

ĐỀ CHÍNH THỨC

Môn thi: TIẾNG ANH CHUYÊN

Thời gian: 180 phút (không kể thời gian giao đề)

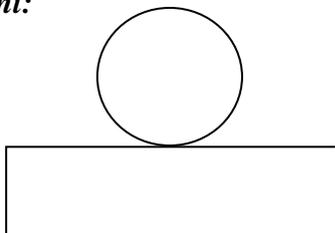
Ngày thi: 18/03/2021

(Đề thi gồm 13 trang, 04 phần)

Điểm của bài thi:

- Bảng số:

- Bảng chữ:



Họ tên, chữ ký của giám khảo

1.
.....
2.
.....

SỐ PHÁCH:



LISTENING (4 POINTS)

Part 1: Questions 1-10

You will hear two students called Jack and Alex discussing food labels. Listen carefully to answer questions from 1-10.

Labels giving nutritional information on food packaging

1. What was Jack's attitude to nutritional food labels before this project?
 - A. He didn't read everything on them.
 - B. He didn't think they were important.
 - C. He thought they were too important.
2. Alice says that before doing this project, _____
 - A. she was unaware of what certain foods contained.
 - B. she was too lazy to read food labels.
 - C. she was only interested in the number of calories.
3. When discussing supermarket brands of pizza, Jack agrees with Alice that _____
 - A. the list of ingredients is shocking.
 - B. he will hesitate before buying pizza again.
 - C. the nutritional label is misleading.
4. Jack prefers the daily value system to other labelling systems because it is _____.
 - A. more accessible
 - B. more logical
 - C. more comprehensive
5. What surprised both students about one flavour of crisps?
 - A. The percentage of artificial additives given was incorrect.
 - B. The products did not contain any meat.
 - C. The labels did not list all ingredients.

6. What do students think about research into the impact of nutritional food labelling?

- A. It did not produce clear result.
- B. It focused on the wrong people.
- C. It made unrealistic recommendations

Questions 7 and 8

Choose two letters, A-E.

Which TWO things surprised the two students about the traffic-light system for nutritional labels?

- A. its widespread use
- B. the fact that is voluntary for supermarket
- C. how little research was done before its introduction
- D. its unpopularity with food manufacturers
- E. the way that certain colours are used

Questions 9 and 10

Choose two letters, A-E.

Which TWO things are true about the participants in the study on the traffic-light system?

- A. They had low literacy system.
- B. They were regular consumers of package food.
- C. They were selected randomly.
- D. They were from all social-economic groups.
- E. They were interviewed face-to-face.

Part 2: Questions 11- 20.

You will hear a British university lecturer in music talking about concerts and an art festival.

Listen carefully to complete the notes below. Write ONE WORD AND/ OR A NUMBER for each answer.

Concerts in university arts festival

Concert 1

- Australian composer: Liza Lim
- studied piano and (11)_____ before turning to composition.
- performers and festivals around the world have given her a lot of commissions
- compositions show a great deal of (12)_____ and are drawn from various cultural sources
- her music is very expressive and also (13)_____
- festival will include her (14)_____ called *The Oresteia*
- Lim described the sounds in *The Oresteia* as (15)_____
- British composers: Ralph Vaughan Williams, Frederick Delius

Concert 2

- British composers: Benjamin Britten, Judith Weir
- Australian composer: Ross Edwards
- festival will include *The Tower of Remoteness*, inspired by nature
- *The Tower of Remoteness* is performed by piano and (16) _____
- compositions include music for children
- celebrates Australia's cultural (17) _____

Concert 3

- Australian composer: Carl Vine
- played cornet then piano
- studied (18) _____ before studying music
- worked in Sydney as a pianist and composer
- became well known as composer of music for (19) _____
- festival will include his music for the 1996 (20) _____
- British composers: Edward Elgar, Thomas Adès

LEXICO-GRAMMAR (4 POINTS)

Part I: Choose the word or phrase which best completes each of the following sentences. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes.

