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**TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN SƠN LA – TỈNH SƠN LA**

**ĐỀ ĐỀ XUẤT KỲ THI CHỌN HSG KHU VỰC DH VÀ ĐBBB**

**NĂM HỌC 2022-2023**

**MÔN: TIẾNG ANH – LỚP 11**

***(Đề thi có 20 trang)***

**I. LISTENING (50 POINTS)**

***Part 1: You will hear part of a discussion in which two business owners, Anya Stern
and Vincent Chambers, are talking about their experiences of launching their own
businesses.******For questions 1-5, decide whether the following statements are TRUE (T) or FALSE (F). (10 points)***

1. Anya's parents were successful in adapting to e-commerce.
2. Vincent worked for a large tech giant before starting his own business.
3. Anya wanted to bring Brazilian cuisine to the mass market.
4. Anyone can have a unique business proposition.
5. You should always abandon your plans if you encounter adversity.
***Your answers:***

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. | 2. | 3. | 4. | 5. |

***Part 2: Listen to a talk about a new approach in the field of genomics and answer the questions. For questions 6-10, write NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS taken from the recording for each answer in the corresponding numbered spaces provided. (10 points)***

6. In what aspect of biology does the scientific community has a limited understanding until now?

7. How is the current process of interpreting scientific outcomes described?

8. What element of the new approach enables the examination of biological systems in great detail?

9. Along with a chemical process, what is utilized to conduct single-cell sequencing?

10. Apart from promoting research within biology, in what way can this advance in genomics contribute scientifically?

***Your answers:***

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 6.  | 9.  |
| 7.  | 10.  |
| 8.  |  |

***Part 3: You will hear a discussion in which academics Gordon Mackie and Sophie Blackmore talk about how communication has changed in society. For questions 11–15, select the best answer A, B, C or D. (10 points)***

11. In his latest book, Gordon aims to challenge the notion that…

A. technology has changed the purpose of communication.

B. linguistic standards in society are falling.

C. the media influences people’s use of language.

D. the evolution of language is inevitable.

12. Gordon says his main duty as an academic is to…

A. ensure language traditions survive in modern communication.

B. record examples of linguistic patterns and trends.

C. explain the fundamental principles of correct language use.

D. evaluate different theories about language change.

13. Sophie says the thing she values most in written communication is:

A style. B accuracy. C clarity. D tone.

14.Why does Sophie use social media posts in her classes?

A. To raise awareness of what catches readers’ attention

B. To show how people alter their communication styles

C. To highlight the features of informal communication

D. To prove that context changes the meaning of a message

15. What aspect of ‘text language’ do Sophie and Gordon disagree about?

A. Whether it will ever be accepted in education

B. Why it may be favored by young people

C. How well it crosses cultural boundaries

D. Whether it influences spoken communication

***Your answers:***

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 11. | 12. | 13. | 14. | 15. |

***Part 4: For questions 16-25, listen to a presenter talking about a phenomenon in the nature and complete the summary by writing NO MORE THAN THREE words and/or a number in each gap. (20 points)***

- Nutrients are the building blocks of plant life.

- Plants naturally absorb nutrients from the soil through their root system. However, farmers turn to fertilizer when facing poor soil or massive 16. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

- Farmers tend to overuse fertilizer as a precautionary measure because it is difficult to 17. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the amount of fertilizer needed.

- Excess fertilizer can runoff into bodies of water causing 18. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, characterized by the rapid accumulation in the population of algae in marine water systems.

- Dense layers of algae form an 19. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on the surface of the water, blocking other plants in the water from getting the sunlight they need to survive.

- Because water cannot support aquatic life, plants die off and sink to the bottom of the water body, where decomposers 20. the dead bodies. This decomposition process consumes plenty of dissolved oxygen and animals that rely on oxygen to breathe can, in fact, 21. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. A vicious cycle of degradation in aquatic life can be observed and a 22. ­­­­­\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is created.

- If this process occurs in lakes, native species can give way to 23. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. If this happens in the ocean, the incidence of coral bleaching is inevitable.

- Nutrient-rich runoff, also known as 24. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, can also be the result of 25. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_and farming activities.

