|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| LOGO CUA HOI DHBB  ĐỀ ĐỀ XUẤT  *(Đề thi gồm 14 trang)* | **KỲ THI CHỌN HỌC SINH GIỎI CÁC TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN**  **KHU VỰC DUYÊN HẢI VÀ ĐỒNG BẰNG BẮC BỘ**  **LẦN THỨ XIV, NĂM 2023**  **ĐỀ ĐỀ XUẤT MÔN: TIẾNG ANH - LỚP 10**  **THPT CHUYÊN TRẦN PHÚ HẢI PHÒNG**  *Thời gian: 180 phút (Không kể thời gian giao đề)* |

**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 listen to a short conversation about an enquiry about booking hotel for event. For questions 1-5, complete the form below by writing NO MORE THAN ONE WORD OR A NUMBER for each answer. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided on the answer sheet. (10 points)***

**Rooms**

***Adelphi Room***

Number of people who can sit down to eat: (**1)** \_\_\_\_\_\_

Has a gallery suitable for musicians

Can go out and see the (**2)** \_\_\_\_\_\_ in pots on the terrace

Terrace has a view of a group of (**3)** \_\_\_\_\_\_

***Carlton Room***

Number of people who can sit down to eat: 110

Has a (**4)** \_\_\_\_\_\_

View of the lake

**Options**

Master of Ceremonies:

Can give a speech while people are eating

Will provide (**5)** \_\_\_\_\_\_ if there are any problems

Accommodation:

In the hotel rooms or cabins

***Part 2. You will listen to a recording about Jupiter. For questions 6-10, decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F). Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided on the answer sheet. (10 points)***

**6**. The mass of other planets combined is half of that of Jupiter.

**7**. A solid center is typical the feature of Jupiter.

**8**. The Great Red Spot has been characteristic of Jupiter for over three centuries.

**9**. Underneath the crusts of Calisto, Europa and Ganymede lies a huge amount of water.

**10.** The leading position in the solar system has earned Jupiter the label “King”.

***Part 3. You will listen to part of an interview with two students called Jolie and Alan about a TV series they watch called ‘The Sensing Brain’. For questions 11-15, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which fits best according to what you hear****.* ***Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided. (10 points)***

**11.** What point is made about a good sense of smell?

A. It is a natural ability that is hard to improve.

B. Some people have a far better one than others.

C. It can be developed in a similar way to other abilities.

D. Some people exaggerate how poor theirs is.

**12**. What does Jolie say about describing perfumes?

A. Experts use a vocabulary that is hard for people to understand.

B. Some perfumes are too complex to be described.

C. Ordinary people sometimes fail to use words appropriately.

D. Some perfumes require a particularly specialist vocabulary.

**13**. What does Alan say about synthetic smells?

A. They are able to mislead people into believing they are natural.

B. They have a greater effect on people than natural ones.

C. They are seen as more unpleasant than natural ones.

D. They vary in their popularity with the public.

**14**. When talking about smell and the brain, Alan reveals \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. his belief that humans have superior smelling abilities to some animals

B. his doubts about whether humans and animals should be compared

C. his suspicion of those who report on experiments in the media

D. his awareness of the problems of conducting accurate studies

**15**. When talking about the next episode of the programme, Jolie shows that she \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. is worried about the amount of information there is on the internet

B. has doubts about how good the internet is for people

C. believes the internet makes her own life more difficult

D. trusts in her brain’s capacity to evaluate information on the internet

***Part 4. You will listen to a radio presenter named Finbarr Baird discussing reports in the news about first-born children being the smartest siblings. For questions 16-25, complete the summary by writing NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS******in each gap. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided on the answer sheet. (20 points)***

• Baird is not happy with deceptive **(16)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ appearing in the news this week.

• According to research, the reason for first-borns' superior performance lies in more parental care taken of them, rather than their **(17)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

• Baird suggests it is natural for parents to feel **(18)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on the birth of their second child and subsequent children.

