

SỞ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO  
NGHỆ AN

Đề chính thức

(Đề thi có 12 trang)

KỶ THI TUYỂN SINH VÀO LỚP 10  
TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN PHAN BỘI CHÂU  
NĂM HỌC 2024 – 2025

Môn thi: TIẾNG ANH

Thời gian: 150 phút, không kể thời gian giao đề

Điểm	Họ tên, chữ ký giám khảo	Số phách
Bảng số: .....	Giám khảo 1: .....	
Bảng chữ: .....	Giám khảo 2: .....	

SECTION A: LISTENING

- Phần thi nghe gồm 3 phần, mỗi phần được phát 2 lần.
- Mở đầu và kết thúc phần thi nghe có tín hiệu nhạc. Thời gian thí sinh làm bài đã được tính trong nội dung trong đĩa CD của phần thi nghe.
- Mọi hướng dẫn cho thí sinh (bằng tiếng Anh) đã có trong nội dung trong đĩa CD của phần thi nghe.

**PART 1. Listen and complete the form below. Write ONE WORD for each answer. You will listen twice. Write your answers in the boxes provided.**

COOKERY CLASSES

Cookery Classes	Focus	Other information
The food studio	how to (1)_____ and cook with seasonal products	- small classes - also offers (2)_____ classes - clients who return get a 20% (3)_____
Bond's cookery school	food that is (4)_____	- include recipes to strengthen your (5)_____ - they have a free (6)_____ every Thursday
The ( 7)_____ Centre	mainly (8)_____ food	- located near the (9)_____ - a special course in skills with a (10)_____ is sometimes available

YOUR ANSWERS:

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

**PART 2. You will hear five short extracts in which people are talking about an experience they had. (WHILE LISTENING TO EACH SPEAKER, YOU MUST COMPLETE BOTH TASKS, TASK 1 AND TASK 2 AT THE SAME TIME). You will listen twice. Write your answers in the boxes provided.**

**TASK 1. For questions 1-5, choose from the list (A-H) the reason why each speaker took part in the activity**

- |                                     |  |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| A. to confront a long-standing fear | E. to satisfy their curiosity          |
| B. to support a worthy cause        | F. to experience competing with others |
| C. to acquire new friendships       | G. to break the monotony in their life |
| D. to achieve a personal milestone  | H. to avoid causing disappointment     |

**YOUR ANSWERS:**

<b>1. Speaker 1:</b>	<b>2. Speaker 2:</b>	<b>3. Speaker 3:</b>	<b>4. Speaker 4:</b>	<b>5. Speaker 5:</b>
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**TASK 2. For questions 6-10, choose from the list (A-H) what each speaker learnt from the experience**

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| A. how talent can be developed  | E. how fear can prevent you from seeing something clearly |
| B. how to make decisions under pressures                                | F. the power of the determination                         |
| C. the importance of focusing on the process rather than the end result | G. the importance of effective teamwork                   |
| D. how to prioritize their time   | H. the significance of thorough planning                  |

**YOUR ANSWERS:**

<b>6. Speaker 1:</b>	<b>7. Speaker 2:</b>	<b>8. Speaker 3:</b>	<b>9. Speaker 4:</b>	<b>10. Speaker 5:</b>
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**PART 3. You will hear part of a discussion programme where Florence, a marketing expert, and Mark, a retail analyst, discuss impulse buying. For questions 1-5, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which fits best according to what you hear.**

- What does Mark imply when talking about the items people purchase through impulse shopping?
  - Many expensive items are often purchased in this way.
  - Impulse shopping can result in consumers buying unnecessary items.
  - Most impulse buys take place in clothes shops.
  - People very often purchase items that they cannot afford.
- What point do both Mark and Florence make about the retail industry?
  - It actively encourages impulse-buying behaviours.
  - It maximises its profits by offering promotions on expensive items.
  - It has conducted extensive research into influencing people's way of thinking.
  - It often presents products of lesser quality as a good deal.
- What do Mark and Florence agree has made impulse buying easier?
  - More disposable income
  - The availability of cheaper products
  - A wider variety of payment methods
  - Advances in technology
- When describing the relationship between stress and shopping, Florence says that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - shopping may help to briefly reduce stress levels
  - all impulse buys are done when the consumer is stressed
  - the act of shopping can be stressful in itself
  - consumers shop online to avoid stress
- What advice does Mark have for anyone wanting to curb their spending habits?
  - Avoid the shops altogether
  - Be aware that emotions guide purchasing decisions
  - Delay making a purchase
  - Set a monthly budget for one's spending