***Your answers:***

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

**II. LEXICO AND GRAMMAR (30 POINTS)**

**Part 1: Choose the answer A, B, C, or D that best completes each of the following sentences. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes. (20 points)**

***Grammar***

26. The problem of pollution is a \_\_\_\_\_ topic.
A. hotly debating B. debating hotly C. debated hotly D. hotly debated

27. I never bought a telephone answering machine. They’re just not \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ useful.
A. that B. too C. that far D. that much

28. The laws of this country apply to everyone, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you are rich or poor.
A. either B. whether C. both D. including

29. Using English regularly is often the key \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ fluent in it.
A. in becoming B. to become C. to becoming D. becoming

30. This project is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for the level of this class.
A. too much really hard B. much too really hard
C. really much too hard D. really hard too much

***Vocabulary***

31. When my sister has an exam to take, she either studies day and night or does nothing at all. She can never find the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. a double bind B. a leading light C. the common touch D. the happy medium

32. Their business \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_better than expected and profits were slightly up.

A. came about B. brought up C. set off D. made out

33. We can buy some more things if you want – that won’t break\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. the mold B. the ice C. the bank D. the budget

34. Tom wanted to be a professional footballer, but he didn't make the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

A. grade B. point C. mark D. best

35. This software is called a “firewall” because it is an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_obstacle when someone wants to access the system's data.

A. unyielding B. insurmountable C. infrangible D. invulnerable

36. North Korea is a small country but \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a great punch on the world stage as it possesses nuclear weapons.

* 1. throws B. blows C. packs D. lands

37. I don’t want to make a decision \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, so I need a couple of minutes to think about it.
A. in one go B. there and then C. at a stroke D. on and off

38. It’s their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of stupidity to go swimming in the beach in this stormy weather.

A. height B. depth C. source D. matter

39. A little \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ told me that you were accepted to Harvard. Is that correct?

A. dog’s B. birdie C. fox D. cat’s

40. The number of foreign tourists coming to Vietnam has been growing \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. by leaps and bounds B. from time to time

C. slow but sure D. by hook and crook

41. People turned out in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ into My Dinh Stadium to watch the friendly match between the Vietnamese team and the Japanese team

A. volume B. mass C. force D. bulk

42. Not being able to find my email address is a pretty \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_excuse for not
contacting me.

A. fragile B. frail C. faint D. feeble

43. The pollution problems on the beaches have been \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by mass tourism in the
summer months.

A. exacerbated B. developed C. augmented D. contributed

44. You’ll have to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ yourself to the fact that you can’t always have what
you want.

A. acknowledge B. reconcile C. concede D. allow

45. It was a fantastic movie. I enjoyed it \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. endlessly B. unendingly C. without end D. no end

***Your answers:***

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 26.  | 27.  | 28.  | 29.  | 30.  | 31.  | 32.  | 33.  | 34.  | 35.  |
| 36.  | 37.  | 38.  | 39.  | 40.  | 41.  | 42.  | 43.  | 44.  | 45.  |

**Part 2: Give the correct form of each given word in CAPITAL to complete the following sentences. Write your answers in the numbered boxes. (10 points)**

46. Chemicals are easily \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_if they are laid open in the atmosphere for a long time.

 (ACTION)

47. His speech is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ dull!

(SPEAK)

48. The new students will be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ classified into different classes.

(QUALIFY)

49. A person with an\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ complex is generally quite shy.

(INFERIOR)

50.The New Year 2023’s **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** show involves almost every famous face of the showbiz. (STAR)
51. Lot of young people go abroad in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of their study.

(PERSUE)

52. Jason was \_\_**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** from all the major social media sites for spreading a fake new. (PLATFORM)

53. The conflict had a seriously \_\_**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**\_\_ effect on the region.

(STABLE)

54. \_\_\_**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**\_\_\_ children often have poor concentration and require very little sleep.

(ACTIVE)

55. High \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ among suppliers, distributors and customers via Internet is promoting development of e-commerce in Vietnam.

(OPERATE)

***Your answers:***

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 46. | 51. |
| 47. | 52. |
| 48. | 53. |
| 49. | 54. |
| 50. | 55. |

**III. READING (60 POINTS)**

**Part 1: 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 space provided. (15 points)**

People are often (56) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ off meditation by what they see as its many mystical associations. Yet meditation is a straightforward technique which merely involves sitting and resting the (57) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ In addition to its simplicity, meditation offers powerful help in the battle (58) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_stress. Hundreds of studies have shown that meditation, when (59) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_in a principled way, can reduce hypertension which is related to stress in the (60) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Research has proved that certain types of meditation can substantially decrease key stress symptoms such as anxiety and irritability. In fact, those who practise meditation with any (61) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ see their doctors less and spend, on average, seventy per cent (62) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ days in hospital. They are said to have more stamina, a happier disposition and even enjoy better relationships.

