

**SỞ GD&ĐT NGHỆ AN**

**Đề thi chính thức**

**KỶ THI TUYỂN SINH VÀO LỚP 10  
TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN PHAN BỘI CHÂU,  
TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN - TRƯỜNG ĐH VINH  
NĂM HỌC 2020 - 2021**

**Môn thi chuyên: TIẾNG ANH**

*Thời gian: 150 phút (không kể thời gian giao đề)*

Họ và tên thí sinh:.....

Ngày tháng năm sinh:.....

Học sinh trường:.....

Số báo danh

Số phách

Họ tên, chữ ký giám thị 1:

.....

Họ tên, chữ ký giám thị 2:

.....

**CHỈ DẪN**

1. Đề thi gồm 12 trang. Thí sinh kiểm tra số trang trước khi làm bài.
2. Thí sinh làm bài trực tiếp vào đề thi (ghi câu trả lời vào các ô được đánh số phía dưới đề của mỗi phần).
3. Thí sinh giữ gìn cẩn thận bài làm.
4. Nếu thí sinh làm sai, dùng thước gạch, không dùng bút tẩy màu trắng. Thí sinh chỉ được dùng bút một màu xanh hoặc đen để làm bài. Không dùng mực màu đỏ.
5. Giám thị không giải thích gì thêm.
6. Thí sinh không được sử dụng bất cứ tài liệu nào kể cả từ điển.
7. Riêng phần Nghe: Phần thi nghe gồm 3 phần, mỗi phần được phát 2 lần. Giám thị chỉ mở đĩa một lần.



**PART II: MULTIPLE MATCHING.**

Now you will listen to five people talking about special moments in their lives and do the following two tasks. Write your answers in the box provided.

Task 1: For questions 1-5, match the extracts as you hear them with the people, listed A-H. There are three people that do not match with any of the extracts.

- A. a nurse
- B. a lawyer
- C. a school leaver
- D. a fitness instructor
- E. a teacher
- F. a sibling
- G. a pensioner
- H. an actor

**YOUR ANSWERS:**

1. Extract 1:	2. Extract 2:	3. Extract 3:	4. Extract 4:	5. Extract 5:
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Task 2: For questions 6-10, match the extracts as you hear with the topics, listed A-H. There are three topics that do not match with any of the extracts.

- A. getting a job
- B. publishing a book
- C. watching a play
- D. passing an exam
- E. watch a prize-giving
- F. having a baby
- G. finishing university
- H. climbing a mountain

**YOUR ANSWERS:**

6. Extract 1:	7. Extract 2:	8. Extract 3:	9. Extract 4:	10. Extract 5:
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**PART III: SENTENCE COMPLETION**

You will hear a radio news report about "Google", a popular Internet search engine. For questions 1-10, fill the gaps with the missing information. Write your answers in the box provided.

Google's success is such that the brand name has become a (1)\_\_\_\_\_. For its success, Google relied on (2)\_\_\_\_\_ which is a particularly old-fashioned way to market a product. Google is now the official search engine for top global (3)\_\_\_\_\_ America Online. The professor mentioned by the reporter used the word "googling" to indicate that, rather than being involved in serious (4)\_\_\_\_\_, he was just browsing. He was searching the (5)\_\_\_\_\_ in a relaxed manner, looking for something to interest him. The majority of (6)\_\_\_\_\_ use Google to search the Net. The brand name has become so widely used that it is sometimes spelt with its (7)\_\_\_\_\_. The verb "to google" literally means searching for what is of use through a vast quantity of (8)\_\_\_\_\_. "Google" is a variant spelling of "googol", a term invented by a mathematician's (9)\_\_\_\_\_ several decades ago. He didn't know that in the early (10)\_\_\_\_\_, the term would be widely used.