**YOUR ANSWERS:**

<b>1.</b>	<b>2.</b>	<b>3.</b>	<b>4.</b>	<b>5.</b>
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**SECTION B: LEXICO- GRAMMAR**

**PART 1. Choose the word or phrase that best completes each sentence. Write your answer A, B, C or D in the boxes provided.**

1. They \_\_\_\_\_ their task by the time you come back.  
 A. will finish                      B. will have finished                      C. will be finished                      D. have finished
2. They rarely let her stay out late, \_\_\_\_\_?  
 A. do they                      B. don't they                      C. are they                      D. aren't they
3. Our refrigerator \_\_\_\_\_ just a month after the guarantee had expired.  
 A. broke off                      B. broke up                      C. broke into                      D. broke down
4. Despite the initial \_\_\_\_\_ result, they decided to go on with the proposed scheme.  
 A. courage                      B. courageous                      C. discouraged                      D. discouraging
5. Some English words have the same pronunciation \_\_\_\_\_ they are spelled differently, for example, dear and deer.  
 A. as if                      B. even though                      C. if only                      D. as though
6. We suggest that all students \_\_\_\_\_ of the change in the timetable as soon as possible.  
 A. be informed                      B. have to inform                      C. informed                      D. inform
7. The company can't expect me to move my home and family \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. at the drop of a hat                      B. on the fence                      C. off the top of my head                      D. in hot water

**8. Choose the words from A, B, C, or D that are CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word in the following question.**

The Australian Open is a tennis tournament held annually over the last fortnight of January in Melbourne, Australia.

- A. one week                      B. one month                      C. two weeks                      D. two months

**9. Choose the word from A, B, C, or D that is OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined part(s) in the following question.**

I'm sure it won't rain, but I'll take an umbrella just to be on the safe side.

- A. careful                      B. easy                      C. careless                      D. difficult

**10. Choose the option from A, B, C, or D that best completes the following exchange.**

*Pit and Jenny are talking about the air quality in their city.*

**Pit:** "The air quality in our city is getting worse and worse".

**Jenny:** " \_\_\_\_\_. I can't see anything in the morning because of too much smoke."

- A. I don't really think so                      B. I don't quite agree  
 C. You can say that again                      D. That's not a matter

**YOUR ANSWERS:**

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

**PART 2. 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 boxes provided.**

<b>TikTok</b>	
TikTok is a social media-platform that allows users to create short videos of themselves that can be edited using music, filters and effects. The rise of TikTok can be attributed to its appeal to younger audiences who enjoy its user-friendly interface, (1)_____ content and opportunities for self-expression.	ENTERTAIN
TikTok has quickly become a (2)_____ phenomenon, with its popularity skyrocketing in recent years. As of 2021, the app has over one billion active users (3)_____, making it one of the most popular social media platforms in the world. Its popularity has also (4)_____	CULTURE WORLD LEAD

<p>to the rise of TikTok influencers who use the platform to reach large audiences and promote products and services.</p> <p>The app has become particularly popular among teenagers and young adults who appreciate its (5)_____ to showcase their (6)_____, humour and talents. TikTok's algorithm also plays a significant role in the widening of success, as it allows users to discover new content that is tailored to their interests and (7)_____.</p> <p>TikTok's rise has not been without (8)_____, however. Some have raised concerns about the app's potential to compromise user privacy and its potential to spread (9)_____. Despite these concerns, TikTok continues to be in (10)_____ use among all ages, all over the world.</p>	<p>ABLE</p> <p>CREATE</p> <p>PREFER</p> <p>CONTROVERSIAL</p> <p>INFORM</p> <p>SPREAD</p>
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**YOUR ANSWERS:**

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

**PART 3. The passage below contains 10 mistakes. Identify and correct the mistakes. Write your answers in the boxes provided.**

1 Making changes to our habits can pose a formidable challenge, yet even small adjustments  
2 can wield a significant impact for our lives. By adding or eliminating just one thing for 30 days, we can  
3 establish fresh patterns of behaviour what can lead to lasting improvements.

