

Môn thi: **TIẾNG ANH**
Thời gian thi: **180** phút (không kể thời gian giao đề)
Ngày thi: **08/01/2015**
Đề thi có **10** trang

SỐ PHÁCH

- Thí sinh không được sử dụng tài liệu, kể cả từ điển.
- Giám thị không giải thích gì thêm.

BAN CHỈNH

I. LISTENING

HƯỚNG DẪN PHẦN THI NGHE HIỂU

- Bài nghe gồm 3 phần; mỗi phần được nghe 2 lần, mỗi lần cách nhau 05 giây; mở đầu và kết thúc mỗi phần nghe có tín hiệu.
- Mở đầu và kết thúc bài nghe có tín hiệu nhạc. Thí sinh có 3 phút để hoàn chỉnh bài trước tín hiệu nhạc kết thúc bài nghe.
- Mọi hướng dẫn cho thí sinh (bằng tiếng Anh) đã có trong bài nghe.

Part 1: Listen to a conversation between Mrs. Phillips and Robert about library work, answer the questions and complete the table. Your answer should be short in the form of notes.

1. Where can dictionaries be found?

2. Where can children find their suitable books?

3. What are the books in the brown cart for?

4. What is wrong with the books in the black cart?

5. Why are white cart books to be sold as used books?

6. What is Robert's job at the library?

Activity	Location	Day and Time
(7) _____	Children's Room	Thursday at 11:00
Family Movies	(8) _____	(9) _____
(10) _____	Meeting Room	Friday at 6:30

Part 2: Listen to the interview in which Harry Cameron talks about how news reporting has developed over the past 50 years and choose the correct answer (A, B, C, or D) to questions 11 – 17.

11. What kind of newspaper did Harry write for when he started work as a journalist?

- A. International B. Regional C. National D. Local

12. According to Harry, the purpose of newspapers has changed because _____.

- A. people don't have time to read newspapers
B. there are other faster sources of news
C. people prefer visual news reports
D. there is a wide range of online news reports

13. The more serious newspapers have adapted to present situations by _____.
 - A. covering stories about celebs in the entertainment world
 - B. keeping readers up to date with the latest entertaining news
 - C. attaching updated visual illustrations to news stories
 - D. concentrating on the critical evaluation of news stories
14. What is Harry's view of citizen journalism?
 - A. He is more or less in favour of it.
 - B. He resents it for professional reasons.
 - C. He doesn't consider it to be real journalism.
 - D. He feels sorry for the people involved in it.
15. Harry thinks that citizen journalism becomes popular thanks to the Internet because _____.
 - A. bloggers want to be professional writers
 - B. access to information sources is instant
 - C. editing is simpler than it used to be
 - D. bloggers have free access to the Internet
16. Harry believes that Internet blogs are _____.
 - A. unreliable in comparison with conventional journalism
 - B. not as independent as newspapers
 - C. as reliable as reports written by professionals
 - D. more and more politically biased
17. Harry thinks that the editorial process in citizen journalism is _____.
 - A. democratic
 - B. strictly-controlled
 - C. careless
 - D. heavily-censored

Your answers

11. | 12. | 13. | 14. | 15. | 16. | 17.

Part 3: Listen to Mr. Leonardo DiCaprio speaking on global climate crisis and supply the blanks with missing details for questions 18 – 25. Write NO MORE THAN FOUR words in each space provided.

18. Leonardo described himself as _____ among billions of people around the world who want to find solutions for climate crisis.
19. Every week sees new and _____, evidence that accelerates climate change all around the world.
20. None of environmental problems is _____ and _____. It's fact.
21. According to the chief of the US Navy's Pacific Command, climate change is our single _____.
22. The UN organization now faces a _____ task.
23. It's time to put a price tag on carbon emissions and _____ for all oil coal and gas companies.
24. Solving this crisis is not a question of politics but a question of _____.
25. What was Mr. Leonardo DiCaprio introduced as?
_____.