When you learn to meditate, your teacher will give you a personal 'mantra' or word which you use every time you practise the technique and which is supposedly chosen according to your needs. Initial classes are taught individually but (63) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ classes usually consist of a group of students and take place over a period of about four days. The aim is to learn how to slip into a deeper (64) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of consciousness for twenty minutes a day. The rewards (65) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for themselves.

***Your answers:***

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 56. | 57. | 58. | 59. | 60. |
| 61. | 62. | 63. | 64. | 65. |

**Part 2: Read the article below and choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text. (10 points)**

**OIL AGAINST CARIBOU…**

They hiked over mountains and canoed along crashing Arctic rivers. They were guided by a sun that set for only an hour a night and braced by freezing winds. **[A]** When they finally made it to the log cabins of Arctic Village on Friday, their cries of joy and their dancing and singing for a moment drowned out the deep fear that drove them on their odyssey. **[B]** The 100,000-strong Gwich’in tribe’s ‘millennium trek’ was a desperate plea for survival. One of the last tribes of native Americans to ***live by subsistence***, they fear that they – and the caribou on which they depend – are about to lose a 25-year battle that could end in one last Klondike-like scramble for oil. **[C]** It is a battle that has pitched Alaska against the rest of America and the Indians and environmentalists against Britain’s biggest oil company. **[D]**

The age-old conflict between development and environment has nowhere been so stark as in this fragile corner of the world. Nowhere are man’s thirst for oil – and the effects of global warming – having such an impact. The remote Gwich’in community of Arctic Village, 100 miles north of the Arctic Circle and with no access by road, nestles against the southern edge of the vast Arctic National Wildlife Refuge. The refuge is the last true wilderness in North America, so abundant in wildlife it has been dubbed America’s Serengeti. Here are 20 million acres of soaring snow-capped mountains, marshy coastal plains, Arctic tundra and forests of stunted trees, with no signs of man: no roads nor car parks, no visitor centres nor hiking trails.

In the short summers the tundra explodes into vibrant reds and yellows. In winter it is smothered in snow. Visitors talk about a primal landscape that takes them back to a time before man, but to the environmentalists and the Gwich’in, it is the wildlife that makes it unique. It has the only population of Alaskan polar bears that live on land; it has the near-extinct shaggy musk ox, the regal moose, grizzly bears, wolverine and lynx. The refuge is the breeding ground for 150 species of birds that migrate to the US, Asia and South America for the bitter winters, when for three months the sun does not rise and temperatures drop below minus 50 centigrade.

Above all, it is the 130,000 caribou which dominate the landscape and on which the Gwich’in depend for much of their food. Each year the caribou go on one of the last great mammal migrations on the planet, trekking from 1,000 miles away in Canada, through the 9,000ft Brooks range and swimming precariously across sweeping rivers, to the narrow coastal strip of the refuge. Here, in the calving grounds sacred to the Gwich’in, the caribou fatten up with cotton grass to get them through the Arctic winter and, protected from predators, the cows give birth. But amid the majestic scenery are a few oil seeps, a tell-tale sign of what is underneath: below the feet of the grazing caribou lies enough crude oil to fill up to 16 billion barrels – worth many tens of billions of pounds – and the oil companies are pushing hard to start drilling.

Oil is already produced along much of the rest of the Alaskan coast but is starting to dry up. At the Prudhoe Bay field, just along from the refuge, production has fallen from two million barrels a day a decade ago to a million now. And the momentum to raid the refuge for oil, which will further promote global warming, is building. Although not all shareholders are enthusiastic, preferring money to be spent on renewable energy sources, the oil industry can count on the support of the majority Alaskans. Oil has made this once poor and punishing state rich and far more comfortable, and now accounts for 85 per cent of its economy. Anchorage, not so long ago a small, insignificant town, now boasts soaring, mirrored office blocks, and every village now has a million-dollar school. Oil has also brought many thousands of well-paid jobs, and opening up the refuge will create up to 700,000 more, and with current oil fields drying up, pressure for new jobs is intense.

Prudhoe Bay is one of the largest industrial developments in the world, with hundreds of miles of pipelines snacking across the damp tundra, disappearing off to the horizon in every direction. There are hundreds of well heads and processing facilities, flares, landing strips, roads, sea water processing plants and accommodation blocks. In between, the land is indeed clean and major oil spills have been avoided. However, the company’s record here is far from unblemished: earlier this year it had to pay a $15m fine for toxic waste dumping.

For the Gwich’in, there is a far more fundamental issue. Faith Gemmill, their spokeswoman, showed me around her ancestors’ cemetery, on a bend in a river overlooked by the mountains. She then declared: “This is how we have lived for thousands of years. No one has a right to take this away from us for money or greed. This is what they did to the Sioux when they killed the buffalo. When is this country going to learn they can't do that to a people?

