

TRẠI HÈ HÙNG VƯƠNG
LẦN THỨ XVIII



ĐỀ ĐỀ XUẤT

KỲ THI CHỌN HỌC SINH GIỎI
LẦN THỨ XVIII, NĂM 2024
ĐỀ THI MÔN: TIẾNG ANH - LỚP 10
Thời gian: 180 phút (không kể thời gian giao đề)
Đề thi gồm 16 trang

(Học sinh làm bài trực tiếp vào đề)

SECTION I. LISTENING (50 points)

Part 1. Listen and complete the note below. For questions 1-7, write ONE WORD AND/OR A NUMBER for each answer.

Hinchingsbrooke Country Park

The park

Area: (1) _____ acres

Habitats: wetland, (2) _____ and woodland

Wetland: lakes, ponds and a stream

Wildlife includes birds, insects and animals

Subjects studied in educational visits include

Science: Children look at (3) _____ about plants, etc.

Geography: includes learning to use a map and compass

History: changes in land use

Leisure and tourism: mostly concentrates on the park's (4) _____

Music: Children make sounds with natural materials, and experiment
with (5) _____ and speed.

Benefits of outdoor educational visits

They give children a feeling of freedom that they may not have elsewhere.

Children learn new skills and gain (6) _____.

Practical issues

Cost per child: £ 2.49

Adults, such as (7) _____, free

(Adapted from IELTS 19 – Test 1)

Your answers:

1.	2.	3.	4.
5.	6.	7.	

Part 2. You will hear a woman called Angela Thomas, who works for a wildlife organisation, talking about the spectacled bear. For questions 8-15, complete the sentences with NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS for each answer.

Spectacled Bears

Angela says that it was the great name of the spectacled bear that first interested her.

Angela mentions that the bear's markings can be found on its (8) _____ as well as its eyes and cheeks.

Angela is pleased by evidence that spectacled bears have been seen in (9) _____ areas of Argentina.

Angela says the bears usually live in (10) _____, though they can also be found in other places.

Spectacled bears behave differently from other types of bear during (11) _____, which Angela finds surprising.

Angela is upset that (12) _____ are the biggest danger to spectacled bears.

Bears climb trees and make a (13) _____, which fascinated Angela.

When bears eat meat, they much prefer (14) _____ although they do eat other creatures.

One man has produced an amusing (15) _____ about the time he spent studying the bears.

Source: <https://engexam.info/fce-listening-practice-tests/fce-listening-practice-test-8/2/>

Your answers:

8.	9.	10.	11.
12.	13.	14.	15.

Part 3. You will hear a woman talking about caffeine. For questions 16-20, decide whether the following sentences are true (T) or false (F).

1. Most people aim to get their recommended seven to nine hours of sleep in one long stretch at night.
2. A reliable drop in brain alertness in the afternoon is caused by a big lunch.
3. The afternoon drop in alertness typically occurs between one to four pm.
4. Biphasic sleep involves one longer bout of sleep at night and another long nap in the late evening.

5. Naps can be beneficial for both the brain and the body, but long naps can interfere with nighttime sleep.

Source: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uEHu8LIZUKI>

Your answers:

16.	17.	18.	19.	20.
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Part 4. You will hear a student talking about her study. For questions 21-25, choose the answer A, B, C, or D which fits best according to what you hear.

21. What does Claire say she has enjoyed learning on her course?

- A. how to explain her ideas to her fellow students
- B. how construction workers actually put up a building
- C. how architects combine practical and creative skills
- D. how to design buildings from scratch

22. How does Claire say doing work placements has helped her?

- A. It has allowed her to make a decision about the future.
- B. It has developed most of the skills she already had.
- C. It has confirmed what she imagined about the job.
- D. It has given her practical experience in architecture.

23. What does Claire say about the project she is currently working on?

- A. She knows the building will be constructed one day.
- B. She is pleased with the work she has done on it.
- C. She is glad the materials she chose have reduced costs.
- D. She believes it reflects her unique design style.

