

ĐỀ THI THỬ ĐỢT 3

Môn thi: **TIẾNG ANH (chuyên)**
Thời gian: **150** phút (không kể thời gian giao đề)
Ngày thi: **29/04/2023**
Đề thi gồm có **08** trang

HƯỚNG DẪN

Phiếu trả lời: [LINK](#)
Hướng dẫn điền phiếu trả lời: [LINK](#)

- Thí sinh làm bài vào **Phiếu trả lời (Answer sheet)**.
- Thí sinh **KHÔNG** được sử dụng tài liệu, kể cả từ điển.
- Giám thị **KHÔNG** giải thích gì thêm.

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Read the instructions for each part of the paper carefully.

Answer all the questions.

Access the online answer sheet by clicking [HERE](#).

Read the instructions on how to complete the answer sheet by clicking [HERE](#).

Type your answers in the numbered boxes provided on the answer sheet.

You **MUST** complete the answer sheet within the time limit.

At the end of the test, download the answer sheet as a PDF file and upload the PDF file to the submission point on the LMS website.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

There are 3 sections in this paper.

- **Section I: Use of English** carries **4.0** points. Each question carries **0.1** points.
- **Section II: Reading** carries **4.0** points. Each question carries **0.1** points.
- **Section III: Writing** carries **2.0** points. Each question carries **up to 0.2** points.

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I. USE OF ENGLISH (4.0 points)

Part 1. Choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D) to each of the following questions. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided on your answer sheet.

- The country's economic problems were _____ by the rising unemployment rate.
A. exacerbated B. debased C. disintegrated D. extricated
- It is believed that our _____ genetic characteristics play the decisive role in our being beautiful and appealing to other individuals.
A. acquisitive B. innate C. derivative D. indebted
- Should the product work as advertised, it could promote downsizing with a(n) _____.
A. vengeance B. revenge C. feud D. assiduity
- It was snowing heavily outside, so painting the house was a lost _____.
A. reason B. cause C. consequence D. act
- _____ he keeps putting on weight and loses motivation for everything.
A. Such his laziness to run B. It was his laziness running
C. Such was his laziness to run D. So was his laziness to run
- Recruiting and _____ good staff will be among his top priorities.
A. reinstating B. retaining C. reminiscing D. rebelling
- I think it's a _____ to waste food, especially considering that so many people in the world are going hungry.
A. fault B. bug C. guilt D. sin
- Recently, people are _____ because of a rash of car thefts in the city center.
A. disordered B. misled C. bewildered D. unglued
- Often visible as smog, _____ hydrocarbons and nitrogen oxides, two major pollutants emitted by automobiles, react with sunlight.
A. ozone is formed in the atmosphere from B. ozone is formed in the atmosphere when
C. ozone is formed in the atmosphere, and when D. ozone, formed in the atmosphere when
- The clouds _____ as quickly as they had gathered.
A. disbursed B. disseminated C. disrupted D. dispersed
- Since William the Conqueror in 1066, every British sovereign has been crowned in Westminster Abbey except Edward V and Edward VIII, _____ crowned.
A. neither of them were B. neither of whom was
C. neither of whom were D. neither of them was
- He always _____ back to his childlike manner when he's around his mother.
A. revolves B. retains C. reverts D. restores
- She had _____ reaction to the medicine and broke out in a rash.
A. an adverse B. a reverse C. a converse D. an inverse
- During winter, the shelters are full of people of no fixed _____.
A. residence B. abode C. home D. domicile
- Young children often ask many questions because they are naturally _____.
A. intriguing B. inquisitive C. ingenious D. captivating

Part 2. Read the text below and decide which answer A, B, C or D best fits each gap. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided on your answer sheet.

It is surely beyond dispute that soap opera is the most consistently popular type of television programme in the world. It has succeeded in (1) _____ the imagination of millions since it first (2) _____ as a genre back in the 1930s. The word 'soap' (3) _____ 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 set 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 (6) _____ great appeal for viewers since the stories (7) _____ focus on domestic problems they may have experienced themselves. There has been a significant shift in attitudes with many soaps now (8) _____ moral and social issues. The characters and situations (9) _____ are complex and ambiguous, providing much (10) _____ and no easy answers.

- | | | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1. A. commanding | B. capturing | C. carrying | D. conquering |
| 2. A. originated | B. emerged | C. established | D. inaugurated |
| 3. A. alludes | B. cites | C. raises | D. broaches |
| 4. A. disregarded | B. deplored | C. disapproved | D. dismissed |
| 5. A. resorting | B. applying | C. resigning | D. adopting |
| 6. A. catches | B. holds | C. bears | D. brings |
| 7. A. permanently | B. uniformly | C. perpetually | D. invariably |
| 8. A. enquiring | B. commenting | C. addressing | D. interpreting |
| 9. A. symbolized | B. illustrated | C. depicted | D. represented |
| 10. A. mine of information | B. food for thought | C. pieces of puzzle | D. chapter and verse |

Part 3. Write the correct form of each bracketed word in each sentence in the corresponding numbered boxes provided on your answer sheet.

- This kind of manner is highly _____ to the company, and it should have been accounted for much earlier. **(CREDIT)**
- It came as a complete surprise to everyone when Carl, the youngest child of the family, became the _____ of his mother's estates instead of his brother Danny. **(BENEFIT)**
- Given the _____ of small-scale farmers and paid labourers in agrarian cooperatives, these organisations simply disappeared for want of bourgeois support. **(DOMINATE)**
- The family economy was _____ with tasks allocated differentially on the basis of age and gender. **(EQUITY)**
- Children growing up in the urban context tend to be _____ to a different social reality and consequently develop a relatively different sense of "ethnic" membership. **(CULTURE)**
- Becoming a(n) _____ means that you will have to study the immune system of various organisms. **(IMMUNE)**
- Having lost the decisive match, all members of the Fantasia basketball team were tired and thoroughly _____. **(MORALE)**
- The primary functions of _____ are to reduce flooding and delay the start of the flood, which greatly benefits agricultural production. **(BANK)**
- Japan's _____ economy was an excellent example of an economic recovery – after World War II, it experienced an exceptionally high rate of growth, and it showed little to no signs of retardation. **(WAR)**
- The recent *Nhung Thanh Pho Mo Mang* concert was _____ by the audience's enthusiastic singing and cheering. **(LIVE)**

Part 4. Identify the five mistakes in the following passage and correct them. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided on your answer sheet.

Line	
1	The stern of the ship was the domain of the Engineer Branch. Its main duty was to keep the engines running, deliver
2	thrust for the propellers, and power to charge the battery which provided the electric power and lighting with the entire
3	submarine. The chief engineer, responsible for every system throughout the submarine, was the engineer officer. Under
4	him, the engineers tended by a chief engine room artificer, who supervised a team of engine room artificers. One
5	difficult task of the Engineer Branch was to find the fault if one of the types of diesel was not running smooth. Such a
6	problem might be caused by a faulty piston, which would have to be disconnected from the crankshaft. The diesel
7	engine and electric motor who drive each propeller shaft were linked to the shaft by clutches.

II. READING (4.0 points)

Part 1. Choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided on your answer sheet.

In the eighties, the CBC introduced into their children's lineup of programmes a show entitled "Fraggle Rock." From among the multitude of muppet-like characters that made up this show, "The Intrepid Traveller" always seemed the most endearing to my mind. One's impression of this brave world-wanderer was shaped by details begotten through means of letters that the globe-trotting character sent to his beloved nephew back in the village of Fraggle Rock. These impatiently-waited-for missives told exciting tales of faraway places and mysterious cultures. As a grown-up, I've often pondered the question of how much the format of the show would have had to be altered if his memorable creature had been named the intrepid tourist instead of the aforementioned intrepid traveller.

In my opinion, the name intrepid tourist is actually oxymoronic. It seems difficult, when envisioning a tourist sprawled on a sunlounger, to imagine them having to face anything more dangerous than the sun's rays. To further elucidate, one need only consider a visitor to the typical, ephemerally popular tourist spots of the world. The only 'unknown' these people might risk encountering would be a new type of cocktail sipped beside a palm-tree-encircled pool. Herein lies the essence of what separates the traveller from the tourist. A traveller goes abroad and deliberately searches out new experiences and cultures. A tourist, on the other hand, leaves home in hopes of not having to deal with anything more foreign than place names in a tour guide or headlines in a local newspaper.

