

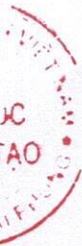
(Ban hành kèm theo Quyết định số: 888/QĐ-SGDĐT ngày 09/7/2024 của Sở GDĐT)

### QUY ĐỊNH CHUNG

1. Thời gian thi: 90 phút
2. Hình thức thi: Trắc nghiệm
3. Định dạng:
  - Số câu: 80 câu
  - Thang điểm: 0,125 điểm/ câu
  - Nội dung câu hỏi và bài tập: Không trùng lặp với các đề thi của Sở Giáo dục và Đào tạo Hải Phòng đã công bố trong 3 năm gần đây.
4. Giới hạn kiến thức: thuộc chương trình môn Tiếng Anh lớp 10, 11, 12 THPT theo chương trình giáo dục phổ thông hiện hành.
5. Phải xây dựng ma trận trước khi ra đề.

SỐ TT	NỘI DUNG	BÀI	CẤP ĐỘ / MIÊU TẢ	SỐ CÂU	SỐ ĐIỂM
1	Kỹ năng nghe	Độc thoại / Hội thoại	B1	5	0,625
		Độc thoại / Hội thoại	B2	5	0,625
2	Ngữ âm	Tìm từ gạch chân có phát âm khác	Nguyên âm, phụ âm, âm câm	5	0,625
		Tìm từ có cách đánh trọng âm khác	Từ 2 - 5 âm tiết	5	0,625
3	Từ vựng, ngữ pháp	Hoàn thành câu	Ngữ pháp: 3 câu Từ vựng: 2 câu Word forms: 2 câu Collocations: 2 câu Idioms: 3 câu Phrasal verbs: 3 câu	15	1,875
4	Kỹ năng đọc	Đọc, điền từ vào chỗ trống	Bài văn dài 200 – 250 từ	5	0,625

		Đọc, điền cụm từ/ câu vào chỗ trống	Bài văn dài 200 – 250 từ	5	0,625
		Đọc, điền cụm từ/ câu vào chỗ trống	Bài văn dài 300 – 350 từ	10	1,25
		Đọc trả lời câu hỏi	Bài văn dài 250 – 300 từ	5	0,625
		Đọc trả lời câu hỏi	Bài văn dài 250 – 300 từ	5	0,625
		Đọc trả lời câu hỏi	Bài văn dài 350 – 400 từ	10	1,25
5	Kĩ năng viết	Sắp xếp câu	Mỗi câu hỏi lấy 5 câu trong 1 bài luận, lá thư, đoạn văn ..., yêu cầu sắp xếp theo đúng logic	5	0,625
	<b>Tổng</b>			<b>80</b>	<b>10,00</b>





SỞ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO  
HẢI PHÒNG

ĐỀ MINH HỌA

(Đề thi có 08 trang, gồm 80  
câu trắc nghiệm)

KỶ THI  
CHỌN HỌC SINH GIỎI THÀNH PHỐ CẤP THPT BẢNG B  
NĂM HỌC 2024-2025

ĐỀ THI MÔN: TIẾNG ANH

Thời gian làm bài: 90 phút (không kể thời gian giao đề)

**Chú ý:** Thí sinh làm bài vào phiếu trả lời trắc nghiệm.

Thí sinh không được sử dụng tài liệu, bao gồm cả từ điển.

**SECTION A: LISTENING**

**Part 1: For questions 1-5, listen to a radio programme about two writers and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on the answer sheet to indicate the information which fits best according to what you hear. You will hear the recording twice.**

- The novelist J. D. Salinger went to university but \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. left before finishing the first year.  
B. was asked to leave.  
C. received poor grades in his first year.  
D. did not regard getting a degree as 'success'.
- Salinger's famous novel about adolescence was \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. extremely popular but condemned by some people.  
B. popular mainly because it was controversial.  
C. only popular with younger readers.  
D. not taught in many schools at first.
- Because Salinger refused to be in the public eye, \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. his fame actually increased.  
B. people stopped asking him for interviews.  
C. nobody was even sure what religion he was.  
D. he was rarely talked about.
- Harper Lee's education was \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. more successful than Salinger's.  
B. not as successful as she had hoped.  
C. not as successful as Salinger's.  
D. very similar to Salinger's.
- How did Harper Lee find time to write her first novel?  
A. A friend paid for her to take a year off work.  
B. A friend got her work as a songwriter in New York.  
C. She couldn't find a job in New York.  
D. She wrote slowly for ten years in total.