24. Claire says that when designing people's homes, architects should

- A. imagine living there themselves.
- B. try to make them interesting.
- C. consider who will live in them.
- D. ensure they are cost-effective.

25. What does Claire say people thinking of studying architecture should know?

- A. Make sure you can afford the extra course materials.
- B. Prepare for a highly competitive job market.
- C. It is a very long course and the work is difficult.
- D. You can expect to socialise a lot on your course.

Source: <https://english-practice.net/practice-english-listening-tests-for-b2-listening-test-35/>

Your answers:

21.	22.	23.	24.	25.
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SECTION II. LEXICO - GRAMMAR (30 points)

Part 1: Choose the word or phrase that best fits each blank in the following sentences. Write your answer in corresponding numbered boxes. (20pts)

26. Owing to a last-minute agreement with the management, the strike was _____.

- A. called off B. broken up C. set back D. put down

27. Having lived in the city for most of her life, she's _____ accustomed to the noise

- A. apparently B. presumably C. allegedly D. predictably

28. - Anna: "I saw David this morning at the bank."

- Pete: "It _____ David. He has been to Paris on his honeymoon."

- A. must have been B. must be C. can't have been D. can't be

29. When starting a new business, you must be prepared to take the _____ with the smooth, dealing with both the difficulties and the triumphs that come your way.

- A. hard B. stodgy C. rough D. coarse

30. I had a rough night's sleep, so I'm feeling a bit _____ this morning.

- A. top-heavy B. far-reaching C. off-hand D. slow-witted

31. Demand for the product is anticipated to reach its peak five years from now and then gradually _____.

- A. taper off B. fall down C. set back D. drift away

32. _____ more carefully, he would not have had the accident yesterday.

- A. Unless Peter had driven. B. If had Peter driven
C. Had Peter driven D. If Peter driven

33. Lily swore that she would _____ after she found out that I had started the rumor about her.

- A. fight shy of me B. get even with me C. lie heavy on me D. run afoul of me

34. The plan received _____ support, despite the fact that none of the committee members openly expressed their approval.

- A. silent B. quiet C. mute D. tacit

35. Parents frequently have to _____ significant sums of money for their children to participate in extracurricular sports activities.

- A. mark down B. ring up C. shell out D. stock up

Your answer

26.	27.	28.	29.	30.
31.	32.	33.	34.	35.

Part 2: There is an error among the four underlined parts in each of the sentences below.

Identify the errors and offer the corrections. Write your answer in the box provided.

Example: 0. The letter was sent by special delivery must be important.

36. Women used quilts to convey their thoughts on social, economic, and politics issues in the nineteenth century.

37. In addition to serving as transportation routes, rivers supply food, irrigation water, drinking water, and recreational activities for people live along their banks.

38. This is akin to creating an imaginative sphere around each singular point, preventing the measurement points from entering it during optimization.

39. The United Nations seeks to foster friendly relations among nations, grounding in respect for the principle of equal rights and the self-determination of peoples.

40. Most bothersome flies belong to the family Sarcophagidae and are popular known as flesh flies because the larvae feed on flesh.

Your answer

	ERRORS	CORRECTIONS
Example: 0.	<i>was sent</i>	<i>which/ that was sent</i>
36.		
37.		
38.		
39.		
40.		

Part 3: Write the correct form of the words given in the brackets. Write your answer in corresponding numbered boxes.

41. I will resign if you persist in _____ what I say. (REGARD)

42. _____ is sometimes said to be more characteristic of women than men but I think that this is a false stereotype. (FICKLE)

43. The company's annual _____ has increased in comparison with last year, and now it's around \$4 million. (TURN)

44. Jimmy is a _____ liar; you can't believe a word he says. (COMPEL)

45. Halloween has been grossly _____ over the last years. (COMMODITY)

46. My brother's a comedian who specializes in doing _____ of famous people. (PERSON)
47. The investigator attributed the killings to reckless actions by police officers rather than _____ murder. (MEDIATE)
48. Both sides in the conflict have agreed to a temporary _____ solely to ensure the safe departure of civilians from the area. (ARM)
49. The widely recognized presence of an _____ happiness gap has led social scientists to focus primarily on explaining it in recent times. (IDEA)
50. There have been few measures implemented to alleviate the burden of _____ regulation and taxation on small businesses until now. (ONUS).