• The research confirmed that first-borns get **(19**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the early days of childhood and this gives them an advantage, which is evident from as early as one year of age.

• Such advantage is repeatedly manifested in **(20)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

• The research accounts for what scientists term **(21)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, which sees children born later into a family being more likely to earn and achieve less.

• As a matter of fact, it is only **(22)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that is missing for younger siblings at times; the **(23)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ they enjoy is more or less the same as that for first-borns.

• The conclusions drawn from the research make sense to Baird as **(24)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from parents for each of their kids is disproportionate to the number of children they have.

• Much as Baird finds the research interesting and useful in confirming our intuitions, he is annoyed by the **(25)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, which is why he wants to explain the findings clearly.

**SECTION B: LEXICO- GRAMMAR (40 points)**

***Part 1. For questions 26-45, 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. (20 points)***

26. At the turn of the 20th century, Edward Muybridge’s pictures of a runner \_\_\_\_\_\_ in every history of photography.

**A.** exhibit **B.** show **C.** feature **D.** demonstrate

27. Sports photographers today can \_\_\_\_\_\_ in a single dramatic moment the real emotions of the participants.

**A.** seize **B.** grasp **C.** capture **D.** secure

28. These buildings are used extensively for State ceremonies and official entertaining and are opened to the \_\_\_\_\_\_ as much as these condiments allow.

**A.** public **B.** humans **C.** people **D.** strangers

29. \_\_\_\_\_\_, the meeting stops here.

**A.** If no question being asked **B.** Without any questions, however

**C.** No questions asked **D.** There being no question

30. He started hammering on the adjoining wall but Mary carried on \_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** notwithstanding **B.** regardless **C.** irrespective **D**. nevertheless

31. The scientists \_\_\_\_\_\_ the festival of Ramadan, but they were too busy with their research in the laboratory.

**A.** would have liked to commemorate **B.** would have loved to have observed

**C.** would prefer to have obeyed **D**. would sooner have celebrated

32. James didn’t take \_\_\_\_\_\_ to your suggestion that she was mean with money.

**A.** kindly **B.** pleasantly **C.** cheerfully **D.** agreeably

33. My camera was stolen from my bag at the airport so I \_\_\_\_\_\_ a claim on my insurance.

**A.** had **B.** did **C.** took **D.** made

34. If you want a flat in the center of the city, you have to pay through the \_\_\_\_\_\_ for it.

**A.** teeth **B.** head **C.** nose **D**. arm

35. Public television stations are different from commercial stations \_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** because they receive money differently and different types of shows

**B.** for money and program types

**C.** in the areas of funding and programming

**D**. because the former receives money and has programs differently from the latter

36. The company had to cough \_\_\_\_\_\_ a lot of money to indemnify for the victims in the accident.

**A.** up **B.** out **C.** into **D**. away

37. “Why don’t we go for a picnic this weekend?”

- “That’s what I was just about to suggest. Great minds \_\_\_\_\_\_.”

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

38. “Mind your business” - “\_\_\_\_\_\_”

**A.** What, again? **B.** I don’t mind.

**C.** Thank you. **D.** All right. I didn’t mean to be noisy.

39. The book is such a \_\_\_\_\_\_ that I cannot put it down.

**A.** page-turner **B.** best-seller **C.** duvet-cover **D.** mind-reader

40. In the \_\_\_\_\_\_ of security, personnel must wear their identity badges at all times.

**A.** requirement **B.** interests **C.** demands **D.** assistance

41. In a situation like this, there are no \_\_\_\_\_\_ rules. You just have to use your own discretion.

**A.** clear and cut **B.** hard and fast **C.** up-and-coming **D**. out – and –out

42. I won’t pay 80 dollars for the coat; it is not worth \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** all that much **B.** that all much **C.** much that all **D**. that much all

43. People in this village have got an \_\_\_\_\_\_ appetite for news.

**A.** inexorable **B.** inevitable **C.** insatiable **D.** inedible

44. As I suffer from migraine, I avoid cheese and \_\_\_\_\_\_ like coffee, red wine and spirits which are generally maintained to trigger and attack.