**YOUR ANSWERS:**

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

**SECTION B: GRAMMAR & VOCABULARY**

**PART I: Choose the best answer from A, B, C, or D to complete the following sentences. Write your answers in the box provided.**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ they've already made their decision, there's nothing much we can do.  
 A. Seeing that                      B. On grounds that                      C. Assuming that                      D. For reason that
2. \_\_\_\_\_, the town does not get much of an ocean breeze.  
 A. Locating near the coast                      B. Despite location near the coast  
 C. Though located near the coast                      D. In spite having location near the coast
3. Is that the man \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. whom you lent the money                      B. whom did you lend the money  
 C. you lent the money                      D. you lent the money to
4. I'm going on business for a week, so I'll be leaving everything \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. on your guards                      B. up to your eyes  
 C. in your capable hands                      D. under the care of you
5. Our car \_\_\_\_\_ because it's not where it's normally parked in the parking lot.  
 A. should have been stolen                      B. would have been stolen  
 C. must have been stolen                      D. need have been stolen
6. Everyone here has been to London, \_\_\_\_\_?  
 A. haven't they                      B. hasn't he                      C. hasn't they                      D. has he
7. It \_\_\_\_\_ rains whenever I go out without my umbrella.  
 A. continually                      B. invariably                      C. typically                      D. infallibly

**8. Choose the best answer from A, B, C, or D to indicate the word closest in meaning to the underlined word in the following sentence.**

A lot of superstitious practice in a country can be a major **impediment** to its economic development.

- A. obstacle                      B. assistance                      C. impetus                      D. encouragement

**9. Choose the best answer from A, B, C, or D to indicate the phrase OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined one in the following sentence.**

I only thought about it the day before the game and have **had my heart in my mouth** from then on.

- A. been very composed                      B. been extremely nervous  
 C. been very tired                      D. been extremely panic

**10. Choose the best answer from A, B, C, or D to indicate the most suitable response to complete the following exchange.**

The teacher is talking to Laura about her presentation in class today.

**Teacher:** "Your speech this morning was beyond my expectations."

**Laura:** " \_\_\_\_\_ "

- A. Thanks. Without your help, I couldn't have.                      B. Are you kidding me? It's terrible.  
 C. It's OK. It was the least I could do.                      D. That's alright. I'm glad I could help.

**YOUR ANSWERS:**

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

**PART II: Use the word given in capitals at the end of each line to form a word that fits in the space in the same line. Write your answers in the box provided.**

### THE COMPUTER INVASION

Computers have, (0) **undeniably**, been a blessing in some areas such as calculating (1)\_\_\_\_\_ problems quickly and efficiently, storing information in a compact way and helping companies increase their cost (2)\_\_\_\_\_. But they have also allowed companies to (3)\_\_\_\_\_ employees' activities more efficiently, raising questions about privacy in the workplace. And in the realm of (4)\_\_\_\_\_ relationships, they have also been something of a bane. Social contact nowadays is more of a remote nature than ever before, with text messages and e-mail replacing old modes of communication, and these (5)\_\_\_\_\_ allow people to lie about who they are and take on entirely new personas. If people meet after such on-line communication, they may be (6)\_\_\_\_\_ by the other person, seeing their previous preconceptions as being totally (7)\_\_\_\_\_. This in turn will make them more wary in their future dealings with people, leading to further isolation, which is (8)\_\_\_\_\_ in large conurbations. In this increasingly (9)\_\_\_\_\_ consumerist society, more people are falling prey to cyber dating, and alarmists are worried that we may forget our social graces, become isolated and fail to function as (10)\_\_\_\_\_ healthy human beings should.

- 0. DENY
- 1. MATHEMATICS
- 2. EFFECT
- 3. SCRUTINY
  
- 4. PERSON
  
- 5. BASIC
- 6. ILLUSION
- 7. ERROR
- 8. COMMON
- 9. SECURE
  
- 10. EMOTION

**YOUR ANSWERS:**

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

**PART III: The passage below contains 10 mistakes. Identify and correct the mistakes. Write your answers in the box provided.**

Line 1	Parents complain that it is difficult to live with teenagers. Then again, teenagers say
2	exactly the same thing about their parents! According to a recent survey, the most
3	common arguments between parents and teenagers are those regarded untidiness and
4	household chores. On the one hand, parents go mad over untidy rooms, clothes dropped
5	on the floor and their children's refuse to help with the housework. On the other hand,
6	teenagers lose their patience continually when parents tell them off for dropping the
7	towel in the bathroom, not cleaning up their room or refusing to do the shopping at the
8	supermarket.
9	The survey, conducted by St George University, showed that different parents have
10	different approaches for these problems. However, some approaches are much more
11	successful than another. For example, those parents who yell at their teens for their
12	untidiness, but later clear up after them, have less chances of changing their teens'
13	behaviour. On the contrary, those who let teenagers experience the consequences of their
14	actions are more successful. For instance, when teenagers who don't help their parents
15	with the shopping don't find their favourite food in the fridge, they are forced to
16	reconsider their activities.
17	Psychologists say that the most important thing in parent-teen relationships is
18	communication. Parents should talk to their teens, but at the same time they should listen
19	to which their children have to say. Parents should tell their teens off when they are
20	untidy, so they should also understand that their room is their own private space.

