.	45.

II. 2. READING COMPREHENSION (5 points)

Part 1. For questions 46-55, read the following passage and fill in each of the numbered spaces with ONE suitable word. Write the answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided.

Mounting (46) _____ has confirmed that birds use the positions of the sun and stars to obtain compass directions. They also seem to be able to detect the earth's magnetic (47) _____, probably due to having minute crystals of magnetite in the region of their brains. However, true navigation also requires an awareness of position and time, (48) _____ when lost. Experiments have shown that after (49) _____ taken thousands of miles over an unfamiliar landmass, birds are still capable of returning rapidly to nest sites. Such phenomenal powers are the product of computing a number of sophisticated cues, including an inborn map of the night sky and subtle changes in atmospheric pressure. (50) _____ the birds use their 'instruments' remains unknown, but one thing is clear: they see the world with a superior sensory perception (51) _____ ours. Most small birds migrate at night and take their direction from the position of the (52) _____ sun. However, as well as seeing the sun go down, they also seem to see the plane of polarized light (53) _____ by it, which calibrates their compass. Traveling at night provides other benefits. Daytime predators are avoided, and the danger of dehydration due to flying for long (54) _____ in warm, sunlit skies is reduced. Furthermore, at night the air is generally cooler and less turbulent, (55) _____ it more conducive to sustained, stable flight.

Your answers:

46.	47.	48.	49.	50.
51.	52.	53.	54.	55.

PART 2. Read the following passage and do the tasks that follow.

RINGING THE ALARM FOR EARTH

Peter Raven is a botanist. He knows about photosynthesis, primary productivity and sustainable growth. He knows that all flesh is grass; that the richest humans and the hungriest alike depend ultimately on plants for food, fuel, clothing, medicines and shelter, and that all of these come from the kiss of the sun on warm moist soils, to quicken growth and ripen grain.

So botanists such as Raven begin with the big picture of sustainable growth and can calculate to the nearest planet how much land and sea it would take to sustain the population of the world if everybody lived as comfortably as the Americans, British or French. The answer is three planets.

The global population is about to soar from 6 billion to 9 billion in less than a lifetime. Around 800 million humans are starving, and maybe 2 billion are malnourished, while 3 billion survive on two dollars a day.

Valuable agricultural land is being poisoned or parched or covered in concrete, soils eroded, rivers emptied and aquifers drained to feed the swelling numbers. Something has got to give, and the first things to go are many of the plants and animals.

By many, Raven means perhaps half to two thirds of all the other species on the planet in the next 100 years. There could be 10m different kinds of fern, fungus, flowering plant, arthropod, amphibian, reptile, bird, fish and mammal on Earth. Nobody knows. People such as Raven, director of the Missouri Botanic Gardens in St Louis, are doing their best to count and preserve them.

But the human population is growing at the rate of about 10,000 an hour, and each human depends on a hectare or two of land and water for what economists now call "ecosystem services" - the organisms that ultimately recycle waste and deliver new wealth to provide oxygen, fresh food, clean water, fuel, new clothes, safe shelter and disposable income.

Some of these organisms are now being chased to oblivion by human population growth at levels that ecosystems cannot sustain.

Ecosystems, he says, can be whatever you like. Hedgerows in Hampshire are an ecosystem; so are weeds on a railway line at Hammersmith. Savannahs, grasslands, prairies, rainforests, dry forests, pine forests, uplands, heathlands, downlands, wetlands, mangrove swamps, estuaries, oxbow lakes and coral reefs are all ecosystems, and they survive on diversity. The greater the variety of microbes, plants and animals in an ecosystem, the more resilient it is and the better it works for all,

including humans. So it would not be a good idea to evict at least half of these creatures, especially if nothing is known about them. But, Raven says, that is what is happening.

There are ways of confirming species loss, even if it cannot be established how many species there were in the first place. Look at the vertebrates and molluscs in fossil records, Raven says, just for the past 65m years or so. "You find that the average life of a species is two to three million years and you get about one species per million becoming extinct per year in the fossil record. Those particular groups are a small sample, but they are a real sample," he says.

