

(Đề kiểm tra có 10 trang)

PART A: LISTENING. (5.0 POINTS)

Part 1. Listen and decide whether the following statements are True (T) or False (F) according to what you hear. Write your answers in the spaces provided. (1.0 point)

Question 1. There is a concert on Saturday night at Candie Gardens.

Question 2. The woman says that Hauteville House was the home of a famous writer.

Question 3. The guided walk in St Peter Port starts at 2.00 and lasts 1.5 hours.

Question 4. Tennerfest is a festival to celebrate sports.

Question 5. The man went the island of Jersey last year.

Part 2. You will hear a man called Dan Pearman, talking on the radio about Pedal Power, a UK charity which sends bicycles to people in developing countries. Listen and circle the correct letter A, B, or C for each of the following questions. (1.0 point)

Question 1. In 1993 Dan Pearman went to Ecuador _____.

A. as a tourist guide

B. as part of his studies

C. as a voluntary work

Question 2. Dan's neighbour was successful in business because he _____.

A. employed carpenters from the area

B. was the most skilled craftsman in the town

C. found it easy to reach customers

Question 3. Dan says the charity relies on _____.

A. getting enough bicycles to send regularly

B. finding new areas which need bicycles

C. charging for the bicycles it sends abroad

Question 4. What does Dan say about the town of Rivas?

A. It has received the greatest number of bikes.

B. Its economy has been totally transformed.

C. It has almost as many bikes as Amsterdam.

Question 5. What problem did the charity face in August 2000?

A. It couldn't meet its overheads.

B. It had to delay sending the bikes.

C. It was criticized in the British media.

Part 3. You will hear a conversation between two students, Maddie and John, who are planning a biology experiment. Listen and fill in each blank with ONE WORD ONLY. (2.0 points)

Experiment Planning Form	
Experimental hypothesis That human activity (1) _____ on crabs at the beach	
Variables	
Visitor numbers	overall number of visitors
Time of day	changes in number of people and (2) _____ level
(3) _____ rubbish	left by visitors to the beach
Constants:	
• (4) _____ rubbish	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> boat pollution 	
Available beaches and usage levels:	
Main town beach	high use
Beach over the hill	Little use
Sandy Point	No use; (5) _____
Experimental methods	
Count crab holes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> over a set time (6) _____ in a defined area of sand the same (7) _____ from the sea 	
Equipments: (3 of each)	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> measuring (8) _____, balls of string, small posts mobile phones to check that we start and stop at the same time stop watches for timing (9) _____ to see night 	
Observations:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Initial time period: one hour/ day and night Total observation period: 20 hours over a (10) _____ 	

Part 4. Listen to the talk and complete the notes with NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS OR NUMBER. (1.0 point)

The Pi Le is (1) _____ cm long and has 7 open holes.

Its melodies can show the joy, (2) _____ or an excitement.

The Giay possess a rich and (3) _____ culture.

The players in Pi Le troupes can be old or (4) _____.

Despite the easy (5) _____ musical instruments, the Pi Le is still important in the Giay's daily life.

PART B: GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY. (5.0 POINTS)

I. Circle the word or phrase that best completes each sentence. (2.0 points)

Question 1. I think you will pass this examination, _____?

- A. won't you B. don't you C. won't I D. don't I

Question 2. Each of the reference _____ available in the school library.

- A. book on that list are B. books on that list are
C. book on that list is D. books on that list is

Question 3. It's true that _____ rich lead a different life from _____ poor.

- A. a/a B. the /the C. the/x D. x/x

Question 4. We are looking forward to a bumper _____.

- A. crop B. village C. countryside D. light house

Question 5. _____ the students in this school is about three thousand, _____ of whom are girls.

- A. A number of - two third B. A number of - two thirds
C. The number of - two thirds D. The number of - two third

Question 6. A village is often _____ than a city.

- A. more densely populated B. less densely populated
C. more densely populating D. less densely populating

Question 7. He spent the entire night thinking and in the end _____ a brilliant idea.

- A. came up with B. put up with
C. come up with D. put through

Question 8. Here are your photos. We _____ at the photographer's.

