

Đề thi tuyển sinh vào lớp 10 môn tiếng Anh năm học 2016-2017 trường THPT Chuyên Lê Quý Đôn, Khánh Hòa

Đề thi tuyển sinh vào lớp 10 môn tiếng Anh năm học 2016-2017 trường THPT Chuyên Lê Quý Đôn, Khánh Hòa được VnDoc.com cập nhật giúp bạn ôn luyện đề thi vào lớp 10 môn Tiếng Anh tốt hơn.

SỞ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO KHÁNH HÒA **KỶ THI TUYỂN SINH VÀO LỚP 10 THPT CHUYÊN NĂM HỌC 2016 – 2017**

Môn thi: TIẾNG ANH (CHUYÊN)
Ngày thi: 03/6/2016
(Thời gian: 150 phút – không kể thời gian giao đề)

ĐỀ THI CHÍNH THỨC
(Đề thi có 08 trang)

PART A: MULTIPLE CHOICE TEST (89 points)

1-5. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others. (5 pts)

1. A. <u>clocks</u>	B. <u>clothes</u>	C. <u>enjoys</u>	D. <u>solutions</u>
2. A. <u>breathe</u>	B. <u>dreadful</u>	C. <u>measure</u>	D. <u>treasure</u>
3. A. <u>pollute</u>	B. <u>species</u>	C. <u>accept</u>	D. <u>receipt</u>
4. A. <u>moon</u>	B. <u>afternoon</u>	C. <u>foot</u>	D. <u>June</u>
5. A. <u>imitate</u>	B. <u>certificate</u>	C. <u>investigate</u>	D. <u>fascinate</u>

6-10. Choose the word whose main stressed syllable is placed differently from that of the others. (5 pts)

6. A. <u>humorous</u>	B. <u>suspicious</u>	C. <u>satisfied</u>	D. <u>interested</u>
7. A. <u>mountaineer</u>	B. <u>commercial</u>	C. <u>employee</u>	D. <u>mosquito</u>
8. A. <u>intelligent</u>	B. <u>comfortable</u>	C. <u>necessary</u>	D. <u>secretary</u>
9. A. <u>sanguine</u>	B. <u>comfort</u>	C. <u>outdoors</u>	D. <u>access</u>
10. A. <u>community</u>	B. <u>compulsory</u>	C. <u>biology</u>	D. <u>dormitory</u>

11-30. Choose the option that best completes each sentence. (20 pts)

11. You should start working on the project if you want to _____ the deadline.
A. set B. make C. meet D. reach

12. Many girls want to go on a camping trip, and only a few _____ to stay at home, watching TV.
A. is wanting B. want C. will want D. wants

13. – “Are you going to the football match?”
A. I do. B. You bet! C. Yes, please. D. That’s alright.

14. I would appreciate _____ it a secret.
A. your keeping B. you to keep C. that you keep D. that you will keep

15. My mind went _____ when the teacher suddenly asked me a question – I couldn’t remember it at all.
A. blank B. empty C. clear D. vacant

16. “So long!” is another way of saying “_____”.
A. Hello! B. I’m very happy. C. Cheer up! D. Goodbye!

17. _____ I love you, I cannot let you do all what you want.
A. Much as B. Whether C. Also D. However

18. – “Can I have your order, please?”
A. Yes, sir. B. Two pizzas, please. C. “_____” D. Just do whatever you want to.

19. – “What’s your proposal?”
A. is postponing B. be postponed C. to be postponed D. postpones

20. My dad wants me to go to university, but I’m in two _____ about it.
A. ideas B. choices C. minds D. decisions

21. I’ve had this cold for a week now. I just don’t seem to be able to shake it _____.
A. out B. over C. up D. off

22. The post-war decade was excellent for most ranchers. I’m afraid today none of them may have _____.
A. as much cattle as B. so much cattle like C. as many cattle like D. as many cattle as

Giám thị không giải thích gì thêm.
Họ và tên thí sinh: ... SBD: ... Phòng: ...
Giám thị 1: ...
Giám thị 2: ...

