

(HDC gồm 10 trang)

HDC MÔN: TIẾNG ANH – LỚP 10

Thời gian: 180 phút (Không kể thời gian giao đề)

SECTION A: LISTENING (50 points)

Part 1. *You will hear part of a talk about The Tawny Owl. For questions 1–5, complete the notes below. Write NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER for each answer. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes on your answer sheet. (10 points)*

1. camouflage
2. memory
3. small mammals
4. first year
5. water

PART 2: *You will hear a talk about the athleticism of animals. For questions 6-10, decide whether the following statements are True (T) or False (F). Write your answers on the answer sheet. (10 points)*

6. F	7. F	8. T	9. F	10. T
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Part 3. *For questions 11–15, listen to part of an interview with two young entrepreneurs, Chloe Price and Martin Moore, and choose the correct answer A, B, C, or D which fits best according to what you hear. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided. (10 points)*

11. C 12. B 13. C 14. D 15. B

Part 4. *For questions 16-25, listen to Neil and Sam discussing how clever artificial intelligence (AI) is. Write NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS taken from the recording for each blank. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided. (20 points)*

16. roughly imitate	21. algorithms
17. revolting recipe	22. trial and error
18. bizarre experiments	23. minimising/ minimizing
19. chat-up lines	24. stroke of luck
20. exhaustive step-by-step	25. brain cell count

SECTION B: LEXICO- GRAMMAR (40 points)**Part 1.**

26. B	27. B	28. A	29. D	30. A
31. C	32. D	33. B	34. C	35. D

36. B	37. C	38. D	39. B	40. A
41. A	42. A	43. A	44. C	45. D

46. D	47. B	48. A	49. A	50. B
51. D	52. B	53. B	54. B	55. A

Part 2:

56. ironclad	61. acclimatized
57. disputatious	62. accelerometers
58. aberrantly.	63. cost-effective
59. about-turn	64. crime-ridden
60. accident-prone	65. across-the-board

SECTION C: READING (60 points)**Part 1. (15 point)**

66. A	67. B	68. A	69. B	70. B
71. D	72. C	73. A	74. B	75. C

Part 2. (15 point)

76. but	77. Inspired	78. spreading	79. about	80. conflict
81. recovery	82. these/such/the	83. enter	84. pushed	85. highly

Part 3. (15 point)

86. A	87. D	88. C	89. B	90. A
91. C	92. B	93. A	94. D	95. D

Part 4. (15 point)

96. True	97 Not Given.	98. True	99. Not Given	100. True
101. False	102. Vibrant	103. Polar-opposite	104. Adamant	105. Imagery hovering

SECTION D. WRITING (60 points)

Part 1: 20 points

Contents (10 points)

The report **MUST** cover the following points:

- Introduce the charts (2 points) and state the overall trends and striking features (2 points)
- Describe main features with relevant data from the charts and make relevant comparisons (6 points)

Language use (10 points)

The report:

- should demonstrate a wide variety of lexical and grammatical structures
- should have correct use of words (verb tenses, word forms, voice...) and mechanics (spelling, punctuations,)

Part 2: (30 points)

The mark given to part 2 is based on the following criteria:

1. Organization (5 points)

- Ideas are well organized and presented with coherence, cohesion and unity.
- The essay is well-structured:

* Introduction is presented with clear thesis statement.

* Body paragraph are written with unity, coherence and cohesion.

Each body paragraph must have a topic sentence and supporting details and examples when necessary.

* Conclusion summarizes the main points and offers personal opinions (prediction, recommendation, consideration ...) on the issue.

2. Content (15 points)

- All requirements of the task are sufficiently addressed.
- Ideas are adequately supported and elaborated with relevant and reliable explanations, examples, evidence....

3. Language use (10 points)

- Demonstration of a variety of topic-related vocabulary.
- Excellent use and control of grammatical structures (verb tenses, word forms, voice...) and mechanics (spelling, punctuations...)