**Part 2. For questions 6-10, listen to a radio interview in which a psychologist, Colin Fraser, talks about cultural identity and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on the answer sheet to indicate the information which fits best according to what you hear. You will hear the recording twice.**

- When discussing his own cultural identity, Colin reveals \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. his ability to adapt.  
B. his resilience to changing cultures.  
C. his unorthodox family background.  
D. his feeling of alienation.
- What does Colin regard as the defining aspect of a person's cultural identity?  
A. the emotion it generates  
B. the sense of birth right  
C. the physical proximity to heritage  
D. the symbols of tradition
- What is the influence of a culture attributed to?  
A. the knowledge of one's background  
B. the dissemination of wisdom  
C. the connection between societies  
D. the practice of archaic rituals
- According to Colin, what makes a culture successful on the global scene?  
A. its capacity for tolerance  
B. its isolation from the mainstream  
C. its aptitude for resolving conflicts  
D. its ability to be self-effacing
- During the conversation, Colin is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. advocating the celebration of heritage.  
B. distinguishing between birthplace and residence.  
C. highlighting the differences in societies.  
D. addressing the issues raised by conflicting cultures.

## SECTION B: PHONOLOGY

I. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on the answer sheet to indicate the word whose bold and underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others in each group.

- |                            |                     |                      |                      |
|----------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| 11. A. <u>mass</u> age     | B. <u>cour</u> age  | C. <u>stor</u> age   | D. <u>short</u> age  |
| 12. A. <u>an</u> them      | B. <u>feath</u> er  | C. <u>fath</u> om    | D. <u>with</u> in    |
| 13. A. <u>concentr</u> ate | B. <u>delic</u> ate | C. <u>candid</u> ate | D. <u>accur</u> ate  |
| 14. A. <u>fail</u> ure     | B. <u>pic</u> ture  | C. <u>cult</u> ure   | D. <u>sculpt</u> ure |
| 15. A. <u>debt</u>         | B. <u>nib</u>       | C. <u>abs</u> orb    | D. <u>abs</u> ent    |

II. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on the answer sheet to indicate the word whose main stress position is placed differently from that of the others in each group.

- |                  |               |               |                |
|------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| 16. A. intimacy  | B. miraculous | C. solidify   | D. appropriate |
| 17. A. contrast  | B. convene    | C. control    | D. conduct     |
| 18. A. outgoing  | B. ongoing    | C. onlooker   | D. upcoming    |
| 19. A. finish    | B. suppose    | C. decide     | D. precede     |
| 20. A. adulthood | B. sophomore  | C. discipline | D. personal    |

## SECTION C: GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on the answer sheet to indicate the correct word or phrase to complete each of the following sentences.