4 For instance, if you aspire to elevate your physical well-being, cutting out sugar from your diet  
5 for 30 days can be a game-changer. This might require going with desserts or sugary beverages, but  
6 the benefits can be truly worthwhile. Not only will you feel better, so you may also notice improvements  
7 in your skin, energy levels, and overall sense of vitality.

8 Conversely, adding a habit can also be transformative. For instance, if you want to be  
9 more productively, adding a daily meditation practice can help you bolster focus and reduce  
10 stress. This might involve simply finding a quiet place to sit and introspect for few minutes each  
11 day, but the rewards can be significant. You may detect a heightened sense of concentration and  
12 invigoration throughout the day, produce a greater sense of calm and clarity.

13 As the old saying goes, 'Rome wasn't built in a day'. Making lasting changes to our habits take  
14 time and effort, but by focusing in just one thing for 30 days, we can establish a new, healthier routine.  
15 So why not to give it a try? Take the first step towards a healthier, happier you by adding or eliminating  
16 just one thing for the next 30 days.

**YOUR ANSWERS:**

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

**SECTION C: READING**

**PART 1. Read the following passage and choose the best answer from A, B, C or D to indicate the correct word for each of the blanks. Write your answers in the boxes provided.**

It is surely beyond (1)\_\_\_\_\_ that soap opera is the most consistently popular type of television programme in the world. It has succeeded in (2)\_\_\_\_\_ the imagination of millions since it first (3)\_\_\_\_\_ as a genre back in the 1930s. The word 'soap' alludes to the role originally played by detergent manufacturers, who promoted their products during commercial breaks. Soap operas have been (4)\_\_\_\_\_ as mindless entertainment, with viewers only (5)\_\_\_\_\_ to these programmes in order to escape from reality.

Soaps are often (6)\_\_\_\_\_ in friendly, tightly-knit neighbourhoods, evoking nostalgic feelings in some viewers, since such communities may no longer exist in many areas. The subject matter of soaps also (7)\_\_\_\_\_ great appeal for viewers since the stories (8)\_\_\_\_\_ focus on domestic problems they may have experienced themselves.

There has been a significant shift in attitudes with many soaps now (9)\_\_\_\_\_ moral and social issues. The characters and situations (10)\_\_\_\_\_ are complex and ambiguous, providing much food for thought and no easy answers.

- |                   |                |                |                 |
|-------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. dispute     | B. argument    | C. dissent     | D. challenge    |
| 2. A. commanding  | B. capturing   | C. carrying    | D. conquering   |
| 3. A. originated  | B. emerged     | C. established | D. inaugurated  |
| 4. A. disregarded | B. deplored    | C. disapproved | D. dismissed    |
| 5. A. resorting   | B. applying    | C. resigning   | D. adopting     |
| 6. A. set         | B. put         | C. taken       | D. made         |
| 7. A. catches     | B. holds       | C. bears       | D. brings       |
| 8. A. permanently | B. uniformly   | C. perpetually | D. invariably   |
| 9. A. enquiring   | B. addressing  | C. commenting  | D. interpreting |
| 10. A. symbolised | B. illustrated | C. depicted    | D. represented  |

**YOUR ANSWERS:**

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

**PART 2. 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 boxes provided.**

**WHY IS HISTORY EDUCATION IMPORTANT?**

History is incredibly popular today. We all want to learn about the past, discover new evidence, and explain historical mysteries. For educators, teaching history is crucial for nurturing critical (1)\_\_\_\_\_ and empathy in students. By studying history, they can learn to (2)\_\_\_\_\_ fact from opinion and develop a better understanding of their place in the world.

(3)\_\_\_\_\_ than viewing history as a lifeless subject, it's more apt to see it (4)\_\_\_\_\_ a dynamic force shaping our present. History teachers are striving to (5)\_\_\_\_\_ their lessons more inclusive, incorporating diverse perspectives and sources to create a well-rounded curriculum.

Renowned historians have played a vital role in reshaping the (6)\_\_\_\_\_ history is taught. Their work (7)\_\_\_\_\_ light on contemporary issues such as racism and migration, making history more relevant to students' lives.