- A. got them developed B. had them develop
C. develop them D. got them to develop

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the best arrangement of utterances or sentences to make a meaningful exchange in each of the following questions.

Question 9.

- a. Nam: That's too bad. You should eat a lot of chicken noodle soup.
b. Nam: No, it's not. I feel terrible. I can't breathe very well. And I keep sneezing.
c. Mark: Hey, Regina. Is your cold any better?

- A. c-a-b B. b-c-a C. c-b-a D. a-c-b

Question 10.

- a. Alex: Oh. How should I get to my doctor's appointment? Drive? Take a taxi?
b. Sue: I'll probably take the subway to the station and then walk from there.
c. Alex: What's the traffic like downtown today?
d. Alex: It's pretty bad. One of the traffic lights is broken, so all the traffic is backing up.
e. Sue: A taxi won't be any faster than driving.

- A. c-b-a-e-d B. c-e-d-b-a C. d-b-a-e-c D. c-d-a-e-b

II. Give the correct form of the word given in each sentence. (1.0 point)

Question 1. She looks more _____ than her sister. (BEAUTY)

Question 2. The _____ you can find in Sapa include the Hmong, Dao, and Tay. (ETHNIC)

Question 3. The northern part of our country was slow to _____. (INDUSTRY)

Question 4. The Tai are known for their _____ garments and their houses on stilts. (WEAVE)

Question 5. The Internet is very _____, it takes up a lot of our time. (ADDICT)

Question 6. Face to face _____ is better than Skype video calls. (COMMUNICATE)

Question 7. Encouraging children to eat and drink _____ is very important. (HEALTH)

Question 8. It is a quiet fishing village with a _____ harbour. (PICTURE)

Question 9. _____ when dining, South Koreans use cushions to sit on the floor and eat from a low table. (TRADITION)

Question 10. People usually hang _____ items on Kumpuat trees at Tet. (DECORATE)

III. Complete each sentence with the correct form of ONE of the phrasal verbs below. Write your answers in the numbered spaces provided. Each verb is used ONLY once. (1.0 point)

run out of	cut down on	get on with	draw up	put out	turn off
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Question 1. By the time the firefighters arrived, the neighbors _____ most of the flames themselves.

Question 2. The manager suggested _____ unnecessary expenses to help the company save money.

Question 3. While he _____ the side of the street, he came across his girl friend there.

Question 4. They promised _____ fuel soon if the shipment didn't arrive in time.

Question 5. She kept _____ her work despite the constant interruptions from her colleagues.

PART C: READING. (5.0 POINTS)

I. Read the following passage and circle letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions. (2.0 points)

Thanks to our modern lifestyle, with more and more time spent sitting down in front of computers than ever before, the number of overweight people is at a new high. As people frantically search for a solution to this problem, they often try some of the popular fad diets being offered. Many people see fad diets as **innocuous** ways of losing weight, and they are grateful to have them. Unfortunately, not only don't fad diets usually do the trick, they can actually be dangerous for your health.

Although permanent weight loss is the goal, few are able to achieve it. Experts estimate that 95 percent of dieters return to their starting weight, or even add weight. While the reckless use of fad diets can bring some initial results, long-term results are very rare.

Nonetheless, people who are fed up with the difficulties of changing their eating habits often turn to fad diets. Rather than being moderate, fad diets involve extreme dietary changes. They advise eating only one type of food, or they prohibit other types of foods entirely. **This** results in a situation where a person's body doesn't get all the vitamins and other things that it needs to stay healthy.

One popular fad diet recommends eating lots of meat and animal products, while nearly eliminating carbohydrates. A scientific study from Britain found that this diet is very high in fat. According to the study, the increase of damaging fats in the blood can lead to heart disease and, in extreme cases, kidney failure. Furthermore, diets that are too low in carbohydrates can cause the body to use its own muscle for energy. The less muscle you have, the less food you use up, and the result is slower weight loss.

