|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **TRƯỜNG THPT KIM LIÊN***(Đề gồm* ***13*** *trang*) | **KỲ THI CHỌN ĐỘI TUYỂN HỌC SINH GIỎI DỰ THI TỈNH LỚP 12** **NĂM HỌC 2022 - 2023****Môn thi: TIẾNG ANH - BẢNG A***Thời gian:* ***150*** *phút (không kể thời gian giao đề)* |
| **ĐIỂM** | **HỌ TÊN, CHỮ KÍ GIÁM KHẢO** | **SỐ PHÁCH** |
| Bằng số: …………………………………..Bằng chữ: ………………..……………….... | Giám khảo 1: ………………………………………Giám khảo 2: ……………………………………… |  |

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

**Part 1. QUESTIONS 1-4: Complete the notes below.**

Write **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER** for each answer:

|  |
| --- |
| **NOTES ON SOCIAL PROGRAMME** |
|  Example: Number of trips per month | Answer: 5 |
|  **Visit places which have:** ***•*** historical interest ***•*** good **(1) ­­­­­­­­­­­­­\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** **• (2) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** |
| **Cost:** between 5.00 pounds and 15.00 pounds per person**Note:** special trips organized for groups of (**3) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** people**Time:** departure – 8.30 a.m. and return – 6.00 p.m. **To reserve a seat:** sign name on the (**4) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** 3 days in advance |

**QUESTIONS 5-10: Complete the notes below.**

Write **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER** for each answer:

|  |
| --- |
| **WEEKEND TRIPS** |
| **Place** | **Date** | **Number of seats** | **Optional extra** |
| St Ives | **(5) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** | 16 | Hepworth Museum |
| London | 16th February | 45 | **(6) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** |
| **(7) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** | 3rd March | 18 | S.S Great Britain |
| Salisbury | 18th March | 50 | Stonehenge |
| Bath | 23rd March | 16 | **(8) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** |
| **For further information:**Read the **(9) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** or see Social Assistant: Jane **(10) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** |

***Your answers:***

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1.  | 6.  |
| 2.  | 7.  |
| 3.  | 8.  |
| 4.  | 9.  |
| 5. | 10. |

**Part 2. You will hear Sarah Brown talking about her work as a television weather forecaster. Listen to her talk and choose the correct answer A, B, C or D.**

1. How long has Sarah worked as a weather forecaster?
	1. two years B. thirty years C. thirteen years D. seven years
2. What does Sarah say about her job?

 A. She sometimes has to work at night. B. She enjoys getting up early.

C. She works ten or twelve hours a day. D. She normally stays up late to manage the department.

1. When Sarah does a weather forecast, .

A. She prepares it in advance B. She sometimes forgets her words

 C. She worries about making a mistake D. There is much time for her to prepare

1. Sarah’s husband .

A. works on the same days each week B. wants to move nearer his work

 C. spends a lot of time travelling D. is often on short-distance flights

1. Sarah is pleased because she .
2. has got her pilot’s license B. took part in a long race

 C. taught her husband to play tennis D. skis all the time

***Your answers:***

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

**PART 3: Questions 1-5**

What change has been made to each part оf the health club? Write the correct letter, **A**-**F** next to questions **1**—**5**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **HARTFORD HEALTH CLUB****A.** installed a new floor**В.** repainted**С.** moved to a new location1. rebuilt
2. enlarged
3. replaced the equipment
 | **Part of the health club****1.** swimming pools ...............**2.** locker rooms ....................**3.** exercise room ...................**4.** tennis court ....................... **5.** club store .......................... |

***Your answers:***

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

**SECTION B. LEXICO – GRAMMAR (20 points)**

**Part 1. Choose the best answer to complete each of the following sentences. Write A, B, C or D in the corresponding numbered boxes.**

1. I am in a favor of his proposal that a special committee \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to examine the problem.

A. set up B. be set up C. will be set up D. has to be set up

2. Medieval travelers’ tales of fantastic creatures were often fascinating but not always\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. credible B. creditable C. credulous D. imaginable

3. They are happily married although, of course, they argue \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. most times B. from day to day

C. every now and then D. on the occasion

4. 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

5. How did they manage to keep me completely \_\_\_\_\_\_ about this for so long?

A. in the dark B. under the shadow C. in the shade D. out of shape

6. The independent arbitrator managed to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the confrontation between the union and the employers.

A. refuse B. confuse C. refute D. defuse

7. I didn’t suspect anything at first, but when I noticed her going through the office drawers I began to smell \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. a rat B. a pig C. a thief D. culprit

8. We heard her \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in agony as she dropped the saucepan on her toe.

A. boil over B. cry out C. let off D. ring out

9. Beacon Hill, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ cobblestone streets, is one of Boston’s most charming historical sections.