**A.** stimulations **B.** stimulants **C.** stimulus **D**. stimulating

45. The horses were approaching the finishing line. They were \_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** neck and neck **B.** head and shoulder

**C.** head and tail **D.** ups and downs

***Part 2. 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. For twenty-five years, he **(PAIN)** \_\_\_\_\_\_ amassed evidence to support his hypothesis.

47. Mary thinks some **(LIGHT)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ curtains would look best in her new apartment.

48. You should practise good personal protection against mosquito bites to prevent **(MOSQUITO)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ infections.

49. Many new immigrants have not yet **(SIMILAR)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ fully into the new culture.

50. The externalist approach focuses on the way a belief is produced in order to assess its epistemic **(CREDIT)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

51. We need to **(CONTEXT)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the problem before we can understand its origin.

52. The secretary of state for Northern Ireland appeared on television to read a special **(APOLOGIZE)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for detention without trial.

53. He took off his hat and a pigeon flew out. It was **(GUILE)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a trick.

54. The building looks a bit (**FUTURE)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from the outside but it’s quite traditional inside.

55. His misunderstanding of the situation resulted in his **(COMPOSE)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Everyone could make out the embarrassing remarks on his face.

***Part 3. For questions 56-65, complete each of the following sentences with suitable preposition(s). Write your answer in the boxes provided on the answer sheet. (10 points)***

1. I polished \_\_\_\_\_\_ the remains of that chocolate cake when I got home last night – I was so hungry!
2. Barbara’s a nice girl but I don’t think she’s very bright. I just can’t get \_\_\_\_\_\_ to her.
3. My father was very active as a young man, but he doesn’t get \_\_\_\_\_\_ very much now.
4. One good way to drum \_\_\_\_\_\_ support is to get people in the neighborhood to sign a petition.
5. He tore \_\_\_\_\_\_ the meat with his bare hands.
6. John had his light-hearted face \_\_\_\_\_\_ again.
7. It often happens that a girl who has been very close to mother suddenly grows \_\_\_\_\_\_ from her as she makes new friends, and her horizons widen.
8. The deal fell \_\_\_\_\_\_ because we couldn’t agree on a price.
9. She is \_\_\_\_\_\_ suspicion. Nobody would ever suspect her.
10. It was a difficult task, but we brought it \_\_\_\_\_\_.

**SECTION C: READING (60 points)**

***Part 1. For questions 66-75, read the following passage and decide which option (A, B, C, or D) best fits each gap. Write your answers in corresponding numbered boxes on the answer sheet. (15 points)***

Today, many people carry a loyalty card entitling them to (66) \_\_\_\_\_\_ at specific stores. Similar in size to a credit card, you present it when (67) \_\_\_\_\_\_ a purchase and a certain number of points are then added to the card. These points can be exchanged for a wide (68) \_\_\_\_\_\_ range of benefits, from free cinema tickets to cheap flights. However, a loyalty card is not quite the (69) \_\_\_\_\_\_ it appears to be. The best offers (70) \_\_\_\_\_\_ require a huge number of points. To cover the cost of loyalty schemes, retailers (71) \_\_\_\_\_\_ up their prices and then reduce them for card-holders only. In effect, the price remains the same.

The advantage of the retailer is obvious – given the choice between two stores, the (72) \_\_\_\_\_\_ are customers will shop at the one which rewards them with points. Furthermore, loyalty cards allow retailers to scrutinise the shopping habits of customers. Each swipe of your card (73) \_\_\_\_\_\_ a computer program which sends details about items you buy into a databank of your purchase history – information which is (74) \_\_\_\_\_\_ by the retailer. Such a databank enables a supermarket, for example, to analyse which customers frequently buy a given product. It may then expand its range of this product with high-profit brands. These customers would then receive enticing offers in order to encourage them to try the new (75) \_\_\_\_\_\_ and switch to a more expensive brand, which translates into greater profits for the retailer.