Veteran dieters may well ask at this point, "What is the ideal diet?" Well, to some extent, it depends on the individual. A United States government agency has determined that to change your eating habits requires changing your psychology of eating, and everyone has a different psychology. That being said, the British study quoted above recommends a diet that is high in carbohydrates and high in fiber, with portions of fatty foods kept low. According to the study, such a diet is the best for people who want to stay healthy, lose weight, and keep that weight off. And, any dieting program is best undertaken with a doctor's supervision.

(Adapted from <https://www.tuyensinh247.com>)

Question 1. What is the author's main point?

- A. Reckless fat dieting probably takes weight off the fastest.
- B. Most people shouldn't try to lose weight.
- C. High-protein diets can make you sick.
- D. Fad diets are ineffective and unsafe; high-carbohydrate, low-fat diets are best.

Question 2. According to the passage, why are there more overweight people nowadays?

- A. They are using fad diets.
- B. They spend a lot of time in front of computers.
- C. They have heart disease.
- D. They are eating more protein than ever before.

Question 3. After losing weight by dieting, what usually happens to people?

- A. They have kidney failure.
- B. They gain weight back again.
- C. They keep the weight off.
- D. They have less muscle.

Question 4. In which paragraph does the writer mention a fad diet, which, being too extreme, doesn't give the body everything it needs?

- A. Paragraph 1
- B. Paragraph 2
- C. Paragraph 3
- D. Paragraph 4

Question 5. Which is not mentioned as an effect of the meat and animal product diet?

- A. Heart disease
- B. Slower weight loss
- C. Psychological changes
- D. Kidney failure

Question 6. According to the passage, why does the ideal diet depend in the individual?

- A. The less muscle you have, the less food you use up.
- B. Everyone can gain weight back.
- C. Everyone has a different psychology.
- D. Everyone likes different food.

Question 7. According to the passage, what diet does a British study recommend?

- A. A meat and animal product diet
- B. A diet high in carbohydrates, low in fiber, and high in fat
- C. A fad diet but with healthier foods
- D. A diet high in carbohydrates, low in fiber, and low in fat

Question 8. The word **innocuous** in paragraph 1 is OPPOSITE in meaning to _____.

- A. safe
- B. harmful
- C. secure
- D. healthy

Question 9. What does the word **this** in paragraph 3 refer to?

- A. changing eating habits
C. extreme dietary change
- B. that people change their habits
D. eating one type of food

Question 10. What does the writer imply in the last paragraph?

- A. There are many different ways of dieting.
B. The best way of dieting is psychological.
C. There is no such a thing called best diet for all.
D. Dieting takes a lot of psychology.

II. Read the following passage and circle the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the blanks. (2.0 points)

In summary, for most visitors, the Japanese are complex and difficult to understand. The graceful act of bowing is the traditional (1) _____. However, they have also adopted the western custom of shaking hands, but with a light grip. Meanwhile, to (2) _____ respect for their customs, it would flatter them to offer a slight bow when being (3) _____. It is a good idea to avoid hugging and kissing when greeting. It is considered rude to stare. Prolonged direct eye contact is considered to be (4) _____ or even intimidating. It is rude to stand (5) _____ your hand or hands in your pockets, especially when greeting someone (6) _____ when addressing a group of people. The seemingly simple act of exchanging business cards is more complex in Japan because the business card represents not only one's identity but also his (7) _____ in life. Yours should be printed in your own language and in Japanese. The Japanese are not a touch-oriented society, (8) _____ avoid open displays of affection, touching or any prolonged form of body contact. Queues are generally respected; especially (9) _____ crowded train and subway stations where the huge volume of people causes touching and (10) _____.

(Adapted from <https://www.tailieumoi.vn>)

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|---------------------|---------------|-----------------|-------------|-------------|
| Question 1. | A. practice | B. part | C. greeting | D. gesture |
| Question 2. | A. draw | B. show | C. pay | D. point |
| Question 3. | A. introduced | B. presented | C. invited | D. welcomed |
| Question 4. | A. impolitely | B. impoliteness | C. politely | D. impolite |
| Question 5. | A. about | B. for | C. with | D. upon |
| Question 6. | A. or | B. either | C. but | D. nor |
| Question 7. | A. career | B. status | C. rank | D. position |
| Question 8. | A. but | B. therefore | C. also | D. so |
| Question 9. | A. in | B. on | C. of | D. at |
| Question 10. | A. pulling | B. dragging | C. pushing | D. forcing |

III. Read the passage and decide whether the statements are True (T), False (F). Write your answers in provided gaps. (1.0 point)

The increase in urbanization causes different problems. Air and water pollution are amongst the major issue we have to tackle.

