



**DỰ ÁN CHICKEN MINDS  
BAN CHUYÊN MÔN TIẾNG ANH**

**KỶ THI THỬ TUYỂN SINH LỚP 10 THPT CHUYÊN  
NĂM HỌC 2024 – 2025**

**ĐỀ THI THỬ ĐỢT 1**

Môn thi: **TIẾNG ANH (chuyên)**  
Thời gian: **150** phút (không kể thời gian giao đề)  
Ngày thi: **16/3/2024 – 30/3/2024**  
Đề thi gồm có **09** trang

SỐ PHÁCH

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

**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

- Before doing the test, make sure that you are in a quiet environment. Time yourself according to real test conditions.
- Access the online answer sheet **HERE** (and sign in with your Google account if necessary). Click **Make a copy** to create a copy of the answer sheet.
- Rename your answer sheet using the following syntax: **[Your full name] – ANH C 1**.
  - For example, if your name is **Nguyễn Văn B**, rename your answer sheet as follows: **Nguyễn Văn B – ANH C 1**.
- Read the instructions for each part of the paper carefully. Answer all the questions.
- Type your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided on the answer sheet. Do not modify any other parts of the answer sheet. You **must** complete the answer sheet within the time limit.
- At the end of the test, download your answer sheet as a **Microsoft Excel (.xlsx)** file by clicking **File > Download > Microsoft Excel (.xlsx)** and upload it to the submission point on the LMS website.

**INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES**

There are **5** sections and **100** questions in this paper.

- **Section I: Use of English** consists of 2 parts and questions **1 – 40**.
  - Questions **1 – 20** carry half a point each.
  - Questions **21 – 40** carry one point each.
- **Section II: Reading** consists of 4 parts and questions **41 – 75**.
  - Each question carries one point.
- **Section III: Proofreading** consists of questions **76 – 80**.
  - Each question carries up to one point.
- **Section IV: Word formation** consists of questions **81 – 90**.
  - Each question carries one point.
- **Section V: Key word transformation** consists of questions **91 – 100**.
  - Each question carries up to two points.



## I. USE OF ENGLISH (30 points)

**Part 1.** For questions 1-20, type the letter A, B, C or D in the corresponding numbered boxes provided on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

