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| **SOC SON – ME LINH GROUP****School year: 2019-2020** | **THE OLYMPIC EXAMINATION****THE ENGLISH TEST FOR GRADE 11****Time allowance: 120 minutes** |

**I. SECTION ONE: PHONETICS (2/20points)**

**Part 1: (1 point) Choose the words whose pronunciation is different from the others in each of the following questions. Write your answer in the table given below.**

1. A. commer**c**ial B. spe**c**ial C. artifi**c**ial D. re**c**ipient

2. A. ar**ch**itecture B. **ch**aracters C. **ch**aos D. **ch**aritable

3. A. **ad**venture B. **ad**vantage C. **ad**vertise D. **ad**dition

4. A. her**b**age B. plum**b**er C. dou**b**t D. de**b**t

5. A. prop**e**rty B. acc**e**ss C. poss**e**ssion D. prosp**e**ct

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| **1.**  | **2.**  | **3.**  | **4.**  | **5.**  |

**Part 2: (1 point) Choose the word that differs from the rest in the position of the main stress in each of the following questions. Write your answer in the table given below.**

6. A. spectator B. outstanding C. typical D. intensive

7. A. delegation B. energetic C. participant D. competition

8. A.altogether B. eventually C.capacity D.particular

9. A. exhausted B. atmosphere C. suspect D. computer

10. A. windsurfing B. temperature C. synchronize D. procedure

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| **6.**  | **7.**  | **8.**  | **9.**  | **10.**  |

**II. SECTION TWO: LEXICO – GRAMMAR (8/20 points)**

**Part 1: (0,6 point) Choose the word or phrase that is CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined part in each of the following questions. Write your answer in the table given below.**

11. Nader was the most **prominent**leader of the U.S consumer protection movement.

 A**.** casual                   B**.**significant            C**.**promiscuous         D**.**aggressive

12. Tourists today **flock**to see the two falls that actually constitute Niagara falls.

 A. come without knowing what they will see B. come in large numbers

 C. come out of boredom D. come by plane

13. Around 150 B.C. the Greek astronomer Hipparchus developed a system to **classify**stars according to brightness.

 A**.**record       B**.**shine         C**.**categorize             D**.**diversify

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| **11.**  | **12.**  | **13.**  |

**Part 2: (0,4 point) Choose the word or phrase that is OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined part in each of the following questions. Write your answer in the table given below.**

14. During the five- decade history the Asian Games have been **advancing**in all aspects.

 A**.** holding at             B**.**holding back        C**.**holding to             D**.**holding by

15. Unless the two signatures are **identical***,* the bank won’t honor the check.

A**.** similar      B**.**fake      C. different     D**.**genuine

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| **14.**  | **15.**  |

**Part 3: (4 points) Choose the best option A, B, C or D to finish each of the following sentences. Write your answer in the table given below.**

1. He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ his son of the dangers of driving too fast in his new car.

A. warned B. remembered C. threatened D. concerned

1. They live in a very\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ populated area of Italy.

A. barely B. scarcely C. hardly D. sparsely

1. I only \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ we were running low on petrol after we had passed the last filling station.

A. observed B. witnessed C. beheld D. noticed

1. Peter agreed reluctantly to sign the form but looked extremely ill at \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. agreement B. ease C. heart D. soul

1. His illness made him\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of concentration.

A. incompetent B. unable C. incapable D. powerless

1. He was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ when he left the village and went to live in London.

A. like a fish out of water B. like a lion out of cage

C. like counting the chickens D. like letting sleeping dogs lie.

1. Somebody ran in front of the car as I was driving. Fortunately I\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ just in time.

A. could stop B. could have stopped C. managed to stop D. must be able to stop

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, I would like to say how pleased I am to be here.

A. Primarily B. Foremost C. Earliest D. First

24. George took \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the fine weather to do the gardening.

A. charge B. advantage      C. chance D. interest

25. Sue: “You look tired.”               Mary: “Yes, it was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that I felt like going to bed.”