In the first page, cars, factories and burning waste emit dangerous gases that change the air quality in our cities and pose threats to our health. Dangerous gases such as carbon dioxide and nitrogen oxides cause respiratory diseases, for instant, bronchitis and asthma. Those are also proved to have long- term effects on the environment.

Futhermore, with the increased population, it becomes difficult to manage the waste generated in cities. Most of the waste is discharged or dumped into rivers or onto streets. The waste pollutes water and makes it unfit for human consumption. Subsequently, it becomes more and more difficult for city dwellers to get clean water. Some cities in Africa are unable to provide adequate water supply because most of the water is lost in pipe leakages. In fact, most city dwellers in developing countries are forced to boil their water or to buy bottle water, which is very expensive.

There are several actions that could be taken to eradicate the problem described above. Firstly, a simple solution would be joining community efforts to address the problem affecting your city. Ask your parents, friends and relatives to join in as well. These efforts might include clean-up campaigns, recycling projects

and a signature campaign to ask the government to do something about these problems and to discuss how young people can help to solve them.

(Adapted from <https://www.tuyensinh247.com>)

Question 1. Air pollution caused by cars, factories, and burning waste poses no threats to human health.

Question 2. Urbanization makes it challenging to manage waste in cities.

Question 3. All cities in Africa can provide sufficient clean water to their residents.

Question 4. The text mentions that boiling water is a solution for city dwellers in developing countries.

Question 5. The text explains how young people can participate in addressing urban problems.

PART D. WRITING. (5.0 POINTS)

I. Finish the second sentence in such a way that it means the same as the sentence printed before. (1.6 points)

Question 1. I'd rather you didn't phone me at work.

→ I would prefer _____

Question 2. It would have been a super weekend if it hadn't been for the weather.

→ But _____

Question 3. She gets fat. She feels tired.

→ The _____

Question 4. Please don't make our teacher annoyed by such silly questions.

→ I'd rather _____

Question 5. She reported that the flowers were killed by frost.

→ The flowers _____

Question 6. We all thought Bill's story was very amusing.

→ We were all very _____

Question 7. He is very kind to donate money to the charity.

→ It's _____

Question 8. While we were going home, we had an accident.

→ While we were on _____

II. Rewrite the following sentence with the given words in such a way that the second sentence has the same meaning. Do not change the form of the words in the bracket. (1.4 points)

Question 1. This hotel is inaccessible in winter. (POSSIBLE)

→ It's not _____

Question 2. It was not a good idea for you to refuse the offer of that job. (DOWN)

→ You should _____

Question 3. The film is not as interesting as the novel was. (MUCH)

→ The novel _____

Question 4. Don't sit in front of the computer for too long,' our teacher told us. (WARNED)

→ Our teacher _____

Question 5. We should use gasoline sparingly. (ECONOMIZE)

→ We _____

Question 6. He succeeded in impressing his boss with his innovative ideas. (MANAGED)

→ He _____

Question 7. They share a lot of hobbies and interests. (COMMON)

→ They have _____

III. Paragraph writing. (2.0 points)

Robots will replace teachers at school. Do you agree or disagree with this statement? In about 150-180 words, write a paragraph to show your opinion.

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HƯỚNG DẪN CHẤM MÔN TIẾNG ANH - LỚP 8

PART A: LISTENING. (5.0 POINTS)

PART 1. (1.0 point)

0.2 points for each correct answer

Listen and decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F) according to what you hear.

1. F	2. T	3. T	4. F	5. T
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PART 2. (1.0 point)

0.2 points for each correct answer

Listen and circle the correct answer, A, B or C according to what you hear.