1. Even in the face of uproarious opposition and seditious campaigns, the dictator still obstinately refused to \_\_\_\_\_ power.  
A. relinquish                      B. renounce                      C. repudiate                      D. redesignate
2. **Jenna:** It's so frustrating to hear that my best student was caught cheating in the Physics examination yesterday.  
**Stuart:** What? I know he's acting strange lately, but that really \_\_\_\_\_!  
A. sowed wild oats                      B. upset the apple cart                      C. took the cake                      D. twisted the knife
3. I just had lunch with our manager to discuss the event budget – \_\_\_\_\_ of which, have you sent him the updated version yet?  
A. as regards                      B. pertinent                      C. apposite                      D. apropos
4. The boy had to fight his way through ice-cream vans, \_\_\_\_\_ of tourists, food stalls and hot music singeing his eardrums to witness goat racing in Buccoo Village.  
A. swarms                      B. herds                      C. hordes                      D. flocks
5. In the novel *Agnes Grey*, Anne Brontë presented a fictionalized account \_\_\_\_\_ in the houses of Victorian aristocrats.  
A. of both her and her sister's bizarre experiences as teachers  
B. of both she and her sister's bizarre experiences teaching  
C. about the bizarre experiences as teachers both her and her sister had  
D. about the bizarre experiences both her and her sister had as a teacher
6. In the meeting, the speaker focused only on the positive outcomes and \_\_\_\_\_ the controversies.  
A. went over                      B. turned over                      C. glossed over                      D. talked over
7. Approximately three times as many bird species inhabit Vietnam \_\_\_\_\_ Jamaica.  
A. as in                      B. as inhabit                      C. when compared to                      D. than
8. Despite being \_\_\_\_\_ by a vendor touting her to buy some bog-standard trinkets, Martha still managed to show up at the workshop on time.  
A. jacked up                      B. roughed up                      C. bailed up                      D. chucked up
9. Having acted as a(n) \_\_\_\_\_, Lisa returned to her usual idle mode the instant her boss left the office.  
A. eager beaver                      B. busy body                      C. white elephant                      D. little bird
10. \_\_\_\_\_ working a nine-to-five job, preparing dinner and doing the household chores, she rarely has any time for herself.  
A. Given                      B. Notwithstanding                      C. Insofar as                      D. What with
11. The microscope enables us to observe minuscule objects and microorganisms that were previously by no means visible to the \_\_\_\_\_ eye.  
A. unaided                      B. unaccompanied                      C. unassisted                      D. unbacked
12. A basic definition of an ellipse is the locus of all points \_\_\_\_\_ distances from two fixed points (focal points) is a constant.  
A. of which the sum                      B. the sum of whose                      C. whose sum of                      D. their sum of
13. The local cafe became the town's new \_\_\_\_\_ ground, where the literati often met daily for coffee and intellectual discussions.  
A. turning                      B. breeding                      C. stomping                      D. sitting
14. **Jane:** Keith got an A plus for the Math paper.  
**James:** That lazy guy? \_\_\_\_\_! I put my nose to the grindstone and I still couldn't even get a B minus.  
A. In your dreams                      B. Look who's talking                      C. A likely story                      D. End of
15. He is a business \_\_\_\_\_ who holds much sway in the political sphere.  
A. swan                      B. monarch                      C. gulp                      D. mogul
16. You could tell that she wasn't happy about the news by the way she \_\_\_\_\_ her face in disapproval.  
A. frowned upon                      B. brought round                      C. settled for                      D. screwed up
17. The government is trying to \_\_\_\_\_ when it says it will spend more on health service without raising any taxes.  
A. chew the fat                      B. wave the flag                      C. square the circle                      D. put the lid
18. \_\_\_\_\_ from the apartment balcony five floors above the street, the noise from the Indie music festival was deafening.  
A. Even heard                      B. Even hearing it                      C. Even when hearing it                      D. While hearing it
19. Don't \_\_\_\_\_ him on to join you guys! You can clearly see he doesn't want to!  
A. egg                      B. toast                      C. butter                      D. knife
20. One reason the company's reputation has been blemished recently is because the CEO is trying to \_\_\_\_\_ at windmills, criticising some members of the press without any good reason.  
A. lean                      B. slant                      C. slope                      D. tilt



Part 2. For questions 21-40, read the texts below and type the letter A, B, C or D in the corresponding numbered boxes provided on your answer sheet to indicate the answer that best fits each gap.

PASSAGE 1

**Heat – The deadliest natural hazard**

(21) \_\_\_\_\_ heat is the most deadly of natural hazards, causing or contributing to the deaths of more than 5,300 Australians between 1844 and 2010. And that doesn't include the record-breaking heat of the past decade.

Heat is a selective killer. The majority of those who (22) \_\_\_\_\_ to it are over 60 years of age, with those aged over 85 in greatest (23) \_\_\_\_\_. Other major victims are those living on the (24) \_\_\_\_\_; between 2000 and 2018, nearly one-third of all heatwave deaths in Australia occurred in the top 20% most socioeconomically disadvantaged areas of the country. (25) \_\_\_\_\_ mothers and their unborn babies, as well as the very young, are also more at risk from severe heat.

Indigenous Australians appear to be more (26) \_\_\_\_\_ to heat than non-Indigenous Australians, but there are limits. Remote Indigenous communities, particularly those in more (27) \_\_\_\_\_ regions, are more vulnerable as temperatures reach inhospitable levels.

Heat deaths are also difficult to (28) \_\_\_\_\_, because they can be disguised as deaths from pre-existing (29) \_\_\_\_\_ such as heart disease and diabetes. That means we should err on the side of (30) \_\_\_\_\_ that the figures we have are likely an underestimate.

- |                   |                |               |                 |
|-------------------|----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 21. A. Extreme    | B. Serious     | C. Tough      | D. Terrible     |
| 22. A. capitulate | B. yield       | C. acquiesce  | D. succumb      |
| 23. A. risk       | B. threat      | C. peril      | D. hazard       |
| 24. A. breadline  | B. cakeline    | C. food line  | D. poverty line |
| 25. A. Expecting  | B. Expectant   | C. Expected   | D. Expectable   |
| 26. A. tough      | B. sturdy      | C. steadfast  | D. resilient    |
| 27. A. infertile  | B. infecund    | C. desiccated | D. arid         |
| 28. A. pin down   | B. narrow down | C. nail down  | D. lock up      |
| 29. A. upsets     | B. infections  | C. plagues    | D. maladies     |
| 30. A. warning    | B. caution     | C. care       | D. discretion   |