A. so long a test         B. very long test C. such long test D. a long test

26. “During the exam, we are not permitted to talk, walk or smoke.” “That’s right. The school authority

won’t allow \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”

A. to smoke B. smoke C. smoking D. smokes

27. Mary was the last applicant \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for the post of manager assistant.

A. to interview B. interviewing C. to be interviewed D. interviewed

28. He was looked \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by others because of his poverty.

A. out for B. into C. down upon D. up to

29. “Would you like to go to the cinema with me this afternoon?” “- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”.

A. Thank you. It's very kind of you to invite me. B. Yes, I really like being in a crowd

C. That's a good idea. D. I'm sorry

30. By the end of next year, George \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ English for 2 years.

A. has learnt B. will have learnt C. will learn D. would learn

31. He got an excellent grade in his examination \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the fact that he had not worked particularly hard.

A. in spite of B. on account of C. although D. because of

32. Don't forget to come to my party tomorrow, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

A. haven’t you B. don’t you C. can you D. will you

33. The school clock is not as \_\_\_\_\_\_ as it should be, it is usually between one or two minutes fast.

A. strict B. certain C. true D. accurate

34. One \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of their new house is that it has no garden.

A. pity B. dislike C. complaint D. disadvantage

35. Only \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ he told me his surname did I realize that we had been to the same school.

A. then B. when C. until D. as soon as

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| **16.**  | **17.**  | **18.**  | **19.**  | **20.**  | **21.**  | **22.**  | **23.**  | **24.** | **25.** |
| **26.** | **27.** | **28.** | **29.** | **30.** | **31.** | **32.** | **33.** | **34.** | **35.** |

**Part 4: (1 point) Choose the underlined word or phrase in each sentence that needs correcting. Write your answer in the table given below.**

36. Several (A) people have apparent (B) tried to change the man’s mind (C), but he refuses to listen (D).

37. Plants absorb water (A) and nutrients and anchoring themselves (B) in the soil (C) with their roots (D).

38. It is necessary that one met (A) a judge before signing (B) the final (C) papers for a divorce (D).

  39. Astronomers do not know how many (A) galaxies there are (B) but is it (C) thought that there

are millions or perhaps billions (D).

40. Both viruses also (A) genes are (B) made from nucleoproteins, the essential chemicals with which

living (C) matter duplicates itself (D).

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| **36.**  | **37.**  | **38.**  | **39.**  | **40.**  |

**Part 5: (2 points) Use the correct form of each word in bold type to complete the numbered spaces provided in the passage. Write your answers in the table given below.**

 The concept of urban agriculture may conjure up images of rooftop, backyard or community gardens scattered among downtown city streets and surrounding neighborhoods. But in the Seattle area, and within and beyond the Puget Sound region, it means a great deal more. “Urban agriculture doesn’t (41) \_\_(**necessity**)\_\_\_ equate to production that occurs only in a metropolitan urban area,” says Jason Niebler, who directs the Sustainable Agriculture Education (SAgE) Initiative at Seattle Central Community College. “It means we are providing for growing population food needs from surrounding rural landscapes, as well as from the core urban landscape.”

 Picture a series of concentric circles, with an urban core that produces some food at varying (42) \_\_\_(**capable**)\_\_\_, surrounded by a series of outlying rings of small farms that become increasingly more rural with distance. The hope is that such land use planning, from the inner core to the outer rings, will encourage local ecologically sound sustainable food production. This, in turn, will create local jobs and decrease (43) \_\_\_(**rely**)\_\_\_ on distant food products that (44) \_\_\_(**origin**)\_\_\_ from petroleum-intensive large scale farms.

 That’s the idea behind SAgE, believed to be the nation’s first metropolitan-based community college sustainable agriculture program that emphasizes farming practices across diverse landscape types from urban centers to surrounding rural environs. “It’s small scale agriculture with an urban focus,” Niebler says. “Any urban population, large or small, can practice sustainable agriculture, improve food security and protect the environment, which ultimately results in resilient food systems and communities.”

 SAgE is a part of National Science Foundation’s Advanced Technological Education (ATE) Program, which is providing the project with $157,375 over two years. ATE’s goal is to support projects that strengthen the skills of (45) \_\_(**technical**)\_\_ who work in industries regarded as vital to the national’s (46) \_\_\_(**prosperous**)\_\_ and security. The support largely goes to community colleges that work in partnership with universities, secondary schools, businesses and industries, as well as government agencies, which design and (47) \_\_(**implementation**)\_\_ model workforce initiatives.

