



ĐIỂM BÀI THI		GIÁM KHẢO (Ký và ghi rõ họ tên)		SỐ PHÁCH
Bảng số	Bảng chữ	Giám khảo 1	Giám khảo 2	

- Thí sinh **KHÔNG** được sử dụng tài liệu.
- Cán bộ coi thi **KHÔNG** giải thích gì thêm.

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**SECTION I. LISTENING (50 points)**  
**HƯỚNG DẪN PHẦN THI NGHE HIỂU**

- Bài nghe gồm 4 phần; mỗi phần được nghe 2 lần, mỗi lần cách nhau 05 giây; mở đầu và kết thúc mỗi phần nghe có tín hiệu. Thí sinh có 20 giây để đọc mỗi phần câu hỏi.
- Mọi hướng dẫn cho thí sinh (bằng tiếng Anh) đã có trong bài nghe.

**Part 1. You will hear a conversation about a patient's temporary injury. For questions 1-7, complete the notes below with NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER for each answer.**

Temporary Patient Record Form	
Name:	Example <u>Peter Smith</u>
Street address:	(1) _____
Suburb:	(2) _____
Phone number:	4689 5324
<b>Details of injury</b>	
Sport:	Tennis
Type of injury:	Sprained (3) _____
Date of injury:	(4) _____
<b>Previous treatment and current problems</b>	
	The patient's private doctor suggested treatment with (5) _____. The patient is unable to go upstairs, and he is experiencing some pain in his (6) _____ at night.
<b>Advice given</b>	
	Stop using the (7) _____ Do regular exercise at home

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1.	2.	3.	4.
5.	6.	7.	

**Part 2. You will hear a psychologist speaking on British radio on the subject of astrology. For questions 8-15, complete the sentences with NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS for each answer.**

- Over 60% of (8) \_\_\_\_\_ admit to being interested in astrology.
- Less than 3% of people would consult the stars before making (9) \_\_\_\_\_.
- Psychologists now believe that time of birth can affect a person's (10) \_\_\_\_\_ development.
- To test his idea, the speaker decided to compare people's (11) \_\_\_\_\_ and zodiac sign.
- An amazing number of (12) \_\_\_\_\_ were born around mid-July to mid-August.
- Other connections found by the study were (13) \_\_\_\_\_.
- A fair number of serious sports players were born in the (14) \_\_\_\_\_ months.
- The speaker thinks that the lack of professions dominated by mostly one sign is a little (15) \_\_\_\_\_.

**Your answers:**

8.	9.	10.	11.
12.	13.	14.	15.

**Part 3. You will hear a woman talking about caffeine. For questions 16-20, decide whether the following sentences are true (T) or false (F).**

16. The desired effects of caffeine are brought by its role in enabling the proper function of specific receptors in the brain.
17. Daily consumption of caffeine products has a long history, only at irregular intervals.
18. The local popularity Chinese tea enjoyed was preceded by its global reputation.
19. Caffeine consumption has become a part of the US beverage culture.
20. Caffeine has a risk warning, which led to a ban on the bulk sale of caffeine-infused beverages by the US government.

**Your answers:**

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16.	17.	18.	19.	20.
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**Part 4. You will hear a psychologist called Sheena Smith talking about studying human behavior. For questions 21-25, choose the answer A, B, C, or D which fits best according to what you hear.**

21. When Sheena talks about her father's 'telephone voice', she remembers \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. the excitement she felt about a discovery
  - B. the pride she felt in the way her father spoke
  - C. the amusement she felt at her mother's reaction
  - D. the terror of being in trouble
22. When Sheena took part in an experiment in a lift, she felt \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. uneasy because of the lack of space
  - B. disappointed by how awkwardly others behaved
  - C. concerned about doing the wrong thing
  - D. surprised by people's lack of interest in conversation
23. What does Sheena think about the work she is currently doing?
  - A. It isn't as interesting as her previous projects.
  - B. It isn't as useful as she thought it might be.
  - C. It isn't as easy to do as she had assumed.
  - D. It isn't as unprovable as scientists reasoned.
24. The project Sheena has most enjoyed working on \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. had an unexpected outcome
  - B. helped her to progress in her career
  - C. changed her opinion about the value of research
  - D. provided insights in the mechanism of satisfaction
25. Sheena says that what she'd like to study in the future will be \_\_\_\_\_.
 