1. C	2. C	3. A	4. B	5. A
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PART 3. (2.0 points)

Complete the notes below. Write ONE WORD ONLY taken from the recording for each blank.

0.2 points for each correct answer

1. impacts	2. noise	3. edible	4. floating	5. control
6. period	7. distance	8. tapes	9. goggles	10. fortnight

PART 4. Listen to the talk and complete the notes with NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS OR NUMBER. (1.0 point)

0.2 points for each correct answer

1. 30 to 40
2. sadness
3. diverse
4. young
5. Access

PART B: LEXICO-GRAMMAR. (5.0 POINTS)

I. Circle the word or phrase that best completes each sentence (2.0 points)

0.2 points for each correct answer

1. A
2. D
3. B
4. A
5. C
6. B
7. A
8. A
9. C
10. D

II. Give the correct form of the word given in each sentence. (2.0 points)

0.2 points for each correct answer

1. beautiful
2. ethnicities
3. industrialize
4. woven
5. addictive
6. communication
7. healthily

8. picturesque
9. traditionally
10. decorative

III. Complete each sentence with the correct form of ONE of the phrasal verbs below. Write your answers in the numbered spaces provided. Each verb is used ONLY once. (1.0 point)

0.2 points for each correct answer

1. had put out
2. cutting down on
3. was drawing up
4. to run out of
5. getting on with

PART C: READING. (5.0 POINTS)

I. Read the following passage and choose the best options to answer the questions or complete the sentences. (2.0 points)

0.2 points for each correct answer

- 1.D
- 2.B
- 3.B
- 4.D
- 5.C
- 6.C
- 7.D
- 8.B
- 9.C
10. C

II. Read the passage and choose the best answers to complete it by circling A, B, C, or D. (2.0 points)

0.2 points for each correct answer

1. A
2. B
3. A
4. D
5. C
6. A
7. B
8. A
9. D
10. C

III. Read the passage and decide whether the statements are True (T), False (F). Write your answers in the gaps provided. (1.0 point)

0.2 points for each correct answer

1. F	2.T	3. F	4.T	5.T
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PART D. WRITING. (5.0 POINTS)

I. Finish the second sentence in such a way that it means the same as the sentence printed before. (1.6 points)

0.2 points for each correct answer

1. I would prefer you not to phone me at work.
2. But for the weather, it would have been a super weekend.

3. The fatter she gets, the more tired she feels.
4. I'd rather you didn't annoy our teacher with such silly questions.
5. The flowers were reported to have been killed by frost.
6. We were all very amused by Bill's story.
7. It's very kind of him to donate money to the charity.
8. While we were on the way home, we saw an accident.

II. Rewrite the following sentence with the given words in such a way that the second sentence has the same meaning. Do not change the form of the words in the bracket. (1.4 points)

0.2 points for each correct answer

1. It's not possible to reach this hotel in winter.
2. You should not/ shouldn't turn down the offer of that job.
3. The novel was much more interesting than the film.
4. Our teacher warned us not to sit in front of the computer for too long.
Our teacher warned us against sitting in front of the computer for too long.
5. We should economize on gasoline.
6. He managed to impress his boss with his innovative ideas.
7. They have a lot of hobbies and interest in common.

III. Paragraph writing. (2.0 points)

Robots will replace teachers at school. Do you agree or disagree with this statement? In about 150-180 words, write a paragraph to show your opinion. (2.0 points)

The impression mark is based on the following scheme:

- 1. Format (0.2 pts):** the passage has 3 parts (Introduction - Body - Conclusion).
- 2. Content (1.0 pt):** a provision of main ideas and details as appropriate to the main idea.
- 3. Language (0.4 pts):** a variety of vocabulary and structures appropriate to the level of secondary gifted students.
- 4. Presentation (0.4 pts):** coherence, cohesion, and style appropriate to the level of secondary gifted students.

AUDIOSCRIPTS

Part 1.

Woman: Hello, can I help?

Man: Well, I'm just looking for things to do here in Guernsey.