Your answer

41.	42.	43.	44.	45.
46.	47.	48.	49.	50.

SECTION III: READING (60 points)

Part 1: Read the following passage and decide which answer (A, B, C, or D) best fits each gap. Write your answer in corresponding numbered boxes.

AIR POWER

The history of air power has been much confused, both by the glamour surrounding flight and by a lack in the past of (51)_____ perspective on the part of its proponents. To pierce this confusion, we must examine the context (52)_____ which the airplane first flew. Its arrival (53)_____ with the beginning of (54)_____ industrialisation and with the closure of frontiers in the United States, Russia, Australia, South Africa, and South America. Human movement was (55)_____ by geographic borders, and their discontent grew during the First World War stalemate, (56)_____ airmen, seen as adventurous pioneers, enjoyed unparalleled freedom akin to birds. Man had (57)_____ the air in 1890s, just after the tabloid newspapers of the sensational yellow pages were started. This, and the fact that flying (58) _____ with the cinema and shared its young heroes in the 1920s with radio, made glamorisation inevitable. Flying somehow (59)_____ into each nation's idealised characteristics. In America, the Wright brothers were upper-class theoretical and practical mechanics; (60)_____, pioneer fliers were more often gentry, manufacturers, or engineers as in Britain, France and Russia, or even nobility as in Germany and Japan.

(Source: CAE Practice test)

- | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|--------------|---------------|
| 51. A. historically | B. historical | C. historic | D. history |
| 52. A. from | B. on | C. in | D. by |
| 53. A. coincided | B. accompanied | C. according | D. cooperated |

54. A. far-reaching B. outspread C. boundless D. widespread
 55. A. enhanced B. restricted C. explored D. expanded
 56. A. while B. since C. until D. despite
 57. A. taken off B. taken in C. taken out D. taken to
 58. A. brought up B. grew up C. caught up D. picked up
 59. A. clashed B. deviated C. fit D. contrasted
 60. A. elsewhere B. anywhere C. somewhere D. wherefore

Your answer

51.	52.	53.	54.	55.
56.	57.	58.	59.	60.

Part 2: Fill in each blank with one suitable word. Write your answer in corresponding numbered boxes.

HOW CAN I COPE BETTER WITH STRESS?

Recent research found that having higher levels of self-esteem, a more positive way of explaining why things happen, and avoiding perfectionist thinking were strongly (61) _____ to bouncing back when things go wrong.

To begin with, according to Dr. Judith Johnson self-esteem was shown to be (62) _____ in two thirds of the studies in mediating the link between failure and distress. All we need to do is write a list of our positive qualities and examples of when we have (63) _____ them. Secondly, how we explain things also (64) _____. If we can brush off a disappointment by (65) _____ it to external factors, then we have the equivalent of emotional armour. Finally, if we have perfectionist tendencies, lower them. Perfectionists hold rigid standards that don't bend in the stormy (66) _____ of life. Johnson says we need to set more realistic (67) _____.

She also advises self-awareness and noticing when we are stressed. If you feel stuck, do something that (68) _____ you up. You need to plan these things into a schedule – doing them will chip away at your negative (69) _____, even if you do enjoy them a bit less than usual. Other research shows that the (70) _____ of friends or family also helps emotional resilience, as does being physically active.

(source: <https://www.theguardian.com/lifeandstyle/2017/jan/16/how-can-i-cope-better-with-stress>)

Your answer

61.	62.	63.	64.	65.
66.	67.	68.	69.	70.

Part 3: Read the passage and circle the letter A, B, C, D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions. Write your answer in corresponding numbered boxes.