Understanding historical events like statue removals and social movements requires (8)\_\_\_\_\_ awareness of their historical context. By learning about migration, colonization, and civil rights movements, students can better comprehend modern-day challenges like systemic racism. (9)\_\_\_\_\_ essence, history is (10)\_\_\_\_\_ a thing of the past; it's a vibrant and essential part of every student's education, offering valuable lessons about humanity and the world we live in.

**YOUR ANSWERS:**

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

**PART 3. Read an extract from an article and choose the answer A, B, C or D that fits best according to the text. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided.**

One of the basic assumptions of modern linguistics is that speech is primary and writing is secondary. The most immediate manifestation of language is speech and not writing. Writing is simply the representation of speech in another physical medium. Spoken language encodes thought into a physically transmittable form, while writing, in turn, encodes spoken language into a physically preservable form. Writing is a three-stage process: thinking of an idea, expressing it in mental grammar, and then transferring it to written form. All units of writing, whether letters or characters, are based on units of speech, i.e., words, sounds, or syllables. When linguists study language, therefore, they take the spoken language as their best source of data and their object of description except in instances of languages like Latin for which there are no longer any speakers.

You may think that with the advent of so many "instant messaging" programs, writing can now be as immediate as speech. But it is important to remember that even though the written form can be nearly immediate these days, there is still an extra step between conceptualizing the message you want to communicate and the reception of that idea, if you have to write it - regardless of whether you do so longhand or type it into a computer.

There are several reasons for maintaining that speech is primary and writing is secondary. Writing is a later historical development than spoken language. Archeological evidence indicates that writing was first utilized in Sumer, that is, modern-day Iraq, about 6,000 years ago. The Sumerians probably devised written characters for the purpose of maintaining inventories of livestock and merchandise. As far as physical and cultural anthropologists can tell, spoken language has probably been used by humans for hundreds of thousands of years.

Writing does not exist everywhere that spoken language does. This seems hard to imagine in our highly literate society, but the fact is that there are still many communities in the world where a written form of language is not used. Even in those cultures using a writing system there are individuals who fail to learn the written form of their language. In fact, the majority of the Earth's inhabitants are illiterate, though quite capable of spoken communication. However, no society uses only a written language with no spoken form.

Writing must be taught, whereas spoken language is acquired automatically. All children, except children with serious learning disabilities, naturally learn to speak the language of the community in which they are brought up. They acquire the basics of their native language before they enter school, and even if they never attend school, they become fully competent speakers. Writing systems vary in complexity, but regardless of their level of sophistication, they must all be taught.

Neurolinguistic evidence (studies of the brain in action during language use) demonstrates that the processing and production of written language is overlaid on the spoken language centers in the brain. Spoken language involves several distinct areas of the brain; writing uses these areas and others as well.

Despite all this evidence, it is a widely held misconception that writing is more perfect than speech. To many people, writing somehow seems more correct and more stable, whereas speech can be careless, corrupted, and susceptible to change. Some people even go so far as to identify "language" with writing and to regard speech as a secondary form of language used imperfectly to approximate the ideals of the written language.

What gives rise to the misconception that writing is more perfect than speech? There are several reasons. Writing can be edited, and so the product of writing is usually more aptly worded and better organized, containing fewer errors, hesitations, and incomplete sentences than are found in speech. This "perfection of writing" can be explained by the fact that writing is the result of deliberation, correction, and revision, while speech is the spontaneous and simultaneous formulation of ideas; writing is therefore less subject to the constraint of time than speech is. Writing must be taught and is therefore ultimately associated with education and educated speech. Since the speech of the educated is more often than not set up as the "standard language," writing is associated indirectly with the varieties of language that people tend to view as "correct." However, the association of writing with the standard variety is not a necessary one, as evidenced by the attempts of writers to transcribe faithfully the speech of their characters. Mark Twain's *Huckleberry Finn* and John Steinbeck's *Of Mice and Men* contain examples of this. Writing is more physically stable than spoken language, which consists of nothing more than sound waves traveling through the air, and is therefore ephemeral and transient. Writing tends to last, because of its physical medium (characters on some surface), and can be preserved for a very long time. Spelling does not seem to vary from individual to individual or from place to place as easily as pronunciation does. Thus, writing has the appearance of being more stable especially in the modern era. Of course, spelling does vary, as exemplified by the differences between the American ways of spelling gray and words with the suffixes *-ize* and *-ization* as compared with the British spelling of grey and *-ise* and *-isation*. Writing could also change if it were made to follow the changes of speech. The fact that people at various times try to carry out spelling reforms amply illustrates this possibility.

