SỞ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO HÀ TĨNH

ĐỀ THI VÒNG 2

(Đề thi có 13 trang)

KỲ THI CHỌN HỌC SINH GIỎI TỈNH LỚP 10
NĂM HỌC 2025 - 2026
Môn thi: TIẾNG ANH 10
Thời gian làm bài: 150 phút (*Không kể thời gian giao đề*)

- *Thí sinh không sử dụng bất kể tài liệu nào, kể cả từ điển.*
- *Thí sinh làm bài trực tiếp vào đề thi, ghi câu trả lời vào các chỗ trống hoặc các ô cho sẵn.*
- *Riêng phần trắc nghiệm thí sinh chỉ ghi đáp án A, B, C hoặc D.*
- *Cán bộ coi thi không giải thích gì thêm.*

Điểm của toàn bài thi		**Cán bộ chấm thi**	**Mã phách**
(Bằng số)	(Bằng chữ)	(Ký và ghi rõ họ tên)	(Do Ban làm phách ghi)
		Cán bộ chấm thi 1:	
		Cán bộ chấm thi 2:	

I. LISTENING

***Part 3:** You will hear five people talking about a music performance they have each been to. For questions 1-5, choose from the list (A-F) what each speaker says. Use the letters only once. There is ONE statement you don't need. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes.*

A This person thought the music wasn't perform well.
B This person hadn't really expected to enjoy it.
C This person wasn't able to enjoy the performance.
D This person was disappointed.
E This person knew somebody who was performing.
F This person was celebrating something

Speaker 1		1
Speaker 2		2
Speaker 3		3
Speaker 4		4
Speaker 5		5

Your answer

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.

Part 2. For questions 6 - 10, Listen to the recording, and decide whether these statements are True (T) or false (F), Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided. (10 pts)

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Đề 36 1625 Part 2. You will hear a talk about liberate from childhood. For questions 6-10, decide whether the following statements are True (T) or False (F). Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes on our answer sheet. (10 points)

6. Individuals typically have vivid and comprehensive recollections of their experiences before the age of seven.

7. People frequently detect peculiarities in their caregivers' actions, yet fully grasping these behaviors is typically out of our reach, causing us to dodge the problem and unintentionally intensify our neuroses.

8. Our current fears in interactions are often reflections of forgotten childhood fears instilled by specific caregivers, providing significant insight into our behaviors.

9. Reflecting on past experiences where you were ridiculed, rejected, or treated harshly can unlock vibrant, insightful thoughts from the unconscious, even if this approach is familiar.

10. Understanding our past with patience and courage reveals the specific origins of our current issues, leading to liberation and relief.

(Source: The School of Life, Youtube)

Your answer

6.	7.	8.	9.	10.

Đề 24 3825 Part 3. You will hear part of a discussion between two experts in linguistics, Jay Ore and Toll Keane about learning foreign languages, facilitated by Miriam Potsbarn. You will listen twice. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes. (10 points)

1. What do we learn about the speakers' foreign language credentials?
A. Both men are fluent in all the foreign languages they've studied.
B. The woman is presently studying Spanish.
C. Both men are fluent in at least three languages.
D. Two of the speakers claim not to be proficient in a language they learned.

2. What do the two men suggest about language learning?
A. Success is largely dependent on the quality of teaching.
B. There is no substitute for effort.
C. The process of learning a language is a life-long one.
D. A desire to speak many languages is more than enough.

3. In what sense is quality of teaching important?
A. Teachers can act as facilitators to speed up learning.
B. Good teachers motivate their students.
C. Bad teachers create sceptical students.
D. Bad teachers can turn motivated students off learning.

4. The two male speakers have designed a course that _____
A. focuses on grammar and structure initially.
B. initially immerses students in a second-language environment.
C. enables students to make progress and see results quickly.
D. is seldom taught in the language being learned.

5. What happens after the first three weeks of the course?
A. Learners are no longer shown how they are progressing.

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B. There is a shift to a more conventional style of learning.
C. The focus of teaching switches to basic practical language.
D. Learners recognise their closeness to attaining fluency.

Part 4.You will hear a radio interview with a man called Greg Hunter, who is the editor of sport magazine. For questions 16–25, complete the sentences.