II. LEXICO-GRAMMAR

Part 1: For questions 26 – 37, choose the correct answer (A, B, C, or D) to each of the following questions and write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes.

26. The media nowadays is often accused of _____ people's privacy.
 - A. infringing on
 - B. imprinting in
 - C. impinging on
 - D. indulging in
27. The head of the Human Resources Department found himself in the _____ line over recent job cuts.
 - A. heating
 - B. firing
 - C. blazing
 - D. flaming
28. "Don't make the situation more complicated. It's not worth _____ hairs."
 - A. drying
 - B. cutting
 - C. trimming
 - D. splitting
29. The book is such a _____ that I can't put it down.
 - A. page-turner
 - B. best-seller
 - C. duvet-cover
 - D. mind-reader

30. The government has taken tough measures to _____ corruption in the country.
 A. stamp out B. stretch away C. struggle on D. strike up
31. Closer _____ of the documents revealed a number of interesting and important facts.
 A. suspicion B. scrutiny C. inception D. peculiarity
32. Although e-mails have been _____ over the past years, sending Christmas cards by post to friends and family members is still a tradition among many English people.
 A. all the rage B. all around C. all along D. all the while
33. Some novels can be killed _____ dead by bad reviews when they are first published.
 A. axe B. hammer C. rock D. stone
34. Personal feelings should not come into _____ when you are making business decisions.
 A. force B. effect C. play D. question
35. The company wouldn't have seen such a quick turnover of staff had its manager not treated the employees with _____ contempt.
 A. utter B. total C. wide D. high
36. You don't need to go into details. I just want the _____ of it.
 A. thick and fast B. hard and fast C. long and short D. short and sweet
37. His energy and optimism were a tribute, perhaps, to the _____ life he advocated.
 A. deleterious B. abstemious C. amorphous D. deciduous

For questions 38 – 40, choose the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word or phrase that is CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined part of the following sentences and write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes.

38. Since they were well-informed of my travel plan, they abstained from comments but gave me the total freedom to continue my preparation as I wished.
 A. asked no further questions B. took no remarks
 C. attained no further information D. made no statements
39. The new style of window dressing took inspiration from the theater and the decorative arts which involved flamboyant design and drew huge crowds.
 A. fundamental B. simple C. identical D. outstanding
40. The company was plunged into turmoil after the hostile takeover bid was announced.
 A. in chaos B. in order C. in operation D. in progress

Your answers

26.	27.	28.	29.	30.
31.	32.	33.	34.	35.
36.	37.	38.	39.	40.

Part 2: For questions 41 – 45, write the correct form of each bracketed word in the numbered space provided in the column on the right. There is an example at the beginning (0).

The relationship between the city and the natural environment has actually been (0) _____ (CIRCLE), with cities having massive effects on the natural environment, while the natural environment, in turn, has profoundly shaped urban (41) _____ (CONFIGURE). Nature not only caused many of the (42) _____ (ANNOY) of daily urban life, such as bad weather and pests, but it also gave rise to natural disasters and (43) _____ (CATASTROPHIC) such as floods, fires, and earthquakes. In order to protect themselves and their settlements against the forces of nature, cities built many defences including flood walls and dams, earthquake- (44) _____ (RESIST) buildings, and storage places for food and water. At times, such protective steps sheltered (45) _____ (URBAN) against the worst natural furies, but often their own actions such as building under the shadow of volcanoes, or in earthquake-prone zones exposed them to danger from natural hazards.

Your answers

0. circular
41. _____
42. _____
43. _____
44. _____
45. _____

III. READING

Part 1: For questions 46 – 55, fill each of the following numbered blanks with ONE suitable word and write your answers in the corresponding boxes provided below the passage.

The money that some professional sportsmen earn shouldn't impress anyone when you take into (46)_____ the fact that only a few of them manage to attain immortality and everlasting fame. And once they (47)_____ their prime and display their talent at their best, they are fully conscious that their brilliant careers won't last forever. They live under a constant (48)_____ of being outshone and subsequently replaced by someone who is younger, faster and more accomplished. For that reason, objectives like retirement benefits and pensions are of great (49)_____ to all professional athletes.