PASSAGE 2

**LEICESTER CITY FOOTBALL CLUB**

The 2015-2016 Premier League football season was (31) \_\_\_\_\_ with surprises, (32) \_\_\_\_\_ was Leicester City Football Club's claiming of the English premiership title. The club hit (33) \_\_\_\_\_ in 2014 by finishing in fourteenth place, yet it found itself (34) \_\_\_\_\_ ahead of everyone else one year later and went on to clinch the (35) \_\_\_\_\_ title, something beyond their fan's wildest dreams.

At the beginning of the season, they seemed to be complete (36) \_\_\_\_\_ to win at predicted odds of approximately 5000 to 1, which just goes to show how far out of the (37) \_\_\_\_\_ they were anticipated to be. However, the more the season progressed, the more Leicester (38) \_\_\_\_\_ their critics. Under the effective leadership of Claudio Ranieri, the club's new manager, the team went (39) \_\_\_\_\_ during the season and finally lifted the hard-earned cup for the first time in their club's history with two games to spare, leaving their rivals eating their (40) \_\_\_\_\_.

- |                            |                       |                              |                       |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 31. A. packed              | B. lumbered           | C. saddled                   | D. full               |
| 32. A. at least of which   | B. not least of which | C. in the least of which     | D. the least of which |
| 33. A. rack and ruin       | B. rock bottom        | C. the tubes                 | D. the ground         |
| 34. A. heads and shoulders | B. streets            | C. knocking spots            | D. a cut              |
| 35. A. coveted             | B. yearned            | C. longed                    | D. wished             |
| 36. A. outsiders           | B. outliers           | C. outlanders                | D. outworkers         |
| 37. A. driving             | B. racing             | C. training                  | D. running            |
| 38. A. perplexed           | B. confounded         | C. baffled                   | D. bewildered         |
| 39. A. out of their way    | B. to great lengths   | C. from strength to strength | D. against the grain  |
| 40. A. winds               | B. sand               | C. dust                      | D. sails              |



## II. READING (35 points)

Part 1. For questions 41-46, read the following passages and type A, B, C or D in the corresponding numbered boxes provided on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer which fits best according to what is stated or implied in the text.

### PASSAGE 1

#### THE LADY OF THE LINES

Maria Reiche, a German mathematician, devoted fifty years of her life to protecting and studying the Nazca lines of the Inca. Born in Dresden in 1903, she arrived in Peru, became fascinated by the Inca culture and initially found archaeological work. It was when, however, she overheard someone discussing giant figures carved into the ground, south of Lima that she found what was to become her life's work. Instantly mesmerised by these strange objects, she began to study them alone. 'I walked along them to understand their meaning,' she said. 'I noticed that they formed figures, a spider, a monkey, a bird.' After surveying around 1,000 lines, she wrote her book *Mystery of the Desert*, published in 1949.

In order to spend more time with the geoglyphs, she set up home on the edge of the desert, living off fruit and nuts and sleeping under the stars. If vandals dared to set foot near the lines, she shooed them away, so determined that the lines should be preserved that when plans were made to flood the area for agricultural use, she successfully blocked the move.

Her tireless work has now resulted in the Nazca lines having been declared a World Heritage Site and she is regarded by some as a national heroine; she is Saint Maria, 'Lady of the Lines'. When she died in 1998 aged 95, the question arose of who would now protect the lines, which were becoming increasingly threatened by vandals, looters, irresponsible tourists and changing weather patterns. Fortunately, however, the UN's cultural agency has recently donated a substantial amount for their long-term conservation.