***Questions:***

66. Which of the square brackets **[A]**, **[B]**, **[C]**, or **[D]** best indicates where in the first paragraph the ***sentence “For 800 miles across the wilderness they trekked, from the Yukon in Canada to remotest Alaska, far above the Arctic Circle.”*** can be inserted?

A. **[A]** B. **[B]** C. **[C]** D. **[D]**

67. The Gwich’in tribe seem to have…

A. travelled to gain publicity. B. taken part in a traditional dance ritual.

C. recently become aware of a threat. D. been at war with neighboring tribes.

68. What is meant by the phrase ***“live by subsistence”*** in the first paragraph?

A. People depend only on the natural resources available to them in their immediate environment for their survival.

B. People deal with a clash between industrial and environmental interest.

C. People live in an area where the caribou breed – perhaps one which is being threatened by oil pollution.

D. People suffer one of the various forms of anti-environmental activity which threaten the caribou’s habitat.

69.Their destination, Arctic Village…

A. falls within a wildlife reserve. B. is home to many wild animals.

C. is part of an area under threat. D. is completely inaccessible.

70. According to the article, locals and tourists…

A. are struck by the diverse natural surroundings.

B. are mainly interested in birds.

C. are awed by the area's long history.

D. have different perceptions of the area.

71. The caribou are unusual in that…

A. they survive in an oil field. B. they make seasonal journeys.

C. they are considered sacred. D. they can only eat certain grasses.

72. Greatest support for the drilling to begin comes from…

A. oil companies. B. the Alaskan locals.

C. the unemployed. D. the Anchorage authorities

73. The writer implies that the installation at Prudhoe Bay…

A. is a taste of things to come. B. is larger than it should be.

C. is without environmental impact. D. is aesthetically pleasing.

74. What point is Faith Gemmill making when she mentions the Sioux and the buffalo in the last paragraph?

A. Just as the traditional life of the Sioux depended on the survival of the buffalo, the traditional life of the Gwich’in will be destroyed if the oil company destroys the habitat of the caribou.

B. The local population will support the oil industry because drilling has brought wealth and prosperity to other Alaskan communities.

C. The Sioux are a tribe of North American Indians famed for their struggle to protect their territories and buffalo from the white settlers in the mid-nineteenth century.

D. The benefits of drilling for oil in the area where caribou graze is: the huge quantity of crude oil which lies beneath the caribou grazing ground; and the wealth which would greatly improve the quality of life for thousands of people living and working in the area.

75. Regarding the clash between the environmentalists and the oil companies, the writer’s attitude can best be described as…

A. cynical B. balanced C. balanced D. aloof

***Your answers***

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 66.  | 67.  | 68.  | 69.  | 70.  | 71.  | 72.  | 73.  | 74.  | 75. |

**Part 3: Read the passage and do the tasks that follow. (13 points)**

Adults and children are frequently confronted with statements about the alarming rate of loss of tropical rainforests. For example, one graphic illustration to which children might readily relate is the estimate that rainforests are being destroyed at a rate equivalent to one thousand football fields every forty minutes – about the duration of a normal classroom period. In the face of the frequent and often vivid media coverage, it is likely that children will have formed ideas about rainforests – what and where they are, why they are important, what endangers them – independent of any formal tuition. It is also possible that some of these ideas will be mistaken.

Many studies have shown that children harbour misconceptions about ‘pure’, curriculum science. These misconceptions do not remain isolated but become incorporated into a multifaceted, but organized, conceptual framework, making it and the component ideas, some of which are erroneous, more robust but also accessible to modification. These ideas may be developed by children absorbing ideas through the popular media. Sometimes this information may be erroneous. It seems schools may not be providing an opportunity for children to re-express their ideas and so have them tested and refined by teachers and their peers.

Despite the extensive coverage in the popular media of the destruction of rainforests, little formal information is available about children’s ideas in this area. The aim of the present study is to start to provide such information, to help teachers design their educational strategies to build upon correct ideas and to displace misconceptions and to plan programmes in environmental studies in their schools.

The study surveys children’s scientific knowledge and attitudes to rainforests. Secondary school children were asked to complete a questionnaire containing five open-form questions. The most frequent responses to the first question were descriptions which are self-evident from the term ‘rainforest’. Some children described them as damp, wet or hot. The second question concerned the geographical location of rainforests. The commonest responses were continents or countries: Africa (given by 43% of children), South America (30%), Brazil (25%). Some children also gave more general locations, such as being near the Equator.