1. The announcement of her early retirement caused _____ among her fans.
A. elation B. rapture C. consternation D. lethargy
2. We fell asleep on the train and woke up to _____ ourselves in Calais.
A. discover B. realise C. dawn D. find
3. How should I _____ myself at these dinners? I know nothing about etiquette.
A. behave B. act C. conduct D. stigmatize
4. Police are investigating a _____ of thefts in the Kingsland Road area.
A. stint B. snippet C. spell D. spate
5. If you _____ quiet, I'll have to ask you to leave.
A. are to not be B. aren't being C. won't be D. not be
6. He _____ a letter from his bag and waved at me.
A. embraced B. showcased C. elucidated D. produced
7. He decided to _____ his time until he got an opportunity to talk to her alone.
A. bide B. bind C. bite D. bid
8. Unfortunately, no one noticed the _____ between the two eye-witnesses's accounts.
A. distinction B. discrepancy C. distortion D. distraction
9. She was such a _____ political figure that she could go nowhere without being recognised.
A. prevalent B. predominant C. prominent D. predicament
10. She was distraught when she learnt that her farther had a _____ illness.
A. fatal B. mortal C. lethal D. dead

Your answers:

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

Part II: Write the correct form of each bracketed word in the corresponding numbered boxes.

1. She is the _____ of an American movie star. (TYPE)
2. The figures were _____ from single blocks of marble. (SCULPTURE)
3. Her silence was _____ to an admission of guilt. (AMOUNT)
4. He has reached a _____ in his career. (ROAD)
5. The middle decades of the 19th century marked a _____ in Russia's history. (SHED)
6. Their products are a _____ for good value. (WORD)
7. However, for some reason local authorities now want to _____ that responsibility. (NEGATE)
8. Sealers were put ashore in gangs and built _____ shelters to live in. (MAKE)
9. At times the book was _____ funny; at times I was moved to tears. (ROAR)
10. Governments that are responsive are generally more legitimate than those that do not, and should experience less _____, all other things being equal. (STABLE)

Your answers:

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

Part III: The passage below contains 10 errors. Underline the errors and then write them and their corrections in the space provided.

The first of the environmental summit meetings was held in Rio de Janeiro in 1992 and was called the Earth summit. This focused on certain treaties, such as the Framework Convention on Climate Change, as well as bringing about agreements on the need to stop species loss and desertification. The second meeting of this kind, called the World Summit on Sustainable Development, held a decade later in Johannesburg, was facing with the somewhat thorny problem of how to implement the decisions taken in Rio. It would be accurate to say that the Earth Summit achieved very little, as out of it came the laudable 1997 Kyoto Protocol which required industrialised nations to reduce greenhouse gas emissions to 1990 levels. Another spin-offs were the Millennium Summit in New York, the World Trade Organisation talks in Doha, Qatar, in 2002 and in the same year, the conference on financing in Monterrey, Mexico, and whether these result in real improvements remains to be seen.

At the recent World Summit in Johannesburg, all delegates acknowledged the need to take concrete measures in order to attempt to improve the living condition of those in the developing world who are living in poverty. The delegates at the summit agreed to try to cut by half the number of people with inadequate water and sanitation by 2015. This is expected to help roughly a billion people and wouldn't go a long way towards reducing the number of infant deaths caused by diarrhoea, cholera, and other water-bearing diseases which affect the poor in the developing world.

Regarding environmental matters, the summit agreed to restore fish stocks, in part by promising to actually guard ocean areas already designated as protected. More

countries also agreed to ratify the Kyoto Protocol in an attempt to reduce global warming. The final text of the Summit omitted target dates and percentages for the use of renewable energy sources, mainly because the world's oil-producing countries were concerned about the costs of renewables. However, 30 nations promised to go beyond the requirements set out in the summit declaration and agreed that renewable energy production should raise, globally, and pledged to conduct regular views of progress towards their targets.

Errors	Corrections	Errors	Corrections

READING (5 POINTS)

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

THE GENIUS WHO PAINTED EVERYDAY LIFE

If Leonardo is the artist whose name has come to stand (1)_____ universal genius, Vermeer is perhaps the greatest unknown. We know (2)_____ nothing about this man, born in Delft in Holland in 1632.

It was not until the late 19th century that his genius was recognized. The painstaking work of identifying which of the pictures (3)_____ to him were (4)_____ began. One reason for their being worth millions today is that they proved to be (5)_____ and far between. While his contemporaries produced 50 canvases in a year, Vermeer only managed two or three. But they are among the most satisfying works of art ever painted, (6)_____ to us above all because of their calm reassurance of the solid virtues of everyday life.

