

HỘI CÁC TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN  
KHU VỰC DUYÊN HẢI, ĐỒNG BẰNG BẮC BỘ  
TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN HẠ LONG, QUẢNG  
NINH

**ĐỀ THI CHỌN HỌC SINH GIỎI**  
**LẦN THỨ XIII**  
**MÔN THI: TIẾNG ANH – KHỐI 11**  
**Ngày thi 15-16/07/2023**  
**Thời gian làm bài 180 phút**  
(Đề thi gồm ... trang)

**HƯỚNG DẪN CHẤM**

**SECTION A. LISTENING (50 points)**

**Part 1: REVISED CPE TEST 1 PART 3**

*Your answers:*

1. B	2. C	3. B	4. A	5. D
------	------	------	------	------

**Part 2: authentic**

*Your answers:* <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JU9tWT1xVxU>

6. T	7. F	8. F	9. T	10. T
------	------	------	------	-------

**Part 3: authentic**

*Your answers:* <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ur7ON7sXPY8>

11. tribal adoptions	12. sovereignty prevailed	13. relief and rejoicing	14. reclaim	15. tribe
16. unconstitutional	17. attorney	18. indigenous	19. state's foster	20. rich cultural heritage

**Part 4: IELTS short answer (OXFORD IELT PRACTICE TEST: Test 4, part 4)**

21. 590 million years
22. (the) earthquake/ shock waves
23. (the) explosion
24. sand
25. (the) (huge) waves

**II. LEXICO-GRAMMAR (20 points)**

**Part 1.**

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

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

**Part 2.**

- 46. STAKEOUT
- 47. RESURFACED
- 48. BAREFOOT
- 49. GROUNDBREAKING
- 50. BENCHMARK
- 51. GUNSMITH
- 52. SHOWCASE
- 53. WOODLAND
- 54. EX-SERVICEWOMAN
- 55. FLOORING

**III. READING (50 points)**

**Part 1.**

- 56. between
- 57. daily
- 58. Instead
- 59. pick
- 60. proponents
- 61. result
- 62. regularly
- 63.fleets
- 64. into
- 65. idle

Source: CPE Use of English

**Part 2.**

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

**Part 3:**

- 76. A
- 77. B
- 78. D

- 79. B
- 80. NO
- 81. YES
- 82. NO
- 83. YES
- 84. NOT GIVEN
- 85. NO
- 86. C
- 87. A
- 88. E

**Part 4:**

- 89.E
- 90.H
- 91.D
- 92.F
- 93.A
- 94.C
- 95.G

Source: Cambridge C2 Proficiency Reading

**Part 5.**

- 96.C
- 97.B
- 98.A
- 99.D
- 100.B
- 101.A
- 102.B
- 103.C
- 104.D
- 105.C

**SECTION D. WRITING**

**Part 1: (15 points)**

**a) Contents (10 points)**

*The summary MUST cover the following points:*

**\* Main topic: (2 points)**

The dominance of online media over print media.

**\* Supporting ideas:**

- The speed and up-to-date nature of news on the Internet. (2 points)
- The diversification of online news and personalized content. (2 points)
- The ability of online media to provide global news coverage and less censorship. (2 points)
- The potential lack of truth or bias in print media. (2 points)

**- Language use (5 points)**

*The summary:*

- should show attempts to convey the main ideas of the original text by means of paraphrasing (structural and lexical use)
- should demonstrate correct use of grammatical structures, vocabulary, and mechanics (spelling, punctuation, ...)
- should maintain coherence, cohesion, and unity throughout (by means of linkers and transitional devices)

### **Suggested Answer:**

Print media is facing a decline as online media takes over, potentially leading to the extinction of newspapers. The Internet offers fast and up-to-date news, allowing immediate access to global events. For instance, sporting event recaps and analyses are available within minutes online, whereas print media requires waiting for the next day's edition. Online news provides diversification, enabling readers to find specific topics of interest without sifting through unrelated content. Additionally, online media offers unfiltered news from around the world, in contrast to the sanitized and edited nature of print and television news. This poses challenges for readers to discern the truth when relying solely on print media. (108 words)

### **Part 2: (15 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 (5 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

#### **Main features**

##### **Chart overview:**

- Depicts the quantity of candidates from four distinct nations in a UK college.
- Covers the period from 1999 to 2003.
- European candidates were initially the highest.
- Candidates from the Far East became the greatest by the end of the period.
- No notable change in the total number of candidates to the college.