21. \_\_\_\_\_, the balcony chairs will be ruined in this weather.  
A. Left uncovered      B. Leaving uncovered      C. Having left uncovered      D. Been left uncovered
22. I'm \_\_\_\_\_ my brother is.  
A. nowhere near as ambitious as      B. nowhere like so ambitious  
C. nothing as ambitious than      D. nothing near as ambitious
23. It \_\_\_\_\_ able to finish it in an hour.  
A. can't have been too hard if you were      B. couldn't be too hard if you are  
C. can't have been too hard if you had been      D. couldn't be too hard if you had been
24. The controversy has been \_\_\_\_\_ by the arrival of foreign businesses which is seen as a threat to the local economy.  
A. fuelled      B. charged      C. inspired      D. spurred
25. He was caught using forged bank notes to pay for goods and charged with \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. fraud      B. deception      C. embezzlement      D. theft
26. \_\_\_\_\_ research has been carried out into the effects of the drug.  
A. Exhaustive      B. Exhaustible      C. Exhausted      D. Exhaustion
27. Western culture gives us many examples of the \_\_\_\_\_ of the Wicked Queen.  
A. archetype      B. prototype      C. typeface      D. typescript
28. Weather \_\_\_\_\_, we'll have the party in the garden.  
A. permitting      B. allowing      C. facilitating      D. enabling
29. Some teachers have a tendency to \_\_\_\_\_ preference to students with disadvantaged backgrounds such as poor and handicapped students.  
A. give      B. lend      C. deliver      D. send
30. You should accept the Nokia mobile phone as a 16-birthday present from your parents delightedly. Don't \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. look a gift horse in the mouth      B. buy it through the nose  
C. pull my leg      D. take it for granted
31. You expect our factory to manufacture 40,000 parts in a week. You're trying to \_\_\_\_\_ the ocean on this one.  
A. boil      B. ruin      C. heat      D. damage
32. A lot of fans are disappointed to find that their idols have \_\_\_\_\_ of clay when they are caught doing something embarrassing.  
A. feet      B. weight      C. teeth      D. leg
33. A record dated 1665 shows that at that time the archery contests were \_\_\_\_\_ 4 days.  
A. held over      B. made out      C. carried over      D. taken out

34. The fearsome beast \_\_\_\_\_ the princess. We've called on all able-bodied knights to mount a rescue.  
 A. made away with      B. made up for      C. took on      D. looked after
35. Giving up smoking is just one of the ways to \_\_\_\_\_ heart disease.  
 A. ward off      B. put across      C. take down      D. throw off

**SECTION D: READING**

**I. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on the answer sheet to indicate the correct word or phrase to complete each of the numbered blanks from 36 to 40.**

The idea of life in (36) \_\_\_\_\_ space has been talked about for a long time. Some scientists say that life development on Earth was far too unlikely for it to have happened anywhere else. Things had to be perfect for us to make it on this planet. Other scientists say that space is too big. Stars and other planets are far too numerous for there to be no other life in the universe.

For many years, there have been reports of visitors from other planets. People all around the world have claimed to see alien spaceships or even aliens themselves. There have been (37) \_\_\_\_\_ of these so-called UFOs (unidentified flying objects) flying through the air and they have even been captured on video. Some Americans believe that the U.S. Army found an alien spaceship crashed in the desert and then lied to the press about it. (38) \_\_\_\_\_ these sightings may be true, scientists have not found significant evidence that aliens exist.

If you go out into the countryside on a clear night and look up, you can see thousands of stars. Those stars (39) \_\_\_\_\_ a tiny part of our universe. There are more stars, planets, and galaxies than we can count. Even the smartest scientists can't even come close to defining how big space is. The number of possible stars and planets out there is bigger than our ability to count. If we are really on the only planet that can (40) \_\_\_\_\_ life, then we are very special in a universe full of amazing things.

(Adapted from <https://www.nationalgeographic.com>)

- |     |             |            |              |             |
|-----|-------------|------------|--------------|-------------|
| 36. | A. outer    | B. inter   | C. outside   | D. inside   |
| 37. | A. glimpses | B. glance  | C. binocular | D. stare    |
| 38. | A. Although | B. Because | C. Therefore | D. However  |
| 39. | A. make up  | B. take up | C. catch up  | D. go up    |
| 40. | A. sustain  | B. keep    | C. maintain  | D. preserve |

**II. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on the answer sheet to indicate the correct phrase or sentence to complete each of the numbered blanks from 41 to 45.**

Most forms of property are concrete and tangible, such as houses, cars, furniture or anything else (41) \_\_\_\_\_. Other forms of property can be intangible, and copyright deals with intangible forms of property. Copyright is a legal protection extended to authors of creative works, for example, books, maps, films, television shows, software, paintings, choreography in dance and all other forms of intellectual or artistic property.