Responses to question three concerned the importance of rainforests. The dominant idea, raised by 64% of the pupils, was that rainforests provide animals with habitats. Fewer students responded that rainforests provide plant habitats, and even fewer mentioned the indigenous populations of rainforests. More girls (70%) than boys (60%) raised the idea of rainforest as animal habitats.

Similarly, but at a lower level, more girls (13%) than boys (5%) said that rainforests provided human habitats. These observations are generally consistent with our previous studies of pupils’ views about the use and conservation of rainforests, in which girls were shown to be more sympathetic to animals and expressed views which seem to place an intrinsic value on non-human animal life.

The fourth question concerned the causes of the destruction of rainforests. Perhaps encouragingly, more than half of the pupils (59%) identified that it is human activities which are destroying rainforests, some personalizing the responsibility by the use of terms such as ‘we are’. About 18% of the pupils referred specifically to logging activity.

One misconception, expressed by some 10% of the pupils, was that acid rain is responsible for rainforest destruction; a similar proportion said that pollution is destroying rainforests. Here, children are confusing rainforest destruction with damage to the forests of Western Europe by these factors.

While two fifths of the students provided the information that the rainforests provide oxygen, in some cases this response also embraced the misconception that rainforest destruction would reduce atmospheric oxygen, making the atmosphere incompatible with human life on Earth.

In answer to the final question about the importance of rainforest conservation, the majority of children simply said that we need rainforests to survive. Only a few of the pupils (6%) mentioned that rainforest destruction may contribute to global warming. This is surprising considering the high level of media coverage on this issue. Some children expressed the idea that the conservation of rainforests is not important.

The results of this study suggest that certain ideas predominate in the thinking of children about rainforests. Pupils’ responses indicate some misconceptions in basic scientific knowledge of rainforests’ ecosystems such as their ideas about rainforests as habitats for animals, plants and humans and the relationship between climatic change and destruction of rainforests.

Pupils did not volunteer ideas that suggested that they appreciated the complexity of causes of rainforest destruction. In other words, they gave no indication of an appreciation of either the range of ways in which rainforests are important or the complex social, economic and political factors which drive the activities which are destroying the rainforests. One encouragement is that the results of similar studies about other environmental issues suggest that older children seem to acquire the ability to appreciate, value and evaluate conflicting views. Environmental education offers an arena in which these skills can be developed, which is essential for these children as future decision–makers.

**Questions 76-83
*Do the following statements agree with the information given in Reading Passage 1? In boxes 76-83, write:***

**TRUE** *if the statement agrees with the information*

**FALSE***if the statement contradicts the information*

**NOT GIVEN** *if there is no information on this*

**76.** The plight of the rainforests has largely been ignored by the media.

**77.** Children only accept opinions on rainforests that they encounter in their classrooms.

**78.** It has been suggested that children hold mistaken views about the ‘pure’ science that they study at school.

**79.** The fact that children’s ideas about science form part of a larger framework of ideas means that it is easier to change them.

**80.** The study involved asking children a number of yes/no questions such as ‘Are there any rainforests in Africa?’

**81.** Girls are more likely than boys to hold mistaken views about the rain forests’ destruction.

**82.** The study reported here follows on from a series of studies that have looked at children’s understanding of rainforests.

**83.** A second study has been planned to investigate primary school children’s ideas about rainforests.

**Questions 84-88**

***The box below gives a list of responses A–P to the questionnaire discussed in Reading Passage 1. Answer the following questions by choosing the correct responses A–P. Write your answers in boxes 84–88.***

**84.** What was the children’s most frequent response when asked where the rainforests were?

**85.** What was the most common response to the question about the importance of the rainforests?

**86.** What did most children give as the reason for the loss of the rainforests?

**87.** Why did most children think it important for the rainforests to be protected?

**88.** Which of the responses is cited as unexpectedly uncommon, given the amount of time spent on the issue by the newspapers and television?

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| ***A. There is a complicated combination of reasons for the loss of the rainforests.******B. The rainforests are being destroyed by the same things that are destroying the forests of Western Europe.******C. Rainforests are located near the Equator.******D. Brazil is home to the rainforests.******E. Without rainforests some animals would have nowhere to live.******F. Rainforests are important habitats for a lot of plants.******G. People are responsible for the loss of the rainforests.******H. The rainforests are a source of oxygen.******I. Rainforests are of consequence for a number of different reasons.******J. As the rainforests are destroyed, the world gets warmer.******K. Without rainforests there would not be enough oxygen in the air.******L. There are people for whom the rainforests are home.******M. Rainforests are found in Africa.******N. Rainforests are not really important to human life.******O. The destruction of the rainforests is the direct result of logging activity.******P. Humans depend on the rainforests for their continuing existence.*** |