##### **Body 1: Initial quantities:**

- In 1999, European countries had 30,000 undergraduate candidates.
- Far East had 15,000 candidates, and Middle East had 10,000 candidates.
- African candidates were in an insignificant number.

##### **Five- year trend:**

- Constant expansion of student quantity in the Far East and Middle East regions.
- Far East reached almost 20,000 candidates, while Middle East reached almost 30,000 candidates.

## Body 2:

### African Students:

- Quantity remained stable at 3,000 until 2001.
- Slight increase to around 6,000 candidates in 2003.

### European Candidates:

- Significant decline in the quantity of candidates from European countries.
- Quantity remained at around 11,000 in 2003.

## Part 3: (30 points)

*The mark given to part 3 is based on the following criteria:*

### 1. Organization (5 points)

a. Ideas are well organized and presented with coherence, cohesion and unity.

b. 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)

a. All requirements of the task are sufficiently addressed.

b. Ideas are adequately supported and elaborated with relevant and reliable explanations, examples, evidence....

### 3. Language use (10 points)

a. Demonstration of a variety of topic-related vocabulary.

b. Excellent use and control of grammatical structures (verb tenses, word forms, voice...) and mechanics (spelling, punctuations...)

## LISTENING TAPESCRIPT

### Part 1. REVISED CPE TEST 1 PART 3

**Interviewer:** Sally, how did the foundation of SHELTER come about?

**Sally:** Well, it was a very personal thing, really. You see, QUESTION 1 **I had a horrific childhood, and I felt I couldn't go around for the rest of my life carrying this weight of bitterness** ..... I had to do something about it, and it occurred to me that the best thing to do would be to **make myself useful to children going through the same things I went through.**

**Interviewer:** What exactly did you experience as a child?

**Sally:** What didn't I experience would be a better question. Things were more or less okay until my mum died when I was eight. QUESTION 2 **My dad went to pieces after her death. He lost his job, and spent most of his time out of the house-** I don't think he didn't care about us, but **he just couldn't cope,** so it was down to me, really. I had two little brothers, and I did my best to keep some kind of home going for them, but it was a losing battle.... I mean, an eight-year-old trying to be mum to two boys. Anyway, we eventually got taken into care, and QUESTION 3 **we**

**were all fostered out, but for me it was a case of out of the frying pan and into the fire.** The people I ended up with were about as dysfunctional as you can get, and in the end I ran away. There I was, homeless at the age of eleven, nowhere to turn. I did better than some of the others, though. I was clever at finding food and temporary shelter and things, but it was the lack of affection I really felt. I tried to be tough and hard, but it's just not the way I was inside.

**Interviewer:** And how did you get from that to this- how did you overcome all the difficulties?

**Sally:** Pure luck, really. **QUESTION 4 When I was about fifteen I met this woman who took me under her wing, really.** She had a very difficult time with me- I mean, I was so tough by that time that I was practically untouchable- **but she persisted, she got me back into school, helped me to find a job and a place to live, and eventually it sank in that this woman actually cared about me,** and it was that that made me determined to try and do the same for others.

**Interviewer:** And how did you go about it? It's quite an impressive achievement for someone to have done singlehandedly.

**Sally:** Well, it wasn't easy, I have to admit- though I've had lots of help along the way. I actually started out just by meeting the street kids in my area, trying to get them to talk- and showing them that somebody cared. There are a few I've never got through to – they were simply too far gone, they'd been living like animals for so long that they practically were animals. Anyway, once I'd got that far with them I said to myself, these kids need a place of their own, a safe place, and I've got to provide it. I went to the council, to children's services- nobody was interested, or if they were, they couldn't see their way to doing anything about it, so it was up to me and I needed money.

**Interviewer:** And how did you get it?

**Sally:** I worked. I had two full-time jobs, plus spending time with the kids, so it was pretty exhausting, but I managed to save enough for a down- payment on his house- **QUESTION 5 I did get help from the council with that, they have this great programme for first-time buyers- and then I started looking for volunteers to help fix the place up and keep it running.** It's amazing the number of people who were willing, even if for just a few hours a week. Anyway, you can see the results for yourself.