 The SAgE project focuses on the environmental, socioeconomic, political and cultural issues related to sustainable food systems, within Puget Sound watersheds through student and community education and research, and technological (48) \_\_\_(**innovate**)\_\_\_. The curriculum offers courses that cover such issues as agricultural ecology, urban food systems, food politics and ethics, soil science, sustainable food production and technology, the integration of food and forests, and career opportunities.

 “We’ve created a curriculum that is fundamental in nature, addressing the principles of sustainable agriculture and what a food system is – how it functions both locally and globally,” Niebler says. “These courses are challenging, robust and (49) \_\_\_(**inspire**) \_\_\_. One of the really wonderful things about them is that we offer service learning opportunities, where students devote a portion of their time to working with local partner organizations. They can do a research project, or a service learning option. The ideal would be to (50) \_\_(**prompting**)\_\_\_ students into careers that involve sustainable practices in an urban agriculture setting.”

*(Adapted from “Promoting Sustainable Agriculture” by Mariene Cimons.)*

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| **41.** | **42.** | **43.** | **44.** | **45.** |
| **46.** | **47.** | **48.** | **49.** | **50.** |

**III. SECTION THREE: READING (7/20 points)**

**Part 1: (2 points) Read the text below and decide which answer A, B, C, or D best fits each space. Write your answers in the table provided below.**

Schools in the United States have not always had a large number of libraries. As recently as 1958 about half of the public schools in the United States had no libraries at all. The (51)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of public school libraries increased dramatically (52)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the federal government passed the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, ( 53)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ provided funds for school districts to improve their education programs and facilities, including their libraries. (54) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, many educators claim that since the legislation was passed federal spending has not increased sufficiently to meet the rising (55)\_\_\_\_\_\_ of new library technologies such as computer databases and Internet access.

 Because the federal government provides only limited funds to schools, individual school districts (56) ­­­\_\_\_\_\_\_\_on funds from local property taxes to meet the vast majority of public school expenses. Therefore, the libraries of the public schools tend to reflect the (57) \_\_\_\_\_\_ capabilities of the communities in which they are located. Districts in wealthy suburbs often have fully staffed libraries (58) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ abundant resources, spacious facilities, and curricular and instructional support. In (59) \_\_\_\_\_\_, school districts in many poor areas house their libraries in ordinary classrooms or in small rooms. The libraries in such areas are generally staffed by volunteers, who organize and (60) \_\_\_\_\_\_ books that are often out-of-date, irrelevant, or damaged.

51. A. digit B. numeral C. number D. variety

52. A. though B. before C. during D. when

53. A. which B. that C. who D. this

54. A. Consequently B. Nevertheless C. Therefore D. Otherwise

55. A. fine B. fee C. cost D. sum

56. A. go B. stay C. come D. rely

57. A. financial B. educational C. political D. economical

58. A. by B. with C. for D. on

59. A. contrary B. contrast C. conflict D. converse

60. A. attain B. obtain C. contain D. maintain

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| **51.** | **52.** | **53.** | **54.** | **55.** | **56.** | **57.** | **58.** | **59.** | **60.** |

**Part 2: (2 points) Read the text below and think of the word which best fits each space. Use only ONE word in each space. Write your answers in the table below.**

Vitamins are substances (61)………… for the proper functioning of the body. In this century, thirteen vitamins have been discovered.

A lack of any vitamins in a person’s body can cause illness. In some cases, an excess of vitamins can also (62)…………to illness. For example, sailors in the past were prone (63)…………suffer from scurvy that is a disease resulting from the lack of vitamin C. It causes bleeding of the gum, loss of teeth and skin rashes. Sailors suffer from scurvy because they did not eat fruits and vegetables. Fruits and vegetables contain vitamin C (64)…………is necessary for good (65)…………

Vitamin B complex is composed of eight different vitamins. A lack of any of these vitamins will cause different diseases. For (66)…………, a person who has too little vitamin B1 will suffer from beriberi, a disease that causes weakness and heart (67)………… A lack of vitamin B2 (68)………… in eye and skin problems while deficiency of vitamin B6 causes problems of the nervous system. Too little vitamin B12 will cause anemia. The knowledge that vitamin deficiencies caused certain diseases led doctors to cure people suffering from these illnesses by giving them doses of the (69)……...vitamins.