LAYERS OF SOCIAL CLASS

Taken together, income, occupation, and education are good measures of people's social standing. Using a layered model of stratification, most sociologists describe the class system in the United States as divided into several classes: upper, upper middle, middle, lower middle, and lower class. The different classes are arrayed along a continuum with those with the most money, education, and prestige at the top and those with the least at the bottom.

In the United States, the upper class owns the major share of corporate and personal wealth; it includes those who have held wealth for generations as well as those who have recently become rich. Only a very small proportion of people actually **constitute** the upper class, but they control vast amounts of wealth and power in the United States. Those in this class exercise enormous control throughout society. Some wealthy individuals can wield as much power as entire nations.

Despite social myths to the contrary, the best predictor of future wealth is the family into which you are born. Each year, the business magazine *Forbes* publishes a list of the 400 wealthiest families and individuals in the country. Of all the wealth represented on the *Forbes 400* list, most is inherited, although since the 1990s, there has been some increase in the number of people on the list with self-created wealth. Those in the upper class with newly acquired wealth are known as the *nouveau riche*. Luxury vehicles, high-priced real estate, and **exclusive** vacations may mark the lifestyle of the newly rich. However, although they may have vast amounts of money, they are often not accepted into "old rich" circles.

The upper middle class includes those with high incomes and high social prestige. They tend to be well-educated professionals or business executives. Their earnings can be quite high indeed—successful business executives can earn millions of dollars a year. It is difficult to estimate exactly how many people fall into this group because of the difficulty of drawing lines between the upper, upper middle, and middle classes. Indeed, the upper middle class is often thought of as "middle class" because their lifestyle sets the standard to which many aspire, but this lifestyle is actually unattainable by most.

The middle class is hard to define, in part because being "middle class" is more than just economic position. A very large portion of Americans identify themselves as middle class even though they vary widely in lifestyle and in resources at their disposal. But the idea that the United States is an open-class system leads many to think that the majority have a middle-class lifestyle; thus, the middle class becomes the ubiquitous norm even though many who call themselves middle class have a tenuous hold on this class position. The lower middle class includes workers in the skilled trades and low-income bureaucratic workers, many of whom may actually define themselves as middle class. Also known as the working class, this class includes blue-collar workers (those in skilled trades who do manual labor) and many service workers, such as secretaries, hair stylists, food servers, police, and firefighters. Medium to low income, education, and occupational prestige define the lower middle class relative to the class groups above it. The term *lower* in this class designation refers to the relative position of the group in the stratification system, but it has a pejorative sound to many people, especially to people who are members of this class, many of whom think of themselves as middle class.

The lower class is composed **primarily** of the displaced and poor. People in this class have little formal education and are often unemployed or working in minimum-wage jobs. People of color and women make up a disproportionate part of this class. The poor include the working poor—those who work at least 27 hours a week but whose wages fall below the federal poverty level. Six percent of all working people now live below the poverty line. The concept of the underclass has been added to the lower class. The underclass includes those who are likely to be permanently unemployed and without means of economic support. Rejected from the economic system, those in the underclass may become dependent on public assistance or illegal activities.

71. The word “**constitute**” in the passage is closest in meaning to “ _____ ”.

- A. explain B. reject C. form D. modify

72. Which of the sentences below best expresses the information in the highlighted statement in the passage? The other choices change the meaning or leave out important information.

- A. Although it is not generally accepted, your family provides the best prediction of your future wealth.
- B. You can achieve great future wealth in spite of the family in which you may have been born.
- C. It is not true that your family will restrict the acquisition of your future wealth and level of social status.
- D. Social myths are contrary to the facts about the future wealth and social status of your family.