TRANSCRIPT

PART 1

Good evening, everyone. You're all likely to be familiar with pictures of the tawny owl. Because of all the owl species in the UK, it's actually the most common one. But the chances are that you're more likely to have heard one than actually seen one, as it's also strongly nocturnal.

The tawny owl shows some obvious adaptations to its natural habitat. For example, both its wings and its tail are short, which helps it to manoeuvre through the trees. Also, the bird's plumage is a mixture of brown and grey, and this provides suitable camouflage for when the owl perches up against a tree trunk. Then there are its large eyes.

The tawny owl's visual capacities are considerably better than those of humans, and although it can't see in complete darkness, it's sufficiently well-equipped to be able to navigate its way around woodland on all but the most overcast nights. Another factor that contributes to the tawny owl's success as a hunter is its excellent memory of the layout of different areas

If you combine this ability with the owl's strongly territorial and sedentary nature, most populations of tawny owl are sit-and-wait predators, you realise that it has a good opportunity to predict where prey might be found. Finally, as well as having large eyes, the owl's sense of hearing is excellent, and this helps it to locate potential prey as it sits on its perch.

Turning now to the tawny owl's diet. Woodland tawny owls feed mainly on mammals, especially small ones such as wood mice and bank voles. But they'll also take things like frogs or bats or even fish if they happen to be available. In urbanised landscapes, the owls seem to prey more on birds. So there are some differences there.

Let's just look briefly now at survival rates in the tawny owl. Young tawny owls face a difficult time once they leave home, and two out of every three are likely to die within their first year. So with such high mortality levels, it's a good job that established breeding pairs can produce young over a number of seasons. There also appears to be some reluctance to cross large bodies of water.

PART 2

On our 'Natural World' slot today, we're taking a look at animals in a slightly different light. We humans tend to think we've got it all sewn up when it comes to athleticism, and events such as the Olympics show just what we can achieve. But what we fail to realise is that in terms of real physical abilities, our counterparts in the animal world leave us standing.

The fastest man on earth broke the 100 metre world record in 9,58 seconds. *But we all know the cheetah can beat this - by 6.38 seconds in fact - with a time of 3.2 seconds.* There are several reasons why the animals can do this: one is because of their enlarged heart, liver and lungs, which help to deliver bursts of oxygen and energy, and another is - not as you might think because of their long legs - but because of their small head, which offers little wind resistance. But all this fast-living takes its toll and this seemingly healthy physical exercise does not unfortunately guarantee longevity. *Exactly the opposite in fact, because the life expectancy of the cheetah is low, less than ten years to be precise, with many cubs never reaching adulthood.*

But let's consider another aspect of physical ability-jumping. Well, two and a half metres seems to be the best we humans can achieve. The springbok, however, jump not to win a medal but for joy when they're with the herd. During the rainy season, this is particularly common to see and when they do

this, it's easy to see how they got their name. The creature can manage a jump of 4 metres from a standing start - they don't even need a run-up to jump five times their own height.

And last but not least, there's shooting. The fastest shooter in the natural world is the archer fish. This extraordinary creature can shoot not merely a few centimetres but a 1.5 metre jet out of the water to catch insects. You might argue that an Olympic archer might actually be able to shoot further than his ocean-going counterpart, but he does have to reload more often!

And the fish are probably more effective than we humans are because they do it not as individuals or even in pairs but in groups. So, based on the evidence we have in front of us, it is beginning to look as if we need to organise another competition to run alongside all those which will appear in the next Olympic games -namely, the Animal Olympics!

Part 3: You will hear an interview in which two young entrepreneurs – Chloe Price, who sells skincare products online, and Martin Moore, who is a distributor of snack foods – are talking about their work.

Interviewer: Today I'm talking to two people who've recently set up their own businesses – Chloe Price and Martin Moore. Chloe – you've produced a new line of skincare products that's already selling well. What's the secret of your success?