Woman: Sure, well, I can show you a few things. Here's a map of the capital, St. Peter Port. This is Castle Cornet. It's over 800 years old. Once, the sea went all around it, but now you can walk there. In fact, there's a concert at the castle on Saturday night. Do you like classical music?

man: Yes, I do.

Woman: Well, a symphony orchestra is performing Beethoven's 9th symphony. It's a great place to hear it. A great atmosphere.

Man: Sounds good. I'll think about that. What else is there to see?

Woman: If you're interested in history, go to the St James concert hall. You can see an interesting tapestry which shows the history of the island.

Man: Sounds interesting.

Woman: It is. The Candie Gardens are *here*, and this is Hauteville House. The French writer Victor Hugo lived here. Did you know that?

Man: No, I didn't.

Woman: Of course, there are lots of shops, here, and there are lots of lovely cafes next to the harbour where you can relax with a coffee.

Man: Where's the best place to go walking?

Woman: Oh, there are super places to go walking. Cliff paths, country lanes... You can join a guided walk if you like, or explore the island by yourself.

Man: A guided walk? That sounds like a good idea.

Woman: Yes, we have guided walks on lots of different topics. The leaders are experts in subjects like history or nature. Here's a list of the guided walks available.

Man: What's on today?

Woman: Let's see. Well, there's a guided walk around St Peter Port today. It'll take you around the major sites and the guide will give you a potted history lesson! It costs 5 pounds and lasts an hour and a half.

Man: Sounds good. What time's that?

Woman: Two o'clock.

Man: Can I buy tickets here?

Woman: No, but you'll meet your guide right here, outside the door of the information centre. You can pay then.

Man: Great. Are there any others?

Woman: Well, sadly it was our Autumn walking week last week. We had lots of different tours all over the island, to the reservoir, the wine region, along the canal - but that's all finished now.

Man: What a shame. I would have enjoyed that.

Woman: But you can buy our booklet of self-guided walks and visit these places by yourself.

Man: This one?

Woman: Yes, it costs £7.50. There you are. I'd really recommend this walk *here* - along the west coast. The cliff path is really dramatic here.

Man: Okay. This looks good. I'll buy it. Another thing, I keep seeing signs for *Tennerfest* - what's that?

Woman: *Tennerfest*? Oh, that's our food festival! It's great. Lots of restaurants offer really good meals for just ten pounds.

Man: Oh, is that why it's called *Tennerfest*, because everything costs a tenner?

Woman: Yes, that's it.

Man: Is it on now?

Woman: It starts on Saturday - in two days time.

Man: Sounds as if I've come just at the right time then. How long is it on?

Woman: It lasts a full six weeks. Here's a list of the participating restaurants.

Man: Wonderful. Any recommendations?

Woman: Oo, well they're all good, but last year I had crab at the Atlantic Hotel. It was excellent.

Man: Mmm!

Woman: The ten pound menus aren't available all day though, so make sure you check the leaflet.

Man: Oh yes, the menu at the Atlantic is only available from midday until two.

Woman: Yes. They'll all be like that. But it's really worth it. And ferry trips to Jersey are cheaper during *Tennerfest*, so if you're interested in visiting that island too, you've come at the right time.

Man: Well, I wasn't planning it. I went there last year. It was a bit busy for my liking.

Woman: Okay, well, if you change your mind you can get times and prices from the Condor Ferries office, on the quay. Is there anything else I can help you with?

Man: Er, no thanks. I think that's everything thank you. Can I just pay for this book?

Part 2.

My name's Dan Pearman and I'd like to talk about the work of Pedal Power, a small charity based mainly in the UK. I'll be giving our contact details at the end, if anyone would like to find out more about how to support us.

But first, how the charity began. I got the idea of exporting bicycles to developing countries while I was in Ecuador. I went there in 1993 just after graduating from university. After three years of studying, I wanted adventure. I loved travelling, so I decided to join a voluntary organisation and was sent to Ecuador to carry out land surveys. The project came to an end after five years and when I returned to the UK in 1998, I started planning Pedal Power.