73. *Why does the author mention the Forbes 400 in paragraph 3?*

- A. To explain the meaning of the listing that appears every year
- B. To support the statement that most wealthy people inherit their money
- C. To cast doubt on the claim that family income predicts individual wealth
- D. To give examples of successful people who have modest family connections

74. *The word “exclusive” in the passage is closest in meaning to “_____”.*

- A. long
- B. expensive
- C. frequent
- D. relaxing

75. *In paragraph 4, the author states that business and professional people with educational advantages are most often members of which class?*

- A. lower middle class
- B. upper middle class
- C. nouveau riche
- D. upper class

76. *According to paragraph 5, why do most people identify themselves as middle class in the United States?*

- A. They have about the same lifestyle as everyone else in the country.
- B. They prefer not to admit that there are class distinctions in the United States.
- C. They don't really know how to define their status because it is unclear.
- D. They identify themselves with the majority who have normal lifestyles.

77. *The word “primarily” in the passage is closest in meaning to “_____”.*

- A. mostly
- B. somewhat
- C. finally
- D. always

78. *What can be inferred about the working class in the United States?*

- A. They are often not able to find entry-level jobs.
- B. They work in jobs that pay minimum wage.
- C. They are service workers and manual laborers.
- D. They are considered lower class.

79. *According to paragraph 7, why has the underclass emerged?*

- A. The new term was necessary because the lower class enjoyed a higher lifestyle than it had previously.
- B. The increase in crime has supported a new class of people who live by engaging in illegal activities.
- C. Changes in the economy have caused an entire class of people to survive by welfare or crime.
- D. Minimum-wage jobs no longer support a class of people at a standard level in the economic system.

80. *All of the following are indicators of prestige in the United States EXCEPT “_____”.*

- A. the level of education that a person has achieved
- B. the amount of money that an individual has acquired
- C. the type of employment that someone pursues
- D. the hard work that a person does on a consistent basis

(Source: TOEFL practice test)

Your answer

71.	72.	73.	74.	75.
76.	77.	78.	79.	80.

Part 4: Read the following passage and do the tasks that follows. Write your answer in the space provided.

Toxic Stress: A Slow Wear And Tear

A. Our bodies are built to respond when under attack. When we sense danger, our brain goes on alert, our heart rate goes up, and our organs flood with stress hormones like cortisol and adrenaline. We breathe faster, taking in more oxygen, muscles tense, our senses are sharpened and beads of sweat appear. This combination of reactions to stress is also known as the "fight-or-flight" response because it evolved as a survival mechanism, enabling people and other mammals to react quickly to life-threatening situations. The carefully orchestrated yet near-instantaneous sequence of hormonal changes and physiological responses helps someone to fight the threat off or flee to safety. Unfortunately, the body can also overreact to stressors that are not life-threatening, such as traffic jams, work pressure, and family difficulties.

B. That's all fine when we need to jump out of the way of a speeding bus, or when someone is following us down a dark alley. In those cases, our stress is considered "positive", because it is temporary and helps us survive. But our bodies sometimes react in the same way to more mundane stressors, too. When a child faces constant and unrelenting stress, from neglect, or abuse, or living in chaos, the response stays activated, and may eventually derail normal development. This is what is known as "toxic stress". The effects are not the same in every child, and can be buffered by the support of a parent or caregiver, in which case the stress is considered "tolerable". But toxic stress can have profound consequences, sometimes even spanning generations. Figuring out how to address stressors before they change the brain and our immune and cardiovascular systems is one of the biggest questions in the field of childhood development today.

C. In 1998, two researchers, Vincent Felitti and Robert Anda, pioneered in publishing a study demonstrating that people who had experienced abuse or household dysfunction as children were

more likely to have serious health problems, like cancer or liver diseases, and unhealthy lifestyle habits, like drinking heavily or using drugs as adults. This became known as the "ACE Study," short for "adverse childhood experiences." Scientists have since linked more than a dozen forms of ACEs - including homelessness, discrimination, and physical, mental, and sexual abuse - with a higher risk of poor health in adulthood.