A. unlike anything she's tried before	B. rewarding for the participants
C. difficult to achieve	D. challenging to find suitable participants

**Your answers:**

21.	22.	23.	24.	25.
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**Part 2. Use the most suitable form of the words in brackets.**

46. After Romeo and Juliet died, their families, who had been \_\_\_\_\_ (**RECONCILE**) enemies, became friends.
47. Workers have voted for a two-hour \_\_\_\_\_ (**STOP**) in protest over wage cuts.
48. Jerry is a \_\_\_\_\_ (**COMPEL**) liar; you can't believe a word he says.
49. The meeting has been \_\_\_\_\_ (**PROVIDE**) arranged for 3pm next Friday.
50. The doctor gave him an injection to \_\_\_\_\_ (**DIE**) the pain.
51. The unresponsive audience made the lecturer somewhat \_\_\_\_\_ (**HEART**). What a shame!
52. Before printing processes developed, books took an incredibly long time to make as they had to be \_\_\_\_\_ (**PAIN**) written by hand.
53. The court ordered the firm to pay for the cost of the legal \_\_\_\_\_ (**PROCEED**).
54. I was a bit \_\_\_\_\_ (**MORAL**) by my performance in the first exam, but I decided to make an extra effort in the ones left.
55. My brother's a comedian who specializes in doing \_\_\_\_\_ (**PERSON**) of famous people.

**Your answers:**

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

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**SECTION III. READING COMPREHENSION (60 points)**

**Part I. Read the following passage and choose the correct answer A, B, C, or D for each blank.**

The poetry of Gwendolyn Brooks has been praised for deepening the significance of personal and social experiences so that these experiences become universal in their (56) \_\_\_\_\_. She has also been praised for her "sense of form, which is basic and remarkable". Many of her poems are (57) \_\_\_\_\_ with a Black community named Bronzeville, on the south side of Chicago. Her literary (58) \_\_\_\_\_ makes Bronzeville more than just a place on a map. This community, like all important literary places (Robinson's Tilbury Town and Masters' Spoon River, for example), becomes a testing ground of personality, a place where the raw (59) \_\_\_\_\_ of experience is (60) \_\_\_\_\_ by imagination and where the joys and trials of being human are both sung and judged. The qualities for which Brooks's poetry is not are (as one critic has (61) \_\_\_\_\_ out) "boldness, invention, a daring to experiment, and a naturalness that does not scorn literature but absorbs it".

Her love (62) \_\_\_\_\_ poetry began early. At the age of seven, she "began to put rhymes together", and when she was thirteen, one of her poems was published in a children's magazine. During her teens, she (63) \_\_\_\_\_ more than seventy-five poems to a Chicago newspaper. In 1941, she began to attend a class in writing poetry at the South Side Community Art Center, and several years later, her poems began to appear in Poetry and other magazines. Her first collection of poems, A Street in Bronzeville, was published in 1945. Four years later, Annie Allen, her second collection of poems, appeared. In 1950, Annie Allen was (64) \_\_\_\_\_ a Pulitzer prize for poetry. The novel Maud Martha, about a young black girl growing up in Chicago, published in 1953, was praised for its warmth and (65) \_\_\_\_\_. In 1963, her Selected Poems appeared.

- |                  |                   |               |                |
|------------------|-------------------|---------------|----------------|
| 56. A. knowledge | B. implication    | C. indication | D. potential   |
| 57. A. involved  | B. connected      | C. related    | D. concerned   |
| 58. A. skill     | B. quality        | C. capacity   | D. manner      |
| 59. A. substance | B. components     | C. material   | D. elements    |
| 60. A. formed    | B. shaped         | C. decided    | D. caused      |
| 61. A. pointed   | B. made           | C. cleared    | D. showed      |
| 62. A. to        | B. with           | C. for        | D. on          |
| 63. A. devoted   | B. dedicated      | C. attributed | D. contributed |
| 64. A. presented | B. rewarded       | C. awarded    | D. honored     |
| 65. A. concerns  | B. considerations | C. insights   | D. awareness   |

**Your answers:**

56.	57.	58.	59.	60.
61.	62.	63.	64.	65.