41. The Nazca lines are
- |  |  |
|--|--|
| A. immense shapes cut into the earth.    | B. a form of rock art found in the desert. |
| C. vast and mysterious Peruvian statues. | D. paths left by the Incas.                |
42. It can be inferred from the passage that
- |   |
|---|
| A. Peruvians did not consider the Nazca lines fascinating.      |
| B. Maria Reiche belonged to a religious order.                  |
| C. in the past, the Nazca lines were not held in high regard.   |
| D. following her passing, Maria Reiche's work was discontinued. |

### PASSAGE 2

#### BAHARIYA'S TOMBS

After 2,600 years, a desert oasis yields the long-sought tombs of its legendary governor and his family. The streets of El Bawiti, the largest town in Bahariya Oasis, are busier now. Hotels have been built since more than 200 Graeco-Roman mummies were discovered nearby. Yet, El Bawiti hid an older secret. The tombs of Bahariya's legendary governor, Zed-Khons-uef-anekh, his father, and his wife were discovered in a maze of chambers beneath local homes. Archaeologists had been looking for Zed-Khons-uef-anekh ever since the tombs of three of the governor's relatives were discovered in 1938. Zed-Khons-uef-anekh ruled Bahariya during Egypt's 26th dynasty, a time when the isolated oases of the Western Desert were strategically important buffers against invaders. Bahariya, with governors who were wealthy men with connections to the throne, flourished at the crossroads of caravan routes. Zed-Khons-uef-anekh, a man whose power to move men and material is most evident in the two mammoth stone sarcophagi that were transported across miles of sand and wasteland to his oasis tomb, had a chapel built in a temple nearby, with a relief depicting him as large as the pharaoh, a bold assertion from a powerful man we now know better.

43. In antiquity, the Bahariya Oasis was of paramount importance to Egypt's pharaohs because
- |   |   |
|---|---|
| A. many affluent administrators were previously posted there. | B. it was ideally located on a prime trade route. |
| C. it was the seat of a powerful man.                         | D. many Graeco-Roman tombs were built there.      |
44. The author suggests that Zed-Khons-uef-anekh's portrayal of himself in the chapel attests to his
- |                               |                            |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------|
| A. extraordinary flamboyance. | B. exceeding impertinence. |
| C. unimaginable wealth.       | D. remarkable impiety.     |



PASSAGE 3

JADE

The track leads down to a small encampment. As the sun's first glow appears, its aura illuminates a Yunnan trader preparing for the day ahead. With a watchmaker's precision, all the possessions in his earthly world are gathered together and placed into burlap sacks. These are then strapped onto a mule's saddle, a stone picked up from the nearby river helping to balance the load.

He sets off in the misty light just before dawn, slowly working his way alongside a small river snaking through the valley bottom. The surrounding jungle pushes in everywhere, clothing all in a sticky green glow. Each step a mark of patience – down the track, into the sunlight... into history... into immortality... for the rock on the mule's back is no ordinary stone. Burma's jade mines are on the brink of discovery.

In the same remote corner of the planet, yesteryear's idyll is today broken. Across the naked earth crawl thousands of human ants, prying boulders loose from the compact brown soil. As a boulder is turned over, it is quickly examined, then discarded, along with the mounds of dirt that surround it. The operation is a study in patience. The construction of Egypt's Great Pyramids was a similar study in patience but with one important difference. That in Upper Burma consists of deconstruction, the dismantling of entire mountains, one pebble at a time. All involved share a single-minded devotion to the task. Patience, patience those who hurry lose, they miss something, they don't go to heaven. Those who hurry don't find jade.

45. It can be inferred from the passage that jade's initial discovery was  
 A. entirely fortuitous.      B. steeped in history.      C. a difficult achievement.      D. actuated by greed.
46. As stated in the passage, the excavation of jade  
 A. must be conducted with alacrity.      B. brings forth a life of virtue.  
 C. imperils the workers' lives.      D. is a laborious undertaking.

**Part 2. For questions 47-50, read four extracts in which critics write about spoken-word audio productions and answer the questions that follow by choosing from the critics A-D. The academics may be chosen MORE THAN ONCE. Type the correct letter A-D in the corresponding boxes provided on your answer sheet.**

**A. James Cowley**

I think audio, in the form of radio dramas or podcasts, gives a voice to people who truly push the boundaries. The beauty of this is that the dismal and misguided is occasionally offset by something groundbreaking. In *Black Roses: The Killing of Sophie Lancaster*, we receive the narrative through authentic recordings of the victim's mother talking about Sophie. Intertwined is a series of poems by Simon Armitage written in the voice of Sophie herself. Perhaps the knowledge that this was a true story (it was billed as a drama documentary) added extra poignancy, but I would be hard-pressed to name a more powerful piece of spoken-word audio from the last ten years. It is a harrowing listen, but one which more than justifies the continued existence of the medium of radio despite the rarity of such jewels.