At this point, allow me to set the record straight by saying that I am not speaking disparagingly about those people who choose to vacation in your 'Club Med' type of resort. All I humbly ask is that they openly and honestly admit to themselves and others that they are tourists. What I find truly irksome are those people who frequent these 'get-away from it all' type of holiday spots and blithely claim that they are travellers. Only recently, a neighbour armed with his polaroids and still wearing his very loud luau shirt, straight-facedly informed me that he had just returned from Hawaii, where he had had the opportunity to mix and mingle with a totally alien culture. At first sight, his flowery apparel had succeeded in getting my dander up. However, I had bitten my tongue and bore his facetious soliloquy in resigned, silent inattentiveness. Inside, though, I was boiling. I couldn't help wondering about the question: where in Hawaii or Tenerife, or the Bahamas, or any of the other numerous countries known for their tourist trade, would one have the opportunity to encounter a new culture?

Such tourist destinations have been set up to screen tourists from both the indigenous peoples and cultures of these locales. Why else would resorts be surrounded by electrified fences but to keep the locals at bay? Of course, these holidaymakers enjoy the false sense of adventure provided by boarding a plane and flying to an unknown destination. In addition, they positively bask in the prestige it brings them from the envious Joneses next door, but they still want to have access to all the comforts and safety of home while they are away...

The tourist industry makes millions every year. A huge percentage of these companies' profits goes into market research on what holidaymakers want out of their well-deserved two week hiatuses. Out of the way, off the beaten track areas of the world are marketably taboo. Suggestions for visiting such destinations, made by well-meaning, soon-to-be-fired travel agents, are met with borderline shocked exclamations of, "Where? Nooo! Oh really, how would we manage? Those people don't even speak English." Or cries of "What ever would we eat?"

It is of vested interest to those in the travel industry to establish resort areas which have three essential elements. Firstly, they mustn't be too far a plane ride from home. Secondly, they must be able to offer the food and entertainments that these people have grown accustomed to in their everyday lives. Lastly, the resort must be in a paradise-like setting which is close enough to the locals for viewing purposes, but not so close as to require having to intermingle with these denizens.

The intrepid traveller of 'Fraggle Rock' fame, on the other hand, likes his travel experience to be a bit more enriched. The purpose of his many varied walk-about was to sample, enjoy and learn about a place and its people. Perhaps the intrepid traveller is still dear to me because of his ability to face the unknown in such an unbiased, enthusiastic manner, even though he was only four inches tall and stuffed with cotton wool!

1. For the writer, the series 'Fraggie Rock'
 - A. foresaw the advent of mass tourism.
 - B. did not make enough of the character he most liked.
 - C. helped shape his feelings about what travelling should be about.
 - D. lacked impact because of the way adventures were related.

2. According to the writer, the biggest challenge for modern tourists is
 - A. mastering foreign languages.
 - B. coping with foreign food and drink.
 - C. adapting to foreign cultures.
 - D. dealing with potential sunburn.

3. The writer's reaction to his neighbour's description of his holiday was to
 - A. show he didn't believe him.
 - B. make it clear he wasn't listening.
 - C. mock his neighbour's naivety.
 - D. keep his feelings to himself.

4. According to the passage, what tourists like best about their holidays is
 - A. making their neighbours jealous.
 - B. doing something different from normal.
 - C. doing routine things in a different environment.
 - D. the extra level of comfort they can enjoy.

5. Tourist agencies, in providing holidays, mainly have to consider people's
 - A. fear of isolated holiday destinations.
 - B. anxiety over the financial cost of their holiday.
 - C. fear of being unable to make themselves understood.
 - D. anxiety over the possibility of getting food poisoning.

6. The writer's main complaint about tourists is
 - A. that they brag about their holidays.
 - B. that they ignore the cultural experience being offered to them.
 - C. that they are insensitive to locals.
 - D. that they have no sense of adventure.

Part 2. Read the passage below and decide whether the following statements agree with the information given in the passage. Write in the corresponding numbered boxes provided on your answer sheet:

TRUE	<i>if the statement agrees with the information</i>
FALSE	<i>if the statement contradicts with the information</i>
NOT GIVEN	<i>if there is no information on this</i>

ISLAND OF SECRETS

Sitting in the southern Pacific more than 3000 km off the coast of mainland Chile, Easter Island is eerily remote – as if it had been deliberately quarantined from the rest of the world. Small wonder the first Europeans to reach it sensed there was something strange about the island. When the Dutch explorer Jacob Roggeveen and his crew came across it on Easter Sunday, 1722, they were amazed to discover islanders eking out an existence there. According to some researchers, there were once far more inhabitants on Easter Island, and a plentiful supply of trees. But first the trees and then the islanders fell victim to ecological ignorance – the same ignorance that could yet spell disaster for the rest of the planet during the 21st century.