**Part 2. Read the text below and think of the word which best fits each space. Use only ONE word in each space.**

In the modern world, there is a wealth of leisure activities to (66) \_\_\_\_\_ from. Entertainment industries compete for your leisure time. You can watch TV, listen to music, go to an art gallery or concert or, of (67) \_\_\_\_\_, read a book. Sometimes it seems that reading is neglected because, even if you are a fast reader, it can take a considerable (68) \_\_\_\_\_ of time to finish a novel, for example. But in the modern world, time is something that can be in (69) \_\_\_\_\_ supply. Book publishers have not been slow to realize this and are now selling a product which needn't take up as much of your time but still tells you an excellent story. The new product is the audio-book-cassette recording (70) \_\_\_\_\_ shortened novels often read by well-known personalities or the author themselves. Audiobooks are relatively new, but people are becoming more (71) \_\_\_\_\_ of them and sales are increasing all the time. One of the attractions of audiobooks is that they are (72) \_\_\_\_\_ listening to the radio, only better. You can listen to what you want, when you want, and you won't ever (73) \_\_\_\_\_ anything. Much of their appeal lies in their flexibility. They allow you to do other things (74) \_\_\_\_\_ you are listening, such as driving or doing the housework. For some people, audiobooks can be a much more enjoyable (75) \_\_\_\_\_ of gaining knowledge than reading.

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**Your answers:**

66.	67.	68.	69.	70.
71.	72.	73.	74.	75.

**Part 3. Read the passage and choose the best answer A, B, C or D to each question.**

One of the **primary** ways of approaching the Greek theatre is through archeology, the systematic study of material remains such as architecture, inscriptions, sculpture, vase painting, and other forms of decorative art. [A] Serious on-site excavations began in Greece around 1870, but W. Dörpfeld did not begin the first extensive study of the Theatre of Dionysus until 1886. [B] Since that time, more than 167 other Greek theatres have been identified and many of them have been excavated. [C] Nevertheless, they still do not permit us to describe the precise appearance of the skene (illustrations printed in books are conjectural reconstructions), since many pieces are irrevocably lost because the buildings in later periods became sources of stone for other projects and what remains is usually broken and scattered. [D] That most of the buildings were remodeled many times has created great problems for those seeking to date both the parts and the successive versions. Despite these drawbacks, archeology provides the most concrete evidence we have about the theatre structures of ancient Greece. But, if they have told us much, archeologists have not completed their work, and many sites have scarcely been touched.

Perhaps the most controversial use of archeological evidence in theatre history is vase paintings, thousands of which have survived from ancient Greece. (Most of those used by theatre scholars are reproduced in Margarete Bieber's *The History of the Greek and Roman Theatre*.) Depicting scenes from mythology and daily life, the vases are the most graphic pictorial evidence we have. But they are also easy to misinterpret. Some scholars have considered any vase that depicts a subject treated in a surviving drama or any scene showing masks, flute players, or ceremonials to be valid evidence of theatrical practice. This is a highly questionable assumption, since the Greeks made widespread use of masks, dances, and music outside the theatre and since the myths on which dramatists drew were known to everyone, including vase painters, who might well depict the same subjects as dramatists without being indebted to them. Those vases showing scenes unquestionably theatrical are few in number.

Written evidence about ancient Greek theatre is often treated as less reliable than archeological evidence because most written accounts are separated so far in time from the events they describe and because they provide no information about their own sources. Of the written evidence, the surviving plays are usually treated as the most reliable. But the oldest surviving manuscripts of Greek plays date from around the tenth century, i.e. some 1500 years after they were first performed. Since printing did not exist during this time span, copies of plays had to be made by hand, and therefore the possibility of textual errors creeping in was magnified. Nevertheless, the scripts offer us our readiest access to the cultural and theatrical conditions out of which they came. But these scripts, like other kinds of evidence, are subject to varying interpretations. Certainly performances embodied a male perspective, for example, since the plays were

written, selected, staged, and acted by men. Yet the existing plays feature numerous choruses of women and many feature strong female characters. Because these characters often seem victims of their own powerlessness and appear to be governed, especially in the comedies, by sexual desire, some critics have seen these plays as rationalizations by the male-dominated culture for keeping women segregated and cloistered. Other critics, however, have seen in these same plays an attempt by male authors to force their male audiences to examine and call into question this segregation and cloistering of Athenian women.

By far the majority of written references to Greek theatre date from several hundred years after the events they report. The writers seldom mention their sources of evidence, and thus we do not know what credence to give **them**. In the absence of material nearer in time to the events, however, historians have used the accounts and have been grateful to have them. Overall, historical treatment of the Greek theatre is something like assembling a jigsaw puzzle from which many pieces are missing: historians arrange what they have and imagine (with the aid of the remaining evidence and logic) what has been lost. As a result, though the broad outlines of Greek theatre history are reasonably clear, many of the details remain open to doubt.