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|-------------|---------------|
| 1. A. for | B. in for | C. up for | D. out for |
| 2. A. nearly | B. next to | C. hardly | D. only |
| 3. A. accounted | B. claimed | C. referred | D. attributed |
| 4. A. official | B. veritable | C. genuine | D. faithful |
| 5. A. few | B. little | C. seldom | D. uncommon |
| 6. A. attracting | B. appealing | C. alluring | D. charming |

Your answers:

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
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Part II: For questions 1-10, read the text below and think of the word which best fits each gap. Use only one word in each gap. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes.

A CAREER IN ASTRONOMY

The 1960s were an excellent time to start a career in astronomy because new discoveries were being made all the time. Very distant parts of the universe were coming into (1)_____ for the first time, and the first strong clues had been received that the entire cosmos began with a (2)_____ bang. Nowadays, nearly everyone in the field (3)_____ to this theory that the universe started off in a hot, dense state (4)_____ a given moment in the past, but the pace of discovery has not (5)_____ down at all. In recent years, there has been a great improvement in the sharpness and clarity of pictures received. Telescopes today reveal galaxies so far away that their light (6)_____ millions of years to reach us. There could not be a better time for a young cosmologist, and there is still work for the veterans to do.

When we look at the nearest galaxy, Andromeda, two million light (7)_____ away, we may wonder whether there are people there with even bigger telescopes looking at us. One of the most important questions that (8)_____ to be solved is whether there is life out there. It would be remarkable if the Earth were unique, the laboratory from which life can spread through the galaxy, giving (9)_____ the most distinguished place in the cosmic scale. But we have no idea whether life is common or just an accident. The astronomer ought to react with equanimity to (10)_____ prospect.

Your answers:

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

Part III: Read the article about children in the school holidays. For questions 1-7, choose the best answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes.

BOREDOM IS THE BEST LESSON OF ALL

The first day of the school holidays is a defining moment in the year. Unlike the first day of spring, a vague date that nobody can quite agree on, the beginning of the long vacation is a precise point in the children's calendar. The next six or seven weeks stretch out beyond the reach of the imagination and, as far as they're concerned, the end of the holiday is light years off – so distant that, by the time they return to school, they'll probably have grown at least a couple of shoe sizes.

Now that I am a parent, I can still share that 'Day one of the holidays' sense of anticipation and enjoy the respite from the rigid daily routine of drop-offs, pick-ups and homework deadlines just as much as the children. But the pure creature of it all can be as short-lived as an ice cream in a heatwave. Within hours, you'll detect the first sign of boredom (not usually very subtle, since they're accompanied by that plaintive wail, 'Muum, I'm bored'). Suddenly, the prospect of the forthcoming weeks takes place on a whole new complexion. If you were sitting off on the London marathon having jogged once round the park, you'd be better prepared.

So how should we react? If our response is anything like our own parents', we'll tell them to run along and occupy themselves. For us, this means many hours of kicking our heels, an activity that was an acceptable part of childhood, and, in retrospect, a very enjoyable one. Unquestionably, we could be left more to our own devices 20 to 30 years ago. It's not simply nostalgic nonsense to say that it was perfectly safe for us as 10-year-olds to go off in a gang for the day on our bikes with a sandwich and a soft drink. This is what we did, most days.

Whatever other changes have or haven't take place, there are many more cars today than there were in the 1970s and they now drive at speeds that make cycling for children a dangerous sport. Few of us would send a child under 10 off to the playground with the casual words: 'Have fun and make sure you're back before dark'. It's as archaic as Little Red Riding Hood going off into the woods all on her own to visit Granma.

There are, then, some good reasons why we feel duty-bound to provide our children with entertainment and why there is a sense of parental responsibility to alleviate their boredom. But many of us would also harbour some kind of fear that our offspring will suffer irreparable damage if they aren't engaged in organised activity.

For the ambitious parent (or the working parent or the parents who just feel that the child will benefit from being out of their hair) the long vacation can be one non-stop, helter-skelter series of courses and residential weeks at summer camps, the whole period conducted with the same rhythm as the school term. Here is another learning opportunity, we're tempted to think, a chance to make sure they stay up with the leaders. If we aren't careful, the long holiday can turn into a two-month opportunity for parents to drive their children around the country and themselves into the ground.

Even if we haven't created a schedule of events for the children, what is it about boredom that we fear for our children? Perhaps we need to calm down and resist the panic which seizes us whenever the 'B' word rears its ugly head. Boredom is the space where planned activity stops and something spontaneous begins, and where the children start to draw on their own resources.