21	Communication is a two-ways process. It is only by listening to and understanding each
22	other that problems both parents and teens can be solved.

**YOUR ANSWERS:**

Mistake	Line	Correction	Mistake	Line	Correction
1.			6.		
2.			7.		
3.			8.		
4.			9.		
5.			10.		

**SECTION C: READING**

**PART I:** Read the following passage and choose the best answer from A, B, C or D to indicate the correct word(s) for each of the blanks. Write your answers in the box provided.

**WHY WON'T YOU LISTEN?**

Everyone agrees that having well-behaved children is important, which is why the (1) \_\_\_\_\_ majority of parents create rules in an attempt to teach their children (2) \_\_\_\_\_ from wrong. Nevertheless, does a child's behavior actually improve (3) \_\_\_\_\_ of obedience when they have to adhere a set of rules?

It seems that the extent to which children take household rules into consideration depends on how parents actually deal with their children's actions and whether or not they (4) \_\_\_\_\_ past behaviors. Rebellious behavior on the child's behalf is often the result of a child's inability to (5) \_\_\_\_\_ the reasoning behind a rule. Understandably, this can be quite challenging for a parent, which is why making the threat that they will be "grounded" if they don't (6) \_\_\_\_\_ attention may not have the desired outcome.

Putting strict conditions on children will most likely prompt them to avoid doing as they are told and will put more stress on the parent/child relationship. Getting children to (7) \_\_\_\_\_ with rules can be a struggle; (8) \_\_\_\_\_, parents can make sure they create household rules that encourage their children into better behaviour, as opposed to imposing strict guidelines, which may have the opposite effect. If parents want to (9) \_\_\_\_\_ eye to eye with their children about how to behave, they should provide positive examples by following the rules themselves at home. A home environment with positive reinforcements not only nourished cooperative behaviour, but could have important (10) \_\_\_\_\_ for a child's overall development.

- |                    |                |                |                 |
|--------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. vast         | B. wide        | C. extensive   | D. huge         |
| 2. A. truth        | B. right       | C. good        | D. justice      |
| 3. A. in case      | B. by means    | C. in terms    | D. on behalf    |
| 4. A. prey on      | B. call in     | C. turn over   | D. weigh up     |
| 5. A. seize        | B. hold        | C. grip        | D. grasp        |
| 6. A. offer        | B. pay         | C. give        | D. provide      |
| 7. A. comply       | B. maintain    | C. fulfill     | D. obey         |
| 8. A. but          | B. so          | C. besides     | D. however      |
| 9. A. realise      | B. recognise   | C. see         | D. understand   |
| 10. A. indications | B. conclusions | C. predictions | D. implications |

**YOUR ANSWERS:**

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

**PART II: Read the text below and think of the word which best fits each space. Use only ONE WORD in each space. Write your answers in the box provided.**

### GETTING ENOUGH EXERCISE

While most people (1)\_\_\_\_\_ to have a toned healthy body, not everyone enjoys (2)\_\_\_\_\_ out at the gym. In fact, many of us (3)\_\_\_\_\_ sooner avoid any kind of vigorous exercise altogether, and may not even feel it is necessary. Over the years, various health experts have assured us that keeping (4)\_\_\_\_\_ simply requires a total of 30 minutes of moderate activity most days of the week. Many people believe that a walk to the shops or some light housework constitutes moderate activity, but it turns (5)\_\_\_\_\_ this may not be the case.