Some of the retired competitors go as far as to organize strikes and rallies to voice their protest against any policy (50)_____ to their demands whereas the younger professionals seek more upgrading solutions to the problem as more and more of them attach a proper significance to (51)_____ a solid education, even at university level. Such an approach should help them find interesting and well-paid jobs once their sports career is over.

A completely new strategy has been devised by the schools priding themselves on supporting their own teams. Their authorities insist that the sports club members achieve high academic standards or (52)_____ they are debarred from partaking (53)_____ certain sports events, which may lead to further disruption in their professional careers.

By these practical and most effective (54)_____, combining education with sports activity, the (55)_____ of the professional athlete as being brainless and unintelligent may eventually be changing to the sportsmen's benefit.

Your answers

46.	47.	48.	49.	50.
51.	52.	53.	54.	55.

Part 2: Read the following passage and answer questions 56 –72.

SPACE TRAVEL AND HEALTH

- A. Space biomedicine is a relatively new area of research both in the USA and in Europe. Its main objectives are to study the effects of space travel on the human body, identifying the most crucial medical problems and finding solutions to those problems. Space biomedicine centers are receiving increasing direct support from NASA and/ or the European Space Agency (ESA).
- B. This involvement of NASA and the ESA reflects growing concern that the feasibility of travel to other planets, and beyond, is no longer limited by engineering constraints but by what the human body can actually withstand. The discovery of ice on Mars, for instance, means that there is now no necessity to design and develop a spacecraft large and powerful enough to transport the vast amounts of water needed to sustain the crew throughout journeys that may last many years. Without the necessary protection and medical treatment, however, their bodies would be devastated by the unremittingly hostile environment of space.
- C. The most obvious physical changes undergone by people in zero gravity are essentially harmless; in some cases they are even amusing. The blood and other fluids are no longer dragged down towards the feet by the gravity of Earth, so they accumulate higher up in the body, creating what is sometimes called "fat face", together with the contrasting "chicken legs" syndrome as the lower limbs become thinner.
- D. Much more serious are the unseen consequences after months or years in space. With no gravity, there is less need for a sturdy skeleton to support the body, with the result that the bones weaken, releasing calcium into the bloodstream. This extra calcium can overload the kidneys, leading ultimately to renal failure. Muscles too lose strength through lack of use. The heart becomes smaller, losing the power to pump oxygenated blood to all parts of the body, while the lungs lose the capacity to breathe fully. The digestive system becomes less efficient, a weakened immune system is increasingly unable to prevent diseases and the high levels of solar and cosmic radiation can cause various forms of cancer.
- E. To make matters worse, a wide range of medical difficulties can arise in the case of an accident or serious illness when the patient is millions of kilometers from Earth. There is simply not enough room available inside a space vehicle to include all the equipment from a hospital's casualty unit, some of which would not work properly in space anyway. Even basic things such as a drip depend on gravity to function, while standard resuscitation techniques become ineffective if sufficient weight cannot be applied. The only solution seems to be to create extremely small medical tools and "smart" devices that can, for example, diagnose and treat internal injuries using ultrasound. The cost of designing and producing this kind of equipment is bound to be, well, astronomical.
- F. Such considerations have led some to question the ethics of investing huge sums of money to help a handful of people who, after all, are willingly risking their own health in outer space, when so much

needs to be done a lot closer to home. It is now clear, however, that every problem of space travel has a parallel problem on Earth that will benefit from the knowledge gained and the skills developed from space biomedical research. For instance, the very difficulty of treating astronauts in space has led to rapid progress in the field of telemedicine, which in turn has brought about developments that enable surgeons to communicate with patients in inaccessible parts of the world. To take another example, systems invented to sterilize waste water on board spacecraft could be used by emergency teams to filter contaminated water at the scene of natural disasters such as floods and earthquakes. In the same way, miniature monitoring equipment, developed to save weight in space capsules, will eventually become tiny monitors that patients on Earth can wear without discomfort wherever they go.