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76. According to paragraph 1, why is it impossible to identify the time period for theatres in Greece?
- A. It is confusing because stones from early sites were used to build later structures.
  - B. There are too few sites that have been excavated and very little data collected about them.
  - C. The archeologists from earlier periods were not careful, and many artifacts were broken.
  - D. Because it is very difficult to date the concrete that was used in construction during early periods.
77. What can be inferred from paragraph 1 about the skene in theatre history?
- A. Drawings in books are the only accurate visual records.
  - B. Archaeologists have excavated a large number of them.
  - C. It was not identified or studied until the early 1800s.
  - D. Not enough evidence is available to make a precise model.
78. The word "**primary**" in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. important
  - B. reliable
  - C. unusual
  - D. accepted
79. In paragraph 2, the author explains that all vases with paintings of masks or musicians may not be evidence of theatrical subjects by \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. identifying some of the vases as reproductions that were painted years after the originals
  - B. casting doubt on the qualifications of the scholars who produced the vases as evidence
  - C. arguing that the subjects could have been used by artists without reference to a drama
  - D. pointing out that there are very few vases that have survived from the time of early dramas
80. In paragraph 3, the author states that female characters in Greek theatre \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. had no featured parts in plays
  - B. frequently played the part of victims
  - C. were mostly ignored by critics
  - D. did not participate in the chorus
81. According to paragraph 3, scripts of plays may not be accurate because \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. copies by hand may contain many errors
  - B. the sources cited are not well known
  - C. they are written in very old language
  - D. the printing is difficult to read
82. The word "**them**" in paragraph 4 refers to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. events
  - B. writers
  - C. sources
  - D. references
83. Why does the author mention a jigsaw puzzle in paragraph 4?
- A. To compare the written references for plays to the paintings on vases
  - B. To justify using accounts and records that historians have located
  - C. To introduce the topic for the next reading passage in the textbook
  - D. To demonstrate the difficulty in drawing conclusions from partial evidence
84. Which of the following statements most accurately reflects the author's opinion about vase paintings?
- A. Evidence from written documents is older than evidence from vase paintings.
  - B. There is disagreement among scholars regarding vase paintings.
  - C. The sources for vase paintings are clear because of the images on them.
  - D. The details in vase paintings are not obvious because of their age.
85. Look at the four squares [ ] in paragraph 1 that indicate where the following sentence can be added to the passage. Where would the sentence best fit?

These excavations have revealed much that was previously unknown, especially about the dimensions and layout of theatres.

A. [A]

B. [B]

C. [C]

D. [D]

Your answers:

76.	77.	78.	79.	80.
81.	82.	83.	84.	85.

Part 4. Read the following passage then do the tasks that follow.

**A.**  
 Besides the earth's oceans, glacier ice is the largest source of water on earth. A glacier is a massive stream or sheet of ice that moves underneath itself under the influence of gravity. Some glaciers travel down mountains or valleys, while others spread across a large expanse of land. Heavily glaciated regions such as Greenland and Antarctica are called continental glaciers. These two ice sheets encompass more than 95% of the earth's glacial ice. The Greenland ice sheet is almost 10,000 feet thick in some areas, and the weight of this glacier is so heavy that much of the region has been depressed below sea level. Smaller glaciers that occur at higher elevations are called alpine or valley glaciers. Another way of classifying glaciers is in terms of their internal temperature. In temperate glaciers, the ice within the glacier is near its melting point. Polar glaciers, in contrast, always maintain temperatures far below melting.

**B.** **Trại hè Hùng Vương Confessions - fb.com/cfs.traihungvuong**  
 The majority of the earth's glaciers are located near the poles, though glaciers exist on all continents, including Africa and Oceania. The reason glaciers are generally formed in high alpine regions is that they require cold temperature throughout the year. In these areas where there is little opportunity for summer ablation (loss of mass), snow changes to compacted firm and then crystallized ice. During periods in which melting and evaporation exceed the amount of snowfall, glaciers will retreat rather than progress. While glaciers rely heavily on snowfall, other climatic conditions including freezing rain, avalanches and wind, contribute to their growth. One year of below average precipitation can stunt the growth of a glacier tremendously. With the rare 7 exception of surging glaciers, a common glacier flows about 10 inches per day in the summer and 5 inches per day in the winter. The fastest glacial surge on record occurred in 1953, when the Kutiah Glacier in Pakistan grew more than 12 kilometers in three months.