**B. Anna Keown**

With all the controversy that they spark, the podcasts from *Love + Radio* are perfect examples of how audio can challenge the listener. Their output is progressive and innovative, and always worth a listen. The deliberately blurred lines between fact and fiction seem to be at the root of many of the extremely hostile reactions. A lot of the comments I read said that they would not be listening any more. It is as if these listeners cannot handle this ambiguity, and they need clear signposts saying, 'This is real; this is not'. Worrying about whether what you're hearing is real or fake is fine if you're listening to news and current affairs content. But why deny yourself the chance to hear thought-provoking ideas and exquisitely-expressed emotions? Ruffling a few feathers is a small price to pay for consistent excellence.

**C. Casey Porter**

Dramatising works for radio carries with it some of the dangers involved in making a film adaptation of a book and, inevitably, there will be objections to the way it is done. Some might argue that a plain word-for-word narration is always superior, but that would be to deny the differences between two distinct methods of delivery. It takes a particularly gifted narrator to hold the listener's attention throughout a reading. A dramatisation, on the other hand, has the potential to overcome this limitation, albeit at the risk of excluding the purists, who probably wouldn't tune in anyway. Of course, some dramatisations are woefully poor because they attempt to be too different, but *The Diary of Samuel Pepys*, as dramatised by Hattie Naylor, was engaging, entertaining, witty and informative. How many of us, if we're honest, would read the works of a 17th century diarist for pleasure? Yet a pleasure it was.



#### D. Leyla Hussein

Whether or not you subscribe to the theory that all stories are simply a retelling of one of seven basic plotlines, much of what we hear in contemporary fiction will have echoes of classic works. Perhaps it is the quest to prove that theory wrong and break the mould that leads to some of the more spectacular failures in audio drama. I would include in their number *The Stroma Sessions* which, despite an intriguing premise, encapsulated much of what I fear will lead to the ultimate demise of radio drama. It was spooky, even chilling in places, but ultimately let down by its poor plot and script. Too often we are forced to accept the predominance of 'atmosphere' at the expense of genuinely good content. While I accept that this might appeal to a younger audience, I would hope that someone somewhere would point them in the direction of the true masters of the medium, however dated they might seem.

- Which critic disagrees with the others about the consequences that experimenting has on the quality of productions?
- Which critic has a different view to Hussein on the worth of an uncomfortable listening experience?
- Which critic expresses a similar view to Keown on how a listener's prejudice might prevent them from hearing worthwhile productions?
- Which critic shares Hussein's views on the prevalence of sub-standard productions?

47	
48	
49	
50	

**Part 3. In the passage below, five paragraphs have been removed. For questions 51-55, read the passage and choose from the paragraphs A-G the one which fits each gap. There are TWO extra paragraphs which you do not need to use. Type the correct letter A-G in the corresponding numbered boxes provided on your answer sheet.**

#### Lise Meitner

*The forgotten woman of nuclear physics who deserved a Nobel Prize*

**Timothy J. Jorgensen**

For many years, physicists believed it was energetically impossible for atoms as large as uranium to be split into two. However, that all changed on February 11th, 1939, with a letter to the editor of *Nature* – a premier international scientific journal – that described exactly how such a thing could occur and even named it fission. In that letter, physicist Lise Meitner, with the assistance of her young nephew Otto Frisch, provided a physical explanation of how nuclear fission could happen.

Meitner based her fission argument on the “liquid droplet model” of nuclear structure – a model that likened the forces that hold the atomic nucleus together to the surface tension that gives a water droplet its structure. She noted that the surface tension of an atomic nucleus weakens as the charge of the nucleus increases, and could even approach zero tension if the nuclear charge was very high, as is the case for uranium. The lack of sufficient nuclear surface tension would then allow the nucleus to split into two fragments when struck by a neutron – a chargeless subatomic particle – with each fragment carrying away very high levels of kinetic energy. Meitner remarked: “The whole ‘fission’ process can thus be described in an essentially classical [physics] way.” Just that simple, right?

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Some people were skeptical that neutron bombardment could produce transuranium elements, including Irene Joliot-Curie – Marie Curie's daughter – and Meitner. Joliot-Curie had found that one of these new alleged transuranium elements actually behaved chemically just like radium, the element her mother had discovered. Joliot-Curie suggested that it might be just radium – an element somewhat smaller than uranium – that was coming from the neutron-bombarded uranium.