Boredom will drive children to make up their own games, with their own rules and logic, and if there aren't enough players, they will introduce some imaginary ones. Siblings might even begin to display uncharacteristic interest in each other, needing reinforcement for a game or extras for a day. When we were children and there seemed to be nothing to do, we would loaf about until we thought of something and, if we hadn't a friend around for the day, we would make up an imaginary one. I had one who hung around for years.

As everyone's French teacher told them, 'to be bored' (*s'ennuyer*) is a reflexive verb. If you were bored, you had only yourself to blame. Boredom is a fact of life and the sooner children realise that there isn't a magic pill to dispel it, the better. As the novelist A N Wilson put it: 'Boredom is what most human lives consist of. Few jobs are interesting all of the time, and when retirement age has been reached, the long days of

emptiness cannot possibly be entirely devoid of tedium. Learning how to cope with these periods of vacancy can actually reduce or eliminate their boringness.'

Clearly, you can't absolve yourself of all responsibility for keeping the children occupied. But you should allow plenty of room for boredom. It could be as much of an education as ... their education.

1. What does the writer say about children's reaction to the beginning of the long summer holidays?
 - A. They know they will start on a certain date.
 - B. They cannot imagine when they will end.
 - C. They know they will grow a lot during this time.
 - D. They find it difficult to recognise the changes in the seasons.
2. How do the reactions of parents like the writer change after the first impression?
 - A. They have the same sense of excitement as the children.
 - B. They are delighted that they no longer have to take them to school.
 - C. They realise that they have made no preparations for amusing them.
 - D. They realise that they are in poor physical condition for entertaining them
3. What does the writer suggest that her own mother said to her if she complained of being bored?
 - A. 'Find something to do.'
 - B. 'Get out from under my feet.'
 - C. 'Why don't you join a gang?'
 - D. 'Go for a ride.'
4. Why does she think that parents nowadays are unwilling to adopt the same attitudes?
 - A. They are afraid of children being lonely.
 - B. They are afraid of them being out after dark.
 - C. They know that the roads are no longer safe.
 - D. They know that playgrounds are no longer safe.
5. Why are some parents keen on children taking part in a series of organised activities throughout the summer?
 - A. They are afraid that the children will be injured if left to themselves.
 - B. They want them out of the house in order to enjoy their own interests.
 - C. They think it is essential for them to continue their studies on holiday.
 - D. They are afraid that in some way they will fall behind their classmates.
6. What, in the writer's opinion, is the main advantage of children being bored?
 - A. They are compelled to develop their own imagination.
 - B. They realise that they need their brothers and sisters.
 - C. They make friends more easily.
 - D. They devote more time to useful experiment.
7. In what way is it suggested that boredom is a necessary preparation or adult life?
 - A. If you're bored, it is your own fault.
 - B. Life itself is boring.

C. There are bound to be periods of inactivity in any existence.

D. When you get old, you will not have very much to do.

Your answers:

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
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Part IV: You are going to read an extract from an article about young consumers. Seven paragraphs have been removed from the extract. Choose from the paragraphs A-F the one which fits each gap (1-5). There is one extra paragraph which you do not need to use. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes.

THE NEW CONSUMERS

Have you ever considered your ten-year-old child a consumer? As parents, you may not have done, but a growing number of business entrepreneurs are targeting 9- to 12-year-olds, and are doing very nicely, thank you! We have acknowledged that teenagers have been the targets of advertisements for fast food outlets, clothes, food and drink for many years, but preteens? Isn't that going too far? Doesn't it smack of immortality?

1	
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Today's children aren't just connected via modem – they possess mobile phones and pagers to boot. Other generations absorbed product information through TV and magazines, but these children live in a technological world which is, in many ways, more complex than ever before; they have access to information from sources that were unimaginable fifty years ago. They have grown up in a world of information and knowledge that is unmatched by previous eras.

2	
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Another consequence of the trend towards two-parent incomes is the increasing tendency for parents to take their kids whenever they want to go, thus giving preteens more indirect purchasing power. And where do the kids want to go? Fast food outlets. Take a walk along the high street and see the number of families eating in such establishments, which gives away 'free' toys with meals. The toys may be of dubious value, but they appeal to the chains' target group.