ĐỀ THI TUYỂN SINH VÀO LỚP 10 THPT CHUYÊN – NĂM HỌC 2016-2017 – MÔN THI: TIẾNG ANH (CHUYÊN) **TRANG 1/8**

23. I'd rather you _____ smoke in here.
 A. didn't B. don't C. not D. shouldn't
24. There was an enthusiastic response _____ my suggestions.
 A. for B. of C. to D. with
25. Many people who live near nuclear plants are concerned. _____ go wrong, the impact on the surrounding area could be disastrous.
 A. Something would B. Something will C. Should something D. Does something
26. It is difficult for museums to find funds to protect the nation's _____.
 A. inheritance B. heritage C. possessions D. legacy
27. Nobody was injured in the accident, _____.
 A. was there B. was he C. were they D. wasn't it
28. - "You were late for your dental appointment."
 - "I know. I _____ so long at the library."
 A. can be staying B. shouldn't have stayed C. shouldn't stay D. must stay
29. Max is not a(n) _____ drinker but he likes a glass of wine occasionally.
 A. addict B. drunk C. heavy D. obsessed
30. He is speaking as if all of us _____ him very well.
 A. could have heard B. had heard C. could hear D. would hear

31-35. Choose the correct sentence which has a similar meaning to the original one. (5 pts)

31. *Their chances of success are small.*
 A. It's very likely that they will succeed.
 B. They will definitely be successful.
 C. It's not very likely that they will succeed.
 D. They won't have any chance of being successful.
32. *It would have been a perfect paper except for some spelling mistakes.*
 A. It was a perfect paper.
 B. The word was spelt perfectly.
 C. The paper had some mistakes.
 D. The teacher did not accept the paper.
33. *Donald could not help weeping when he heard the bad news.*
 A. Donald could not stop himself from weeping at the bad news.
 B. Donald could not allow himself to weep at the bad news.
 C. Donald could not help himself and so he wept.
 D. Donald could not help himself because he was weeping.
34. *With the exception of the music teacher every member of the staff attended the farewell party.*
 A. The music teacher was very exceptional at the farewell party.
 B. All the staff members including the music teacher attended the farewell party.
 C. The music teacher was the only member of the staff not to attend the farewell party.
 D. All of the above.
35. *But for his father's early retirement, Richard would not have taken over the family business.*
 A. Richard only took over the family business because his father decided to retire early.
 B. Richard didn't take over the family business because his father didn't retire.
 C. His father retired early, but he still ran the family business.
 D. Richard's father didn't want him to take over the family business despite his retirement.

36-45. Read the following passage and choose the option that best fits each blank. (10 pts)

SPELLING

Spelling presents a major problem to many students – and, indeed, native speakers – of English. This is (36) _____ surprising when you consider just how illogical the English spelling (37) _____ is. The spelling of such basic words as *right*, *through*, *once*, and *who* seems to (38) _____ no relation to their pronunciation. And how can the words *go*, *sew*, and *though* all rhyme with each other?

There have been attempts in the (39) _____ to reform English spelling. The playwright George Bernard Shaw was an enthusiastic (40) _____ for a more phonetic approach. In a clever illustration of the absurdity of English spelling, he suggested that the word *fish* be (41) _____ by the letters 'ghoti': the *gh* from *enough*, the *o* from *women*, and the *ti* from *nation*. When he died in 1950 he (42) _____ a large part of his estate to promote spelling reform.

So why do we persist in spelling words the way we do, (43) _____ the efforts of reformers like Shaw? One reason is that we are too (44) _____ with the words as they are currently spelled. It is certain that any change in the rules would be extremely difficult, if not impossible, to enforce. Another is that there is (45) _____ a variety of regional accents within the English speaking world that it would be unfair to select just one as the standard model for spelling.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|-------------|--------------|
| 36. A. just | B. hardly | C. nearly | D. strongly |
| 37. A. system | B. procedure | C. method | D. schedule |
| 38. A. hold | B. keep | C. carry | D. bear |
| 39. A. history | B. years | C. past | D. ages |
| 40. A. campaigner | B. demonstrator | C. champion | D. candidate |
| 41. A. described | B. represented | C. signed | D. written |
| 42. A. willed | B. left | C. gave | D. divided |
| 43. A. in spite | B. despite | C. however | D. although |
| 44. A. accustomed | B. used | C. friendly | D. familiar |
| 45. A. many | B. quite | C. such | D. so |

46-60. You are going to read some information about cookery books. For Questions 46-56, choose from the books (A-D). For Questions 57-60, choose from the authors (A-D). (30 pts)

- A. Delia Smith's Complete Cookery Course
 B. Blanc Mange
 C. The Cordon Bleu Classic French Cookbook
 D. The 30-Minute Cook

Which book ...