Although the purpose of artistic property is usually public use and enjoyment, copyright establishes the ownership of the creator. When a person buys (42) \_\_\_\_\_, it belongs to this individual as a tangible object. However, the authors of the magazine articles own the research and the writing that went into creating the articles. The right to make and sell or give away copies of books or articles belongs to the authors, publishers, or other individuals or organizations that hold the copyright. To copy an entire book or a part of it, (43) \_\_\_\_\_ who will most likely expect to be paid.

Copyright law distinguishes between different types of intellectual property. Music may be played by anyone (44) \_\_\_\_\_. However, if it is performed for profit, the performers need to pay a fee, called a royalty. A similar principle applies to performances of songs and plays. On the other hand, names, ideas, and book titles are excepted. Ideas do not become copyrighted property until they are published in a book, a painting or a musical work. (45) \_\_\_\_\_ before the 20<sup>th</sup> century is not copyrighted because it was created before the copyright law was passed.

(Adapted from <https://science.howstuffworks.com/>)

- |     |  |   |
|-----|--|---|
| 41. | A. that is included in one's possessions                 | B. is included in one's possessions               |
|     | C. including in one's possessions                        | D. are in one's possessions                       |
| 42. | A. a copyrighted magazine                                | B. a copyrighting magazine                        |
|     | C. a magazine copyright                                  | D. a magazine in copyright                        |
| 43. | A. permission must be received from the copyright owner, | B. permission receiving from the copyright owner, |
|     | C. the copyright owner must receive permission,          | D. permission of the copyright owner,             |
| 44. | A. after it is published                                 | B. before it is published                         |
|     | C. after publishing                                      | D. when it is published                           |
| 45. | A. Almost all artistic work created                      | B. Plenty of all artistic work created            |
|     | C. All artistic work creating                            | D. Such a lot of all artistic work creating       |



**III. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on the answer sheet to indicate the correct phrase or to complete each of the numbered blanks from 46 to 55.**

(46) \_\_\_\_\_, one does not have to be a trained programmer to work online. Of course, there are plenty of jobs available for people with high-tech computer skills, but the growth of new media has (47) \_\_\_\_\_ of Internet career opportunities requiring only a minimal level of wide range of Internet career opportunities requiring only a minimal level of technical expertise. Probably one of the most well-known online job opportunities is the job of Webmaster. (48) \_\_\_\_\_. The qualifications and responsibilities depend on what tasks a particular organization (49) \_\_\_\_\_.

To specify the job description of a webmaster, one needs to identify the hardware and software that the website will (50) \_\_\_\_\_. Different types of hardware and software require different skill sets to manage. (51) \_\_\_\_\_. Finally, the responsibilities of a webmaster also depend on whether he or she will be working independently, or whether the firm will provide people to help. All of these factors need to be considered before one can create requiring in-depth knowledge of the latest computer applications. (52) \_\_\_\_\_ also online jobs available for which traditional skills remain (53) \_\_\_\_\_. Content jobs require excellent writing skills and a good sense of the web as a "new media".

The term "new media" is difficult to define (54) \_\_\_\_\_ growing set of new technologies and skills. Specifically, it includes websites, email, internet technology, CD-ROM, DVD, streaming audio and video, interactive multimedia presentations, e-books, digital music, computer illustration, video games, (55) \_\_\_\_\_, and computer artistry.

(Adapted from IELTS reading)