G. Nevertheless, there is still one major obstacle to carrying out studies into the effects of space travel: how to do so without going to the enormous expense of actually working in space. To simulate conditions in zero gravity, one tried and tested method is to work under water, but the space biomedicine centers are also looking at other ideas. In one experiment, researchers study the weakening of bones that result from prolonged inactivity. This would involve volunteers staying in bed for three months, but the center concerned is confident there should be no great difficulty in finding people willing to spend twelve weeks lying down. All in the name of science, of course.

For questions 56 – 62, choose the correct heading for paragraphs A-G from the list of headings below. Write the correct numbers (i – x) in the corresponding numbered boxes.

LIST OF HEADINGS

- i. The problem of dealing with emergencies in space
- ii. How space biomedicine can help patients on Earth
- iii. Why accidents are so common in outer space
- iv. What is space biomedicine?
- v. The psychological problems of astronauts
- vi. Conducting space biomedical research on Earth
- vii. The internal damage caused to the human body by space travel
- viii. How space biomedicine first began
- ix. The visible effects of space travel on the human body
- x. Why space biomedicine is now necessary

Your answers

56. Paragraph A _____	57. Paragraph B _____	58. Paragraph C _____	59. Paragraph D _____
60. Paragraph E _____	61. Paragraph F _____	62. Paragraph G _____	

For questions 63 – 72, complete the summary by writing NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS taken from the reading passage in the corresponding numbered boxes.

As a novelty research area, space biomedicine is receiving excessive financial support as the major obstacles to going far into space are medical rather than (63)_____. Even though physical changes experienced by the human body in space travel are safe, long-term consequences may be life-threatening: the (64)_____ loses its ability to resist diseases, the kidney suffers from (65)_____ due to the overload of calcium pumped into the bloodstream, and muscles lose their strength. Treating injuries and illnesses in space poses another challenge due to the lack of space for equipment supposedly adequate for a (66)_____ and possible malfunctioning of medical devices.

A number of research topics in the study of space biomedicine offer practical solutions to far-ranging problems on Earth. These include (a) surgeons' improved capability to (67)_____ in distant areas as a result of the development of (68)_____; (b) techniques to (69)_____ in disaster areas derived from those used in the process designed to sterilize waste water on spacecraft; and (c) the feeling of comfort enjoyed by patients wearing monitors with weight-saving (70)_____ apparatuses.

The major hurdle in space biomedicine involves cutting down the cost by stimulating space-like (71)_____ for research on Earth. For example, the experiment on the effect of (72)_____ on human bones requires volunteer participants to lie motionless for twelve weeks.

Your answers

63.	64.
65.	66.
67.	68.
69.	70.
71.	72.

Part 3: Read the text and answer questions 73 – 80.

From man's first steps to the year "0" was a period like no other in the history of invention. Never again would man's survival be so dependent on his ability to invent ways to solve fundamental problems. And never again would man's technological creativity be the most significant factor in his evolution and the establishing of civilization. By the time modern man (*homo sapiens* or "man-the-wise") appeared, probably somewhere in Africa between 100,000 and 250,000 years ago, his forefathers, the early *hominids*, had already invented stone tools. It is possible that they had also manufactured crude canoes and shelters. However, it would take many more years and a succession of vital inventions for man to evolve from a primitive, nomadic hunter-gatherer to the highly technologically literate citizen of the time of the Roman Empire.

We like to think that we are currently living through a period when technology has an unparalleled hold on society, but it is nothing compared with that of the ancient world, when invention and technology were the most powerful forces shaping civilization. Throughout the ancient world, technology was the one factor that made all the other changes – social, political and cultural – possible. Without the inventions of ink and papyrus, many of man's ideas would not have spread as fast nor as widely. Without weapons and, later, the wheel, armies would not have conquered new territories as quickly.