WOMEN'S SPORT IN THE MEDIA

A survey shows that _____ **16** coverage of women's sport makes up only about 4% of stories. Greg says the media doesn't publish stories about a sport which not many _____ **17** are interested in. It is claimed that in the UK there are over _____ **18** women who play netball.

Apart from netball, Greg mentions _____**19** as an example of a sport that many people do but not many want to read about.

Greg's magazine has _____ **20** times as many male readers as female readers. He thinks the _____ **21** needs a sports magazine especially for female readers.

Greg says top women tennis players aren't able to spend much time with their _____ **22**. As a percentage of total TV sports time, women's sport on television dropped to only _____ **23** last year.

There are about _____ **24** women who are members of the Sports Journalist Association of Great Britain. The number of TV sports _____**25** has increased recently, which should improve this.

TEST 2
Your answer:

16.	17.	18.	19.	20.
21.	22.	23.	24.	25.

II. LEXICO-GRAMMAR

Part 1. Choose the word or phrase that best completes each sentence. Write your answer A, B, C or D in the corresponding numbered boxes.

1. The government decreed that energy consumption in all public buildings _____ by at least 20% within the next year.
A. reduce B. be reduced C. will reduce D. reduced

2. Tom: "I thought your performance last Sunday was wonderful." Laura: "_____"
A. Don't tell a lie. I thought it was terrible.
B. You must be kidding. It was not as good as I had expected.
C. I completely agree with you. It was terrific.
D. I'm sorry about that

3. There must be something in everybody's life that they really wish they had done differently, _____?
A. mustn't there B. didn't they C. hadn't they D. don't they

4. Her _____ suggestion transformed a routine discussion into an innovative and highly productive debate.
A. antiquated B. prime C. premitive D. original

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5. Yesterday my mother bought_____.
A. beautiful Italian some cotton hats B. Italian some beautiful cotton hats
C. some beautiful Italian cotton hats D. some hats beautiful Italian cotton
6. Considering the early warnings and the resources available, the team _____ the problems they encountered during the launch.
A. could have anticipated B. should have ignored
C. might have delayed D. would have completed
7. Michael would rather Kate _____ against the new urban development project during last night's rally.
A. didn't speak out B. wouldn't speak out C. weren't speaking out D. hadn't spoken out
8. Four miles off the southern coast of Massachusetts _____, a popular summer resort.
A. where the island of Martha's Vineyard lie B. lies the island of Martha's Vineyard
C. the island of Martha's Vineyard lies there D. does the island of Martha's Vineyard lie
9. Teachers have the authority to discipline pupils _____ maintaining a safe and respectful learning environment.
A. with a view to B. with regard to C. in league with D. on a par with
10. It took the students some time to _____ the new concepts before they could apply them confidently.
A. accellerate B. assimilate C. accomodate D. associate
11. After the initial media attention faded, the problem gradually began falling off the _____, despite its long-term consequences.
A. weather B. record C. radar D. handle
12. Although the patient received intensive treatment, there was no _____ improvement in her condition.
A. decipherable B. legible C. discernible D. intelligible
13. The speech was _____ by the music coming from the next room. We couldn't hear a word she said .
A. banked on B. drowned out C. pulled out D. cozy up
14. Social scientists believe that _____ from sounds such as grunts and barks made by early ancestors of human beings.
A. the very slow development of language
B. language developed very slowly
C. language which, was very slow to develop
D. language, very slowly developing
15. _____ where to find the key, the boy waited outside the house until his parents came back.
A. Weren't to known B. Not known C. Not knowing D. Didn't know
16. After the match fell through, the coach gave the players the third _____ for their lack of preparation and discipline.
A. qualification B. certification C. degree D. rank
17. The final decision about the tournament schedule is still _____ due to unexpected weather conditions.
A. fair and square B. through and through C. up in the air D. down to the wire
18. She _____ her teachers because they always support and encourage her.
A. set the record straight B. has a go at
C. get into the swing of D. thinks the world of
19. During the earthquake, the land dropped _____ down to the rocky shore.
A. precipitously B. immaculately C. categorically D. unequivocally

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20. A new generation of performers, ____ those who by now had become a household name, honed their skills before following the same path onto television.