"Then you can start with the literature in about 1600, when people began to care enough about organisms to be able to document them well, and for the groups that they were documenting - birds, mammals, amphibians, reptiles, butterflies and plants - then you can say, 'What was the rate over the past 400 years? It's tens of times or hundreds of times the level it was before.'"

That works out at hundreds of creatures per year over the past 400 years, and even more when humans, rats and other invaders started colonising islands: 2,000 species have vanished from the Pacific basin alone since the Polynesians got there 1,200 years ago.

There is another way of checking, Raven says, pioneered by, among others, sociobiologist and evolutionary psychologist Edward O Wilson. There is a logarithmic relationship between the area of habitat and the species that inhabit it. Measure a patch of forest and count a sample of the species in it. Then compare it with another patch of forest 10 times smaller. The smaller one will have only half the sample species count. This has been shown in thousands of individual observations, he says. So destroying forests, piecemeal, is a way of extinguishing creatures.

There are various wild creatures that get along with humans and follow them everywhere: cockroaches, fleas, ticks, rats, cats, pigs, cattle, scavenger birds, lusty weeds. These invade little islands of ancient biodiversity, take over, and see the natives off the premises. And not just islands: one-third of all endangered plants in the continental US are threatened because of alien invaders, Raven says. In Hawaii, it is 100%.

Global warming is not going to help, either. What happens to the unique assembly of plants in the Cape region of Africa as the thermometer rises? They cannot migrate south. There is no land south of the Cape. So many will perish.

Ecosystems are not static. They change, naturally. They burn, are grazed or browsed, they regenerate, flood and silt up. But left to themselves, they go on providing services that humans and other creatures value. A mangrove swamp provides a habitat for shrimps. It cannot be improved by draining it for a tourist beach, or building a large city on it. Its natural value would be dissipated. "An ecosystem itself undamaged is very, very resilient, and the more simplified it gets, the less resilient. Globally, what we are doing is simplifying them all, simultaneously, which is a very dangerous large-scale experiment," Raven says.

For question 56-61, decide whether each of the following statements is True (T), False (F), or Not Given (NG). Write T, F, or NG in the corresponding numbered boxes provided.

56. Peter Raven believes that sustainable growth is possible for everyone on Earth if resources are fairly distributed.
57. All scientists agree that there are exactly 10 million species currently on the planet.
58. According to Raven, if the global population lived like people in developed countries, the Earth's resources would be insufficient.
59. Some species that live alongside humans are contributing to the extinction of native species.
60. Global warming will likely cause species in the Cape region of Africa to move northward for survival.
61. According to fossil records, the rate of species extinction today is hundreds of times greater than in the past.

Your answers:

56.	57.	58.	59.	60.	61.
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For question 62-69, read the summary and fill in each space with NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS taken from the passage. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided.

Peter Raven, who has expert knowledge of processes such as (62) _____, raises concerns about the unsustainable way humans are using natural resources. He warns that if everyone lived like those in developed countries, we would need (63) _____ to sustain life. While the population continues to grow rapidly, valuable farmland is being lost and (64) _____ are vanishing at alarming rates.

Raven estimates that up to two-thirds of all species may disappear in the next century, despite scientists still trying to (65) _____ them. Each human requires land and water to obtain essential (66) _____, such as food, shelter, and clean water.

Species extinction can be confirmed through fossil records and historical data, which suggest current extinction rates are (67) _____ what they were in the past. The destruction of natural habitats like forests causes species loss because there is a link between the (68) _____ and the number of species it can support.

Finally, Raven warns that human activity is (69) _____ ecosystems worldwide, making them less resilient and threatening the future of biodiversity.

Your answers:

62.	63.
64.	65.
66.	67.
68.	69.

Part 3. In the passage below, six paragraphs have been removed. For questions 70-75, read the passage and choose from paragraph A - G the one which fits each gap. There is ONE extra paragraph which you do not need to use. Write the letter in the corresponding numbered boxes provided.