Meitner had an alternative explanation. She thought that, rather than radium, the element in question might actually be barium – an element with a chemistry very similar to radium. The issue of radium versus barium was very important to Meitner because barium was a possible fission product according to her split uranium theory, but radium was not – it was too big.

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Meitner should have been the hero of the day, and the physicists and chemists should have jointly published their findings and waited to receive the world's accolades for their discovery of nuclear fission. But unfortunately, that's not what happened. Meitner had two difficulties: She was a Jew living as an exile in Sweden because of the Jewish persecution going on in Nazi Germany, and she was a woman. She might have overcome either one of these obstacles to scientific success, but both proved insurmountable.

53	
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When it came time to publish, Hahn knew that including a Jewish woman on the paper would cost him his career in Germany. So he published without her, falsely claiming that the discovery was based solely on insights gleaned from his own chemical purification work, and that any physical insight contributed by Meitner played an insignificant role. All this despite the fact he wouldn't have even thought to isolate barium from his samples had Meitner not directed him to do so.

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Even that didn't help her situation. The Nobel Committee awarded the 1944 Nobel Prize in Chemistry "for the discovery of the fission of heavy nuclei" to Hahn alone. Paradoxically, the word "fission" never appeared in Hahn's original publication, as Meitner had been the first to coin the term in the letter published afterward.

55

After the war, Meitner remained in Stockholm and became a Swedish citizen. Later in life, she decided to let bygones be bygones. She reconnected with Hahn, and the two octogenarians resumed their friendship. Although the Nobel committee never acknowledged its mistake, the slight to Meitner was partly mitigated in 1966 when the U.S. Department of Energy jointly awarded her, Hahn and Strassmann its prestigious Enrico Fermi Award "for pioneering research in the naturally occurring radioactivities and extensive experimental studies leading to the discovery of fission." The two-decade late recognition came just in time for Meitner. She and Hahn died within months of each other in 1968; they were both 89 years old.

**Missing paragraphs:**

- A.** The five-member physics committee included Manne Siegbahn, his former student Erik Hulthén, the professor of experimental physics at Uppsala University, and Axel Lindh, who eventually succeeded Hulthén. All three were part of the Siegbahn school of x-ray spectroscopy. The poor relationship between Siegbahn and Meitner was a factor here, as was the bias towards experimental rather than theoretical physics. In his report on the work of Meitner and Frisch, Hulthén relied on pre-war papers. He did not think that their work was groundbreaking, and argued that the prize for physics was given for experimental rather than theoretical work, which had not been the case for many years.
- B.** A controversy has raged about the discovery of nuclear fission ever since, with critics claiming it represents one of the worst examples of blatant racism and sexism by the Nobel committee. Unlike another prominent female nuclear physicist whose career preceded her – Marie Curie – Meitner's contributions to nuclear physics were never recognized by the Nobel committee. She has been totally left out in the cold, and remains unknown to most of the public.
- C.** Meitner had been working as Hahn's academic equal when they were on the faculty of the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute in Berlin together. By all accounts they were close colleagues and friends for many years. When the Nazis took over, however, Meitner was forced to leave Germany. She took a position in Stockholm, and continued to work on nuclear issues with Hahn and his junior colleague Fritz Strassmann through regular correspondence. This working relationship, though not ideal, was still highly productive. The barium discovery was the latest fruit of that collaboration.
- D.** In Sweden, Meitner continued her research as best she could. She measured the neutron cross sections of thorium, lead and uranium using dysprosium as a neutron detector, an assay technique pioneered by George de Hevesy and Hilde Levi. She declined an offer to join Frisch on the British mission to the Manhattan Project at the Los Alamos Laboratory, declaring "I will have nothing to do with a bomb!". She later said that the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki had come as a surprise to her, and that she was "sorry that the bomb had to be invented".
- E.** Meitner went further to explain how her scientific colleagues had gotten it wrong. When scientists bombarded uranium with neutrons, they believed the uranium nucleus, rather than splitting, captured some neutrons. These captured neutrons were then converted into positively charged protons and thus transformed the uranium into the incrementally larger elements on the periodic table of elements – the so-called "transuranium," or beyond uranium, elements.
- F.** Hahn had trouble explaining his own findings, though. In his paper, he put forth no plausible mechanism as to how uranium atoms had split into barium atoms. But Meitner had the explanation. So a few weeks later, Meitner wrote her famous fission letter to the editor, ironically explaining the mechanism of "Hahn's discovery."
- G.** Meitner urged her chemist colleague Otto Hahn to try to further purify the uranium bombardment samples and assess whether they were, in fact, made up of radium or its chemical cousin barium. Hahn complied, and he found that Meitner was correct: the element in the sample was indeed barium, not radium. Hahn's finding suggested that the uranium nucleus had split into pieces – becoming two different elements with smaller nuclei – just as Meitner had suspected.