Of course, parents still control the purse strings of preteenagers, but these parents, known as the generation of 'Baby Boomers', are those who deferred child-bearing until later than was the norm. They spend less time on housework and food preparation, so have more time to spend with their cherished children.

Children of this generation are referred to as the 'Millennials' (born between 1982-2002) or 'Generation Y', and are more likely to have friends from different ethnic or racial groups. They are also growing up in an era of community. They have more activities to occupy their time, doing group project work in school, are involved in extra-curricular activities together after school (so that their school day fits into their parents' work schedule) and in the evening, they text friends and use the Internet. In contrast, their parents grow up in an era more connected with individuality.

3	
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On the whole, advertisers have been slow to recognise the potential market for the elderly, as longevity and the increased wealth of today's retirees had not been foreseen by many industries. Insurance companies were amongst the first to tap this market, with ever-increasing success.

One reason for the lack of foresight is that advertisers follow the theory that whichever age group contains the largest number drives the culture and, historically, this has never been the elderly. The only other group comparable in numbers to preteenagers is their parents, the Baby Boomers, but they have lost their appeal as a target group for advertisers.

It must have taken a lot of courage for businesses to target the 9- to 12-year-old market. They now understand the critical powers of the group and do not underestimate their intelligence by being patronizing. They don't try to sell make-ups to young girls, for example, on the ground that they're not in the business of making their customers grow up too quickly, but may well display nail varnish.

4	
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Of course, such ideas have their origins in children's radio programmes, which began in the 1950s and proved very popular. In the 1960s, children's comics had Birthday Corners and would print a child's photograph during the week of their birthday, even on occasion offering a small prize for each one published. Children always get a thrill out of receiving presents or public recognition.

5	
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There's usually outrage when TV stations run a glut of advertisements for toys at children's viewing times during the run-up to Christmas, but it seems that this type of direct marketing to 9- to 12-year-olds is becoming accepted. Is this because the market is more direct and unashamed, or are the marketing people right in their belief that our children are more sophisticated than previous generations, and that this makes them fair game?

A. Such marketing seems quite tame compared with today's, but it was still rooted in consumerism. The radio programmes wanted to compete with other stations and the comics aimed to increase their circulation.

B. Not so, say the marketing people. These preteens are a lot more sophisticated than those of previous generations. No one is implying that they have lost that innocence associated with childhood, but they are influenced by the world around them and have become streetwise at an earlier age in several respects.

C. Because there is more ethnic diversity in the modern world, youngsters are becoming accustomed to different foods, and are more adventurous in their tastes than before. Not only do they see their friends eating different food and share it with them, but there is also an unprecedented variety of convenience foods on the market.

D. Another factor which influences these children is that they increasingly come from two-income families, so parents feel the need to be in close communication with their children. Because of the increase in the number of working mothers, more children have been given

greater responsibility. This does not mean that they are neglected, but they are, of necessity, bigger consumers of high-tech equipment than their parents were.

E. However, children of today, despite their busy schedule, are still driven by fun, as were previous generations. What is different now is that they can be more speedily gratified. Grandparents have long been indulgent towards their grandchildren, also prepare them for the future by taking insurance policies or setting up trust funds, so that they will be ensured a comfortable life whilst at university or collage.

F. Once such marketing proved effective, other manufacturers began to experiment with mail-order catalogues for this group. As an inducement to their young consumers, some came up with the winning idea of a Birthday Club, which sends birthday cards and small value gift vouchers to customers. Given that this age group doesn't usually receive mail, they have hit upon a winning idea.

Your answers:

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
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WRITING (5 POINTS)

Part I: For questions 1-5, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do NOT change the word given. You must use between two and eight words, including the word given.

1. What do you think was the reason for the failure? PUT
- What do you _____ to?
2. The doctor's advice was to just wait and see what happened and the baby would be fine. NATURE
- The doctor said that we should _____ and the baby would be fine.
3. We talked about investments for a very long time. LENGTH
- We talked _____ about investments.
4. He was arrested when they caught him driving a stolen vehicle. ACT
- Being _____ a stolen car, he was arrested.
5. She did not want to run unnecessary risks when driving alone. EXPOSE
- She did not want to _____ when driving alone.

Part II: For each of the sentences below, write a new sentence as similar as possible in meaning to the original one, using the word given at the end of each sentence. This word must NOT be altered in any way.