A. no less talented than B. along with talented as

C. together with talented as D. having been more talented than

***Part 2*. For questions 1-10, read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of some of the lines to form a new word that fits in the gap in the same line. There is an example at the beginning (0). (10 pts)**

COPING SKILLS FOR HAPPIER COUPLES

Psychologists agree that conflicts are inevitable in almost any long-term (1) _____ (RELATE); however, what matters most is the way in which they are resolved rather than the sources of the (2) _____ (AGREE) themselves. According to recent studies, the methods that couples use to settle their differences are crucial to the success of the outcome.

One of the interesting findings is that although (3)_____(EXCESS) aggressive behavior patterns are obviously (4)_____ (DESIRE), what must be avoided at all costs is the (5)_____(SUPPRESS) of anger, as feelings of resentment can lead a relationship to break down (6)_____(RETRIEVE).

It is essential for couples to communicate when things start going wrong, and successful conflict (7)_____ (RESOLVE) involves a three stage process. Firstly, one partner should explain precisely what the problem is and should try and remain as calm and (8)_____ (EMOTION) as possible. Secondly, the couple should discuss the specific problem in detail, taking care not to rake up old grievances. Finally, and perhaps most (9)_____ (IMPORTANCE), there should be negotiation until a (10)_____ (SATISFY) agreement is reached. This may not mean that their problem will be solved, but even is preferable to allowing a problem to rankle.

Your answer

21.	26.
22.	27.
23.	28.
24.	29.
25.	30.

***Part 3*. Match each item on the left with a suitable item on the right to form a collocation/idiom. Then use each of the collocations/idioms to fill in the sentences below. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes.**

burning the candle get down get on settle set the world stay keep sweep think on barking up	**the wrong tree** **the bandwagon** **at both ends** **the course** **his feet** **an old score** **to the nitty-gritty** **a straight face** **on fire** **under the rug**

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31. She kept her nose to the grindstone all semester to achieve top grades.
Despite his calm tone, everyone knew he was _____ after years of being overlooked by his colleagues.
32. Once the media hype died down, the committee was finally able to _____ and address the real causes of the crisis.
33. She managed to _____ during the press conference, even when the questions became openly hostile.
34. The policy didn't exactly _____, but it did lead to several meaningful reforms.
35. Instead of investigating the issue properly, the management chose to _____ and move on.
36. If you think quitting now will solve the problem, you're _____ — the real issue lies elsewhere.
37. Many companies rushed to _____ without fully understanding the long-term consequences.
38. He had been _____ for years, sacrificing his health in pursuit of professional success.
39. Even when public support declined, the scientist decided to _____ and continue her research.
40. The lawyer had to _____ when unexpected evidence was presented in court.

Your answers:

31.	36.
32.	37.
33.	38.
34.	39.
35.	40.

II. READING

Part . ***For questions 1-10, read the following passage and decide which option (A, B, C, or D) best fits each gap. Write your answers in corresponding numbered boxes. (15 points)***

Navigating the Information Age: The Need for Critical Thinking

In today's fast-paced world, the ability to **(1)** _____ information efficiently is crucial. The internet has made vast amounts of data available, but discerning what is reliable and what is not requires **(2)** _____ judgment. Many professionals rely on well-established sources, while others take a more **(3)** _____ approach, cross-referencing multiple perspectives.

However, the sheer volume of information can sometimes lead to **(4)** _____, where individuals feel overwhelmed by conflicting opinions. To combat this, experts recommend developing **(5)** _____ skills, which allow people to process information logically and separate fact from opinion.

Moreover, the language used in media plays a significant role in shaping public perception. Politicians and advertisers frequently employ **(6)** _____ rhetoric to

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persuade audiences, often blurring the line between fact and opinion. This makes it essential for individuals to cultivate **(7)** _____ awareness and question the motives behind the messages they receive.

Educational institutions have a key role to play in this process. Schools should aim to **(8)** _____ students with analytical tools that help them navigate the digital landscape effectively. Without such preparation, people may fall victim to **(9)** _____, blindly accepting misleading information.

Ultimately, in an era where misinformation spreads rapidly, the ability to **(10)** _____ information critically is more valuable than ever.