***Your answers:***

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 76.  | 77.  | 78. | 79.  | 80.  |
| 81.  | 82. | 83.  | 84.  | 85.  |
| 86.  | 87.  | 88.  |  |  |

**Part 4: Read the text. Seven paragraphs have been removed. Choose from the paragraphs A- H the one which fits each gap (89-95). There is ONE extra paragraph which you do not need to use. (0.7 pt)**

**Would I lie to you?**

*Blatant dishonesty has invaded our culture. Sue Jackson explains how to spot a liar.*

Who hasn’t told a lie? Even the most upstanding individual probably utters one occasionally to help the day to run more smoothly. But, according to the experts, the extent to which people regularly tell serious untruths has exploded. Lying has pervaded every aspect of our lives.

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| **89** |

Research in California reveals that people lie up to 20 times a day, while in a poll last year, a quarter or respondents admitted being untruthful on a daily basis. Only 8 per cent claimed they had never lied – although there is always the chance, that even then they weren’t being honest. Many of these will be sweet little lies, the type psychologists refer to as ‘false positives’ and the sort we are all guilty of committing when we want to appear more enthusiastic about something than we really are.

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| **90** |

Until recently it was thought that only manipulative and Machiavellian characters were prone to excessive fabrication of this sort, but research has proved otherwise. According to experts, anyone under pressure or with the being enough incentive is prepared to say something that isn’t true.

|  |
| --- |
| **91** |

That figure rose to one in three among people with university qualifications. Apparently, this sort of background gives people the vocabulary and the confidence to deceive. They are more sophisticated and plausible than you might elsewhere in society.

|  |
| --- |
| **92** |

The proliferation of lying in corporate culture means that there are huge profits to be gained by companies who can weed out fraudsters before employing them. Numerous studies have been conducted, including using video cameras, to analyze people who lie. There are two main methods of ousting liars, although one, the mechanical lie detector or polygraph, requires subjects to be trussed up in electrodes, so it hardly lends itself to interviews. That leaves body language and psychological testing.

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| **93** |

However, sometimes the subconscious takes over. Liars often start blinking fast, a visual sight that the brain is concentrating hard on the task in hand, and are likely to frequently touch their body and face with their hands. Liars are also more likely to tap or swing a foot as they speak.

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| **94** |

Everyone seems to agree that good liars don’t show non-verbal signals, so you need to know what to look for. Lying takes a lot of effort, so often they will rely on past experience to see them through and reduce a cognitive load.

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| **95** |

Experts, however, agree that the one person you shouldn’t deceive is yourself – and that, once you begin to do so, it is a sure sign that your untruthfulness is getting out of hand.

***Paragraphs to choose:***

**A.** This makes detecting the charlatan who fibs his way through a CV very difficult. In the film Liar, Liar the comedian Jim Carrey played a smooth-talking lawyer and consummate liar who specializes in dealing with untrustworthy clients whom no one else will take on. Only when his young son made a wish to see his father get through an entire day without lying was Carrey’s character forced to tell the truth. Mayhem ensued.

**B.** Things like ‘That was delicious, thank you’, ’You look great in that dress’ and ‘Of course I want to see you’. They are mostly considered harmless social fabricants. But at the other end of the spectrum are compulsive liars who are effortlessly dishonest.

**C.** Visual clues are not wholly reliable, as experienced deceivers are aware of the

common give-away signs and take calculated measures to avoid them. Shifty eyes, for

instance, are traditionally thought to be a sure way to tell whether someone is being dishonest, but experienced fabricators will capitalize on this myth.

**D.** So, for instance, people who are lying about where they have been may declare they were at the cinema or the gym so that their untruths doesn’t take too much mental planning. It is easier to make up story about something they know well and have done many times.

**E.** ‘We are experiencing an epidemic of lying’ says Professor Leo Damak, an expert in lie detection at a leading university. ‘It has always been around, but we are much more aware of it now.’ In one study of college students, 85 per cent of couples reported that one or both of them had lied about past relationships or recent events. In another, it was found that dating partners lie to each other in about a third of their conversations.

**F.** A recent study found that pathological liars are just as likely to be self-confident, attractive and popular as they are introverted and withdrawn. It also seems that the better educated a person is, the higher level of deceit. It was found that falsehoods typically occurred in one fifth of all ten-minute conversations they have.

**G.** Obviously, many won’t stand for ambiguity any more. By being more aware of how and why someone will tell a lie, they have more chance of catching him before he tells another and causes real harm.