D. Every child reacts to stress differently, and some are naturally more resilient than others. Nevertheless, the pathways that link adversity in childhood with health problems in adulthood lead back to toxic stress. As Jenny Anderson, senior reporter at Quartz, explains, "when a child lives with abuse, neglect, or is witness to violence, he or she is primed for that fight or flight all the time. The burden of that stress, which is known as 'allostatic load or overload,' referring to the wear and tear that results from either too much stress or from inefficient management of internal balance, eg, not turning off the response when it is no longer needed, can damage small, developing brains and bodies. A brain that thinks it is in constant danger has trouble organising itself, which can manifest itself later as problems of paying attention, or sitting still, or following instructions - all of which are needed for learning".

E. Toxic is a loaded word. Critics say the term is inherently judgmental and may appear to blame parents for external social circumstances over which they have little control. Others say it is often misused to describe the source of stress itself rather than the biological process by which it could negatively affect some children. The term, writes John Devaney, centenary chair of social work at the University of Edinburgh, "can stigmatise individuals and imply traumatic happenings in the past". Some paediatricians do not like the term because of how difficult it is to actually fix the stressors their patients face, from poverty to racism. They feel it is too fatalistic to tell families that their child is experiencing toxic stress, and there is little they can do about it. But Nadine Burke Harris, surgeon general of California, argues that naming the problem means we can dedicate resources to it so that paediatricians feel like they have tools to treat "toxic stress".

F. The most effective prevention for toxic stress is to reduce the source of the stress. This can be tricky, especially if the source of the stress is the child's own family. But parent coaching, and connecting families with resources to help address the cause of their stress (sufficient food, housing insecurity, or even the parent's own trauma), can help. Another one is to ensure love and support from a parent or caregiver. Young children's stress responses are more stable, even in difficult situations, when they are with an adult they trust. As Megan Gunnar, a child psychologist and head of the Institute of Child at the University of Minnesota, said: "When the parent is present and relationship is secure, basically the parent eats the stress: the kid cries, the parent comes, and it doesn't need to kick in the big biological guns because the parent is the

protective system". That is why Harvard's Center on the Developing Child recommends offering care to caregivers, like mental health or addiction support, because when they are healthy and well, they can better care for their children.

(Adapted from IELTS Reading Practice test)

Question 81-85: Choose the correct heading for each paragraph from the list of headings below. Write the correct number (i-vii) in boxes.

List of Headings

- i. The controversy around the word "toxic"
- ii. Effects of different types of stress
- iii. How to protect children from toxic stress
- iv. An association of adverse experience with health problems and unhealthy habits
- v. Body's reactions in response to the perceived harmful event
- vi. Signs of being under sustained stress
- vii. Negative impacts of toxic stress on children's mental health

Example: Paragraph A __v__

- 81. Paragraph B _____
- 82. Paragraph C _____
- 83. Paragraph D _____
- 84. Paragraph E _____
- 85. Paragraph F _____

Question 86-90: Do the following statements agree with the information given in Reading Passage? In boxes 6-9 on your answer sheet, write:

TRUE if the statement agrees with the information

FALSE if the statement contradicts the information

NOT GIVEN if there is no information on this

86. Felitti and Anda were the first to show that ACEs create impacts regarding health and habits later on in life. _____

87. Some children have the same level of vulnerability to stressful events. _____

88. Several paediatricians consider poverty and racism the primary contributors to toxic stress.

89. Parent coaching and connecting families with resources are suggested methods to address toxic stress in children. _____

90. Harvard's Center on the Developing Child suggests that providing support to caregivers has no significant impact on children's well-being. _____

Your answer

81.	82.	83.	84.	85.
86.	87.	88.	89.	90.

Part 5: You are going to read an extract. For questions 91-100, choose from the people (A, B, C, D or E) and write your answer in the boxes below. (The people may be chosen more than once)

Lessons for Life

A.Ben

Making mistakes is something I've always tried to avoid. I used to feel pretty terrible if I thought I'd offended someone by saying the wrong thing, or if I messed up some schoolwork because I'd rushed it. If you do something wrong, you know you're meant to acknowledge it, and I do, even though I find that tough! Anyway, last month I started going to a Chinese class in the village where I live. I don't find Chinese easy to learn quickly; for a start, there's a whole new writing system to memorize, as well as unfamiliar pronunciation and grammar. If I'd sat in the classes and not said anything because I was afraid to make mistakes, I wouldn't have learned anything. I've also realized I can apply that to other parts of my life, too, and I do.