The single largest step in early man's social evolution came around 10,000 years ago with the invention of animal husbandry and agriculture. This enabled him to progress from living in nomadic communities to settling in villages and small towns. The progress was brought about by a combination of climatic change and man's invention of more efficient hunting tools, of a means of controlling and utilizing fire to clear undergrowth and of ways of building lasting shelters. It led to a massive growth in population, which in turn triggered a further rapid increase in technological innovation.

Most of this change took place in the eastern Mediterranean, where the climate and the annual flooding of fertile soils favored the development of agriculture and later of cities such as Babylon. By around 6500 BCE, Jericho is believed to have been the largest city in the world, with a population of 2,500. Four thousand years later, the urban revolution had brought about a momentous cultural transition that in turn generated new needs. These were met by a quantum leap in technological innovation and the establishment of craftsmen and scientists. For the first time, manufacturing became established as man invented ways of making textiles, firing ceramics, producing metalwork and processing foodstuffs. This prompted barter methods to evolve into more sophisticated trading arrangements, culminating in the invention of tokens or early money.

With these technological changes came a corresponding increase in the complexity of the social and political organization of human groups, which in turn necessitated the invention of written language, first to keep track of trading arrangements, then to communicate and record events, processes, philosophies and, of course, inventions.

The history of invention is littered with inventions that had little or no purpose and never caught on, but this was still a period of invention for necessity's sake. It would be some time before an invention would be greeted with questions as to its role – and even longer until Michael Faraday would retort, "What use is a baby?" when asked what use his dynamo had.

It was also a period when science and technology's symbiotic relationship was reversed. Technology, now often the application of scientific discovery and observation, predated science and in this period was empirical and handed down through the generations. By the time the city states were flowering in the early centuries BCE, scientist-inventors began to emerge. Figures such as Hero, Strato, Ctesibius and Philon used observations and measurements of the physical and natural world to devise inventions. However, they were all minnows when compared with Archimedes. He was a man of the caliber that the world would not see again until Sir Isaac Newton in the 17th century. The inventor had truly arrived.

For questions 73 – 80, write T (True), F (False), and NG (Not given) in the corresponding numbered boxes

- T *if the statement agrees with the information*
F *if the statement contradicts the information*
NG *if there is no information on this*

73. Creativity varies from one civilization to another.
74. Before the arrival of modern man, there were no tools.
75. Technology exerts a stronger driving force on the modern society than it did during ancient civilizations.
76. The dissemination of ideas would not have been possible had ink and paper not been invented.
77. Throughout history, technology has been based on empirical scientific research.
78. Archimedes was as outstanding a scientist-inventor as Sir Isaac Newton was.
79. Changes in climate were the single key factor for a shift in early man's selection of long-term settlement.
80. An increase in population resulted in greater advances in the technology of early man.

Your answers

73.	74.	75.	76.
77.	78.	79.	80.

For questions 81 – 85, classify the following events in order of their occurrence and write

A for “the early evolution of man”

B for “the early urban period”

C for “the period of urban revolution”

- 81. The recording of a wide range of human activities
- 82. The possible production of the first boats
- 83. Food production as a process
- 84. The ability to construct stronger buildings
- 85. The use of tokens

Your answers

81.	82.	83.	84.	85.
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Part 4: Read an extract from a book on photography and answer questions 86 – 95.