- 46. A. Contrary to popular belief  
C. Prior to anticipations
  - 47. A. opened up a wide range  
C. narrowed down the availability
  - 48. A. It is, however, hard to define one basic job description for this position  
B. It is, therefore, quite a piece of cake to give a detailed description of this position  
C. Nevertheless, defining one basic job description for such a position is effortless  
D. Besides, giving an explicit definition of such a position is quite challenging
  - 49. A. needs a Webmaster to perform  
C. demands a Webmaster to undergo
  - 50. A. manage to run on  
C. succeed in taking in
  - 51. A. Another key factor is whether the website will be running internally or externally  
B. The other crucial factor is if it will be operating internally or externally  
C. Another important factor is that will be manipulated internally but externally  
D. The other key factor is if the website will be working internally or externally
  - 52. A. However, there exist  
C. Moreover, there are
  - 53. A. in high demand  
C. with crucial reference
  - 54. A. because it encompasses a constantly  
C. but it involves a increasingly
  - 55. A. virtual reality  
C. virtualized world
- B. Apart from common expectations
  - D. In contrast to ordinary knowledge
  - B. taken on a wide variety
  - D. set off the new journey in
  - B. has a Webmaster to conduct
  - D. forces a Webmaster to overtake
  - B. try to take over
  - D. consider interacting with
  - B. Therefore, there will be
  - D. Then, there would be
  - B. to great content
  - D. under much requirement
  - B. although it includes a continually
  - D. so it incorporates a invariably
  - B. virtually realistic
  - D. virtualizing memory

**IV. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on the answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 56 to 60.**

The Winterthur Museum is a collection and a house. There are many museums devoted to the decorative arts and many house museums, but rarely in the United States is a great collection displayed in a great country house. Passing through successive generations of a single family, Winterthur has been a private estate for more than a century. Even after the extensive renovations made to it between 1929 and 1931, the house remained a family residence. This fact is of importance to the atmosphere and effect of the museum. The impression of a lived-in house is apparent to the visitor: the rooms look as if they were vacated only a short while ago whether by the original owners of the furniture or the most recent residents of the house can be a matter of personal interpretation. Winterthur remains, then, a house in which a collection of furniture and architectural elements has been assembled. Like an English country house, it is an organic structure; the house, as well as the collection and manner of displaying it to the visitor, has changed over the years. The changes have coincided with developing concepts of the American arts, increased knowledge on the part of

collectors and students, and a progression toward the achievement of a historical effect in period-room displays. The rooms at Winterthur have followed this current, yet still retained the character of a private house.

The concept of a period room as a display technique has developed gradually over the years in an effort to present works of art in a context that would show them to greater effect and would give them more meaning for the viewer. Comparable to the habitat group in a natural history museum, the period room represents the decorative arts in a lively and interesting manner and provides an opportunity to assemble objects related by style, date, or place of manufacture.

(Adapted from IELTS reading)

56. What is the passage mainly about?
- A. Elements that make Winterthur an unusual museum
  - B. The differences between Winterthur and English country houses
  - C. Historical furniture contained in Winterthur
  - D. The reason that Winterthur was redesigned
57. What happened to Winterthur between 1929 and 1931?
- A. The house was repaired.
  - B. The estate became a museum.
  - C. The owners moved out.
  - D. The old furniture was replaced.
58. What does the author mean by stating "The impression of a lived-in house is apparent to the visitor"?
- A. Winterthur does not look like a typical museum.
  - B. The furniture at Winterthur looks comfortable.
  - C. Winterthur is very old.
  - D. Few people visit Winterthur.
59. According to the passage, objects in a period room are related by all of the following **EXCEPT** \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. past ownership
  - B. date
  - C. place of manufacture
  - D. style
60. What does the second paragraph mainly discuss?
- A. It explains a term that was mentioned in Paragraph 1.
  - B. It explains a philosophy of art appreciation.
  - C. It describes a different historical period.
  - D. It describes a different approach to the display of objects in a museum.

V. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on the answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 61 to 65.

As computer use becomes more common, the need for security is more important than ever. One of the greatest security threats in the online world is computer hacking. Computer hacking is the unauthorized access to a computer or network of computers. Hackers are people who illegally enter systems. They may alter or delete information, steal private information, or spread viruses that can damage or destroy files. But how exactly can a hacker get into a system to do these things?

Most hackers use information called protocols that are built into computer software. These protocols allow computers to interact with one another. Protocols are sort of like computer police officers. When a computer connects to another system, the protocols check to see if the access is valid. The protocols can also determine how much information can be shared between the two systems. Hackers can manipulate the protocols to get unlimited access to a computer system.