Where I lived in Ecuador was a very rural area. My neighbour had the only bicycle in the village, whereas everyone else walked everywhere. My neighbour's business was unusually successful, and for years I couldn't understand why. Then I realised having a bike meant he could get where he wanted to go without much trouble. Other local carpenters could only accept jobs in a three-kilometre radius, so no matter how skilled they were, they could never do as many jobs as my neighbour.

At Pedal Power, we collect second-hand bikes in the UK and send them to some of the poorest regions in the world. When we distribute bikes overseas we don't give them away for free. We'd like to, but long term that doesn't really help the local economy. The demand for bikes is enormous, which makes them very expensive locally. So we sell them for 5% of the normal price. But in order to continue operating we need to have a constant supply of bikes which we send out every six months.

One example of a town that's received bicycles from Pedal Power is Rivas. It was the first place I sent a full container of bicycles to. Most people there now own a bicycle. The local economy has developed so much, you wouldn't recognise it as the same place. In fact, there are more bikes than on the streets of Amsterdam, if you've ever been there.

But Pedal Power still needs your help. You may have read about some of our recent problems in the British media. In August 2000, we simply ran out of money. We had containers of bikes ready to send, but no money to pay the bills. It was a terrible situation. We managed to ensure the bikes went out on time, but the other problems carried on for several months.

Fortunately in October 2001 we won an Enterprise Award which helped us enormously. We invested fifteen of the seventy-five-thousand-pound prize money to help secure our future. Winning the award helped raise our profile, and the money enabled us to pay all our shipping costs, which represent our greatest expense. Pedal Power changes lives - when someone gets a bicycle from us, they see a 14% increase in their income.

We're currently looking to invest in computers so that our office staff can do an even better job. Because of our work, people in a number of countries now have a better standard of living - so far we've provided 46,000 people with bikes. But we'd like to send more, at least 50,000 by the end of the year.

Now there are many ways in which you can support the work of Pedal Power, not just by taking a bike to a collection in your area. I should also like to say if you do have a bike to donate, it doesn't matter what condition it's in - if we can't repair it, we'll strip it down for spare parts. Of course, to do that we always need tools, which are expensive to buy, so we welcome any that you can give. Also, you could help by contacting the voluntary staff at our offices, they'll be able to suggest activities you could organize to bring in funds for us. People do all kinds of things - including, of course, school bike rides. Also, we're always interested to hear of other places that would benefit from receiving a consignment of bikes, and welcome suggestions from people who've been to developing regions on their travels. We hope that by talking on radio programme like this, we will be able to raise public awareness, which will lead to government organizations also giving us regular financial support, something that we really need.

If you'd like some more information about where to donate an old bicycle or offer help in other ways please contact us on...

Part 3.

MADDIE: OK, John. We're studying the crabs on the local beaches, right?

JOHN: Yep.

MADDIE: And we've got this form to fill in. So, our idea is that we find out if there's any impact from people using the beach ...

JOHN: ... and the rubbish they leave.

MADDIE: And there's other rubbish too, like from passing boats.

JOHN: Oh, right ... so our experimental hypothesis is that people's use of the beach impacts on the crabs living in the sand.

MADDIE: To include everything we probably need to write down human activity.

JOHN: Fair enough, I agree. OK, so what are we including as our variables? Of course, the first one has to be the overall number of visitors to the beach, right?

MADDIE: Yeah, on the form I'll call that ... visitor numbers. **JOHN:** OK ... and then another one is time of day...

MADDIE: ...yeah, I think Mr Benn said we need to look at the beach when it's busy in the daytime, when people are running around, those fourwheel bikes are charging up and down, so the noise levels are really high...

JOHN: Yeah....and again at night when it's quiet.

MADDIE: OK fine....and I was wondering...

JOHN: What?

MADDIE: What if some of the rubbish and food that people leave around is actually tasty for the crabs?

JOHN: Good thinking. So, another variable is whether people actually feed the crabs, without meaning to. How can we phrase that? Um ... people feeding the crabs?

MADDIE: No, that won't do, they're not doing it on purpose ... How about ... umm ... food left on the beach?

JOHN: Yes OK, but can we make that shorter? How about ... edible rubbish?