46. contains recipes from different people? ☒ B
 47. considers mistakes which can be made? ☒ C
 48. includes excellent photographs? ☒ D
 49. has been brought up to date? ☒ C
 50. is concerned with producing food for guests? ☒ A
 51. is organised around the courses of a meal? ☒ A
 52. continues an idea from the author's previous books? ☒ D
 53. marks an important occasion? ☒ B
 54. proves an idea wrong? ☒ C
 55. is based on a very long history of success? ☒ A
 56. would suit both beginners and more experienced cooks? ☒ D

- A. Delia Smith
 B. Raymond Blanc
 C. Cordon Bleu Cookery Schools
 D. Nigel Slater

Which author ...

57. takes a scientific approach to cooking? ☒ B
 58. has changed recipes for health reasons? ☒ C
 59. writes in a lively manner? ☒ A
 60. deals especially with the demands of modern living? ☒ D

FOOD FOR ALL

We proudly present our own hand-picked special selection of the very best cookbook titles now on offer.

A. Ask anyone to think of a famous TV cook and writer, and it's frequently Delia Smith's name that comes to mind. Her recipes come from all over the world – each marked by her enthusiasm for exciting food, plus her straightforward appreciation of what the average cook can do in the average kitchen. The book that established her reputation is *Delia Smith's Complete Cookery Course*, which has now become the kitchen reference book for the modern cook. Along with simple, but expert, guidance on all aspects of

basic and more advanced cookery, Delia mixes her advice with hundreds of superb recipes that are anything but boring. Recently revised, it's more than ever the book that answers the question: 'If I could only have one cookbook, which would it be?'

B. It took Raymond Blanc just 15 years to move from amateur, untrained chef to chef/owner of the most famous French restaurant in Britain. Now, to accompany his first TV series, *Blanc Mange*, comes the book of the same name. Raymond wants to teach us all to be better cooks by demonstrating how and why certain ingredients react in certain ways. Good cooking is easy, in his view, when you really understand what's going on in the pan. Over 80 amazing recipes demonstrate exactly what he means. It's a very practical reference book, which is not above explaining why certain dishes can go wrong and introducing some basic food chemistry to clarify the points made. Monsieur Blanc loves to cook to entertain and, as this book proves, he's very, very good at it.

C. *Le Cordon Bleu*, three words which make you think of all that is best in classical French cooking. Over the past 100 years, the expert chefs of this most famous cooking school have trained all levels of students to achieve perfection. Now, to celebrate the school's impressive hundredth anniversary, comes this equally impressive new book, *Le Cordon Bleu Classic French Cookbook*, which contains 100 of the school's most respected recipes. Although the recipes in the book are all classics, they're all still remarkably fresh. While *Le Cordon Bleu* has always carried the flag for traditional French cooking, it has also moved away from rich, creamy sauces and altered its approach to cut down on the killer calories. Starting with a chapter on the basics of sound kitchen procedure, the book follows it up with Appetisers and Starters, Main dishes and, finally, Desserts. Throughout, the recipes are illustrated with step-by-step illustrations plus wonderful shots of the finished dishes. Expert chefs from Cordon Bleu schools around the world have each selected a recipe for which they are famous, and shared their secrets with the reader.

D. Fast food? Oh yuk! Surely it's accepted wisdom that good food means a long period of suffering in front of the cooker? Well, Nigel Slater, food editor of *The Observer*, doesn't think so as his new book, *The 30-Minute Cook*, will prove. Fast food, as Nigel says, 'is just what the world wants when it comes home tired and hungry and demanding something good to eat at once.' He's always believed it's perfectly possible to create something tasty in the time it takes to deliver a pizza, and he has already written two very successful books to prove it. In this great new book you'll find more enticing recipes, and each hits the table just 30 minutes after the word 'go'. Nigel has written down, in his jolly and enjoyable style, more than 200 recipes from around the world. Just because he likes his food fast, it doesn't mean this bright young writer doesn't appreciate good food. If you don't believe fast food can be great food, try his recipes: they're simply delicious.