In fact, just the act of entering a computer network is considered hacking. This is commonly called passive hacking. Passive hackers get a rush from just being able to access a challenging system like a bank or military network. Another kind of hacker tries to do damage to a system. After hacking into systems, these hackers release viruses or alter, delete, or take information. Known as active hackers, they are, by far, the more dangerous of the two.

The easiest way to protect a system is with a good password. Long and unusual passwords are harder for hackers to guess. For even greater security, some online services now use "password-plus" systems. In this case, users first put in a password and then put in a second code that changes after the user accesses the site. Users either have special cards or devices that show them the new code to use the next time. Even if a hacker steals the password, they won't have the code. Or if the hacker somehow gets the code, they still don't know the password.

(Adapted from IELTS reading)

61. Which of the following could best describe the main idea of the passage?
- A. Computer security and hackers
  - B. Different types of hackers
  - C. What a hacker can cause damage to your computer
  - D. The way hackers access a computer
62. The word "unauthorized" in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. illegal
  - B. optional
  - C. permissible
  - D. compulsory
63. According to paragraph 2, which information is NOT true about protocols?
- A. The amount of shared information between computers depends on the host computer.
  - B. Protocols examine the validity of the access from other computers.

- C. Protocols built in computer software enable interaction between computers.  
 D. Protocols can decide the amount of information shared between computers.
64. According to paragraph 3, active hackers are more dangerous because \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. they implant viruses or steal private and other vital information in systems  
 B. they often get access to important networks like a bank or military  
 C. they always remove all the data in the systems they hack  
 D. they are caught more easily than passive hackers
65. To which of the following is the sentence: "**For even greater security, some online services now use "password-plus" systems**" in paragraph 3 closest in meaning?
- A. online services have been improving their security system  
 B. not every hacker is harmful  
 C. hackers always damage the information in the host computer  
 D. it is difficult to protect data from being stolen by hackers

**VI. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on the answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 66 to 75.**

Before 1815 manufacturing in the United States had been done in homes or shops by skilled artisans. As master craftworkers, they imparted the knowledge of their trades to apprentices and journeymen. In addition, women often worked in their homes part-time, making finished articles from raw material supplied by merchant capitalists. After 1815 this older form of manufacturing began to give way to factories with machinery tended by unskilled or semiskilled laborers. Cheap transportation networks, the rise of cities, and the availability of capital and credit all stimulated the shift to factory production.

The creation of a labor force that was accustomed to working in factories did not occur easily. Before the rise of the factory, artisans had worked within the home. **Apprentices were considered part of the family, and masters were responsible not only for teaching their apprentices a trade but also for providing them some education and for supervising their moral behavior.** Journeymen knew that if they perfected their skill, they could become respected master artisans with their own shops. Also, skilled artisans did not work by the clock, at a steady pace, but rather in bursts of intense labor alternating with more leisurely time.

The factory changed that. Goods produced by factories were not as finished or elegant as those done by hand, and pride in craftsmanship gave way to the pressure to increase rates of productivity. The new methods of doing business involved a new and stricter sense of time. Factory life necessitated a more regimented schedule, where work began at the sound of a bell and workers kept machines going at a constant pace. At the same time, workers were required to discard old habits, for industrialism demanded a worker who was alert, dependable, and self-disciplined. Absenteeism and lateness hurt productivity and, since work was specialized, disrupted the regular factory routine. Industrialization not only produced a fundamental change in the way work was organized; it transformed the very nature of work.

The first generation to experience these changes did not adopt the new attitudes easily. The factory clock became the symbol of the new work rules. One mill worker who finally quit complained revealingly about "**Obedience to the ding-dong of the bell - just as though we are so many living machines.**" With the loss of personal freedom also came the loss of standing in the community. Unlike artisan workshops in which apprentices worked closely with the masters supervising them, factories sharply separated workers from management. Few workers rose through the ranks to supervisory positions, and even fewer could achieve the artisan's dream of setting up one's own business. Even well-paid workers sensed their decline in status.