66. **A.** recessions **B.** profits **C.** discounts **D.** budgets

67. **A.** obtaining **B.** making **C.** performing **D.** doing

68. **A**. range **B.** display **C.** extent **D.** spread

69. **A.** loan **B.** value **C.** business **D.** bargain

70. **A.** invariably **B.** reliably **C.** steadily **D.** decidedly

71. **A.** bank **B.** size **C.** bump **D**. pick

72. **A.** bets **B.** cards **C.** dice **D.** odds

73. **A.** embarks **B.** triggers **C.** commences **D.** originates

74. **A.** exploited **B.** profited **C.** benefited **D.** capitalised

75. **A.** retail **B.** marketing **C.** merchandise **D.** commerce

***Part 2. For questions 76-85, fill each of the following numbered blanks with ONE suitable word and write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes on the answer sheet. (15 points)***

There are techniques that exist which can improve memory, the most popular of which must be mnemonics, or ways to (76) \_\_\_\_\_\_ information into a form that aids retention in the brain. Those who have difficulty memorising facts, for example, can (77) \_\_\_\_\_\_ the information by using a memorable phrase. A famous example is “Richard of York gave battle in vain”, (78) \_\_\_\_\_\_ each word replaces a colour of the rainbow starting with the same colour. Mnemonics (79) \_\_\_\_\_\_ because our brains find it easier to retain information that is surprising, personal or humorous, than that (80) \_\_\_\_\_\_ is abstract and impersonal. Association also plays an important part in helping us recall information. This technique involves creating something memorable to (81) \_\_\_\_\_\_ the information you want. For instance, by (82) \_\_\_\_\_\_ a picture or word in your language to a word in the foreign language that you are trying to learn, the visual or verbal (83) \_\_\_\_\_\_ can help you remember the word. Recollection of facts is obviously easier if you know your particular learning style so that you can (84) \_\_\_\_\_\_ your clues. As anyone who has had to create a password knows, easily-remembered information is information that is personally meaningful. The best passwords are those that have a (85) \_\_\_\_\_\_ significance for their users, but whose meaning would baffle anyone else. There are lots of tricks to try; the most important thing is to remember to use them.

***Part 3. For questions 86-95, read the following passage and circle the best answer to each of the following questions. Write your answers in corresponding numbered boxes provided on the answer sheet. (15 points) (CAE COMPLETE)***

**TEENAGER SELF-PORTRAITS**

*When The Times invited anyone aged 11 to 18 to submit a self-potrait, the response*

*was phenomenal*.

You were interested in how your face and hair looked. We were interested in honesty, courage and lack of self-consciousness. And on Monday our mutual concerns met. A panel of judges that included a professor of drawing, Stephen Farthing; the Turner prize-winning artist Grayson Perry; and myself, an art critic, assembled to assess the entries for the Tate *Times* Drawing Challenge. The competition invited anyone from 11 to 18 10 pick up their pencils and submit a self-portrait, the best of which would be displayed in the Tate. There were more than 1,000 entries.

A self-portrait can be about ruthless honesty. But equally, it can be all about ways of deceiving. Artists can rival actors when it comes to obscuring or making themselves look better. Think of the difference between that public face that you practise in the mirror and that embarrassing grimace in the

camera snap. The construction of an image involves dozens of decisions. To study a self-portrait is to understand how an artist wants to be seen. In the case of young people, it would seem that for every pretty-faced teenager who would like to imagine themselves as some soft-focus fashion model there is another who is keen for the world to know that they are lurking alone and misunderstood in their rooms. Despite all the worst intentions, a self-portrait reveals how its sitter sees the world.

The judges were looking for a vision that seemed enlivening or truthful, courageous or unselfconsciously fresh. Sometimes the panel burst out laughing at the sheer exuberance - though that was mostly in the work of the younger entrants before the toothy grins gave way to grimacing teenage **angst**. There were pictures of young people doing anything from brushing their teeth, to donning funny hats to listening to iPods. But the most interesting images were less self-consciously presented: it was as if the sitters had been caught unprepared.