Today, vitamins are (70)…………in the form of pills and can easily be bought at any pharmacy.

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| **61.**  | **62.**  | **63.**  | **64.**  | **65.**  |
| **66.**  | **67.**  | **68.**  | **69.**  | **70.**  |

**Part 2: (1 point) Read the passage carefully, then choose the correct option (marked A, B, C or D) to answer the questions. Write your answers in the table below.**

**CLASSIC TOURS**

***Luggage***We ask you to keep luggage down to one medium-sized suitcase per person, but a small holdall can also be taken on board.

***Seat Allocation***Requests for particular seats can be made on most coach breaks when booking, but since allocations are made on a first come first served basis, early booking is advisable. When bookings are made with us you will be offered the best seats that are available on the coach at that time.
***Travel Documents***When you have paid your deposit we will send to you all the necessary documents and labels, so that you receive them in good time before the coach break departure date. Certain documents, for example, air or boat tickets, may have to be retained and your driver or courier will then issue them to you at the relevant point.
***Special Diets***If you require a special diet you must inform us at the time of booking with a copy of the diet. This will be notified to the hotel or hotels on your coach break, but on certain coach breaks the hotels used are tourist class and whilst offering value for money within the price range, they may not have the full facilities to cope with special diets. Any extra costs incurred must be paid to the hotel by yourself before departure from the hotel.
***Accommodation***Many of our coach-breaks now include, within the price, accommodation with private facilities, and this will be indicated on the coach break page. Other coach breaks have a limited number of rooms with private facilities which, subject to availability, can be reserved and guaranteed at the time of booking - the supplementary charge shown in the price panel will be added to your account.
On any coach break, there are only a limited number of single rooms. When a single room is available, it may be subject to a supplementary charge and this will be shown on the brochure page.
***Entertainment***Some of our hotels arrange additional entertainment which could include music, dancing, film shows, etc. The nature and frequency of the entertainment presented is at the discretion of the hotel and therefore not guaranteed and could be withdrawn if there is a lack of demand or insufficient numbers in the hotel.

71.  If you want to sit at the front of the coach, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
    A. ask when you get on the coach B. arrive early on the departure date
    C. book your seat well in advance D. avoid travelling at peak times

72. Your air tickets \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
    A. will be sent to your departure point B. must be collected before leaving
    C. will be enclosed with other documents D. may be held by your coach driver

73.  If you need a special diet you should \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
    A. inform the hotel when you arrive B. pay extra with the booking
    C. tell the coach company D. book tourist class

74.  It may be necessary to pay extra for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
    A. a bathroom B. boat tickets C. additional luggage D. entertainment

75.  With every booking, Classic Tours guarantee you will be able to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
    A. request high-quality meals B. take hand luggage on the coach
    C. use your own personal bathroom D. see a film if you want to

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| **71.**  | **72.**  | **73.**  | **74.**  | **75.**  |

**Part 3: (2 points)** **Read the passage then choose the best sentences A-J to fill in each gap. Write your answers in the table provided below.**

Chocolate, which has its origins in South America, is now part of a multi-million pound worldwide business.

At Easter, British people spend over $230 million on chocolate. A massive eight per cent of all chocolate is bought at this time.

(76)\_\_\_\_. Although the large scale industrial production of chocolate began in the last century, the cacao plant was first cultivated by the Aztec, Toltec and Mayan civilizations of Central America over three thousand years ago.

The cacao tree is an evergreen, tropical plant which is found in Africa, South and Central America, the West Indies and South East Asia. The fruit of this tree is melon-sized and contains 20-40 seeds. (77)\_\_\_\_. In English – speaking countries, they are called cacao beans. This is a misspelling from the 17th century when they were also called cacao and cacao beans.