61-67. You are going to read an extract from a book about collecting animals for zoos. Choose the answer which you think fits best according to the text. (14 pts)

On any collecting trip, obtaining the animals is, as a rule, the simplest part of the job. As soon as the local people discover that you are willing to buy live wild creatures, the stuff comes pouring in; ninety per cent is, of course, the commoner types, but they do bring an occasional rarity. If you want the really rare stuff, you generally have to go out and find it yourself, but while you are devoting your time to this you can be sure that all the common local animals will be brought in to you. So one might also say that getting the animals is easy: the really hard part is keeping them once you have got them.

The chief difficulty you have when you have got a newly caught animal is not so much the shock it might be suffering, but the fact that being caught forces it to exist close to a creature it regards as an enemy of the worst possible sort: yourself. On many occasions an animal may take beautifully to being in a cage but getting used to the idea of living with people is another matter. This is the difficulty you can only deal with by patience and kindness. For month after month an animal may try to bite you every time you approach its cage, until you despair of ever making a favourable impression on it. Then, one day, sometimes without any preliminary warning, it will trot forward and take food from your hand, or allow you to tickle it behind the ears. At such moments you feel that all the waiting in the world was worthwhile.

Feeding, of course, is one of your main problems. Not only must you have a fairly extensive knowledge of what each animal eats in the wild state, but you have to work out something else when the natural food is unavailable, and then teach your animal to eat it. You also have to provide for their individual likes and dislikes, which vary enormously. I have known a rat which, refusing all normal rat food – fruit, bread, vegetables – lived for three days on an exclusive diet of spaghetti. I have had a group

of five monkeys, of the same age and types, who displayed the oddest individual characteristics. Out of the five, two loved hard-boiled eggs, while the other three were frightened of the strange white shapes and would not touch them, actually screaming in fear if you put such a terrifying object as a hard-boiled egg into their cage. These five monkeys all adored oranges but, whereas four would carefully peel their fruit and throw away the skin, the fifth would peel his orange equally carefully and then throw away the orange and eat the peel. When you have a collection of several hundred creatures all displaying such curious characteristics, you are sometimes driven mad in your efforts to satisfy their desires, and so keep them healthy and happy.

But of all the irritating tasks that you have to undertake during a collecting trip, bringing the baby animals up by hand is undoubtedly the worst. To begin with, they are generally stupid over taking a bottle and there is nothing quite so unattractive as struggling with a baby animal in a sea of warm milk. And then they have to be kept warm, especially at night, and this means (unless you take them to bed with you, which is often the answer) you have to get up several times during the night to refill hot-water bottles. After a hard day's work, to drag yourself out of bed at three in the morning to see to hot-water bottles is an occupation that soon loses its charm.

61. *What does the writer say about getting hold of animals?*
 - A. The best solution is to collect most of them yourself.
 - B. Dealing with local collectors takes a lot of time.
 - C. Collecting large numbers of animals is usually no problem.
 - D. Local people may not understand how rare some animals are.
62. *What is the main problem with an animal that has just been caught?*
 - A. It is frightened to be near humans.
 - B. It has been badly shocked by its experience.
 - C. It does not like being with other animals.
 - D. It will try to break out of its cage.
63. *How does the writer treat new animals in his collection?*
 - A. He keeps away from those that bite.
 - B. He tries to build up a relationship with them.
 - C. He feeds them by hand every day.
 - D. He keeps them separate for several months.
64. *How does the writer make sure the animals have a good diet?*
 - A. He collects food for them from their natural home.
 - B. He gives them a variety of fruit, bread and vegetables.
 - C. He mixes food they dislike in with their favourites.
 - D. He finds alternatives to their natural food if necessary.
65. *What do we learn about the five monkeys?*
 - A. Some of them did not want eggs in their cage.
 - B. One of them did not know how to peel an orange.
 - C. Some of them were too frightened to eat anything.
 - D. One of them threw his orange at the others.
66. *The writer says that with a large collection of animals, it is _____*
 - A. impossible to keep them all in cages.
 - B. a problem to control their natural curiosity.
 - C. crazy to expect them all to be healthy.
 - D. hard work to give each one what it wants.
67. *What problem does the writer have at night?*
 - A. He has to work with the baby animals until 3 a.m.
 - B. He keeps the baby animals' cages in his bedroom.
 - C. He has to keep getting up to look after the babies.
 - D. The babies have to be given regular warm drinks.