The judges tended to prefer the pictures in which the artist had really tried to look in a mirror rather than copy the surface of a photograph. “The best images,” says Stephen Farthing, professor of drawing at University of the Arts, London, “are those done by someone who has spent time drawing from life, not just trying to make pictures that look as if they are finished.” Most of the most obviously perfect images were passed over by the panel. “The distortions and **quirks** are where the subconscious leaks out,” Grayson Perry says.

It was notable how many entrants mapped out the spots on their faces. Clearly this matters a lot to a teenager. Hair was not her obsession, though several got so caught up that their images were more like advertisements for L'Oréal. They weren't worth it. Most judges preferred the bad-hair days of entrants such as l3-year-old Daniel Adkins, in whose self-portrait the hair took on a character all of its own.

Drawing may be unfashionable - and not least in our art colleges - but it was heartening to see not only how naturally talented so many of the entrants were, but also how naturally drawing could be taught. Three of the self-portraits were by pupils of the English Martyrs Sixth Form College, Hartlepool. Where some schools submitted work that arrived in cloned **clumps**, here, it seems, is a teacher who knows how to tease out and develop innate talent. And that matters.

Drawing is a means of expression as much as writing and mathematics. It's a tool to be sharpened so that you can take it out when you need it and do whatever you want. But what does this competition tell us about the entrants? It offered a portrait of young people who are engaged, enthusiastic and eager. Once, young people aspired to be bankers and doctors and lawyers. But who wants to go to the office when they could be an artist?

1. When the panel of judges met, they discovered that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
2. they shared the same objectives as the competitors
3. both entrants and judges were equally satisfied with the results
4. the entrants' and the judges' differing objectives were achieved
5. the winning entries combined good looks with other positive qualities
6. According to the writer, what do all self-portraits have in common?
7. They reflect exactly what the artist sees.
8. They are used to improve the artist's image.
9. They deceive both the artist and the viewer.
10. They reflect the artist's altitudes and concerns.
11. The word “**angst**” in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
12. vitality B. contentment C. apprehension D. quorum
13. The word “**quirks**” in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
14. idiosyncrasies B. theocrats C. quibbles D. dorks
15. How did the children's work generally differ from that al the adolescents?
16. It was livelier.
17. It was more honest.
18. It was more humorous.

**D.** It showed more self-awareness.

1. The judges were least interested in the sell-portraits which \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
2. showed spontaneity
3. concentrated on excellent drawing technique
4. produced unintended results
5. were incomplete
6. How does the writer feel about the way competitors drew their hair?
7. It was better when it was untidy.
8. It deserved more attention from the artists.
9. It was more attractive than their spots.
10. It took up too much time for some artists.
11. The English Martyrs Sixth Form College is an example of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** how schools can help pupils to develop their natural abilities

**B.** why schools should teach unfashionable subjects

**C.** how some schools teach all their pupils to draw in the same style

**D.** why only naturally gifted pupils should be taught how to draw

1. What impression does the writer have of those who took part in the competition?

**A.** They suffer from the typical anxieties of teenagers.

**B.** They are extremely interested in what they are doing.

**C.** They generally prefer drawing to writing or mathematics.

**D.** They are more artistically talented than previous generations.

1. The word “**clumps**” in paragraph 6 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
2. clusters **B.** accounts **C.** messes **D.** schools

***Part 4. For questions 96-105, read the passage and do the following tasks. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes on the answer sheet. (15 points)***

**COMPUTER PROVIDES MORE QUESTIONS THAN ANSWERS**

**A.** The island of Antikythera lies 18 miles north of Crete, where the Aegean Sea meets the Mediterranean. Currents there can make shipping treacherous – and one ship bound for ancient Rome never made it. The ship that sank there was a giant cargo vessel measuring nearly 500 feet long. It came to rest about 200 feet below the surface, where it stayed for more than 2,000 years until divers looking for sponges discovered the wreck a little more than a century ago.