1. A. absorb	B. accumulate	C. retrieve	D. sift
2. A. keen	B. extreme	C. arbitrary	D. hesitant
3. A. indiscriminate	B. skeptical	C. negligent	D. careless
4. A. stimulation	B. enrichment	C. paralysis	D. depletion
5. A. interpretative	B. critical	C. repetitive	D. superfluous
6. A. manipulative	B. confrontational	C. indifferent	D. literal
7. A. linguistic	B. media	C. impulsive	D. irrelevant
8. A. endow	B. supply	C. equip	D. surrender
9. A. ingenuity	B. reluctance	C. autonomy	D. gullibility
10. A. scrutinize	B. dictate	C. fabricate	D. distort

Your answers:

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.

<u>Part 2</u>: Fill each of the following numbered blanks with ONE suitable word. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes.

In the modern world, there is a wealth of leisure activities to choose from. Entertainment industries (1)_____ for your leisure time. You can watch TV, listen to music, go to an art gallery or concert or, of course, read a book. Sometimes it seems that reading is neglected because, even if you are a fast reader, it can take a considerable (2) _____ of time to finish a novel, for example. But in the modern world, time is something that can be in (3)_____ supply. Book publishers have not been slow to (4) _____ 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 (5) _____ shortened novels often read by well-known personalities or the author themselves. Audiobooks are relatively new but people are becoming more (6)_____ of them and sales are increasing all the time.One of the attractions of audiobooks is that they are (7)_____ listening to the radio, only better. You can listen to what you want, when you want, and you won't ever (8) _____ anything. Much of their appeals lies in their flexibility. They allow you to do other things (9)_____ you are listening, such as driving or doing the housework. For some people audiobooks can be a much more enjoyable (10) _____ of gaining knowledge than reading.

Your answers:

Your answers:

11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
16.	17.	18.	19.	20.

Part 3: Read the following passage. For questions 21–30, choose the best answer (A, B, C or D)

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according to the text. Write your answers (A, B, C or D) in the corresponding numbered boxes. (15 points)

Nonverbal communication, the process of conveying messages without the use of words, plays an essential role in human interaction. From facial expressions and gestures to posture and eye contact, these nonverbal cues often reveal more about our feelings and intentions than spoken language does. According to communication scholars, a substantial portion of interpersonal communication is nonverbal, some estimates suggest as much as 70 to 93 percent.

Although some forms of nonverbal communication appear to be universal—such as smiling to indicate happiness or crying to express sadness—most are shaped by culture. For instance, while eye contact is considered a sign of attentiveness and honesty in many Western cultures, it can be perceived as disrespectful or aggressive in some Asian or African societies. Similarly, the gesture of nodding the head typically signifies agreement in the United States and much of Europe, but in countries like Bulgaria and parts of India, it may convey the opposite.

The interpretation of personal space is another area in which cultural differences are striking. In North America and Northern Europe, people tend to maintain a larger physical distance during conversations, particularly with strangers. In contrast, individuals from Latin American, Middle Eastern, and Southern European cultures may feel comfortable standing much closer. Violating these unspoken spatial boundaries can cause discomfort or even offense.

Touch, too, carries a variety of meanings depending on the cultural context. In Mediterranean and Latin cultures, casual touching—such as a pat on the back or a light touch on the arm—is common and signals warmth and connection. In contrast, people in countries like Japan or Finland may view such gestures as rather **intrusive**. These cultural nuances extend to greetings as well: while a firm handshake is considered professional in the United States, in other parts of the world, a bow, a cheek kiss, or even placing one's hand over the heart might be preferred.

Facial expressions are often believed to be universally understood. However, recent research has challenged this notion. Although certain expressions—such as fear, anger, or joy—are recognized across many cultures, subtle differences exist in how emotions are displayed and interpreted. In collectivist cultures, such as those in East Asia, individuals may suppress facial expressions in order to maintain group harmony, whereas in individualistic cultures like the United States, people may be more emotionally expressive.

Cultural background also influences how silence is perceived. In Western

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contexts, silence in conversation is often seen as awkward or negative, suggesting disinterest or lack of knowledge. Conversely, in countries such as Finland, Japan, or China, silence can signal respect, reflection, or agreement. Thus, interpreting silence without cultural awareness can lead to significant misunderstandings.

The challenges of cross-cultural nonverbal communication are not limited to misunderstandings but can also result in stereotyping. For example, a person who avoids eye contact might be mistakenly viewed as deceptive or evasive by someone from a culture where eye contact is expected, despite it being a sign of politeness in the other's cultural background.