Photography

- A Over the past one and a half centuries, photography has been used to record all aspects of human life and activity. During this relatively short history, the medium has expanded its capabilities in the recording of time and space, thus allowing human vision to be able to view the fleeting moment or to visualise both the vast and the minuscule. It has brought us images from remote areas of the world, distant parts of the solar system, as well as the social complexities and crises of modern life. Indeed, the photographic medium has provided one of the most important and influential means of capturing the essence of our being alive. Nonetheless, the recording of events by means of the visual image has a much longer history. The earliest creations of pictorial recording go as far back as the Upper Palaeolithic period of about 35,000 years ago and, although we cannot be sure of the exact purposes of the early cave paintings, pictorial images seem to be inextricably linked to human culture as we understand it.
- B Throughout the history of visual representation, questions have been raised concerning the supposed accuracy (or otherwise) of visual images, as well as their status in society. Ideas and debates concerning how we see the world and the status of its pictorial representations have been central, political, philosophical and psychological issues from the time of Ancient Greece to the present-day technical revolution of the new media communications. Vision and representation have pursued interdependent trajectories, counter-influencing each other throughout history. The popular notion that “seeing is believing” had always afforded special status to the visual image. So when the technology was invented, in the form of photography, the social and cultural impact was immense. Not only did it hold out the promise of providing a record of vision, but it had the capacity to make such representation enduring.
- C In the mid-nineteenth century, the invention of photography appeared to offer the promise of “automatically” providing an accurate visual record. It was seen not only as the culmination of visual representation but, quite simply, the camera was regarded as a machine that could provide a fixed image. And this image was considered to be a very close approximation to that which we actually see. Because of the camera's perceived realism in its ability to replicate visual perception, it was assumed that all peoples would “naturally” be able to understand photographs. This gave rise to the question of whether photography constituted a “universal language”. For example, a photograph of the heavens, whether it showed the sun and moon or the constellations, would immediately be understood in any part of the world. In the face of the rapid increase in global communications, we do need at least to ask to what extent the photographic image can penetrate through cultural differences in understanding.
- D There are other questions that arise concerning the role of photography in society that have aimed to determine whether the camera operates as a mute, passive recorder of what is happening or whether it possesses the voice and power to instigate social change. We may further speculate whether the camera provides images that have a truly educational function or if it operates primarily as a source of amusement. In provoking such issues, the photographic debate reflects polarised arguments that traditionally have characterised much intellectual thought.
- E The last 170 years have witnessed an ever-increasing influence of the visual image, culminating in the global primacy of television. For photography, the new prospects and uncertainties posed by digital storage and manipulation, and the transmission of images via the Internet present new challenges. It has even been suggested that we now inhabit the “post-photographic era” – where technological and cultural changes have devalued photography to such an extent that events have taken us beyond the photograph's use and value as a medium of communication. Furthermore, perhaps we should be asking

if the advent of digital imagery means that photography, initially born from painting, has turned full circle and has now returned to emulating painting – its progenitor.

For questions 86 – 95, identify where each of the following is mentioned and write letter A to E in the corresponding numbered box. One section may be chosen more than once.

	Your answers
a commonly held view about the relationship between what is visible and how it is interpreted	86. _____
images being interpreted in a similar way by different societies	87. _____
the ability of photography to provide images that will exist for a long time	88. _____
the contrasts of scale that can be represented in photography	89. _____
the possibility that photography can directly influence events in the world	90. _____
the possibility that the photographic image has become redundant	91. _____
the possibility that the techniques employed in photography today have taken the medium back to where it started	92. _____
the potential of photography to epitomise the human condition	93. _____
the view that photography was the greatest achievement in the history of visual images	94. _____
uncertainty as to whether the main purpose of photography is to inform or to entertain	95. _____

IV. WRITING

Part 1: Read the following extract and use your own words to summarize it. Your summary should be about 150 words long. You MUST NOT copy the original.

What do we mean by being “talented” or “gifted”? The most obvious way is to look at the work someone does and if they are capable of significant success, label them as talented. The purely quantitative route – “percentage definition” – looks not at individuals, but at simple percentages, such as the top five percent of the population, and labels them – by definition – as gifted. This definition has fallen from favor, eclipsed by the advent of IQ tests, favored by luminaries such as Professor Hans Eysenck, where a series of written or verbal tests of general intelligence leads to a score of intelligence.

The IQ test has been eclipsed in turn. Most people studying intelligence and creativity in the new millennium now prefer a broader definition, using a multifaceted approach where talents in many areas are recognized rather than purely concentrating on academic achievement. If we are therefore assuming that talented, creative or gifted individuals may need to be assessed across a range of abilities, does this mean intelligence can run in families as a genetic or inherited tendency? Mental dysfunction – such as schizophrenia – can, so is an efficient mental capacity passed on from parent to child?