**C.**  
 The weight and pressure of ice accumulation causes glacier movement. Glaciers move out from under themselves, via plastic deformation and basal slippage. First, the internal flow of ice crystals begins to spread outward and downward from the thickened snow pack also known as the zone of accumulation. Next, the ice along the ground surface begins to slip in the same direction. Seasonal thawing at the base of the glacier helps to facilitate this slippage. The middle of a glacier moves faster than the sides and bottom because there is no rock to cause friction. The upper part of a glacier rides on the ice below. As a glacier moves it carves out a U-shaped valley to a riverbed, but with much steeper walls and flatter bottom.

**D.**  
 Besides the extraordinary rivers of ice, glacial erosion creates other unique physical features in the such as horns, fjords, hanging valleys, and cirques. Most of these landforms do not become visible until after glaciers have receded. Many are created by moraines, which occur at the sides and front of a glacier. Moraines are formed when material is picked up along the way and deposited in a new location. When many alpine glaciers occur on the same mountain, these moraines can create a horn. The matter horn, in the Swiss Alps is one of the most famous horns. Fjords, which are very common in Norway, are coastal valleys that fill with ocean water during a glacial retreat. Hanging valleys occur when two or more glacial valleys intersect at varying elevations. It is common for waterfalls to connect the higher and lower hanging valleys, such as in Yosemite National Park. A cirque is a large bowl-shaped valley that forms at the front of a glacier. Cirques often have a lip on their down slope that is deep enough to hold small lakes when the ice melts away.

**E.**  
 Glacier movement and shape shifting typically occur over hundreds of years. While presently about 10% of the earth land is covered with glaciers, it is believed that during the last Ice Age glaciers covered

approximately 32% of the earth’s surface. In the past century, most glaciers have been retreating rather than flowing forward. It is unknown whether this glacial activity is due to human impact or natural causes, but by studying glacier movement and comparing climate and agricultural profiles over hundreds of years, glaciologists can begin to understand environmental issues such as global warming.

**Questions 86-90**

*The passage has five paragraphs, A-E. Choose the correct heading for each paragraph from the list of headings below. There are three headings you do not need.*

*List of headings*

- i.** Glacial Continents
- ii.** Formation and Growth of Glaciers
- iii.** Glacial Movement
- iv.** Glaciers in the Last Ice Age
- v.** Glaciers through the Years
- vi.** Types of Glaciers
- vii.** Glacial Effects on Landscape
- viii.** Glaciers in National Parks

- 86. Paragraph A \_\_\_\_\_ **Trại hè Hùng Vương Confessions - fb.com/cfs.traihehungvuong**
- 87. Paragraph B \_\_\_\_\_
- 88. Paragraph C \_\_\_\_\_
- 89. Paragraph D \_\_\_\_\_
- 90. Paragraph E \_\_\_\_\_

**Questions 91-95**

*Do the following statements agree with the information given in the reading passage? Write*

*TRUE if the statement agrees with the information*

*FALSE if the statement contradicts the information*

*NOT GIVEN if there is no information on this*

- 91. Glaciers exist only near the north and south poles.
- 92. Glaciers are formed by a combination of snow and other weather conditions.
- 93. Glaciers normally move at a rate of about 5 to 10 inches a day.
- 94. All parts of the glacier move at the same speed.
- 95. During the last Ice Age, average temperatures were much lower than they are now.

**Your answers:**

<b>86.</b>	<b>87.</b>	<b>88.</b>	<b>89.</b>	<b>90.</b>
<b>91.</b>	<b>92.</b>	<b>93.</b>	<b>94.</b>	<b>95.</b>

**Part 5. The passage below consists of five sections marked A-E. Read the passage and do the task that follows. Each section can be chosen more than once.**

**A MODERN HEALTH PROBLEM**

**A.** There is growing concern about the way we view food, which goes beyond the ‘do we live to eat or eat to live?’ debate. More and more children are leading inactive lifestyles and are suffering from obesity. In the 1990s and early years of this century, tobacco-related diseases were the main problem, but aggressive anti-smoking campaigns caused the focus of concern to shift. In this decade, obesity appears to be the major health concern with far-reaching repercussions. Obese children suffer taunts and bullying from their peers and this, instead of causing them to rethink their eating habits, may perpetuate the vicious circle; in other words, these children turn to ‘comfort thinking’ which adds to their weight problem. Researchers have noted that some children are doing less than one or two minutes of ‘moderate activity’ in an hour, which is an alarming reduction on the results of previous studies. The problem seems to be worse in teenage girls than in their male counterparts, with older children getting much less exercise than younger ones.