B.Ali

I've always been ambitious – I want to be top of every class, captain of the football team, get a great job, and earn loads of money when I finish school. I told my grandma about my plans one day and she said, 'What if that doesn't happen? Does that mean you'll never be happy?' That made me think. My grandparents don't live in a big house and they don't have a car. They don't have a ton of money either. Yet, they love life. I asked Grandma her secret. 'Well, I'm not interested in material things,' she said. 'Look around you. Smell those beautiful flowers, feel that sunshine on your back, laugh at Grandad's silly jokes. Don't let go of your dreams,' she advised me, 'but don't be disappointed if things don't quite work out the way you want them to.' I'm still just as ambitious and tough on myself. My character hasn't changed, but now I appreciate the smaller things in life too.

C.Nathan

Being shy, like I was as a little kid, isn't great. You see the confident kids at school happy to speak up in class, taking all the best roles in school plays and just generally not being too worried by what other people think of them. I used to think being shy meant I was boring, or didn't have anything very interesting to say. I wished I could be different and tried so hard to be more outgoing or think of stuff to talk about, that I'd come home from school feeling exhausted every day. Then a new boy joined our class. He was quiet and didn't contribute much to conversations,

but when he did speak, he was full of amazing ideas and didn't seem bothered by anyone disagreeing with him. That was great. He wasn't in the least concerned about whether people liked him or not either, and I learned an important life lesson from him: just be yourself.

D.Jan

The greatest lesson I've learned is not to be afraid to ask for help. If you're struggling with something at school and everyone else seems to get it, it can be hard to ask the teacher to explain it again. I used to worry everyone would tease me about it. Then I got a bad mark for a project I did and I knew that if I'd just asked for clarification on what we were supposed to do, I could've done well. Next time there was something I didn't understand, I waited till the end of the class and asked the teacher about it. He said he wished I'd asked in class and then he could explain things better if necessary. He said maybe other students got confused too. So, next time, I spoke up. No one laughed and afterward one or two people even thanked me – they'd been worried about asking too.

E.Ella

Throughout my childhood, I always believed that talent was something you were born with. Watching others excel effortlessly in sports and academics while I struggled was discouraging. It wasn't until I started learning to play the piano that I realized the importance of persistence and hard work. My piano teacher would always emphasize the value of consistent practice and not giving up, even when progress seemed slow. Her words resonated with me, and I noticed this mindset spilling over into other areas of my life, like school and athletics. I learned that with enough dedication and effort, improvement is always possible, regardless of initial skill level.

(This document was generated with the assistance of an AI language model.)

Questions:

91. Which teenager explains how admiring another person led to him accepting his own personality?
92. Which teenager mentions how acquiring a new skill has made him approach other things in a similar way?
93. Which teenager shared their hopes with someone else?
94. Which teenager has had a positive impact on other people's lives?
95. Which teenager admits to still having the same wishes for the future?
96. Which teenager felt frustrated that he hadn't done something he felt he should have done?
97. Which teenager made efforts to fit in with his classmates?
98. Which teenager took note of someone else's experiences of life?
99. Which teenager admits to struggling with something that is expected of him?

Your answer

[illegible]

Part 2. Write an essay of about 250 words on the following topic:

Many people have fallen victim to online scams, resulting in significant financial losses. Discuss the impact of internet fraud on individuals and society, and suggest ways to combat this issue.

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

This image shows a full page of a worksheet designed for handwriting practice. It features 18 horizontal rows, each defined by two parallel dashed lines. The lines are evenly spaced and extend across the entire width of the page, providing a guide for letter height and placement. There is no text or other markings on the page.

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