THE DO-GOODERS

The people who changed the morals of English society.

In the last decades of the 18th century, the losers seriously outnumbered the winners. Those who were fortunate enough to occupy the upper levels of society, celebrated their good fortune by living a hedonistic life of gambling, parties and alcohol. It was their moral right, they felt, to exploit the weak and the poor. Few of them thought their lives should change, even fewer believed it could.

70

But the decisive turning point for moral reform was the French revolution. John Bowlder, a popular moralist of the time, blamed the destruction of French society on a moral crisis. Edmund Burke, a Whig statesman agreed. 'When your fountain is choked up and polluted,' he wrote, 'the stream will not run long or clear.' If the English society did not reform, ruin would surely follow.

These prophecies roused a little agitation when first published in 1790. But it was the events in 1792-93 which shocked England into action. Over in France, insurrection had led to war and massacre. The King and Queen had been tried and executed. France was now regarded as completely immoral and uncivilized, a country where vice and irreligion reigned.

Englishmen were deeply afraid that the immorality of France would invade England. Taking advantage of this, Burke was able to gain considerable support by insisting that the French did not have the moral qualifications to be a civilised nation. He pronounced 'Better this island should be sunk to the bottom of the sea than... it should not be a country of religion and morals.'

71

Sobering though these messages were, the aristocracy of the time was open to such reforms, not least due to fear. France's attempt to destroy their nobility did much to encourage the upper classes to examine and re-evaluate their own behaviour. Added to this was the arrival of French noble émigrés to British shores. As these people were dependant on the charity of the British aristocracy, it became paramount to amend morals and suppress all vices in order to uphold the state.

72

Whether the vices of the rich and titled stopped or were merely cloaked is open to question. But it is clear that by the turn of the century, a more circumspect society had emerged. Styles of dress became more moderate, and the former adornments of swords, buckles and powdered hair were no longer seen. There was a profusion of moral didactic literature available. Public hangings ceased and riots became much rarer.

73

One such person was Thomas Wackley who in 1823 founded a medical journal called 'the Lancet'. At this time, Medicine was still a profession reserved for the rich, and access to knowledge was impossible for the common man. The Lancet shone a bright light on the questionable practices undertaken in medicine and particularly in surgery, and finally led to improved standards of care.

74

How though did changes at the top affect the people at the bottom of the societal hierarchy? Not all reformers concerned themselves with changes at the authoritative and governmental levels. Others concentrated on improving the lives and morals of the poor. In the midst of the industrial revolution, the poorest in society were in dire straits. Many lived in slums and sanitation was poor. No-one wanted the responsibility of improvement.

75

Could local authorities impose such measures today? Probably not. Even so, the legacy of the moral reform of the late 1800s and 1900s lives on today. Because of it, the British have come to expect a system which is competent, fair to all and free from corruption. Nowadays everyone has a right to a home, access to education, and protection at work and in hospital. This is all down to the men and women who did not just observe society's ills from a distance, but who dared to take steps to change it.

Your answers:

70.	71.	72.	73.	74.	75.
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Missing paragraphs:

- A** Similar developments occurred in the Civil Service. Civil servants were generally employed as a result of nepotism or acquaintance, and more often than not took advantage of their power to provide for themselves at the expense of the public. Charles Trevelyan, an official at the London Treasury, realised the weaknesses in the system and proposed that all civil servants were employed as a result of entrance examinations, thus creating a system which was politically independent and consisted of people who were genuinely able to do the job.
- B** In time, the fervour for improved morals strayed beyond personal behaviour and towards a new governance. People called for a tightening of existing laws which had formerly been enforced only laxly. Gambling, duelling, swearing, prostitution, pornography and adultery laws were more strictly upheld to the extent that several fashionable ladies were fined fifty pounds each for gambling in a private residence.
- C** So far, however, circumspection in the upper classes had done little to improve the lives of those in the lower classes. But that was to change. Against a backdrop of the moral high ground, faults in the system started stand out. One by one, people started to question the morality of those in authority.
- D** At first, moralists did not look for some tangible end to moral behaviour. They concerned themselves with the spiritual salvation of the rich and titled members of society, believing that the moral tone set by the higher ranks would influence the lower orders. For example, Samuel Parr, preaching at London's St Paul's Cathedral, said 'If the rich man...abandons himself to sloth and all the vices which sloth generates, he corrupts by his example. He permits...his immediate attendants to be, like him, idle and profligate.'
- E** But one woman, Octavia Hill, was willing to step up to the mark. Hill, despite serious opposition by the men who still dominated English society, succeeded in opening a number of housing facilities for the poor. But, recognising the weaknesses of a charity-dependent culture, Hill enforced high moral standards, strict measures in hygiene and cleanliness upon her tenants, and, in order to promote a culture of industry, made them work for any financial handouts.
- F** The attitudes of the upper classes became increasingly critical during the latter part of the eighteenth century. In 1768, the Lord of the Treasury was perfectly at ease to introduce his mistress to the Queen, but a generation later, such behaviour would have been unacceptable. Such attitudes

are also seen in the diaries of Samuel Pepys, who, in 1793 rambles without criticism about his peer's many mistresses. A few years later, his tone had become infinitely more critical.

- G** But a moral makeover was on the horizon, and one of the first people to promote it was William Wilberforce, better known for his efforts in abolishing the slave trade. Writing to a friend, Lord Muncaster, he stated that 'the universal corruption and profligacy of the times...taking its rise amongst the rich and luxurious has now ... spread its destructive poison through the whole body of the people.'

Part 4. For question 62-69, read the summary and fill in each space with NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS taken from the passage. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided.

Read the following passage and choose the best answer (A, B, C or D) according to the text.

Write your answers (A, B, C or D) in the corresponding numbered boxes (1 point).

THE HYDROLOGIC CYCLE

The hydrologic cycle is the transfer of water from the oceans to the atmosphere to the land and back to the oceans. The processes involved include evaporation of water from the oceans; precipitation on land; evaporation from land; and runoff from streams, rivers, and subsurface groundwater. The hydrologic cycle is driven by solar energy, which evaporates water from oceans freshwater, bodies, soils, and vegetable. Of the total 1.3 billion km water on Earth, about 97% is in oceans, and about 2% is in glaciers and ice caps. The rest is in freshwater on land and in the atmosphere. Although it represents only a small fraction of the water on Earth, the water on land is important in moving chemicals, sculpturing landscape, weathering rocks, transporting sediments, and providing our water resources. The water in the atmosphere only 0.001% of the total on Earth—cycles quickly to produce rain and runoff for our water resources.

Especially important from an environmental perspective is that rates of transfer on land are small relative to what's happening in the ocean. For example, most of the water that evaporates from the ocean falls again as precipitation into the ocean. On land, most of the water that falls as precipitation comes from evaporation of water from land. This means that regional land-use changes, such as the building of large dams and reservoirs, can change the amount of water evaporated into the atmosphere and change the location and amount of precipitation on land - water we depend on to raise our crops and supply water for our urban environments. Furthermore, as we pave over large areas of land in cities, storm water runs off quicker and in greater volume, thereby increasing flood hazards. Bringing water into semi-arid cities by pumping groundwater or transporting water from distant mountains through aqueducts may increase evaporation, thereby increasing humidity and precipitation in a region.

Approximately 60% of water that falls by precipitation on land each year evaporates to the atmosphere. A smaller component (about 40%) returns to the ocean surface and subsurface runoff.

[A] This small annual transfer of water supplies resources for rivers and urban and agricultural lands.

[B] Unfortunately, distribution of water on land is far from uniform. **[C]** As human population increases, water shortages will become more frequent in arid and semi-arid regions, where water is naturally nonabundant. **[D]**

At the regional and local level, the fundamental hydrological unit of the landscape is the drainage basin (also called a watershed or catchment). A drainage basin is the area that contributes surface runoff to a particular stream or river. The term drainage basin is usually used in evaluating the hydrology of an area, such as the stream flow or runoff from hill slopes. Drainage basins vary greatly in size, from less than a hectare (2.5 acres) to millions of square kilometers. A drainage basin is usually named for its main stream or river, such as the Mississippi River drainage basin.