A. where Colonial brick houses line B. where Colonial brick lines houses

C. Colonial brick houses line where D. houses where Colonial brick lining

**Choose the correct answer A, B, C, or D toindicate the word(s) *CLOSEST* in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.**

10. Lack of water and nutrients has **impeded** the growth of these cherry tomato plants

A. promoted B. assisted C. realized D. prevented

**Choose the correct answer A, B, C, or Dto indicate the word(s) *OPPOSITE* in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.**

11. Doctors and nurses of this hospital have worked **round the clock** to help those injured in the recent earthquake.

 A. permanently B. interruptedly C. continuously D. accurately

**Choose the correct answer A, B, C, or D to indicate the sentence that best completes each of the following exchanges**

12. ***Jim***: "I wouldn't recommend going out in the cold."

***Jane***: "\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_"

**A.** Yes, it’s freezing cold outside. **B.** I’d rather not to.

**C.** Perhaps you're right. **D.** Thank you very much

***Your answers:***

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. | 3. | 5. | 7. | 9. | 11. |
| 2. | 4. | 6. | 8. | 10. | 12. |

**Part 2. Read the passage below, which contains 8 mistakes. Identify the mistakes and write the corrections in the corresponding numbered boxes.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Water scarcity is fast becoming one of the major limited factors in world crop production. In many areas, poor agricultural practices have led to increasing desertification and the losing of formerly arable lands. Consequently, those plants species that are well adapted with survival in dry climates are being looked at for an answer in development more efficient crops to grow on marginally arable lands.Plants use several mechanisms to ensure their survival in desert environments. Some involve pure mechanical and physical adaptations, such as the shape of the plant’s surface, smaller leaf size, and extensive root systems. Some of the adaptations are related to chemistry mechanisms. Many plants, such as cacti, have internal gums and mucilages which give them water-retaining properties. Other chemical mechanism is that of the epicuticular wax layer. This wax layer acts as an impervious cover to protect the plant. It prevents excessive loss of internal moist. It also protects the plant from external aggression, which can come from inorganic agents such as gases, or organic agents which include bacteria and plant pets. | *Line*1234567891011121314151617 |

***Your answers:***

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Line** | **Mistake** | **Correction** |  | **Line** | **Mistake** | **Correction** |
| 13. |  |  |  | 17. |  |  |  |
| 14. |  |  |  | 18. |  |  |  |
| 15. |  |  |  | 19. |  |  |  |
| 16. |  |  |  | 20. |  |  |  |

**SECTION C. READING (70 points)**

**Part 1. Read the passage and choose the best answer. Write your answers A, B, C or D in the corresponding numbered boxes.**

 Someone once described the age we live in as that of a vanishing world, one in which the familiar is constantly disappearing forever and technological change is often difficult to (1)\_\_\_\_\_\_with. So it should come as no surprise to most of us to hear that yet another part of everyday life is (2)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to go for ever. Still, when I read recently that within the next decade money as we (3) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it will probably cease to exist to technologically advanced countries, I had to read the article twice to make sure it wasn't April 1st. (4) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to Professor Gerry Montague of the Institute for Economic Reform, the familiar (5)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and banknotes will soon be replaced entirely by credit cards of various kinds. And the shop of the future (the 'retail outlet' as Prof. Montague put it) will be (6) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ directly to the network of banking computers. The assistant will simply key in your bank account code number and the (7) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you have spent, and thank you politely. You won't have to dig deep in your (8) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for change or pretend at the pub that you have left your money at home. You may not even have a number for your (9) \_\_\_\_\_\_ as such, as the computer may by then be able to read your handprint. So no more credit card frauds (10) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. But I am afraid that I shall (11) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ money. I have felt strongly attached to it, ever since I received my first pocket money when I was five, and kept it in a money-box. Even if my credit card of the future will be able to tell me exactly how much (12)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ power I have left in the computer files, even if it lights up and plays a happy (or sad) tune at the same time, nothing will be able to replace the sheer pleasure I gained from (13)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the coins in my money-box. Not to (14) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the other obvious problems which will be caused by (15)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of real money - like how to start a football match, for example!

1) A. keep B. manage C. cope D. survive

2) A. about B. almost C. ready D. tending

3) A. earn B. know C. use D. need

4) A. Thanks B. Contrary C. According D. Accustomed

5) A. banks B. coins C. change D. pence

6) A. taken B. alone C. responsible D. linked

7) A. money B. charge C. cost D. amount

8) A. pockets B. wallet C. cheque book D. cash

9) A. wealth B. savings C. account D. payment

10) A. arrested B. either C. stolen D. however

11) A. miss B. spend C. waste D. borrow

12) A. more B. financial C. economical D. spending

13) A. rattling B. withdrawing C. estimating D. throwing

14) A. tell B. confront C. guess D. mention

15) A. a shortage B. an expense C. an absence D. a replacement

***Your answers:***

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1.  | 4.  | 7.  | 10.  | 13.  |
| 2.  | 5.  | 8.  | 11.  | 14.  |
| 3.  | 6.  | 9.  | 12.  | 15.  |