**Part 4. For questions 56-75, read the texts below and think of the word which best fits each space. Use only ONE word in each space. Type your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided on your answer sheet.**

**PASSAGE 1**

**DECEPTION**

(56) \_\_\_\_\_ much we may abhor it, deception is baked into the cake of life. Birds feign injury to lead hungry predators up the garden (57) \_\_\_\_\_. Spider crabs escape their enemies by disguising themselves with strips of kelp and other debris to be under false (58) \_\_\_\_\_. Nature amply rewards successful deceivers by allowing them to survive long enough to mate and reproduce. It may come as no (59) \_\_\_\_\_ to learn that human beings – who, according to psychologist Gerald Johnson of the University of South California, tell lies about 200 times a day, mostly for exactly the same reasons: to (60) \_\_\_\_\_ our own skin or to get something they can't get by other means.

But knowing how to catch deceit from a mile (61) \_\_\_\_\_ can be just as important a survival skill as knowing how to tell a lie and get yourself off the (62) \_\_\_\_\_. Luckily, nature provides more than enough clues to trap dissemblers in their own webs. By closely observing facial expressions, (63) \_\_\_\_\_ language and vocal intonation, we can all become lie-detecting ninjas. Now, researchers are even programming computers – (64) \_\_\_\_\_ those used on polygraphs – to get (65) \_\_\_\_\_ the truth by analyzing the same physical cues available to the naked eye.

**PASSAGE 2**

**FORM AND MEANING IN NATURAL LANGUAGES**

When we study human language, we are approaching what some might call the “human essence,” the distinctive qualities of mind that are, so (66) \_\_\_\_\_ as we know, unique to man and that are inseparable from any critical phase of human existence, personal or social. Hence the fascination of this study, and, no (67) \_\_\_\_\_, its frustration.

The frustration arises from the fact that despite much progress, we remain as incapable as ever before of coming to (68) \_\_\_\_\_ with the core problem of human language, which I take to be this: having mastered a language, one is able to understand an (69) \_\_\_\_\_ number of expressions that are new to one's experience, that (70) \_\_\_\_\_ no simple physical resemblance and are in no simple way analogous to the expressions that constitute one's linguistic experience; and one is able, with greater or less facility, to produce such expressions on an appropriate occasion, despite their novelty and (71) \_\_\_\_\_ of detectable stimulus configurations, and to be understood by others who share this still mysterious ability. The normal use of language is, in this sense, a creative activity. This creative aspect of normal language use is one fundamental factor that distinguishes human language from any known system of animal communication.

It is important to bear in mind that the creation of linguistic expressions that are novel but (72) \_\_\_\_\_ is the normal mode of language use. If some individual were to restrict himself largely to a definite set of linguistic patterns, to a set of habitual responses to stimulus configurations, or to “analogies” in the sense of modern linguistics, we would regard him as mentally defective, as being less (73) \_\_\_\_\_ than animal. He would immediately be set (74) \_\_\_\_\_ from normal humans by his inability to understand normal discourse, or to take part in it in the normal way – the normal way (75) \_\_\_\_\_ innovative, free from control by external stimuli, and appropriate to new and ever changing situations.