The main process in the cycle is the global transfer of water from the atmosphere to the land and oceans and back to the atmosphere. Together, the oceans, ice caps and glaciers account for more than 99% of the total water, and both are generally unsuitable for human use because of salinity (seawater) and location (ice caps and glaciers). Only about 0.001% of the total water on Earth is in the atmosphere at any one time. However, this relatively small amount of water in the global water cycle, with an average atmospheric residence time of only about 9 days, produces all our freshwater resources through the process of precipitation.

On a global scale, then, total water abundance is not the problem; the problem is water's availability in the right place at the right time in the right form. Water can be found in either liquid, solid, or gaseous form at a number of locations at or near Earth's surface. Depending on the specific location, the residence time may vary from a few days to many thousands of years. However, as mentioned, more than 99% of Earth's water in its natural state is unavailable or unsuitable for beneficial human use. Thus, the amount of water for which all the people, plants, and animals on Earth compete is much less than 1% of the total.

As the world's population and industrial production of goods increase, the use of water will also accelerate. The world per capita use of water in 1975 was about 185,000 gal/year. And the total human use of water was about 1015 gal/year. Today, world use of water is about 6,000, which is a significant fraction of the naturally available freshwater.

76. Which of the sentences below best expresses the information in the highlighted statement in the passage?

A. It is the hydrologic cycle that causes water to evaporate from plants, soil, and bodies of water inland as well as from the oceans.

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B. Solar energy is the source of power for the hydrologic cycle, which begins by evaporating water from plants, soil, oceans, and freshwater sources.

C. The evaporation of water from the oceans, freshwater sources, plants, and soils is the natural process, which we call the hydrologic cycle.

D. Energy from the sun and the hydrologic cycle are power sources for plants that require water from the oceans and freshwater sources.