[1] As globalization increases and people from diverse cultures interact more frequently, developing sensitivity to nonverbal cues becomes essential. [2] Training in intercultural communication has gained popularity in multinational corporations, international diplomacy, and even healthcare, where misreading a patient's nonverbal signals could affect diagnosis and treatment. [3] In such settings, a well-informed awareness of cultural variations in body language, gestures, and silence can enhance understanding and reduce conflict. [4]

86. What is the main purpose of the passage?

A. To demonstrate the superiority of nonverbal communication style over verbal one

B. To explain how nonverbal communication can lead to cross-cultural misunderstandings

C. To describe how nonverbal communication is used to express ideas in various countries

D. To outline the development of nonverbal cues in different culures around the world

87. According to the passage, what is generally true about nonverbal communication?

A. It is entirely learned through social experience.

B. It plays an equal role compared to spoken language.

C. It often communicates more than spoken words.

D. It is interpreted based on the living conditions of people.

88. What does the passage suggest about eye contact?

A. It indicates contradictory impression even within one culture.

B. It is one of the most nonverbal cue to express concentration

C. Its meaning varies in different countries based on cultural norms.

D. It is mostly interpreted as a positive gesture despite differences.

89. In which culture might a pat on the back be considered appropriate?

A. Brazil B. Italy C. Finland D. German

90. What can be inferred about facial expressions in collectivist cultures?

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A. They are often used as a tool to cover one's real emotions.
B. They are more easily interpreted than in individualistic cultures.
C. They are interpreted differently compared to individualistic cultures.
D. They are sometimes restrained to avoid conflicts among people.
91. The word "**intrusive**" in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to:
A. overwhelming B. inappropriate C. unacceptable D. impolite
92. Why might silence cause confusion between people of different cultural backgrounds?
A. Because it has no universally accepted meaning
B. Because it may have various meaning in different settings
C. Because it meanings are not fully aware of by people
D. Because it is discouraged in professional settings
93. What is implied about stereotypes related to nonverbal cues?
A. They help people adapt more quickly to other cultures.
B. They become popular when verbal messages are ineffective.
C. They arise from misinterpreting culturally specific behaviors.
D. They are mostly accurate but not always helpful.
94. Where in paragraph 8 does this sentence belong?
Cultural competency as such would be of great importance in the age of worldwide integration as trust can only be built with mutual understanding and respect.
A. (1) B. (2) C. (3) D. (4)
95. Which of the following sentence is TRUE according to the passage?
A. That nonverbal communication is largely misunderstood in modern society is inevitable.
B. Learning nonverbal communication is more difficult than learning verbal language.
C. Cultural awareness of nonverbal communication is vital in intercultural working environment.
D. Most nonverbal cues can be systematically classified according to differences in the spatial location.

Your answers

21.	22.	23.	24.	25.
26.	27.	28.	29.	30.

Part 4. For questions 96-105, read the passage and do the following tasks. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes on your answer sheet. (15 points)

SLEEPY STUDENTS PERFORM WORSE

A Staying up an hour or two past bedtime makes it far harder for kids to learn, say scientists who deprived youngsters of sleep and tested whether their teachers could tell the difference. They could. If parents want their children to thrive academically, "Getting them to sleep on time is as important as getting them to school on time," said psychologist Gahan Fallone, who conducted the research at

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Brown Medical School.

B The study, unveiled Thursday at an American Medical Association (AMA) science writers meeting, was conducted on healthy children who had no evidence of sleep - or learning-related disorders. Difficulty paying attention was among the problems the sleepy youngsters faced - raising the question of whether sleep deprivation could prove even worse for people with attention deficit hyperactivity disorder, or ADHD. Fallone now is studying that question, and suspects that sleep problems "could hit children with ADHD as a double whammy".

C Sleep experts have long warned that Americans of all ages do not get enough shuteye. Sleep is important for health, bringing a range of benefits that, as Shakespeare put it, "knits up the ravelled sleave of care". Not getting enough is linked to a host of problems, from car crashes as drivers doze off to crippled memory and inhibited creativity. Exactly how much sleep correlates with school performance is hard to prove. So, Brown researchers set out to test whether teachers could detect problems with attention and learning when children stayed up late - even if the teachers had no idea how much sleep their students actually got.