**III. PROOFREADING (5 points)**

**For questions 76-80, identify the five errors in the following passage and correct them. Type your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided on your answer sheet.**

Line	Passage
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	Originally transmitted orally, genealogies or family histories were a way of tracing the descent of a race or people through its ruling dynasty from a figure or deity whom the race took its name. They were often purely speculative about the earliest generations because of the artificial purpose it served – to show continuity from an illustrious ancestor to the present day. As well as tracing the origins of a race, the pedigree or family tree bounded its members in a close sense of kinship, reinforced by its recitation on ceremonial occasions, normally in a poetic or chronicle form that was easy to memorise. The Ashanti and Yoruba tribes of West Africa have their own hereditary tribal historian whose function it is to preserve these genealogical traditions, while in Scotland, the 'Lord Lyon King of Arms' remains the genealogist for all the clans.
9 10 11 12 13	A Scottish clan is composed of the descendants of an actual or mythical ancestor, the chief of the clan being the senior male descendant in direct line. Each clan was originally organised in a territorial basis, which helped the family historian to discover at least which part of the country his precedents stemmed from. For a clan member, a knowledge of his own genealogy and that of his chief was an integral part of his life, although no written record of it might exist. Family celebrations were the occasion for the recital of pedigrees to stress the unity and history of the line.





#### IV. WORD FORMATION (10 points)

For questions 81-90, type the correct form of each bracketed word in each sentence in the corresponding numbered boxes provided on your answer sheet.

81. She naggingly complained that the barista had \_\_\_\_\_ her, even though it was only a few cents. **(CHANGE)**
82. Upon hearing that he had won the first prize in the National English Competition, he was basking in the \_\_\_\_\_ of pride and jubilation. **(GLOW)**
83. Symptoms of OCD, which include obsessive thoughts and trying to think "neutralising" thoughts, can be attributed to a combination of \_\_\_\_\_ factors and environmental influences rather than learned attitudes. **(BIOLOGY)**
84. Many places accept wire transfer, but if you're buying daily \_\_\_\_\_ such as groceries and petrol, it's more convenient to bring some cash with you. **(CONSUME)**
85. Alan's clothes were \_\_\_\_\_, his hair soaked and tousled after having rushed home without a raincoat. **(DRAG)**
86. I can't make head nor tail of what the lawmakers mean – I wish they would stop using so much \_\_\_\_\_. **(LEGAL)**
87. The author was most acclaimed for his first sentimental novel, which delved into the protagonist's \_\_\_\_\_ journey to find purposes in life. **(HEART)**
88. Jack's \_\_\_\_\_ and abandonment of his son was the final nail to his coffin as a famous singer. **(VOW)**
89. The intensifying calls for the governor's resignation was met with an equally fierce \_\_\_\_\_ from his staunch supporters. **(CAMPAIGN)**
90. While we know for a fact that climate change is the main contributor to the Antarctic ice melting, \_\_\_\_\_ are still researching the specifics of the phenomenon. **(GLACIER)**

#### V. KEY WORD TRANSFORMATION (20 points)

For questions 91-100, 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 TEN WORDS, including the word given. Type ONLY THE MISSING WORDS in the corresponding numbered boxes provided on your answer sheet.

91. Because you're so lazy, you don't deserve to pass your upcoming exams. **(SERVE)**  
So lazy are \_\_\_\_\_ your upcoming exams.
92. The players weren't peacefully discussing the problem; it was more of a noisy quarrel. **(DISCUSSION)**  
It wasn't so \_\_\_\_\_ of words that the players were having.
93. It is becoming a struggle for low-income workers bearing the brunt of the recession to make ends meet. **(STRUGGLING)**  
Low-income workers at the sharp \_\_\_\_\_ the table.
94. Given that his show's ratings is falling, Piers Morgan will no longer appear on CNN. **(PLUG)**  
In light \_\_\_\_\_ on Piers Morgan.
95. The minister's reputation was tarnished after the press heaped scorn on spending cuts. **(HITTING)**  
The press \_\_\_\_\_ pedestal.
96. Despite media portrayals as a tough boxer, he was quickly beaten by his opponent. **(WORK)**  
Although the media set him \_\_\_\_\_ of him.
97. She was obviously an accomplice in the murder, but she was not charged by the court. **(WALKED)**  
Complicit though \_\_\_\_\_ court.
98. Although Jimmy is having a lot of health issues, he's working from dawn to dusk. **(NOTWITHSTANDING)**  
His many a \_\_\_\_\_ both ends.
99. Only because of luck could Bayern beat Dortmund at the very last moment. **(DESIGN)**  
It was \_\_\_\_\_ the post.
100. Had he stayed in shape, he would not be gasping for air in every exercise. **(TRIM)**  
Were he to \_\_\_\_\_ puffing in every exercise.

– THE END OF THE TEST –