- B.** Many parents realise that their children are overweight, but do not know enough about nutrition to give their offspring the support they need in order to help them change their lifestyles. Given time pressures from work and family, a growing number of people rely on pre-cooked convenience foods or quick fry-ups, thus exacerbating the problem. In general, there is some recognition of the situation. For example, at 'Weight Loss Camps', obese children, along with their slightly less overweight peers, learn to read food labels and understand the nutritional content of food, or lack of it, eat healthily and exercise. This experience can also increase their confidence in themselves, as they are surrounded by youngsters who are in the same boat. But, by and large, not enough is being done.
- C.** Schools are partly to blame, as they have marginalised physical education due to time limitations. Also, in many cases, they have bowed to financial pressure and sold off playing fields, often in order to buy more up-to-date computers, which in turn encourage sedentary lifestyles. The food industry must also shoulder some of the responsibility, as their advertising campaigns promote foodstuffs which are high in fat and sugar. Advertisements frequently feature such products as fizzy drinks, king-size chocolate bars and ever larger packets of crisps. These are attractive to families on low incomes because you now get more for the same price as the original, smaller portions. However, children who have large bags of crisps or bars of chocolate in their school lunch-boxes don't save half for the next day; they eat the whole thing. It would appear that fast-food marketing people have seized upon children as being brand-loyal from cradle to grave. They therefore target small children with free toys, a worrying trend which, some believe, warrants government action.
- D.** Some campaigners want governments to treat the fast-food industry as they do the tobacco industry, insisting that foods with a high fat or sugar content should carry an official health warning. They would also like a ban on vending machines in schools, as it is estimated that one fifth of children get more than 20 percent of their energy from sugar, with 5 percent of that coming from the consumption of fizzy drinks. Of course, children are not the only ones to suffer from obesity. In one survey, only 40 per cent of adults claim to regularly sit down for a meal, which means that the majority are eating on the hoof. Only around 30 per cent say that they cook all their own meals. It becomes reasonably obvious that this is so when you look around you in the street or in an underground station. Walking and talking are interspersed with eating and drinking; people carry a can to swig from, and clutch food to scoff.
- E.** We live in a culture which actively promotes fast food while simultaneously showing images of the ultimate in 'beauty'. The majority of us could never achieve this perfect look, given our lifestyle and diet. This fact, in turn, gives rise to both overeating and its extreme opposite, anorexia. It is obviously time for us to take a close look at our relationship to food. The recommended daily diet, at least according to some experts, consists of at least five portions of fruit and vegetables, some protein (but not too much) and only a few carbohydrates. No one would deny, however, that the occasional lapse would be acceptable. Remember the old adage: a little of what you fancy does you good!

***In which section is each of these views expressed?***

- 96.** In the past, other public health issues were seen as more significant than obesity. \_\_\_\_\_
- 97.** Children may have access to fewer areas where they can play sports than they did in the past. \_\_\_\_\_
- 98.** Mistreatment of youngsters who are overweight can often result in the problem becoming worse. \_\_\_\_\_
- 99.** Irregular self-indulgence should not be dissuaded when it comes to diet. \_\_\_\_\_
- 100.** Hasty eating routines while being on the move are common among adults. \_\_\_\_\_
- 101.** The world is flourishing two polars of physical care that should not coexist. \_\_\_\_\_
- 102.** More action from the authorities is being demanded to tackle the problem of obesity. \_\_\_\_\_
- 103.** A lack of information limits the assistance that some people can give to others. \_\_\_\_\_
- 104.** Marketing strategies of some companies are wreaking havoc on children's development to the extent that official intervention is proposed. \_\_\_\_\_
- 105.** The connection of those who have the same health issues has the potential to relieve their inferiority complex. \_\_\_\_\_

**Your answers:**

<b>96.</b>	<b>97.</b>	<b>98.</b>	<b>99.</b>	<b>100.</b>
<b>101.</b>	<b>102.</b>	<b>103.</b>	<b>104.</b>	<b>105.</b>