**B.** Inside the hull were a number of bronze and marble statues. From the look of things, the ship seemed to be carrying luxury items, probably made in various Greek islands and bound for wealthy patrons in the growing Roman Empire. The statues were retrieved, along with a lot of other unimportant stuff, and stored. Nine months later, an enterprising archaeologist cleared off a layer of organic material from one of the pieces of junk and found that it looked like a gearwheel. It had inscriptions in Greek characters and seemed to have something to do with astronomy.

**C.** That piece of “junk” went on to become the most celebrated find from the shipwreck; it is displayed at the National Archaeological Museum of Athens. Research has shown that the wheel was part of a device so sophisticated that its complexity would not be matched for a thousand years – it was also the world’s first known analogue computer. The device is so famous that an international conference organized in Athens a couple of weeks ago had only one subject: the Antikythera Mechanism.

**D.** Every discovery about the device has raised new questions. Who built the device, and for what purpose? Why did the technology behind it disappear for the next thousand years? What does the device tell us about ancient Greek culture? And does the marvelous construction, and the precise knowledge of the movement of the sun and moon and Earth that it implies, tell us how the ancients grappled with ideas about determinism and human destiny?

**E.** “We have gear trains from the 9th century in Baghdad used for simpler displays of the solar and lunar motions relative to one another – they use eight gears,” said François Charette, a historian of science in Germany who wrote an editorial accompanying a new study of the mechanism two weeks ago in the journal Nature. “In this case, we have more than 30 gears. To see it on a computer animation makes it mind-boggling. There is no doubt it was a technological masterpiece.”

**F.** The device was probably built between 100 and 140 BC, and the understanding of astronomy it displays seems to have been based on knowledge developed by the Babylonians around 300-700 BC, said Mike Edmunds, a professor of astrophysics at Cardiff University in Britain. He led a research team that reconstructed what the gear mechanism would have looked like by using advanced three-dimensional-imaging technology. The group also decoded a number of the inscriptions. The mechanism explores the relationship between lunar months – the time it takes for the moon to cycle through its phases, say, full moon to the full moon – and calendar years. The gears had to be cut precisely to reflect this complex relationship; 19 calendar years equal 235 lunar months.

**G.** By turning the gear mechanism, which included what Edmunds called a beautiful system of epicyclic gears that factored in the elliptical orbit of the moon, a person could check what the sky would have looked like on a date in the past, or how it would appear in the future. The mechanism was encased in a box with doors in front and back covered with inscriptions – a sort of instruction manual. Inside the front door were pointers indicating the date and the position of the sun, moon and zodiac, while opening the back door revealed the relationship between calendar years and lunar months, and a mechanism to predict eclipses.

**H.** “If they needed to know when eclipses would occur, and this related to the rising and setting of stars and related them to dates and religious experiences, the mechanism would directly help,” said Yanis Bitsakis, a physicist at the University of Athens who co-wrote the Nature paper. “It is a mechanical computer. You turn the handle and you have a date on the front.” Building it would have been expensive and required the interaction of astronomers, engineers, intellectuals and craftspeople. Charette said the device overturned conventional ideas that the ancient Greeks were primarily ivory tower thinkers who did not deign to muddy their hands with technical stuff. It is a reminder, he said, that while the study of history often focuses on written texts, they can tell us only a fraction of what went on at a particular time.

**I.** Imagine a future historian encountering philosophy texts written in our time – and an aircraft engine. The books would tell that researcher what a few scholars were thinking today, but the engine would give them a far better window into how technology influenced our everyday lives. Charette said it was unlikely that the device was used by practitioners of astrology, then still in its infancy. More likely, he said, it was bound for a mantelpiece in some rich Roman’s home. Given that astronomers of the time already knew how to calculate the positions of the sun and the moon and to predict eclipses without the device, it would have been the equivalent of a device built for a planetarium today – something to spur popular interest or at least claim bragging rights.