D They recruited seventy-four 6- to 12-year-olds from Rhode Island and southern Massachusetts for the three-week study. For one week, the youngsters went to bed and woke up at their usual times. They already were fairly good sleepers, getting nine to 9.5 hours of sleep a night. Another week, they were assigned to spend no fewer than ten hours in bed a night. The other week, they were kept up later than usual: First -and second-graders were in bed no more than eight hours and the older children no more than 6.5 hours. In addition to parents' reports, the youngsters wore motion detecting wrist monitors to ensure compliance.

E Teachers were not told how much the children slept or which week they stayed up late, but rated the students on a variety of performance measures each week. The teachers reported significantly more academic problems during the week of sleep deprivation, the study, which will be published in the journal Sleep in December, concluded. Students who got eight hours of sleep or less a night were more forgetful, had the most trouble learning new lessons, and had the most problems paying attention, reported Fallone, now at the Forest Institute of Professional Psychology.

F Sleep has long been a concern of educators. Potter-Burns Elementary School sends notes to parents reminding them to make sure students get enough sleep prior to the school's yearly achievement testing. Another school considers it important enough to include in the school's monthly newsletters. Definitely, there is an impact on students' performance if they come to school tired. However, the findings may change physician practice, said Dr. Regina Benjamin, a family physician in Bayou La Batre, who reviewed the data at the Thursday's AMA meeting. "I don't ask about sleep" when evaluating academically struggling students, she noted. "I'm going to start."

G So how much sleep do kids need? Recommended amounts range from about ten to eleven hours a night for young elementary students to 8.5 hours for teens. Fallone insists that his own second-grader get ten hours a night, even when it meant dropping soccer - season that practice did not start until 7:30 — too late for her to fit in dinner and time to wind down before she needed to be snoozing. "It's tough," he acknowledged, but "parents must believe in the importance of sleep."

Questions 1 – 4

The reading passage has seven paragraphs **A – G**. Which paragraph contains each of the following pieces of information?

1. Traffic accidents are sometimes caused by lack of sleep.
2. The number of children included in the study.
3. How two schools are trying to deal with the problem.
4. How the effect of having less sleep was measured.

Questions 5 – 8

Complete the following sentences using NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS from the text for each gap.

5. Fallone is now studying the sleep patterns of children with _____.
6. The researchers used _____that show movement to check that children went to bed at the right time.

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7. Students with less sleep had problems with memory, remembering new material, and _____.

8. Fallone admitted that it was _____ for children to get enough sleep.

Questions 9 – 10

Do the following statements agree with the information given in the Reading Passage?

TRUE *if the statement agrees with the information*

FALSE *if the statement contradicts the information*

NOT GIVEN *if there is no information on this*

9. The results of the study were first distributed to principals of American schools.

10. Fallone does not let his daughter play soccer.

ANSWERS

31.	32.	33.	34.	35.
36.	37.	38.	39.	40.

III. WRITING

Part 1): Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it means exactly the same as the sentence before it.

Part 1): Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it means exactly the same as the sentence before it.

1. You must not permit members of the audience to enter the dressing rooms of performers.
Under _____

2. I'm sure he didn't know his brother was seriously ill.
→He couldn't
……..

3. They reported that there has been an increasing number of humanoid robots in factories.

The number

4. You could be arrested for not giving a breath sample to the police

Refusal……...……

5. Just thinking about this face at the moment makes me laugh.

The very.....

<u>Part 2.</u> Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first, using the word given. Do not change the word given. You must use between two and eight words including the word given.

6. After a few weeks of practice, she finally learned how to use the new online learning platform.
She finally _____ the new online learning platform after a few weeks of practice. **(GOT)**

7. She hasn't decided whether to study abroad or stay in her home country yet.
She is still _____ to study abroad or stay in her home country. **(FENCE)**

8. She has been extremely busy preparing lessons and grading papers all week. **(FEET)**
She has _____ to prepare lessons and grade papers all week

9. Her comment accurately identified their main problems.**)**
Her comment _____ with their main problems.

10. I found the plot of the book too complicated to follow. **(TAIL)**

I couldn't _____the book.

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