According to the British Association of Sport and Exercise, it is high (6)\_\_\_\_\_ more specific advice was given about what actually constitutes moderate activity. Housework, it seems, does not fall into this category. Anyone who devotes a great deal of time every day to dusting and vacuuming no doubt wishes that it did, but research has shown that women who spend over night eight hours a day (7)\_\_\_\_\_ housework actually tend to be slightly more overweight than (8)\_\_\_\_\_ who do none whatsoever. The association, therefore, would prefer it if the public were instructed as to exactly what (9)\_\_\_\_\_ of physical activity to aim for.

But setting such guidelines is not easy (10)\_\_\_\_\_ individual fitness levels and exercise requirements vary. For instance, while walking a fast pace is generally beneficial for women, it may not be physically challenging enough for men. For this reason, the association would rather this section of the population took up jogging than relied on walking as a form of exercise.

**YOUR ANSWERS:**

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

**PART III: Read the passage and choose the best answer from A, B, C or D to each of the following questions. Write your answers in the box provided.**

When one hears the expression “role models”, one’s mind naturally jumps to celebrities, especially as far as young people are concerned. Therefore, it would be more than natural to assume that teenagers, heavily influenced by the media, are **dazzled** by well-known Hollywood stars, famous musicians and internationally renowned athletes. However, nothing could be further from the truth.

In reality, according to a recent survey, over 75% of teens who filled out an online questionnaire claimed that the role model for whom they had the greatest respect was not a famous personality, but a family member. It seems that the qualities that make a good role model are more complex than researchers first assumed. For example, Nancy L, a teenage girl from Wisconsin, described her role model as a woman who had a clear sense of what was important to her, making the effort to create things that would make a real difference in the world. The woman she was referring to was her favorite aunt, who was a painter and sculptor.

Role models come into young people’s lives in various ways. They are family members, educators, peers and ordinary people encountered in their daily lives. Students emphasized that being a role model is not **confined to** those with international fame or unbelievable wealth. Instead, they said the greatest attribute of a role model is the ability to inspire others. Teachers were often mentioned as examples in this case, ones that are dedicated to encouraging students, helping them push their limits and strengthen their characters.

Another quality high on the list was the ability to overcome obstacles. In addition to parents, peers often made up a large percentage of such role models. Young people are at a point in their lives when they

are developing the skills of initiative and capability, so it is only natural that they admire people who show them that success in the face of difficulty is possible.

A final and perhaps unexpected character trait that the youth of today admire is a clear set of values. Children admire people whose actions are consistent with their beliefs; in other words, who practice what they preach. Role models help them to understand the significance of honesty, motivation and the desire to do general good. For example, local politicians who clearly struggle to improve living conditions in their cities are high on their lists of role models.

Perhaps what should be understood from what young people consider important in a role model is that each and every person around them affects them to a certain extent, perhaps much more than most parents think. This makes it crucial for adults to be aware of their influence on the young and set the best examples possible.

1. Which of the following is closest in meaning to “**dazzled**”?  
 A. impressed                      B. disappointed                      C. confused                      D. frightened
2. Which of the following is LEAST likely to be assumed as teens’ role model?  
 A. A handsome actor                      B. A talented footballer  
 C. A hot pop star                      D. A brilliant scientist
3. What is surprising about the findings of the survey?  
 A. Celebrities are the most common role models to most teens.  
 B. The role models of the respondents are not quite influential.  
 C. The qualities that make up teens’ role models are not simple.  
 D. Most celebrities have their family members as role models.
4. What does the passage tell us about Nancy L’s role model?  
 A. She was not related to her.                      B. She was famous for her talent.  
 C. She was a mysterious person.                      D. She had strong priorities.
5. Which of the following is closest in meaning to “**confined to**”?  
 A. assisted by                      B. restricted to                      C. similar to                      D. influenced by
6. According to the passage, what quality makes teachers good role models?  
 A. their ambition to succeed                      B. their wide knowledge  
 C. their ability as academic educators                      D. their positive effect on students
7. The ability to overcome obstacles is important to young people because \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. teens must have it to teach their peers  
 B. it is not something that one can easily find  
 C. obstacles make life more difficult  
 D. it is relevant to the stage of life they are in
8. According to paragraph 5, children really look up to those who \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. are as active as possible                      B. do what they say they will do  
 C. pay attention to the needs of the young                      D. are religious in their life
9. According to the passage, some politicians are considered admirable \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. because they are familiar to young people  
 B. because of the strong power they have  
 C. because of their concern for others  
 D. because they believe in themselves
10. The passage suggests that adults should \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. try to avoid imposing their influence on younger people  
 B. realize that they have a strong effect on young people  
 C. be careful of the role models their children may have  
 D. encourage children to reject celebrities as role models