**J.** Why was the technology that went into the device lost? “The time this was built, the jackboot of Rome was coming through,” Edmunds said. “The Romans were good at town planning and sanitation but were not known for their interest in science.” The fact that the device was so complex, and that it was being shipped with a number of other luxury items, tells Edmunds that it is very unlikely to have been the only one over made. Its sophistication “is such that it can’t have been the only one,” Edmunds said. “There must have been a tradition of making them. We’re always hopeful a better one will surface.” Indeed, he said, he hopes that his study and the renewed interest in the Antikythera Mechanism will prompt second looks by both amateurs and professionals around the world. “The archaeological world may look in their cupboards and maybe say, ‘That isn’t a bit of rusty old metal in the cupboard.’”

**Questions 96-99**

The Reading Passage has ten paragraphs **A-J**

Which paragraph contains the following information?

*Write the correct letter****A-J****, in boxes****1-4****on your answer sheet.*

**96.**   The content inside the wrecked ship

**97.**   Ancient astronomers and craftsman might involve

**98.**  The location of the Antikythera Mechanism

**99.**   Details of how it was found

**Questions 100-103**

Complete the following summary of the paragraphs of Reading Passage, using **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** from the Reading Passage for each answer.

*Write your answers in boxes****100-103****on your answer sheet.*

An ancient huge sunk **(100)**………………………….. was found accidentally by sponges searcher. The ship loaded with **(101)**……………………….. such as bronze and sculptures. However, an archaeologist found a junk similar to a **(102)**……………………….. which has Greek script on it. This inspiring and elaborated device was found to be the first **(103)**………………………… in the world.

**Questions 104-105**

Use the information in the passage to match the people (listed **A-C**) with opinions or deeds below. Write the appropriate letters **A-C** in boxes **104-105** on your answer sheet.

**NB**  *You may use any letter more than once*

**A**          Yanis Bitsakis  
**B**          Mike Edmunds  
**C**          François Charette

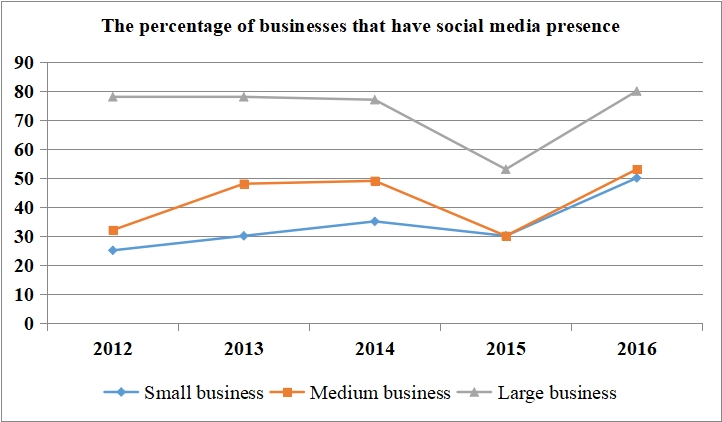
**104.**   More complicated than the previous device

**105.**   Anticipate to find more Antikythera Mechanism in the future

**D. WRITING (50 points)**

***Part 1. (20 points)***

The graph below shows the percentage of small, medium, large companies which used social media for business purposes between 2012 and 2016. Summarize the information by selecting and reporting the main features and make comparisons where relevant.



***Part 2. (30 points)***

Write an essay (about 250 words) on the following topic:

Some people think children should have the freedom to make mistakes while other people believe that the habit of making mistakes may adversely affect children's development and therefore adults should prevent this. To what extent do you agree with the statement? Elaborate on your answer.

**-------------- HẾT --------------**

*(Thí sinh không được sử dụng tài liệu. Cán bộ coi thi không giải thích gì thêm.)*

GV ra đề: Nguyễn Thùy Linh - SĐT: 0983396655