**Interviewer:** Yes, indeed. It's a very impressive achievement and shows just what determination and perseverance can do in such cases.

## **Part 2:**

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JU9tWT1xVxU>

We have a lot of questions surrounding this economic climate and what that means for companies bottom lines. Today I'm speaking with chief economist at Moody's, Mark Zandi. Will AI transform the way companies do business? And what does that mean for workers and what does it mean for employers? **Q6 AI has the potential for really changing a lot of business practices. It's coming on very rapidly.** Businesses are already aggressively investing in these new technologies. History is a guide. It does take time for those technologies to be incorporated into business practices and to have a big impact. You know, we tend to see the technology, we can see it, we can feel it, we can taste it. We know it's coming. Therefore, it should happen immediately. **Q7 It doesn't happen that way. Generally, it happens over periods of several years or even a couple decades.** I think all businesses will benefit and also be challenged by artificial intelligence.

I know a lot of employees are worried they're going to be replaced by AI, and maybe employers are thinking, "great, I can not pay workers and I can have them work 24/7." Do you think that that will happen anytime soon? I mean, you kind of alluded that maybe not, but you tell me.

I think AI will have differential impacts, challenges and opportunities for both workers and employers. I mean, obviously for workers, the challenge is that their job will be eliminated or replaced or significantly changed in some way.

That will require the worker to get other skills and experiences to be able to navigate in a world with AI. **Q8 Opportunity, because if you're able to harness the power of artificial intelligence in your work, you should be able to command a higher wage.** And the fact that AI is lifting everyone's productivity. For businesses, the challenge is it could change the competitive landscape quite dramatically. A company's comparative advantage may be significantly disrupted by the fact that AI has come on and allowed other businesses to enter into the marketplace with this new technology that allows them to compete. And of course, the benefit is productivity gains. I mean, businesses are scrambling to try to figure out how to raise the productivity of their labor force. They know that it's going to be hard to find workers in the future, given demographic trends aging out of the workforce by boomers and weaker immigration. So that is a benefit. So there's challenges and benefits to workers and employers.

What would you say is the biggest risk that companies are facing right now?

The biggest threat that businesses face, I think at this point is just high interest rates and a lack of credit because of the banking crisis and because of the Federal Reserve's aggressive policy of raising interest rates over the past year, businesses are struggling. And that, I think, is particularly difficult for smaller, mid-sized companies that don't have access to a lot of sources of funding.

The big guys, they can go into the capital markets and raise funds if they need to and probably have a bigger cash cushion anyway. **Q9 But for smaller and mid-sized companies, that's a problem. I think at this point, the biggest threat to their business.**

All right. Inflation. It's hitting all of us individually. But what does it mean for companies and how they're changing their investments?

The high inflation is creating a lot of crosscurrents for businesses. I mean, obviously, it's raising costs, the cost of labor, the cost of materials. So businesses are struggling, trying to figure out how to manage those higher costs and maintain their margins and their bottom line. But it's also allowing some businesses to raise prices more aggressively. **Q10. We've seen since the pandemic has hit, inflation took off, that overall economy wide margins are wider than they were prior to the pandemic.**

So that would suggest that businesses, at least on net across all industries, have been able to pass through and then some, those increases actually helped to lift the bottom line and make earnings even stronger. I suspect that's not going to continue going forward as inflation moderates I mean, the Fed is working really hard through higher interest rates to cool off the economy and get inflation back in.

We'll start to see competitive pressures intensify in those margins, come back down to something that was more consistent with pre-pandemic. But for the time being, businesses are enjoying wider margins and better profitability.