**YOUR ANSWERS:**

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

*PART IV: Read the following passage and do the tasks below.*

### WHAT IS PERSONALITY?

**A.** We are all familiar with the idea that different people have different personalities, but what does this actually mean? It implies that different people behave in different ways, but it must be more than that. After all, different people find themselves in different circumstances, and much of their behaviour follows from this fact. However, our common experience reveals that different people respond in quite remarkably different ways even when faced with roughly the same circumstances. Alan might be happy to live alone in a quiet and orderly cottage, go out once a week, and stay in the same job for thirty years, whilst Beth likes nothing better than exotic travel and being surrounded by vivacious friends and loud music.

**B.** In cases like these, we feel that it cannot be just the situation which is producing the differences in behaviour. Something about the way the person is 'wired up' seems to be at work, determining how they react to situations, and, more than that, the kind of situations they get themselves into in the first place. This is why personality seems to become stronger as we get older; when we are young, our situation reflects external factors such as the social and family environment we were born into. As we grow older, we are more and more affected by the consequences of our own choices (doing jobs that we were drawn to, surrounded by people like us whom we have sought out). Thus, personality differences that might have been very slight at birth become dramatic in later adulthood.

**C.** Personality, then, seems to be the set of enduring and stable dispositions that characterise a person. These dispositions come partly from the expression of inherent features of the nervous system, and partly from learning. Researchers sometimes distinguish between temperament, which refers exclusively to characteristics that are inborn or directly caused by biological factors, and personality, which also includes social and cultural learning. Nervousness, for example, might be a factor of temperament, but religious piety is an aspect of personality.

**D.** The discovery that temperamental differences are real is one of the major findings of contemporary psychology. It could easily have been the case that there were no intrinsic differences between people in temperament, so that given the same learning history, the same dilemmas, they would all respond in much the same way. Yet we now know that this is not the case.

**E.** Personality measures turn out to be good predictors of your health, how happy you typically are – even your taste in paintings. Personality is a much better predictor of these things than social class or age. The origin of these differences is in part innate. That is to say, when people are adopted at birth and brought up by new families, their personalities are more similar to those of their blood relatives than to the ones they grew up with.

**F.** Personality differences tend to manifest themselves through the quick, gut-feeling, intuitive and emotional systems of the human mind. The slower, rational, deliberate systems show less variation in output from person to person. Deliberate rational strategies can be used to over-ride intuitive patterns of response, and this is how people wishing to change their personalities or feelings have to go about it. As human beings, we have the unique ability to look in at our personality from the outside and decide what we want to do with it.

Questions 1-6: There are six paragraphs marked A-F in the passage. Choose the correct heading for each paragraph from the list below. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered box provided.

List of Headings	
i	A degree of control
ii	Where research has been carried out into the effects of family on personality
iii	Categorising personality features according to their origin
iv	A variety of reactions in similar situations
v	A link between personality and aspects of our lives that aren't chosen
vi	A possible theory that cannot be true
vii	Potentially harmful effects of emotions
viii	How our lives can reinforce our personalities
ix	Differences between men's and women's personalities

1. Paragraph A \_\_\_\_\_
2. Paragraph B \_\_\_\_\_
3. Paragraph C \_\_\_\_\_
4. Paragraph D \_\_\_\_\_
5. Paragraph E \_\_\_\_\_
6. Paragraph F \_\_\_\_\_

Your answers

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
----	----	----	----	----	----

Questions 7-10: Do the following statements reflect the claims of the writer? Write your answers in the corresponding numbered box provided.

Write

**YES** if the statement reflects the claims of the writer

**NO** if the statement reflects the claims of the writer

**NOT GIVEN** if it is impossible to say what the writer thinks about this

7. Alan and Berth illustrate contrasting behaviour in similar situations.
8. As we grow older, we become more able to analyse our personalities.
9. Nervousness is an example of a learned characteristic.
10. Adopted children provide evidence that we inherit more of our personality than we acquire.