The Aztecs used cocoa beans as money. (78)\_\_\_\_. This is from the world in the Aztec language, Nahuatl, meaning “bitter water”. (79)\_\_\_\_. The Spanish found the drink more palatable mixed with cinnamon and sugar, but the recipe did not spread to the rest of Europe for another century. In the late 17th century, chocolate houses were set up in Europe’s capital cities, where people gathered to drink chocolate.

(80)\_\_\_\_. But in 1826, CJ Van Houten of the Netherlands invented chocolate powder. (81)\_\_\_\_.

The age of the chocolate bar as we know it began in 1847 when a Bristol company, Fry and Sons, combined cocoa butter with pure chocolate liquor and sugar to produce a solid block that you could eat. (82)\_\_\_\_.

At the turn of the century, the British chocolate market was dominated by French companies. In 1879 the English company Cadbury even named their Birmingham factory Bournville (ville is the French word for town) in the hope that a little glamour would rub off. But then came Cadbury’s famous Dairy Milk bar which began life as a Dairymaid in 1905. (83)\_\_\_\_.

It seems that, for the time being at least, chocolate intake in Britain has established at about four bars each week. (84)\_\_\_\_. The latest market trick is the so-called “extended line”. This is when the humble chocolate bar becomes an ice cream, a soft drink or a dessert, to tempt chocoholics who have grown tired of conventional snacks.

At the other end of the production process, cacao farmers are still feeling the effects of a crash in cocoa bean prices at the end of 1980s. (85)\_\_\_\_. Perhaps you could spare a thought for them as you munch your next chocolate bars.

 **A**. This was made by extracting most of the cocoa butter from the crushed beans.

**B**. A Swiss company then introduced milk solids to the process which gave us milk chocolate.

**C**. They also used them to make a drink called xocoatl.

**D**. Until the last century, the chocolate drink was made from solid blocks of chocolate which had to be melted down in hot water.

**E**. When dried they become cacao beans, which can be used to make chocolate.

**F**. Clever advertising which associated it with the healthy qualities of milk from the English countryside quickly established the bar as a rival to the more decadent French brands.

**G**. As most cacao farmers operate on a very small scale, many were forced out of business.

**H**. This has forced manufacturers to look for new ways to attract customers.

**I**. In Aztec times the chocolate drink was flavored with spices and used on ceremonial occasions and for welcoming visitors.

**J**. Only at Christmas do people eat more of the cocoa-based foodstuffs.

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

**IV. WRITING. (3 points)**

**Part 1: (2 points) Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it means exactly the same as the sentences printed before. Write your answers in the space provided below.**

86. I am having a lot of trouble now because I lost my passport last week.

→ If I ...........................................................................................................................................

87. It is sad, but unemployment is unlikely to go down this year.

**→** Sad …………………………………………………………………………………………..

88. Since we had nothing else to do, we decided to go for a walk.
**→** Having………………………………………………………………………………..………

89. You won’t find a more dedicated teacher anywhere than Mrs. Jones.
**→** Nowhere………………………………………………………………………………………

90. If we can solve the problem soon, it will be better for all concerned.
**→** The sooner.................................................................................................................................

91. It would have been a super weekend if it hadn’t been for the weather.

**→** But…..........................................................................................................................................

92. It’s possible that he didn’t get my letter.

→ He might.....................................................................................................................................

93. The Great Wall of China is the most magnificent structure that can be seen from the Moon.

**→** It is...............................................................................................................................................

94. I would prefer you to do computer science.

**→** I would rather you........................................................................................................................

95. I was not surprised to hear that Harry had failed his driving test.

→ It came…………………………………………………………………………………………

**Part 2: (1 point) For each of the sentences below, write a new sentence as similar as possible in meaning to it. Use the word given on the right, and this word must not be changed in any way. Write your answers in the space provided below.**

96. The children made every effort to please their father. (**best**)

→ …………. ………………………………………………………………………………………………..

97. I wrote this book because I want to help my students with writing. (**view**)

→ …………. ………………………………………………………………………………………………..

98. It’s becoming extremely expensive to maintain the museum. (**upkeep**)

→ …………. ………………………………………………………………………………………………..

99. The committee said they liked the first proposal. (**preference**)

→ …………. ………………………………………………………………………………………………..

100. I want to be left alone. (**disturbed**)
→ …………. ………………………………………………………………………………………………..

**End of the test!**