Chloe Price: I did take a couple of business courses after college, but I don't actually have a Masters degree in Business Administration, an MBA, and my paper qualifications generally are a bit sketchy. *What's driven me to the level I'm at is learning as I go – failure and success can both teach you something!* In college I was always planning social events, designing websites – and writing for fun. *I learned to create programmes, fundraise, operate on a budget and interact with people.* I think this is why I was able to sell my skincare products after only six months of research.

Interviewer: Would you say that technology has positively changed the entrepreneurial environment?

Chloe Price: Definitely. My approach to finance would have been quite different if I'd had to set up a physical shopfront – an online store has taken less time and reduced my initial outlay. I take all my photos on my iPhone. *Using social media makes it possible to engage with my customers – that's the huge advantage.* When I was designing packaging, I polled friends on Facebook for their preference – plastic or glass. The technology is there to promote my business too, of course.

Interviewer: Martin – you've set yourself up as a distributor of snack foods. What made you choose the food industry?

Martin Moore: Well, after one year in college where I majored in business administration, *I decided my long-term goal would be to set up on my own,* so I dropped out. College just wasn't taking me where I wanted to be. I needed to pick up some practical experience so *I ended up working for one of the major players in the food packaging industry – that's what was available at the time.* I must say I had reservations about the way the work of their employees is organised, but

that's where I got the background know-how to make it on my own. And it all took off from that point.

Interviewer: So how did you decide what you were going to distribute?

Martin Moore: I went to the Sweets and Snacks Expo in Chicago, but first checked out the list of exhibitors on the website, and researched the companies listed there. A product called SnapStyx was what ended up working best for me. And that's because they're healthy – no genetically modified ingredients – and they taste great as well! It helps that the manufacturer has a solid reputation, and of course they've been promoted by some pretty cool celebrities. The packaging's great as well.

Interviewer: So do you have any advice and guidance for others who'd like to follow your example?

Martin Moore: Most of my friends aren't interested – they're looking for a bit more security, I suppose. For people out there – time's never lost by going to the odd leadership lecture the way I did. And as Chloe's said, the internet can be a mine of information, but you have to treat it carefully. *But I've actually learnt most in the jobs I've done by talking to other distributors. Guys who've been in the business longer than me love to talk about their work, especially to a young one trying to follow in their footsteps – that's invaluable.* I generally got a good response from the companies I emailed, but there's a limit to what reading up can teach you.

Interviewer: Finally a question to both of you. Have there been any surprises along the way?

Chloe Price: I knew I'd have to be prepared to put in the time – 18-hour days sometimes in my case. And then there are the things you wouldn't necessarily have thought to worry about. *I spent an eternity deciding on the typeface for my website*, but that has to be just as right, in its own way, as something major like a financial plan.

Martin Moore: Getting funding was something I probably underestimated, but I took lots of good advice before deciding on who to approach. *And I wouldn't have believed how much time has to be devoted to little things like copying and filing invoices correctly.* Anyway, we've obviously both given it our all – but I'm sure we were both prepared to do that from the outset.

Chloe Price: I'm with you there.

Interviewer: Sadly, that's all we have time for...

Part 4

Neil: Hello. I'm Neil.

Sam: And I'm Sam.

Neil: Do you like cooking, Sam? There's a new recipe I've been trying out – it's for 'frosted oysters'.

Sam: Frosted oysters?! Sounds... unusual. How do you make it?

Neil: Well, take a pound of chicken, then some cubed pork and half a crushed garlic.

Sam: Eh? I thought you said it was for ‘frosted oysters’, whatever they are.

Neil: Yes, that’s right. Now heat it up until boiling and serve with custard.

Sam: Ugh, that sounds disgusting! Who on earth told you that recipe?

Neil: It’s not ‘who’ told me, Sam, but ‘what’. In fact, that recipe was made by computers using artificial intelligence, or AI, which is the topic of today’s programme. In real life, AI is making huge progress – from car satnavs to detecting cancer cells. But as you can see from that **revolting recipe**, things don’t always go according to plan.