In his 2005 book *Collapse: How Societies Choose to Fail or Succeed*, Jared Diamond, a biogeographer and best-selling author, made headlines by portraying the fate of Easter Island as an example of ecocide: the systematic destruction of an ecosystem by humans. The resulting loss of natural resources triggered war, chaos and cultural collapse, 'the clearest example of a society that destroyed itself by overexploiting its own resources,' says Diamond, adding: 'The parallels between Easter Island and the whole modern world are chillingly obvious.' While not the first to draw such a dark conclusion, Diamond's high profile brought it to worldwide notice.

However, new research is now casting serious doubt on this latter-day morality tale – and the supposed lessons it holds for us. Techniques ranging from radiocarbon dating and DNA analysis to satellite imaging are uncovering evidence suggesting the widely-accepted history of events on the island is seriously flawed, and with it the explanation of what happened there before the arrival of the first Europeans.

Until now, the conventional view – based partly on carbon dating and archaeological surveys – has been that the island was first colonised around 800AD by settlers from elsewhere in Polynesia. By 1200AD those settlers had started to chop down the island's extensive forests to make homes and fishing boats, and to help with the transportation and erection of the moai.

The question of what happened next is controversial. According to Diamond and others, the population soared to around 15,000, and deforestation took place at a furious rate. Within 250 years, virtually all the trees had gone, and the island's resources

were simply incapable of supporting the population and its statue-building – triggering famine, war and even cannibalism. The islanders seen by Roggeveen were the only survivors of this ecological disaster.

Yet, according to Easter Island specialists such as anthropologist Professor Carl Lipo of California State University, in Long Beach, this storyline is based largely on extrapolations of known facts to fit preconceptions. While deforestation definitely took place, the claim that it was triggered by the islanders when they began erecting the moai is flawed.

Doubt has, however, been cast by new evidence published by Lipo in collaboration with fellow anthropologist Professor Terry Hunt of the University of Hawaii. Radiocarbon dating of debris found on the coast of Easter Island suggests that the first Polynesian settlers actually arrived as late as 1200AD – around 400 years later than the standard history. This ties in well with evidence of colonisation elsewhere in Polynesia - and removes the otherwise odd 400-year gap between the conventional arrival date and the start of deforestation. But the later arrival date poses big problems for the ecocide theory, as it demands an implausibly high rate of population growth to reach the supposed figure of 15,000. And without that high figure, there is little reason to think a population crash occurred before the Europeans arrived. 'Given the evidence that exists right now,' says Lipo, 'one could say the Easter Islanders were an example of success, a population that persisted in an incredibly remote place with not a lot of resources.'

While the deforestation may not have been critical, it undoubtedly took place – so what caused it? According to Hunt, the islanders may indeed have been to blame, but not in the way most environmentalists believe. Huge numbers of ancient rat bones have been found on the island, suggesting the original settlers introduced a foreign species that wreaked havoc in the forests. Research on the other Pacific islands has shown that rats are capable of triggering deforestation by eating the seeds of palms. 'The 'cautionary tale' from the island is that invasive species can lead to a catastrophe for the native ecosystem,' says Hunt.

But while the islanders may have coped well with the resulting deforestation, they were no match for the microbial species introduced by the Europeans, in the form of smallpox and other contagious diseases. Within 150 years of the arrival of Roggeveen, Easter Island had suffered a population collapse of far greater proportions than anything suggested by environmentalists. A combination of disease and forced emigration had cut the population to barely one hundred.

Clearly the controversy over the true story of Easter Island will continue for years yet. But both sides are agreed on one thing: the need to back theories with hard evidence. 'Archaeology should be more than a prop for the current popular story,' says Professor Hunt. 'It should be a scientific means of documenting history.'

1. Roggeveen did not expect to find people inhabiting Easter Island.
2. Some researchers maintain that the modern world could suffer the same fate as Easter Island.
3. Carbon dating is one of the newest techniques to be used in the assessment of historical events.
4. According to Jared Diamond, Roggeveen encountered what remained of a once thriving population.
5. Lipo and Hunt carried out carbon dating of rat bones on Easter Island.
6. Deforestation on Easter Island is attributed by some anthropologists to the introduction of an animal species that originally did not exist there.
7. The current population of Easter Island is mainly of Polynesian descent.