1. She often goes for long walks on her own in the morning. GIVEN
- _____.
2. It is unlikely that he will complete the restoration of the painting before May. TAKE
- _____.
3. He will probably return to America next month. ALL
- _____.
4. Money is of little value on a desert island. COUNTS
- _____.

LISTENING (4 POINTS) (0.2 points/ 1 correct answer)

Part I: (2 points)

1. A 2. A 3. C 4. C 5. B
6. A 7&8. B & C in either order 9&10. D & E in either order

Part II: (2 points)

1. violin 2. energy 3. complex 4. opera 5. disturbing
6. clarinet 7. diversity 8. physics 9. dance 10. Olympics

LEXICO-GRAMMAR (4 POINTS)

Part I: Choose the word or phrase which best completes each of the following sentences. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes.

(1 point) (0.1 point/ 1 correct answer)

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

Part II: Write the correct form of each bracketed word in the corresponding numbered boxes. (2 points) (0.2 points/ 1 correct answer)

1. archetype 2. sculpted 3. tantamount 4. crossroads 5. watershed
6. byword 7. abnegate 8. makeshift 9. uproariously 10. instability

Part III: The passage below contains ten errors. Underline the errors, and then write each error and its correction in the numbered boxes. 1 point (0.1 point/ 1 correct answer)

Errors	Corrections	Errors	Corrections
1. facing	faced	6. wouldn't	would
2. accurate	inaccurate	7. diarrhea	diarrhea/ diarrhoea
3. Another	Other	8. water-bearing	water-borne
4. and	but	9. raise	rise
5. condition	conditions	10. views	reviews

READING (5 POINTS)

Part I: Read the following passage and decide which answer (A, B, C, or D) best fits each gap. Write your answer in the corresponding numbered boxes. (0.6 points) (0.1 point/ 1 correct answer)

1. A 2. B 3. D 4. C 5. A 6. B

Part II: For questions 1-10, read the text below and think of the word which best fits each gap. Use only one word in each gap. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes. (2 points) (0.2 points/ 1 correct answer)

1. view 2. big/ loud/ huge 3. subscribes 4. at 5. slowed
6. takes 7. years 8. remains 9. it 10. either

Part III: Read the article about children in the school holidays. For questions 1-7, choose the best answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes. (1.4 points) (0.2 points/ 1 correct answer)

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

Part IV: You are going to read an extract from an article about young consumers. Seven paragraphs have been removed from the extract. Choose from the paragraphs A-F the one which fits each gap (1-5). There is one extra paragraph which you do not need to use. (1 points) (0.2 points/ 1 correct answer)

1. B	2. D	3. E	4. F	5. A
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WRITING (5 POINTS)

Part I: For questions 1-5, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do NOT change the word given. You must use between two and eight words, including the word given. (1.0 point) (0.2 points/ 1 correct answer)

1. put the (reason for the) failure down
2. let nature take its course
3. at (great) length
4. caught in the act of driving
5. expose herself to unnecessary risks

Part II: For each of the sentences below, write a new sentence as similar as possible in meaning to the original one, using the word given at the end of each sentence. This word must NOT be altered in any way. (1.5 points) (0.3 points/ 1 correct answer)

1. She is given to going for long walks on her own in the morning.
2. The restoration of the painting is likely to take until May.
3. In all likelihood/ probability(,) he will return to America next month.

4. Money counts for little/ nothing on a desert island.
5. The Prime Minister saw/ thought fit to make a statement.

Part III: (2.5 points)

The mark given to part 3 is based on the following criteria:

1. Organization (0.5 points)

- a. Ideas are well organized and presented with coherence, cohesion and unity.
- b. The essay is well-structured:
 - ✓ Introduction is presented with clear thesis statement.
 - ✓ Body paragraphs are written with unity, coherence and cohesion. Each body paragraph must have a topic sentence and supporting details and examples when necessary.
 - ✓ Conclusion summarizes the main points and offers personal opinions (*prediction, recommendation, consideration ...*) on the issue.

2. Content (1.0 point)

- a. All requirements of the task are sufficiently addressed.
- b. Ideas are adequately supported and elaborated with relevant and reliable explanations, examples, evidence ...

3. Language use (1.0 point)

- a. Demonstration of a variety of topic-related vocabulary.
- b. Excellent use and control of grammatical structures (*verb tenses, word forms, voice...*) and mechanics (*spelling, punctuations, ...*).

----- **THE END** -----