Sam: So, just how intelligent is artificial intelligence? I mean, it definitely needs some cooking lessons!

Neil: Right. AI is not as intelligent as we tend to think. AI programmes use artificial brain cells to **roughly imitate** real brain cell activity, but they’re still a long way behind human levels of intelligence. And that’s my quiz question – in terms of **brain cell count**, what level of intelligence is AI currently working at? Is AI as smart as: a) a frog, b) an earthworm or c) a bumblebee?

Sam: Well, I don’t think any of those are good cooks either, to be honest. I’ll say c) a bumblebee, because at least they can make honey!

Neil: Nice guess, Sam. We’ll find out the answer later. But first let’s find out more about how AI misunderstandings like the oyster recipe can happen. Janelle Shane is the author of ‘You Look Like a Thing and I Love You’ in which she tells her amusing experiences and **bizarre experiments** with AI.

Sam: You Look Like a Thing and I Love You – that’s a strange title for a book, Neil.

Neil: Yes. It’s another example of AI miscommunication.

Sam: The book title is what a AI produced when asked to write **chat-up lines** – remarks men and women make to start up a conversation with someone they don’t know but find attractive.

Neil: Here she is talking to the BBC World Service programme More or Less:

Janelle: So ‘Machine learning’ is what most programmers mean when they say ‘AI’. In the programme that we’re used to, if you want to have a computer programme solve a problem you have to have a human programmer write down **exhaustive step-by-step** instructions on how to do everything. But with ‘machine learning’ you just give it the goal, and then the programme figures out via **trial and error** how it’s going to solve that problem.

Sam: So even though we’re talking about machines learning for themselves, there still need to be humans involved at the start of the journey. This human teaching is

done by computer programmers – people who write, or code, the computer programmes used by AI.

Neil: Right. These programmers write **algorithms** – a set of rules or procedures to be followed in problem-solving exercises. So, for example, the AI that wrote that oyster recipe read thousands of other recipes before coming up with its own version.

Sam: In other words, artificial intelligence uses a process of trial and error – repeating the same task over and over until finding the most successful way. Only in the case of the oyster recipe, there was more ‘error’ than ‘trial’!

Neil: Well, according to Janelle Shane, we can learn a lot about something by seeing how it goes wrong. Here she is, talking about an AI which had been told to solve maths problems:

Janelle: It seemed to be that it was getting scored on how many wrong answers it got, and it was supposed to be **minimising** the number of wrong answers, and just by **a stroke of luck** as part of its trial and error flailing around, one of the flails it did accidentally deleted the solutions list, and then it and everybody else got a perfect score.

Sam: So, AIs learn by **minimising** their errors – reducing them as much as possible. And sometimes, these algorithms only discover the right answer by **a stroke of luck** – when something unexpected happens by good luck or chance. It seems to me that they’re not so intelligent after all!

Neil: Well, let’s settle it once and for all by answering today’s quiz question. Remember I asked you how intelligent AI was in terms of **brain cell count** and you said, as intelligent as...

Sam: I said c) a bumblebee.

Neil: Well, here’s Janelle again with the answer...

Janelle: If you’re looking at rough computing power, the algorithms we’re working with are probably somewhere around the level of an earthworm.

Sam: So, the correct answer was b) as clever as an earthworm! No wonder AIs can’t cook!

Neil: Or take a maths test without cheating! In this programme we’ve been looking at artificial intelligence, or AI, and seeing how programmers – that’s people who write instructions for computers to follow create algorithms – sets of rules used in problem-solving.

Sam: AI learns through trial and error – repeating the same activity again and again until discovering the best way, and minimising – reducing as much as possible, the number of errors it makes.

Neil: And success can be the result of a stroke of luck, when something unexpected happens purely by chance, although so far that hasn't helped AIs to write good chat-up lines – the flattering remarks people make to get to know someone they find attractive.

Sam: And AIs don't know much about cooking oysters either!

Neil: That's all from us from this programme. Bye for now!

Sam: Bye bye.

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