PART B: WRITTEN TEST (111 points)

68-75. You are going to read a newspaper article about a company that manufactures diving equipment. Choose the most suitable summary sentence from the list A-I for each part (68-75) of the article. There is one extra summary sentence which you do not need to use. (16 pts)

- A. Satisfying safety controls was the most important concern.

- B. Safety demands in the diving industry are growing rapidly.
- C. Pressure came from other companies.
- D. The company met the demands of a new market.
- E. The success of the early years seemed likely to continue.
- F. There are advantages for a small company.
- G. A decision to change direction was made.
- H. Preparations have been made to control the company size.
- I. It started with a swim.

WELL SUITED FOR SHARK-FILLED WATERS

68. C For the Brennan family, what began as a dip in the sea grew into a successful water sports business, which then went on to win a place for itself in the specialist water safety and survival market.
69. B The family's interest in water sports began in 1965 and led to its decision to set up Sea Sports to supply the rapidly growing water leisure industry. Over the next seven years the business grew steadily, becoming a limited company in 1972. This was a time of expansion, particularly in Europe.
70. A The firm then found itself under threat from cheaper imports. According to Jane Nye, daughter of the founder of the company, the competition forced them to lower their prices and highlighted the difficulties of a small manufacturing company whose products are easily copied. The company was forced to release half its 50-strong workforce. 'It was a serious blow as we had been growing. We were successful and then that came along,' Mrs Nye explained.
71. D 'It was agreed that we needed to move into the area of safety products for the diving industry,' she said. The company used its knowledge of the world of diving to find markets where there was little competition. The point about products in the safety and survival markets is that they are covered by regulations. Many companies do not have the quality systems that would satisfy these.'
72. C In order to reach this specialist market, the company established a new department in 1979, to produce safety equipment. It won contracts to supply large organisations with emergency breathing equipment and tough sea wear. 'At that time, they were looking for better solutions to deep-sea diving and they came to companies like us and said "What can you do?". They liked the ideas that we put forward and so we got the work,' Mrs Nye said.
73. U The long development process meant working closely with an institute of Health and Safety, and an Institute of Naval Medicine as well as leading scientists in the field. 'You're talking about products that involve people so you have medical regulations and all kinds of procedures to go through in order to be able to develop products and do manned testing – all of that is a very lengthy and costly process,' Mrs Nye said.
74. U Throughout, she has been determined to get the most from the workforce. The lines of communication within the company match its size. 'Everyone can talk to me; it's not as if the management is remote from the people who are working here – we are a unit that works together and the managers are all very accessible,' Mrs Nye said.
75. U Now, with further growth in its sights, the group plans to take on extra staff but does not plan for a workforce of more than 75. 'We have concentrated on equipping people in the organisation with a lot of skills. We have trained and invested heavily in this so that staff can move wherever they are needed. We're a small specialist company – we'll grow but not out of proportion.'

76-85. Fill in each blank with ONE suitable word to make a meaningful passage. (10 pts)

THE TUNGUSKA EXPLOSION

At 7.17 in the morning, on the 30th of June 1908, there was an enormous explosion in the Tunguska region of Siberia. It destroyed around 40,000 trees in a circular area of about 15,400sq km. The force of the explosion (76) was felt all over the world.

That night in Siberia was known as the 'White Night'. It did not get dark because the sky was filled (77) with bright silvery clouds. Even in London it was possible to read at midnight because the sky was (78) very light. At the same time in other parts of Europe, photographs could be (79) taken without the use of a flash.

How did it happen? Even today, nobody knows for sure. Some suggested that it was a UFO crash. (80) Some thought that it was a meteorite. But when things fall to Earth from (81) space, they leave huge holes in the ground, called craters – and there was no crater in Tunguska.

The (82) most widely accepted explanation today is that it was a comet. A comet is a huge ball of dirty ice (83) which flies through space, trailing a tail of dust behind it. If a piece of a comet broke

off and entered the Earth's atmosphere, it would heat (84) _____ and explode before it actually landed. The explosion would be huge, but it (85) _____ leave very little evidence of itself behind. Possibly just a cloud of silvery dust.