In this newly emerging economic order, workers sometimes organized to protect their rights and traditional ways of life. Craftworkers such as carpenters, printers, and tailors formed unions, and in 1834 individual unions came together in the National Trades' Union. **The labor movement gathered some momentum in the decade before the Panic of 1837,** but in the depression that followed, labor's strength collapsed. During hard times, few workers were willing to strike or engage in collective action. And skilled craftworkers, who spearheaded the union movement, did not feel a particularly strong bond with semiskilled factory workers and unskilled laborers. More than a decade of agitation did finally bring a workday shortened to 10 hours to most industries by the 1850's, and the courts also recognized workers' right to strike, but these gains had little immediate impact.

Workers were united in resenting the industrial system and their loss of status, but they were divided by ethnic and racial antagonisms, gender, conflicting religious perspectives, occupational differences, **political party loyalties, and disagreements over tactics.** For them, the factory and industrialism were not agents of opportunity but reminders of their loss of independence and a measure of control over their lives. As United States society became more specialized and differentiated, greater extremes of wealth began to appear. And as the new markets created fortunes for the few, the factory system lowered the wages of workers by dividing labor into smaller, less skilled tasks.

(Adapted from TOFEL reading)

66. What can be the best title for the passage?
- A. Artisans and Industrialization  
 B. Manufacturing in Factories  
 C. The creation of Labor Force  
 D. New Methods of Doing Business



*u*

67. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage 1 about articles manufactured before 1815?
- A. They were produced with more concern for quality than for speed of production.
  - B. They were generally produced in shops rather than in homes.
  - C. They were primarily produced by women.
  - D. They were produced mostly in large cities with extensive transportation networks.
68. Which of the sentences below best expresses the essential information in the **and underlined** sentence in paragraph 2? "**Apprentices were considered part of the family, and masters were responsible not only for teaching their apprentices a trade but also for providing them some education and for supervising their moral behavior.**"
- A. The responsibilities of the master to the apprentice went beyond the teaching of a trade.
  - B. Masters demanded moral behavior from apprentices but often treated them irresponsibly.
  - C. Masters preferred to maintain the trade within the family by supervising and educating the younger family members.
  - D. Masters who trained members of their own family as apprentices demanded excellence from them.
69. What does paragraph 3 mainly discuss?
- A. How industrialization changed the nature of work
  - B. Qualities of a good worker
  - C. The workers' old and new habits
  - D. New schedules in work
70. To which of the following is the quotation from a mill worker in paragraph 4: "**Obedience to the ding-dong of the bell - just as though we are so many living machines.**" closest in meaning to?
- A. It was difficult for workers to adjust to working in factories.
  - B. Workers sometimes quit because of the loud noise made by factory machinery.
  - C. Clocks did not have a useful function in factories.
  - D. Factories were most successful when workers revealed their complaints.
71. All of the following are mentioned in paragraph 4 as consequences of the new system for workers EXCEPT a loss of \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. contact among workers who were not managers
  - B. status in the community
  - C. opportunities for advancement
  - D. freedom and privacy
72. The sentence: "**The labor movement gathered some momentum in the decade before the Panic of 1837**" in paragraph 5 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. The labor movement made progress
  - B. The labor movement became active
  - C. The labor movement caused changes
  - D. The labor movement combined forces
73. Which of the following statements about the labor movement of the 1800's is supported by paragraph 5?
- A. It was slow to improve conditions for workers.
  - B. Its primary purpose was to benefit unskilled laborers.
  - C. It was successful during times of economic crisis.
  - D. It helped workers of all skill levels form a strong bond with each year
74. The author identifies "**political party loyalties, and disagreements over tactics**" in paragraph 6 as two of several factors that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. caused work to become more specialized
  - B. created divisions among workers
  - C. encouraged workers to demand higher wages
  - D. increased workers' resentment of the industrial system
75. Which of the following square brackets [A], [B], [C] or [D] best indicates where in the first paragraph the sentence "**This new form of manufacturing depended on the movement of goods to distant locations and a centralized source of laborers.**" can be inserted?
- Before 1815 manufacturing in the United States had been done in homes or shops by skilled artisans. [A] As master craftworkers, they imparted the knowledge of their trades to apprentices and journeymen. [B] In addition, women often worked in their homes part-time, making finished articles from raw material supplied by merchant capitalists. [C] After 1815 this older form of manufacturing began to give way to factories with machinery tended by unskilled or semiskilled laborers. [D] Cheap transportation networks, the rise of cities, and the availability of capital and credit all stimulated the shift to factory production.
- A. [D]
  - B. [A]
  - C. [C]
  - D. [B]