Part 3. *In the passage below, seven paragraphs have been removed. Read the passage and choose from the paragraphs A – H the one which fits each gap. There is **ONE** extra paragraph which you **do not need to use**. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided on your answer sheet.*

PEOPLE OUT OF TIME

In a tiny, remote community in Mexico, the Buchert family is just beginning to stir. It is five o'clock in the morning and Pietra Buchert, the mother of the family, lights the kerosene lamp which sits prominently on the handmade wooden table in the middle of the room, which serves as both family room and kitchen. She opens the back door and gathers wood to light the large woodstove that heats the house and cooks all the family meals.

1	
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The Buchert family is Mennonite. The Mennonites are a religious group which originally emigrated from Holland and Germany. These early Mennonites adhered to an ideology which differed from that which was prevalent in Germany and Holland at that time. These beliefs earned the Mennonites the wrath of both the church and the government in their native homelands. If this small religious

minority had insisted on staying in their countries of origin, its members would have been forced to pay monetary restitution, endure prison terms, or, in some instances, face execution.

2

The latter part of the nineteenth century saw approximately 7,000 Mennonites absconding from the European continent and sailing for the Americas. Like the English Puritans before them, they placed their hopes in these newfound lands, where, if circumstances allowed, they would be free from scrutiny, bigotry and reprimand.

3

In the early 1920s, the beleaguered Mennonites disassembled their households yet again and took to the road. Bringing with them their furniture, personal belongings and livestock, they travelled south by train to Mexico. Because of the sparse population and ample available farmland, it appeared the Mennonites had finally found a haven. Today, one can find a total of approximately 50,000 Mennonites living and farming throughout Mexico in 23 separate communities.

4

As a result of their fear of the world's negative influence, the Mennonites insist on educating their children in their own fashion. Johan Buchert and his peers receive a very limited education until they reach their early teens. The schooling of Mennonite girls ceases even sooner, at the age of twelve.

5

For this class, the textbooks used include the Bible and a hymnbook. The Mennonites have maintained the language of their forefathers, which is known as Low German. However, this language cannot be represented graphically in a written mode. Consequently, the two textbooks are written in High German which, ironically, is a language virtually unknown to both students and teacher. This means that the majority of Mennonite children will leave school illiterate.

6

The Bucherts, like most Mennonites, are dairy farmers who produce mainly cheese. All aspects of the cheese-making process are done manually without the aid of electrical labour-saving devices. Even the youngest children are expected to pull their weight and spend most of the day engaged in helping with household chores and light farmwork. As the Bucherts have no electric lights in their house, their daily routine and schedule are regulated by the amounts of daylight between sunrise and sunset.

7

The traditional farms of the Mennonites cannot compete with the more modernised farms. To survive, the Bucherts and other Mennonite families may be compelled to sell their family-run farms and find work on large commercialised farms in Mexico and Canada. This migratory way of life would separate the Bucherts, and other families like them, from their tight-knit Mennonite communities and the internal support it has provided. In the end, a combination of these factors will probably weaken the younger Mennonites' beliefs and, after so many years, the age-old traditions of the Mennonites will gradually die out.

Missing paragraphs:

- A. The Bucherts and other Mennonites have struggled to maintain a lifestyle which dates back centuries. Even though their everyday lives are tedious and painstaking, they have made a conscious decision to persevere in this manner. Sadly, however, where fines, incarceration and capital punishment have failed to dissuade them from leading their lives in a manner obedient to the edicts of their religious doctrine, progress may force them to do so.
- B. The Buchert family, like all Mennonites, tries to live independent of, and separate from, the rest of the world. Both the outside world with its non-Mennonite population and its accompanying drive for progress are seen as threatening by the Mennonites.

Worldliness is offensive and abhorrent as it entails elements which are the antithesis of what the Mennonites hold as sacred. Mennonite children must be protected from the outside world at all costs.