1. According to paragraph 1, what can be inferred about linguistic research?
  - A. Linguists do not usually study Latin.
  - B. Research on writing is much easier.
  - C. Studies always require several sources.
  - D. Researchers prefer speech samples.
2. According to paragraph 4, what is TRUE about literacy?
  - A. Only a minority of the world's population can read and write.
  - B. Literate populations are more capable than other groups.
  - C. The modern world has a very highly literate population.
  - D. Many people fail to become literate because it is difficult.
3. Why does the author mention "Mark Twain" and "John Steinbeck" in paragraph 8?
  - A. To demonstrate that speech cannot be transcribed
  - B. To provide examples of two good writing styles
  - C. To prove that a nonstandard variety can be written
  - D. To contrast varieties of speech for their characters
4. According to paragraph 8, what is TRUE about spelling?
  - A. Spelling does not change from one geographical region to another.
  - B. British and American spellings are more similar than pronunciation.
  - C. Pronunciation in English is not related to spelling changes.
  - D. Changes in spelling are occasionally initiated because of speech.
5. Which of the following statements most closely represents the author's opinion?
  - A. Speech and writing have historical similarities.
  - B. Standard speech is the best model for writing.
  - C. Writing is not more perfect than speech.
  - D. Writing should not change like speech does.
6. How does the author organize the passage?
  - A. Cause and effect
  - B. Chronological narrative
  - C. Persuasive argument
  - D. Contrastive analysis
7. Which characteristic does not relate to writing?
  - A. A three-stage process
  - B. Associated with education
  - C. Contain fewer errors
  - D. Not observable in brain activity

**YOUR ANSWERS:**

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
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**PART 4. Read the following passage and do the tasks below.**

#### **Conservation Strategies**

**Section A.**

Although estimates vary, it is believed that approximately 900 different animal species have died out in the last 500 years. A further 35,000 species are officially recorded as at risk of extinction, though this is unquestionably an underrepresentation of the true number under threat. The survival chances of only a tiny proportion of the world's wildlife have been assessed, so it's highly likely that far more species are at risk of dying out. In fact, estimates on the true number vary enormously but range from 10 million to almost 50 million. Experts have also calculated that 25% of the world's mammals are under threat, and 40% of amphibians are endangered. Such statistics are undoubtedly alarming. However, numbers alone are not enough to highlight the seriousness of the issue, or the solutions.

**Section B.**

Of course, it's important to distinguish between cases of preventable animal extinction and extinction that occurs due to natural evolutionary reasons. Somewhere between 90% and 99% of all the species that have ever existed have died out. Many species gradually disappear when they are unable to adapt to changing circumstances such as availability of food or the appearance of new predators. In these cases, other species evolve to fill the vacant role. The Earth's ecosystems are complex networks of living things, in which animals, plants and waterways are dependent on one another. Natural extinction helps to maintain the planet's delicate ecological balance.

**Section C.**

When left undisturbed, nature finds a way to restore itself. However, the natural balance of the world's ecosystems is changing, leading to significant biodiversity loss. Construction, tourism, mining, manufacturing and other aspects of human life are responsible for much of the environmental destruction we see in the world nowadays. Such activities directly lead to the loss of natural habitats, increase pollution and soil erosion, and also play a major role in climate change. All of this is having a disastrous impact on the planet's wildlife. Species are disappearing at rates estimated to be between 1,000 and 10,000 higher than rates of natural extinction. There's no doubt that humans have a disproportionately negative impact on the world. What's less clear is how best to resolve this.

**Section D.**

Wildlife management is far from straightforward, especially given the fact that it requires vast financial resources. To put this in context, it has been estimated that it costs over a million dollars a year to save just one single species of condor bird native to one particular area of North America. Since there are currently fewer than four hundred of these endangered condors in existence, saving each one comes at a cost of over \$2,500 a year. With this in mind, wildlife management often involves weighing up competing environmental needs, and making painful strategic decisions to prioritise some species over others. The factors influencing such decisions are extremely complex, and often controversial.