86-95. Read the text below and look carefully at each line. Some of the lines are correct, and some have a word which should not be there. If a line is correct, put a tick (✓) by the number in the gap. If a line has a word which should not be there, write the word in the gap. There are two examples at the beginning (0 and 00). (10 pts)

MODERN LIFE

My life is very different from that of my grandparents' generation. Some of things are better today and other things are worse. I am glad that we have TV today, because I think that life might be a bit boring without having it. I also like cars, computers, and video games. I think young people have more fun today than that young people of my grandparents' generation. However, there are also a lot of bad things about life today. For our example, my grandparents did not have to live with pollution when they were younger. They could breathe with clean air when they walked in the streets. Also, there was less crime made in those days. My grandparents did not have to worry about them being burgled or mugged in the same way as we worry today. Nevertheless, I am glad that I am young today, because I think so that the advantages outweigh the disadvantages.

0. ✓
00. of
86.
87. ✓
88. ✓
89. ✓
90. ✓
91. ✓
92. ✓
93. ✓
94. ✓
95. ✓

96-105. Questions 96-105, read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of each line to form a word that fits in the space in the same line. There is an example at the beginning (0). (10 pts)

EXCHANGE VISITS

The most (0) effective way of learning a language is by living in the country concerned, but parents should think (96) _____ before they send their children abroad. Although some (97) _____ arrange visits for children as young as ten, the (98) _____ of them won't be ready to stay away from home and deal with (99) _____ differences until they are in their teens. Even then they will need a basic (100) _____ of the language and some experience of foreign travel before they go. Exchange visits are a good way for (101) _____ to improve their language skills. It is a good idea for them to exchange (102) _____ before the visits. Host families should not feel any (103) _____ to provide an extensive programme of (104) _____. It is more important to make the guest feel welcome. Travel can (105) _____ the mind, and exchange visits give young people experience of a different way of life as well as a different language.

EFFECT
CAREFULLY
ORGANISE
MAJORITY
CULTURE
KNOWLEDGE

TEENS TEENAGER
CORRESPOND
OBLIGE
ENTERTAINMENT

BROAD

106-110. Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it has a similar meaning to the original one. (10 pts)

106. Since they couldn't find enough money for their project, they decided to delay it.

→ Due to the lack of money, they decided to delay it.

107. I can't come to her wedding next Saturday night.

→ In no way can I come to her wedding next Saturday night.

108. Hawaii is said to have the most beautiful beaches in the world.

→ No beaches in the world is said to be more beautiful than Hawaii.

109. If they offered you the scholarship, would you accept?

→ Were

110. I fully intend to find out who is responsible for the project.

→ I have every

intention

111-115. Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first one, using the word given. DO NOT CHANGE THE WORD GIVEN. You must use between TWO and FIVE words, including the word given. (10 pts)

111. I rarely sleep in the afternoon. **habit** in the afternoon.
 → I'm not in
 112. Can I speak to someone about my problem? **talk** to someone about my problem?
 → Would it be
 113. They have arrested the thief who tried to break into our house. **trying** to break into our house.
 → The thief
 114. The newspaper editor only accepted one of the ten articles I wrote. **of** accepted by the newspaper editor.
 → I wrote ten articles
 115. Noise is something that it is not possible for me to tolerate. **put** with the noise.
 → I find it

116-125. Make meaningful sentences using the following cues to have a complete interview between a local newspaper journalist and a fire officer about a fire in one of the town's hotels. Make changes and additions if necessary. (15 pts)

116. A: So / what / happen / last night?
 →
 117. B: Well, / there / be / fire / Belgravia Hotel. / Most / hotel residents / sleep / when / fire / start. / Fortunately / they / wake up / when / hear / fire alarm.
 →
 118. A: And what / start / fire?
 →
 119. B: Well, we / think / fire / start / by / cigarette. / Someone / smoke / cigarette / bed / when / she / fall / asleep.
 →
 A: Oh, dear!
 120. B: Yes, / smoking / bed / be / dangerous. / Smokers / should / never / smoke / bed.
 →
 121. A: anyone / hurt?
 →
 122. B: Yes, / three people / take / hospital / burns.
 →
 123. A: And / what about / hotel?
 →
 124. B: Well, / hotel managers / close / it / and / all / residents / go / other hotels / town. / It / might / close / long time.
 →
 125. A: This / be / really / warning / all people.
 →
 126. WRITING: (30 pts)

"Travel broadens your mind."

Do you AGREE or DISAGREE with this statement? Use reasons and examples to support your position. (250 – 300 words)

Note: DO NOT mention any PERSONAL INFORMATION in your writing.

- THE END -