MADDIE: Yes, good ... So, we need to have several beaches, don't we? ... You know, at least one that's hard for people to get to, that has almost no rubbish, and others with more visitors.

JOHN: Yes, that's right ... though of course there'll still be floating stuff from the sea on all the beaches, and pollution from passing boats, won't there?

MADDIE: True ... I guess we have to take those as constants.

JOHN: Well, we have three beaches to work with — the first one is the busy beach right in the town alongside the promenade. That'll be perfect for the high use one. **MADDIE:** Right.

JOHN: Then, there's the little bay round the corner that you can only reach on foot by going over the hill, so I guess not so many people visit that one.

MADDIE: No, but some do. It's quite popular in summer for picnics.

JOHN: Yeah, so it gets a little use, but not that much.

MADDIE: And do we have one where no one goes, as a control?

JOHN: Well, Mr Benn has asked a farmer to let us go across his land to another one the public never gets to.

MADDIE: Oh, right, I remember. It's called Sandy Point, isn't it?

JOHN: Yeah, that's right.

MADDIE: OK. So, what's our experimental method? How are we going to judge if the crabs are affected or not? And how can we measure three beaches with two observers?

JOHN: Don't worry about that; my younger brother will help us out. He's really keen. So, we'll need to count the crabs - or at least their holes in the sand - during a particular time period, count how many we see.

MADDIE: Yeah OK, so we need to be precise about the time, uh, and surely we need to choose a specific part of the beach to measure?

JOHN: Yeah that's right. So we need things to measure the time and the area with, right ... what else do we need to think about?

MADDIE: Well, to compare the beaches properly we'll need to visit them all first, won't we? ... To see the lay of the land. Because we also need to set the identical distance from the actual water's edge, for each beach ... and of course that will change as the tide goes in and out. Let's see ... we'll need measuring tapes and string and little posts to mark the area - shall we say two square metres, three or maybe four metres from the water's edge? That should give us some leeway with the tide coming in.

JOHN: And to do it properly, we'll each have to be in position at the same time, so we'll all need mobile phones to synchronise the observation periods, and stop watches to time the observation precisely.

MADDIE: So one more question ... how are we going to see them at night? And will we need to count holes again, in the dark? Oh, that's 2 questions, sorry!

JOHN: Yes, well, we will need to count again each time ... the holes come and go, apparently, as the crabs are quite mobile - they steal each others' homes too, so if a larger intruder comes along, the previous owner digs himself another hole. As for the night vision problem, the department's got goggles for that - so, what else?

MADDIE: Well, we need to think about timing, don't we? Do we sit for an hour ... or two hours ... at a time?

JOHN: Let's say an hour for starters. Remember we have to do this again after dusk - I've read that most crabs are nocturnal anyway.

MADDIE: Yeah, so how many times do we need to repeat all this? For two weeks, d'you reckon? Or longer?

JOHN: Well, that's 28 hours' total observation time; that'll make it harder for doing the stats, won't it?

MADDIE: Yeah, that's true. So how about we go for a fortnight, adding up to 20 hours in total. That'll allow for any bad weather.

JOHN: Yeah ... sounds fine to me ...

Part 4.

The Pi Le woodwind has a bronze mouthpiece and a bell. The tube is 30 to 40cm long and has 7 open holes. The player blows into the Pi Le and fingers the holes to make different sounds.

A Hu said: "I'm a Giay man and I love my group's traditional musical instrument. Playing the Pi Le is a way to preserve Giay culture."

The Giay have melodies that express the mood and atmosphere of any event: joy at a wedding ceremony, sadness at a funeral, and excitement at a festival. The Pi Le is only played at important events.

Nguyen Van Tam, Vice Chairman of Ban Qua commune's People's Committee, said the Giay have a rich and diverse culture, exemplified by the Pi Le instrument and melodies.

"Ban Qua hamlet has encouraged Pi Le players to teach young people to play this traditional musical instrument and form more Pi Le troupes," Tam said.

Ethnic people now have access to modern musical instruments, but the Giay in Bat Xat district still treasure the Pi Le clarinet as an important part of their culture.

Listen again