**H.** However, vocabulary and sounds are generally considered more reliable indicators than body movements. Liars tend to use fewer words, take longer to start answering a question and a pause a lot as if to mentally rehearse what they are about to say. Their voices may adopt a high pitch and they are prone to repetition.

***Your answers:***

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| 89. | 90. | 91. | 92. | 93. | 94. | 95. |

**Part 5: You are going to read a set of science book reviews. For questions 96–105, choose from the reviews (A-D). The reviews may be chosen more than once. Write your answer in the numbered boxes. (15 points)**

**Prairie Fever**

*A new book chronicles the efforts of 19th century British aristocrats to create a corner of England in the American west.*

**A.** How the British aristocracy was drawn to the frontier lands of 19th-century America is perhaps the most bizarre episode in the country's epic immigration story, and is revealed in a remarkable new book, Prairie Fever, by veteran BBC documentary maker Peter Pagnamenta. Lured by romantic tales of the American outdoors by writers such as James Fennimore Cooper, and the real-life gun-slinging escapades of Wild Bill Hickock, these eccentric newcomers wanted the U.S. on their own terms. In settlements with reassuringly British names, such as Runnymede and Victoria, the British aristocracy set about ensuring that there was one corner of America that was forever England.

**B.** The pioneers started arriving in the 1830s. Some were sportsmen drawn by the promise of unlimited buffalo to hunt, others true adventurers. They were led by Scotsman Sir William Stewart, a Waterloo veteran who spent seven years trekking through the Rockies, rubbing shoulders with mountain men, and fending off marauding bears and Indians. His companion, Charles Murray, son of the Earl of Dunmore, lived for a spell with the Pawnee Indians. The Old Etonian had to swallow his pride when his hosts ate his dog, but he impressed with rock-throwing contests in which he used skills honed in the Highland Games. Sadly, few of
the lords that followed were nearly so adaptable. They often treated the locals and their customs with utter contempt. Sir George Gore — a classic example of the breed -- went on a $100,000, three-year hunting expedition beginning in 1854 in Missouri. American officials later accused him of slaughtering 6,000 buffalo, single-handedly endangering the Plains Indians Food supply. Later, the English settlers wound up the Americans even more because of their air of superiority.
**C.** By the 1870s, however, their American hosts had more to complain about than aristocratic rudeness – the British wanted to settle permanently. The British ruling classes had realised that the American West wasn't just a good place to hunt and carouse, but also the perfect dumping ground for younger sons with few prospects at home, America, desperate for new settlers to farm prairie states like Kansas and Iowa, welcomed them with open arms. Back in Britain, the Press followed the settlers closely. ‘It was hot but everyone looked happy ... how much more sensible and useful lives they live there than they would live here at home!’ the Times reported. Yet more astute observers noted that the British settlers never grasped the American work ethic. For them, running their farms came a poor second to hunting and enjoying themselves.

**D.** The prairie states were already dotted with ‘colonies’, each made up exclusively of workers from one part of America or one group of immigrants such as Danes or Russians. In 1873, an enterprising Scottish gentleman farmer named George Grant had a brainwave - a colony in western Kansas populated entirely by the British upper classes, by stipulating that they had to have at least £2,000 in funds and would each get no less than a square mile of land, he kept out the rabble. Victoria, as Grant patriotically called his settlement, was talked back home as a ‘Second Eden’, but the new arrivals - many of whom had never farmed in their lives - soon discovered it was a hard place to play the country gentleman. No rain would fall for months and the temperature could soar to 1050F in the shade. Worst of all, nobody had mentioned the dense clouds of grasshoppers that would suddenly arrive and eat everything. Despite their neighbors’ derision at these remittance men’ (so named because they relied on allowances from their parents), the two hundred or so colonists gamely battled on.

**E.** In general, the colonists’ dreams came to nothing, and many headed home. But there was one event that definitively ended the British aristocracy’s love affair with the West. Encouraged by the vast sums to be made from cattle ranching, some wealthy British investors bought huge tracts of land. One investor alone amassed 1.75 million acres and 100,000 cattle. Enough was enough. Tolerant when the British were buffoonish adventurers, Americans felt threatened once they became too rich. U.S. politicians stoked anti-foreigner resentment, aided by widows out of their homes and rumours that some were so snobby they referred to their cowboys as ‘cow-servants’. Congress passed the Alien Land Act limiting foreign companies to buying no more than 5,000 acres in future.