Your answers

7.	8.	9.	10.
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## SECTION D: WRITING

**PART I:**

Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it is as similar as possible in meaning to the sentence printed before it.

1. Redundancy has caused a lot of domestic problems.  
→ Many a \_\_\_\_\_
2. I explained what had happened but they totally refused to accept what I said.  
→ They found \_\_\_\_\_
3. It is a widespread assumption that George was wrongly accused.  
→ George \_\_\_\_\_







HƯỚNG DẪN CHẤM  
Môn thi chuyên: TIẾNG ANH  
(Hướng dẫn chấm gồm 02 trang)

SECTION A: LISTENING (50 points)

PART I: MULTIPLE CHOICE. (10 x 2 = 20 points)

1. B	2.C	3. B/E (in any order)	4. B/E (in any order)	5. hot and sunny
6. stands	7. beer and wine	8. New Orleans	9. Classical music/ Favourites	10. Irland

PART II: (10 x 1 = 10 points)

1. Extract 1: G	2. Extract 2: F	3. Extract 3: E	4. Extract 4: A	5. Extract 5: C
6. Extract 1: H	7. Extract 2: C	8. Extract 3: B	9. Extract 4: F	10. Extract 5: A

PART III: SENTENCE COMPLETION. (10 x 2 = 20 points)

1. common word/common term/ household name/ frequently- used words	2. word of mouth	3. service provider	4.(academic) research	5. archive(s)/ Internet/Web/ Net
6. academics	7. (initial) capital letter/G	8. information	9. nephew	10. 21 <sup>st</sup> century

SECTION B: GRAMMAR & VOCABULARY (30 points)

PART I: (10 x 1 = 10 points)

1. A	2. C	3. D	4. C	5. C
6. A	7. B	8. A	9. A	10. A

PART II: (10 x 1 = 10 points)

1. mathematical	2. effectiveness	3. scrutinize	4. interpersonal	5. basically
6. disillusioned	7. erroneous	8. commonplace	9. insecure	10. emotionally

**PART III: (10 x 1 = 10 points)**

Mistake	Line	Correction	Mistake	Line	Correction
1. regarded	3	<i>regarding</i>	6. activities	16	<i>actions</i>
2. refuse	5	<i>refusal</i>	7. which	19	<i>what</i>
3. for	10	<i>to</i>	8. so	20	<i>but</i>
4. another	11	<i>others</i>	9. two-ways	21	<i>two-way</i>
5. less	12	<i>fewer</i>	10. both	22	<i>between</i>

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

**PART I: (10 x 1 = 10 points)**

1. A	2. B	3. C	4. D	5. D
6. B	7. A	8. D	9. C	10. D

**PART II: (10 X 1 = 10 points)**

1. wish/ want	2. working	3. would	4. fit	5. out
6. time	7. doing	8. those	9. kind/type/sort	10. because

**PART III: (10 x 2 = 20 points)**

1. A	2. D	3. B	4. D	5. B
6. D	7. D	8. B	9. C	10. B

**PART IV: (10 X 2 = 20 points)**

1. iv	2. viii	3. iii	4. vi	5. v	6. i
7. YES	8. NOT GIVEN	9. NO	10. YES		

**SECTION D: WRITING (60 points)**

**PART I: (5 x 2 = 10 points)**

- Many a domestic problem has been caused by/ has resulted from redundancy.
- They found my explanation of what had happened (was) totally unacceptable./  
They found it (totally) impossible to accept my explanation of what had happened.
- George is widely assumed to have been wrongly accused.
- There were **hardly** any seats left by the time/when we arrived at the theatre.
- With the **exception** of Paul, everyone was exhausted.

**PART II: (20 points)**

- *Style and organization: 25% = 5 points*
- *Grammar and vocabulary: 25% = 5 points*
- *Length: 25% = 5 points*
- *Ideas: 25% = 5 points*

**PART III: (30 points)**

- *Style and organization: 25% = 7,5 points*
- *Grammar and vocabulary: 25% = 7,5 points*
- *Length: 25% = 7,5 points*
- *Ideas: 25% = 7,5 points*

**TOTAL: 200/10 = 20 points**

**= THE END =**