2. Based on information in paragraph 1, which of the following best explains the term "hydrologic cycle"?

77. Based on information in paragraph 1, which of the following best explains the term "**hydrologic cycle**"?

A. The movement of water from freshwater bodies into the oceans

B. Solar energy in the atmosphere that produces rain over land and oceans

C. Water resources from oceans and freshwater sources inland

D. Transportation of water from oceans into the atmosphere and onto the land

78. The phrase "**The rest**" in the passage refers to _____.

3. The phrase "The rest" in the passage refers to

A. oceans

B. ice caps

C. glaciers

D. water

4. How do man-made water resources such as reservoirs and lakes affect the water cycle?

79. How do man-made water resources such as reservoirs and lakes affect the water cycle?

A. They increase the danger of flooding in the areas surrounding them.

B. They cause changes in the patterns of rainfall in the immediate area.

C. They provide water sources for agricultural purposes in dry areas.

D. They improve the natural flow of water into the oceans.

5. Fresh water is considered important because _____

80. Fresh water is considered important because _____

A. it evaporates more quickly than water in the ocean.

B. It is the largest source of water on Earth.

C. It determines the landscape of rocks and sediment.

D. It is the runoff that empties into the oceans.

6. The word "component" in the passage is closest in meaning to

81. The word "**component**" in the passage is closest in meaning to

A. error

B. part

C. estimate

D. source

7. Why does the author mention the "Mississippi River" in paragraph 4?

82. Why does the author mention the "Mississippi River" in paragraph 4?

- A. The Mississippi River is an example of a drainage basin.
 B. The Mississippi River is one of the largest rivers in the region.
 C. The Mississippi River is used in evaluating the runoff from hills.
 D. The Mississippi River is named for the area surrounding it.
8. According to paragraph 5, which of the following is true about the global transfer of water?
83. According to paragraph 5, which of the following is **true** about the global transfer of water?
 A. Most rainwater stays in the atmosphere for less than a week.
 B. Glaciers are a better source of water than the oceans.
 C. Most of the water in the world is currently in the water cycle.
 D. Less than 1 percent of the water can be used for human consumption.
9. According to paragraph 6, why is water a problem?
84. According to paragraph 6, why is water a problem?
 A. There is not enough water available in liquid form in the world.
 B. Plants and animals are using the water that humans require.
 C. Distribution of water where it is needed can be difficult.
 D. Most of the naturally accessible water is too old to be used safely.
10. Look at the four spaces that show where the following sentence could be inserted in the passage.
 As a result, water shortages occur in some areas. Where could the sentence best be added?
85. Look at the four spaces that show where the following sentence could be inserted in the passage.
As a result, water shortages occur in some areas. Where could the sentence best be added?
 A. [A] B. [B] C. [C] D. [D]

76.	77.	78.	79.	80.	81.	82.	83.	84.	85.
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Part 4. For questions 86-95, read the following passage and choose from the sections (A - D). The section may be selected more than once. Write the letter A, B, C or D in the corresponding numbered boxes provided.

A Hannah

Funnily enough, the most memorable trip I ever made was a spur of the moment thing, after a night out with friends in Cambridge. It was the small hours of Saturday morning, about 2 a.m., and someone suggested we should go to Southwold, on the East Coast of England, to see the sunrise. It was summer, so the sun rises really early. I'd always wanted to see the sunrise on Southwold Beach, so I jumped at the chance. There were five of us and we all went. I didn't drive, but someone had a car, so we all piled in. It was a bit squashed and somebody fell asleep and snored. Anyway, there were no cars on the road at that time of night, and by 4 a.m., we'd arrived; no trouble parking either! It was a clear night and we all went down to the beach and waited. Then it got lighter and lighter and the sun came up slowly from behind the sea. It was out of this world. The trip lasted just a few hours and was totally unplanned, but it was perhaps all the more memorable for that reason.

B Carl

After I finished school, and before I went to university, I decided to go travelling around Europe for a month. A couple of friends said they'd come too, so we booked all our train tickets, found cheap youth hostels to stay in and did loads of research on where to eat, what to see, where to go for entertainment, and so on. And of course, we had all the paraphernalia: rucksacks, walking boots, waterproofs; we even had a tent. It was going to be awesome. Then one of my travelling companions broke his leg really badly and had to pull out. It was devastating for him, of course, but also for us. We were now two. And then, to my shock, my other travelling companion had to pull out because of a family crisis – his grandmother was really ill, I think. I was so sorry for both of them, but although my parents really wanted me to cancel the whole trip, I decided to go on my own. It was with a fair bit of trepidation that I set off, but as soon as I got on the train, I met a group of people my

age who were going to my first destination. It was Berlin, so it was half a day away, and by the time we got there, we were friends. We did loads together, but I also did a fair bit of sightseeing on my own, and then we set off in different directions. It wasn't all plain sailing. I lost my passport at one point (but got it back the following day) and I spent half my money in the first week, but it was a wonderful experience and I made friends that I still keep in touch with. In fact, I don't think it would have been so memorable if I hadn't been on my own.

C Joseph

When I was a child we always spent our summers with my grandparents and my cousins in the countryside, while my parents stayed in the city and worked. I loved it there, so you can imagine my consternation when my parents announced one day that they had booked a volunteering holiday on a farm in Italy for our family. First of all, I didn't really want to go to Italy, and secondly, I wanted a holiday, not a job! Anyway, it was all booked, so my sister and I had no choice but to go along. The journey itself was pretty uneventful. We flew to Pisa, then hired a car and drove to the farm in Tuscany. I was quite grumpy all the way, but as soon as we got there and were welcomed by the family, I realised that my parents had known what they were doing. There were kids our own age there and they would be doing the work with us. We spent the mornings working: weeding in the vegetable garden, picking fruit and even helping to make cheese. Then, once we'd finished our day's work, we hung out together, going on walks, swimming in the river and playing football. I learnt a bit of Italian and made lasting friendships. The organisation my parents joined is called WWOOF and it stands for Worldwide Opportunities On Organic Farms. I thought it was ridiculous at first, but the point is that in return for working on the farm you get food and lodging and you get to experience a different culture and meet new people. I can't wait to go again; maybe Portugal next year?