- C. The Bucherts' lives are further restricted by the fact that the Mennonites show great animosity towards technology as it could adversely affect their traditional way of life. In direct response to this, the Mennonites decry the use of electricity, automobiles and modern farm implements. This refusal to use modern conveniences means that their lives are made much more difficult and most of the Buchert family's day is spent in laborious toil.
- D. Canada was chosen as the site for the long-yearned-for Promised Land. Unfortunately, the Mennonites seemed doomed to fail in their quest. The Canadian government's demand that the Mennonites have their children attend state-run schools was met with derision and strong refusal. Adding fuel to the fire, the First World War had created feelings of strong anti-German sentiment in most Canadian citizens and hatred for this peace-loving people was at an all-time high.
- E. The Mennonites arose as a radical reform group during the Reformation of the 16th century. The founder of this order was a priest from Holland named Menno Simonz. The Mennonites share their roots with a group of similar beliefs known as the Swiss Brethren. Despite, the similarity of their origins, these two groups have several fundamental differences.
- F. The first stopping place after the Mennonite exodus from Germany and Holland was the Ukraine. Contrary to finding asylum there, they again met with a government which would not condone their practices. Mennonites would not obey certain laws so they were not left to practise their religion in peace and solitude.
- G. The family patriarch, Hans, emerges from one of the two bedrooms in which the family of eight sleeps. Following closely behind his father is Johan, the eldest child of the family. Together, father and son leave the house to go to the barn where their small herd of cows is kept. One by one, the rest of the six Buchert children appear from the bedrooms. The children of the family wear simple, handsewn clothes. Is this the 1800s? No, believe it or not, it is now, at the turn of the new century.
- H. Shunning government-sponsored institutes of learning, these children attend small one-room schools, where they are taught by young, unmarried Mennonite women. The subjects in which the children receive instruction have been carefully chosen and approved by the church elders. To illustrate how inadequate and unproductive this system of education is, one need only examine the way language is taught.

Part 4. Read the texts below and think of the word which best fits each space. Use only **ONE** word in each space. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided on your answer sheet.

PASSAGE A

The Spanish word '*manana*' literally means 'tomorrow', but it has (1) _____ its way into English as a way of saying 'not today'; in other (2) _____, putting (3) _____ what could be done now until some indefinite time in the future. It is used to characterise the relaxed Mediterranean attitude to work, seen in a bad (4) _____ by certain workaholics from northern Europe.

The climate has (5) _____ to do with this attitude. In the (6) _____ of summer, through the long afternoons, it is unwise to do anything, and the saying '*Only mad dogs and Englishmen go out in the midday sun*' is a common response to any accusations of idleness. There could, (7) _____, be a more decisive one. The low occurrence of heart disease in Mediterranean countries has generally been (8) _____ down to diet, and specifically to the large quantities of olive oil, fresh fruit and vegetables consumed in these countries. It is not out of the (9) _____, though, that the more easy-going attitude to life and work also contributes, (10) _____ the stress of life in the more work-driven north seems to shorten the average lifespan of inhabitants there.

PASSAGE B

In the past, the prospect of having your driving license taken (11) _____ from you probably didn't bear (12) _____ about, but now (13) _____ the police are using more advanced detection technology to catch speeding motorists, the probability of you losing your license have considerably increased. From (14) _____ to time, we all go over the speed limit, intentionally or not. If caught, we run the (15) _____ of a hefty fine, demerit points or, (16) _____ of all, losing our license. With this new technology, the police can now take away your (17) _____ of transport, your money and perhaps your freedom. Prosecuting speeding motorists is far and (18) _____ one of the most lucrative ways of generating cash, since motorists are easy targets and are a good source of income. They are a lot easier to catch than thieves, are obedient and can probably come (19) _____ with the money to pay a fine. Therefore, don't get too excited when driving on the road to avoid getting involved with the long (20) _____ of the law.

III. WRITING (2.0 points)

Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first one, using the word given in brackets. Do not change the word given. **You must use between THREE and EIGHT words**, including the word given. Write **only the missing words** in the corresponding numbered boxes provided on your answer sheet.

1. We still don't know for sure if humans are truly alone in the universe. **(DEBATABLE)**
It _____ not humans are truly alone in the universe.
2. The driver continued driving since he didn't notice the cat. **(WENT)**
Failing _____ driving.
3. Immediately after seeing the report, the police began to take action. **(SPRUNG)**
The police had no sooner _____.
4. They caused the problems themselves, if you ask me. **(BOOK)**
In my _____ making.
5. Jane thought that Marcel behaved in an unacceptable manner during the party last night. **(PALE)**
According _____ during the party last night.
6. Heavy traffic makes me feel crazy – it is the thing I hate the most! **(EDGE)**
Nothing _____ traffic.
7. Nobody seemed to remember exactly how often the trains ran. **(FREQUENCY)**
The _____ to be remembered by anybody.
8. The cost of electronics has gone up a great deal just recently. **(SHARP)**
There has been _____ electronics just recently.
9. It isn't surprising that the self-important leader didn't think that anyone would suspect him. **(SUSPICION)**
That the self-important leader _____ of the ordinary.
10. 'It's none of my business what I do with my money!' Scarlet told her brother. **(CONCERN)**
Scarlet told her brother that what she _____ of his.

– THE END OF THE TEST –