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| ***In which paragraph is each of the followings mentioned?***86. the opinion that the settlers never got their priorities right87. the fact the settlers wanted nothing less than a home away from home88. the wish to maintain exclusivity in the British colonies89. the inability of the settlers to become truly independent of Britain90. the view that the English were naive in their expectations of the USA91. a difference in the locals’ and settlers’ cultural taboos92. the view that the British settlers were victims of their own success93. the fact that America offered a solution to a problem94. a newspaper showing lack of perception 95. the disregard of the settlers for the locals’ way of life | ***Your answers*96. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_97. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_98. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_99. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_100. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_101. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_102. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_103. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_104. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_105. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_** |

***Your answers:***

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| 96. | 97. | 98. | 99. | 100. | 101. | 102. | 103. | 104. | 105. |

**IV. WRITING (60 POINTS)**

**Part 1: Read the following extract and use your own words to summarize it. Your summary should be about 100-120 words long. (15 pts)**

The sea turtles, especially the leatherbacks, are undoubtedly one of nature amazing creatures. They roam the warm seas of the world throughout their come ashore only to lay eggs. Malaysia with its long sandy shorelines has destined as one of their breeding grounds. Unfortunately, the number of leatherback turtles landing on the beaches has been declining over the years. According WWF estimates, about 2000 leatherbacks arrived on Malaysian beaches in 19 1989, only between 30 and 60 leatherbacks were found. The drastic drop within a short span is certainly a great cause for concern. Where have they gone to? Are avoiding the beaches of Malaysia? Whatever it is, the message is disturbingly cl they may become an extinct species soon, that is, if no concerted effort is taken to check the decline now.

The belief that the declining landings of turtles in Malaysia is the result of increasing landings in others parts of the world is a fallacy. This is because scenario is the same in other countries known to have been visited by the turtles. What has caused the species to dwindle at such a rapid rate? There are many reasons but an obvious one is none other than man's greed. As we know, turtles are killed for their meat. In the days before refrigeration, turtles had been a source of fresh food for sailing ships. Today, turtle soup is a favorite dish among the Asians. Their shells have become coveted items for decorations and jewelry. Their eggs which are meant to hatched into young turtles, are instead harvested and eaten. When deep sea fishing nets inadvertently trap the turtles, fisherman often kill the turtles instead of cutting their nets to release them. Pollution of the sea has also reduced the number of turtles. Many are choked to death by the plastic bags that they mistake for jelly fish. It appears that the turtles are no longer safe in the sea where they spend most of the lives.

Neither are they safe when the females come ashore to lay eggs. In fact, this is the time when they are particularly vulnerable as their movements are slow on land. The nesting places for these turtles have also been greatly reduced. As more and more beaches are taken over for tourism with the construction of hotels, chalets and condominiums, the breeding grounds are reduced in the process. The intrusion of tourists into these places make it difficult for the turtles to lay their eggs. They have to look elsewhere to places that are still quiet and undisturbed to lay their eggs. Unfortunately, these ideal places are few to come by now. Too much development has taken place even along the coastline in most countries.

Perhaps all is not lost yet. Sincere efforts are being taken to check the decline. In Malaysia, it is heartening to note that concrete steps have been taken to protect the turtles that come ashore to lay eggs. The indiscriminate collection of turtles’ eggs on the beaches is no more allowed. Turtle sanctuaries have been set up in Rantau Abang in Terengganu. The eggs collected by designated officials are sent to hatcheries in the sanctuaries. In this way, the loss of eggs and the rate of mortality among the baby turtles are reduced. In other words, more baby turtles are now able to return to sea and grow into adulthood.

In an effort to discourage the public from eating turtle eggs a Turtle Enactment Act has been introduced to prohibit the sale of leatherback eggs. The WWF has also launched the ‘Save the Turtle Campaign’ to create an awareness among the public to help save the endangered species. In this way, the consumption of turtle eggs and perhaps turtle meat will be discouraged, thus putting a stop to the illegal sale of eggs and trapping of turtles. Let us hope that it is not too late to save these fascinating creatures from becoming extinct.

***Your answer:***

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**Part 2: Graph description (15 points)**

 ***The charts below give information about the way in which water was used in different countries in 2022. Summarize the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.***

*You should write at least 150 words.*

***Your answer:***

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**Part 3: Essay writing (30 points)**

***It is evident that a significant proportion of current high school students engage in cheating during tests and exams, or consider cheating to be acceptable. Some people blame this trend on the intense academic pressure and excessive workload placed upon students. Others think that it is no more than the problem of students’ dishonesty and insufficient self-respect.***

***Discuss both views and state your opinion.***

*Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.*

*You should write at least 350 words.*

***Your answer:***

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**- THE END -**

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