Animal experiments throw some light on this question, and on the whole area of whether it is genetics, the environment or a combination of the two that allows for intelligence and creative ability. Different strains of rats show great differences in intelligence or “rat reasoning”. If these are brought up in normal conditions and then run through a maze to reach a food goal, the “bright” strains make far fewer wrong turns than the “dull” ones. But if the environment is made dull and boring the number of errors becomes equal. Return the rats to an exciting maze and the discrepancy returns as before – but is much smaller. In other words, a dull rat in a stimulating environment will almost do as well as a bright rat who is bored in a normal one. This principle applies to human too – someone may be born with innate intelligence, but their environment probably has the final say over whether they become creative or even a genius.

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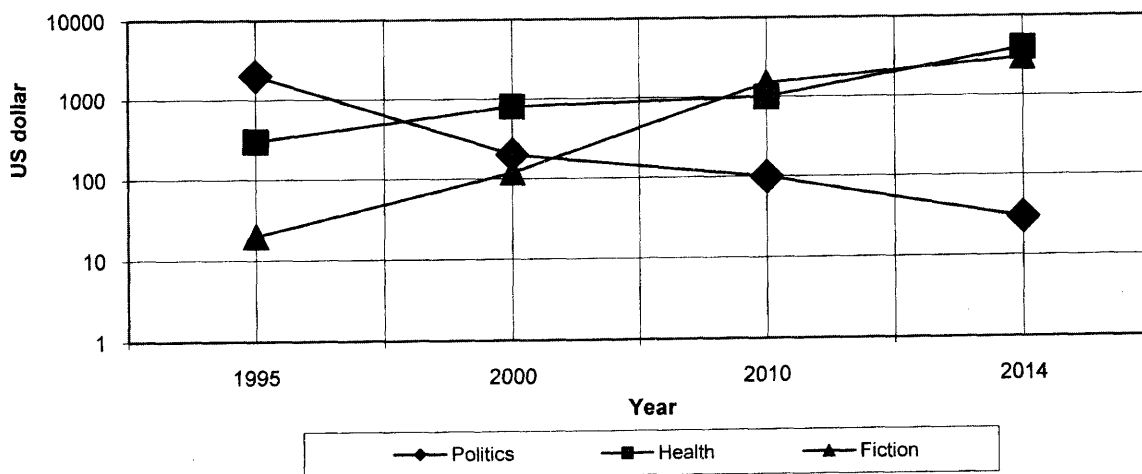
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Part 2: The chart below shows the amount of money spent on the three types of books per person in the country of Aspirana.

Write a report (of about 150 words) on how money has been spent on books over the period of ten years.

Expenditure on Books



ĐỀ SỐ 1

BỘ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO
ĐỀ THI CHÍNH THỨC

KỶ THI CHỌN HỌC SINH GIỎI QUỐC GIA THPT
NĂM 2015

Môn thi: Tiếng Anh (Đề thi Nói)

Ngày thi: 09/01/2015

Question # 01 | **“Home is where the heart is.” What is your opinion? Get ready to talk to an audience on this issue.**

You have 5 minutes to sketch out what you are going to say. You should prepare notes instead of full sentences and try to SPEAK as naturally as possible.

Your talking time should not exceed 5 minutes.

Good luck!

**BỘ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO
ĐỀ THI CHÍNH THỨC**

**KỶ THI CHỌN HỌC SINH GIỎI QUỐC GIA THPT
NĂM 2015**

Môn thi: Tiếng Anh (Đề thi Nói)

Ngày thi: 09/01/2015

Question # 02

Reality shows on TV seem to become more commercialized than educational. What is your opinion? Get ready to talk to an audience on the issue.

You have 5 minutes to sketch out what you are going to say. You should prepare notes instead of full sentences and try to SPEAK as naturally as possible.

Your talking time should not exceed 5 minutes.

Good luck!