110  
C  
110  
TAO  
110

**SECTION E: WRITING**

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct arrangement of the sentences to make a meaningful paragraph/letter in each of the questions from 76 to 80.

- 76.
- a. Additionally, such intergenerational interactions promote the transfer of invaluable knowledge and experiences, enriching the overall societal tapestry.
  - b. Furthermore, engaging in open dialogues across generations facilitates the exchange of diverse ideas, contributing to a more inclusive and harmonious community.
  - c. Bridging the generation gap is a multifaceted journey that presents both challenges and opportunities.
  - d. Firstly, bridging the generational divide fosters mutual understanding, allowing younger and older individuals to share perspectives and insights.
  - e. Ultimately, embracing the generational diversity becomes a catalyst for personal growth, fostering a culture of respect and collaboration that transcends age differences.
- A. c, d, a, b, e                      B. c, a, b, d, e                      C. c, e, d, a, b                      D. a, c, d, b, e

- 77.
- a. The figure thereafter decreased gradually to roughly 18% in 2005.
  - b. The given graph shows changes in the proportion of cars owned in the UK over the 30-year course from 1975 to 2005.
  - c. The 1-car ownership rate, despite a marginal dip in the first ten years, still remained prevalent among the four ownership classifications.
  - d. The initial impression from the graph is that the percentage of people having 2 or more than 3 cars showed upward trends, whereas the figure for those having no car generally decreased.
  - e. In 1975, around 30% of all British households did not own any cars.
- A. b - d - c - e - a                      B. b - a - c - e - d                      C. b - c - d - a - e                      D. b - a - e - d - c

- 78.
- a. Psychology may have the answer.
  - b. "Choosing the wrong gift can be kind of risky for relationships because it implies that you and the receiver don't have anything in common," says Elizabeth Dunn, a psychology professor at the University of British Columbia in Canada.
  - c. Christmas is around the corner, which means it's about time you examined carefully your holiday gift list.
  - d. Since you don't want your holiday gift to cause more harm than good, how can you be sure to choose a gift the receiver will love?
  - e. Her research has also showed that undesirable gifts can sometimes negatively impact the receiver's perception of a relationship's future potential.
- A. c - b - e - d - a                      B. d - a - c - e - b                      C. c - d - a - b - d                      D. b - d - c - a - e

- 79.
- f. It's good genes, good lifestyle and good luck.
  - g. This compares to a woman who indulges in an unhealthy lifestyle and dies at 79.
  - h. But since we can't choose our parents, or know what fate holds in store for us, we must treat lifestyle with tender, loving care.
  - i. What results in good health and longevity?
  - j. For instance, a woman, aged 50, who follows these lifestyle rules can expect to live to 93 years.
  - k. Now, a report "Circulation" proves that a sound lifestyle adds 12 to 14 more years to life.
- A. d - a - c - f - b                      B. f - d - a - c - b                      C. d - a - f - c - b                      D. f - d - a - b - c

- 80.
- a. For example, by telling stories such as Robin Hood, Cinderella before bedtime, parents can instill a sense of compassion and integrity into them.
  - b. One to one lessons at home, on the other hand, allow children to progress faster.
  - c. I believe that parents play a more important role in teaching their children how to be good citizens.
  - d. Furthermore, parents form stronger bonds with their offspring and thus, it is easier for them to shape children's personalities at an early age.
  - e. These children are likely to become good members of society when they grow up.
- A. c - b - d - a - e                      B. d - a - c - e - b                      C. b - a - e - c - d                      D. e - c - d - a - b