### Part 3

Listening <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ur7ON7sXPY8>

New insight on a major High Court ruling we told you about yesterday, upholding decades-old law that governs **1. tribal adoptions**. The Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978 prioritized its placement of Native American children with Native families. That's right, and today ABC 15 Mark Phillips reports the decision actually surprised many of Arizona's Native American leaders, who really truly feared the worst. Here, my initial thought was **2. sovereignty prevailed** across the Navajo Nation and throughout Arizona's tribal lands. There is **3. relief and rejoicing** over the U.S. Supreme Court's decision, leaving the Indian Child Welfare Act intact. So many people here have been emotional and just the fact that we're going to be able to continue to **4. reclaim** our children as something that is caused to celebrate. The law was created to protect the best interests of children and promote the stability and security of the **5. tribe** and the family. Three states, Texas, Louisiana, and Indiana, said the law was **6. unconstitutional**, arguing Native American children should have the same rights as every American child. A big part of ICWA is making sure that we are able to keep our children and we are able to pass on our language, our tradition, our culture to the next generation. Navajo Nation **7. attorney** general Ethel Branch says the decision will have a major impact in Arizona's Family Court, where she says many state judges don't know the law, and a lot of times state judges are not familiar with **8. indigenous** Nations and our Sovereign Authority, our role. According to the Arizona Department of Child Safety, 1061 Native American children currently are in the **9. state's foster** care system. The agency welcomed the Supreme Court's decision, saying we will continue to work alongside tribes to ensure child safety and protect the best interests and **10. rich cultural heritage** of native children. Mark Phillips, ABC 15 Arizona.

#### Part 4

#### IELTS short answer (OXFORD IELT PRACTICE TEST: Test 4, part 4)

Lecturer: Lake Acraman in South Australia is Armageddon for the purist. No other meteorite impact on Earth has stamped the surrounding rocks with such an abiding, unequivocal geological record of collision, earthquake, wind, fire and tsunami-the giant waves of formed by major earth movements. The story it tells is elemental, without dying dinosaurs or even Bruce Willis to complicate its simple message of destruction. First, the numbers: **Q21 about 590 million years ago, a rocky meteorite more than 4 kilometres across and travelling at around 90 000 kilometres an hour slammed into an area of red volcanic rock about 430 kilometres northwest of Adelaide**. Within seconds the meteorite vaporized in a ball of fire, carving out a crater about 4 kilometres deep and 40 kilometres in diameter and spawning earthquakes fierce enough to raise 100-metre-high tsunamis in a shallow sea 300 kilometres away. Ancient, stable and unglaciated, the bedrock of Australia preserves some of the most photogenic impact craters in the world. Acraman is not one of them. Half a billion years of erosion has taken its toll. A salt pan surrounded by low hills is all that remains to mark the site of the cataclysm. The true nature of the place dawned on geologist George Williams of Adelaide University in 1979. Gazing at a sheaf of newly acquired satellite images, he saw the small, circular shape of Lake Acraman surrounded by a ring of faults and low scarps 40 kms across, and an outer ring twice this size. A year later he made it to the site. On islands near the centre of the lake, Williams found bedrock shattered in a conical pattern that experts consider a sure sign of meteorite impact. Except for a crater, which had long since eroded, the area was a textbook example of an impact site. In 1985 further intriguing evidence turned up. Vic Gostin, another Adelaide geologist, had been studying a thin band of fragmented red volcanic rock in 600- million-year-old shale in the Flinders Ranges, more than 300 kilometres east of Acraman. To his bewilderment, the volcanic chunks turned out to be a billion years older than the shale. Where had they come from? Comparing samples Gostin and Williams found that their rocks were identical: the red rock in the Flinders Ranges had been blasted there from Acraman. Later, the same material turned up at sites 500 km from Acraman.

Everywhere, the bands of fragments showed the same structure: coarse pebbles at the bottom, then a cocktail of silt and sand, then layers of increasingly fine and distorted on top into a wavy, scalloped pattern. These layers also show, step by step, how the meteorite transformed the floor of



ancient sea hundreds of kilometers away, according to Malcolm Wallace of Melbourne University. **Q22** First came **the earthquake**. Travelling at about 3 kilometres a second, **shock waves** arrived offshore within a minute or two of the collision, stirring up the water with clouds of silt as the seabed shook. **Q23** Then shattered rock from the **explosion** arrived by air. Pebbles and boulders crashed into the water, reaching a depth of about 200 metres within a minute. One day they would become the lower band of the Flinders rock. **Q24** **Sand** took up to an hour to come to rest, finally bedding down with the silt that was also now settling on the sea floor as the effects of the earthquake died away. This mixture would eventually form the next layer. About an hour after the meteorite's impact, **Q25** **huge waves** rolled in, leaving the ripples on the surface that later hardened into rock. "Clear as mud" is not an oxymoron. In Acraman, the arid timeless Australian Outback has preserved the closest thing the Earth can boast to a perfect pockmark- the pinnacle of imperfection.