**Section E.**

In recent years, the concept of "conservation triage" has gained increasing attention. This involves leaving some species to face extinction in order to allocate more resources to species with a greater chance of survival, or which are perceived to be more important in some way. Conservation triage recognises that it makes sense to invest our limited resources in species that will have the best environmental outcomes. However, there is no accepted formula to evaluate the relative merits of saving one species over another. The lack of consensus regarding which species should be prioritised means that wildlife agencies often adopt differing approaches when it comes to conservation efforts.

**Section F.**

Some conservation strategies focus entirely on "flagship" species. These are animals promoted as icons to raise public awareness of environmental issues. They are selected on the basis that they are commonly regarded as attractive or charismatic, and therefore valued in society. For instance, the possibility that the beloved giant panda may become extinct has highlighted the importance of protecting natural habitats and having tighter controls against deforestation. However, while cute animals may generate public sympathy, there is little evidence that this leads to significant environmental gains, in fact, if images of flagship species appear too often in marketing, the public may even assume they are no longer endangered.

**Section G.**

Although flagship species may be "cute", the arguments for alternative approaches are more compelling. It surely makes more sense to prioritise species which make the greatest overall contribution to nature, regardless of whether they are perceived to be attractive. Keystone species perform essential functions in ecosystems. For instance, elephants in the wild clear pathways for small animals. Insects and bees are essential for the pollination and dispersal of tree and plant seeds. Should keystone species disappear, the survival of all the forms of life in that environment would be at risk. Likewise, indicator species are vital as they provide valuable information about the condition of natural habitats. Some types of crayfish are used as indicator species. By monitoring crayfish populations, ecologists can understand more about the overall condition of our waterways. This clearly highlights the need for a pragmatic rather than a sentimental approach to conservation.

**Questions 1-7:**

**Reading Passage has 7 sections, A-G. Choose the correct headings for sections A-G from the list of headings below. Write the correct number i-viii in answer boxes 1-7.**

List of Headings	
i	Helpful species
ii	Humanity's ecological footprint
iii	The complexity of conservation
iv	The extent of the problem
v	Ranking species
vi	Species as symbols
vii	The failure of wildlife conservation
viii	A natural phenomenon

1. Section A
2. Section B
3. Section C
4. Section D
5. Section E
6. Section F
7. Section G

Your answers

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

Questions 8-13: Do the following statements agree with the information given in the Reading Passage? Write your answers in the corresponding numbered box provided.

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

8. It is estimated that around 75,000 species are on the verge of extinction.
9. Many species have naturally died out for the sake of the planet.
10. The Earth's natural environment has been damaged beyond repair.
11. The condor bird is an example of a creature that has been prioritised in conservation.
12. Efforts to save 'flagships' species via marketing can become counterproductive.
13. The author concludes that both emotional and practical arguments should be taken into account when conducting conservation campaigns.

Your answers

8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.
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#### SECTION D: WRITING

**PART 1.** For each of the sentences below, write a new sentence as similar as possible in meaning to the original sentence, using the word given. This word must not be altered in any way.

1. Nobody expected Nick to resign. (CAME)  
=> Nick's resignation \_\_\_\_\_
2. Mira tried to stay out of the argument between her two colleagues. (SIDES)  
=> Mira tried \_\_\_\_\_
3. A lack of support is threatening the success of the carnival. (UNDER)  
=> The carnival's \_\_\_\_\_
4. The manager refused to discuss his decision further. (OPEN)  
=> The manager stated that \_\_\_\_\_
5. I just saw Emma for a moment as she walked past the restaurant. (CAUGHT)  
=> I just \_\_\_\_\_

**PART 2.** Your local newspaper wants to reward people who have contributed a lot to the community. Write a letter to the newspaper (100-120 words).

In your letter, you should:

- suggest someone who deserves the reward
- mention what they have done to help the community
- say what reward you would like to give them

Use your name and address as Thao Duong – 32 Minh Khai Street, Vinh City, Nghe An Province.