D Susan

I was just 18 and a group of friends and I had decided to go to a music festival in Spain. We were really excited as we set off on the bus to the airport, but as soon as we arrived we realised that something was wrong. The airport was absolutely packed. There was an enormous queue up to the check-in desk, with hundreds of irritated passengers, and nobody seemed to know what was going on. Some people were beginning to get quite annoyed and others were literally seething. Finally, there was an announcement to say that all flights had been cancelled until further notice. Apparently, there had just been a huge volcanic eruption in Iceland and it was too dangerous to fly anywhere near it. Undeterred by this, we decided that we'd take the ferry instead. So we took a bus to the train station, then a train to Dover. We didn't even know if we'd get on the ferry, but we were determined to try. By this time, it was very late but luck was on our side and we made it just in time to get the ferry across the Channel. It would be an understatement to say that we were tired and hungry; we were utterly exhausted and starving. And we had hardly started our journey. Getting from Calais to Paris, then Paris to Barcelona took almost a day, but we played lots of card games. When we finally arrived at the festival, it was already halfway through, but thanks to the volcano, there were far fewer people than there should have been, so we almost had the festival to ourselves! The sun shone, the bands played, and we had the time of our lives.

Which person mentions or implies the following?

- 86. A detailed itinerary had been devised.
- 87. There hadn't been time to plan the trip.
- 88. Their plans were hindered by a natural disaster.
- 89. A change in routine, initially dreaded, ended up being very positive.
- 90. Despite misadventures and having to cope alone, it was a very positive experience.
- 91. The journey was taken on impulse.
- 92. It wouldn't have been fun with only adults.
- 93. The right equipment had been acquired for the journey.
- 94. Getting to their destination was long and drawn-out.
- 95. They didn't have to pay for accommodation or food.

86.	87.	88.	89.	90.	91.	92.	93.	94.	95.
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III. WRITING (5.0 points)

Part 1. Read the following extract and use your own words to summarize it. Your summary should be between 120 and 150 words.

What stops people from succeeding financially and having on-going prosperity in their life? The answer is generally focused around the belief that financial success is not a possibility. There are many people who have unconscious barriers that prevent them from having the wealth and abundance that they deserve.

At a conscious level, most people think they are doing everything possible to achieve their goals. However, there still might be some unwitting part of them that does not believe they can obtain success. The more that unconscious part is avoided, the more a person will be blocked in their everyday life. Another problem is that, instead of focusing on all the possible ways to get rich, many people have an obsession about what they do not have. An interesting pattern develops in which they can become angry or resentful over their situation and this, in turn, can limit these people in their lives more and more. Individuals would find it so much easier to get ahead in life with a peaceful state of mind, rather than an angry or resentful one.

A first step in understanding the unconscious patterning of a person's financial situation is to explore the deeper nature of how they represent money. For example, a person with money issues may have had parents who lived in poverty, and they subsequently formed a "Depression Era" mentality. An unconscious belief can develop that he or she will always have to struggle financially, because that is what their parents did. Alternatively, the person might have had a parent tell them over and over again that they will never be successful, and eventually they begin to believe it.

It is very common for children to unconsciously form limiting beliefs around money at an early age. In the field of Neuro Linguistic Programming (NLP), these types of limiting beliefs are referred to as “imprints”. An imprint is basically a memory that is formed at an early age, and can serve as a root for both the limiting and empowering beliefs that people form as children. Some of the beliefs that people may develop at early ages are not always healthy, and are created as a result of a traumatic or confusing experience that they have forgotten. How we unconsciously and consciously view the world in terms of money is often based on such beliefs.

This image shows a full page of white paper with horizontal dashed lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page, providing a guide for handwriting practice. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

Part 2. Write an essay of about 300 words on the following topic.

To what extent do you agree or disagree with this statement? Provide specific reasons and examples to support your answer.

[illegible]

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.....
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THE END

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