**Part 2. Fill in the gap with ONE suitable word. Write the answers in the corresponding numbered boxes.**

In January 2001 the intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) issued its latest report (16) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ climate change. Climate models worked out by giant super-computers had become far more reliable since the previous report in 1995 and allowed them (17) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ reappraise the earlier projections for global warming. Their conclusions were (18) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ something very serious is happening and that it cannot be a natural process. The 1990s (19) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the hottest decade for 1.000 years and the Earth is warming faster than at (20) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ time in the last 10.000 years. According to the report, human (21) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are unequivocally to blame for the temperature rise. The burning of fossil fuels releases carbon dioxide and, due to deforestation, (22) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are fewer trees to absorb this gas and recycle it back into oxygen. Methane concentrations have also gone up dramatically because (23) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ increases in rice culture and cattle-raising both of (24) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ generate methane from discomposing vegetation. These greenhouses gases trap heat in the Earth’s atmosphere and cause the temperature to (25) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

The IPCC reported that, in the worst case, the (26) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ temperature could rise by 5.8°C this century, 2°C higher than their original predictions. The resulting melting of ice-caps and glaciers would cause sea levels to rise by up to 88 cm, endangering the homes and livelihoods of tens of millions of people (27) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ live in low-lying regions.

Unfortunately, there is far greater unanimity among the world’s scientists over the issue (28) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ among politicians. As long ago as 1990, the IPCC recommended a 60% reduction in carbon dioxide (29)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, as the basic level required to return the planet’s climate to a healthy level.

Now that Governments globally failed to enact these proposals. Now that the dangers have been reaffirmedby the latest report, it is high time that governments took an active interest in exploring alternative, renewable (30) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sources.

***Your answers:***

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 16.  | 19.  | 22. | 25. | 28. |
| 17. | 20. | 23 | 26. | 29. |
| 18. | 21. | 24. | 27. | 30. |

**Part 3. Read the following passage and choose the correct answer to each of the questions. Write your answers A, B, C or D in the corresponding numbered boxes.**

Water in the Desert

Desert areas of the world are not completely void of precipitation, but rainfall in these regions is known to vary greatly. Typically, scientists use an annual rainfall amount of four inches as the dividing line between desert and non-desert areas. While these arid regions may receive a similar amount of rainfall each year, how that rainfall affects surface water and groundwater resources is largely dependent upon the area’s topographical characteristics. For example, landforms such as flats and **depressions** common to deserts are known to collect water, but these features constitute only a small percentage of the desert landscape.

It is interesting to note that these arid lands in fact contain some of the earth’s largest systems of rivers. In the cases of these river systems, the sources of the rivers lie outside the arid region itself, and hence they are known as “exogenous” rivers and systems. These exogenous systems play a critical role in nourishing life in the world’s most parched regions. For example, annual flooding of the Nile, Tigris, and Euphrates rivers has long supplied residents with water and brought in fertile silt to help agriculture. **With the advent of modern technology, however, this flooding is largely managed by human hands, which has required more governmental cooperation among nations in crafting treaties and agreements regulating the use of these river basins**.

In addition to human intervention, the flow of exogenous rivers is impacted by the season. Ironically, it sometimes takes a number of months for the effect of a rainy season outside a desert area to be felt within it, so by the time the peak flow finally arrives, it may in fact be the driest time of the year. While this additional water does aid the irrigation for agriculture, weather changes during the dry season like higher temperatures and lower humidity may make the cultivation of some crops even more challenging than it is during the normal growing season. In contrast to exogenous rivers, those identified as “endogenous” systems begin and end within the arid region. Water in these systems generally comes from groundwater springs, but many of these rivers are fed by water coming from limestone massifs, such as the Atlas Mountains in Morocco. Rivers of this variety tend not to reach the sea, but instead end up draining into inland basins, where most of it is simply lost to evaporation or disappears into the ground.

Though rivers and lakes are present in desert areas, groundwater makes up a much larger percentage of the total water in these regions. However, only a small portion of these underground deposits ever reach the hydrologic cycle; i.e., it never enters the constant movement of water on, above, and below the surface of the earth that characterizes most of the planet’s other water resources.  A) The groundwater that does enter into this cycle usually does so by feeding the flow of streams or by maintaining water levels in lakes. Water taken in this way from groundwater **stores** is then refilled by surface flows and rainwater.  B) International organizations such as the United Nations and the World Bank have both funded efforts to survey existing groundwater in arid lands and to create effective methods to draw usable water from these sources.  C) These efforts are particularly necessary due to the lack of clear understanding in these regions about just how much groundwater exists.  D) What is known, however, is that these groundwater deposits are very unevenly distributed, and that much of this water can be found deep beneath the earth’s surface.

These groundwater deposits are found underground in open spaces between, inside, and among rocks and sediment. These water- laden layers of earth are known as “aquifers.” In general, limestone and sandstone aquifers tend to be deep and large, which contributes to their relatively high concentration of minerals. They are usually not replenished because they became saturated more than 10,000 years ago and do not need to be. These deep aquifers are sometimes called “fossil waters” to denote the fact that this water has been present for so long. On the other hand, shallow aquifers found in sand or gravel are much less extensive, but they can quickly be **replenished**.

31. According to paragraph 1, what do scientists use to determine whether or not an area is labeled a desert?

A. The amount of annual rainfall B. The lack of groundwater resources

C. Topographical characteristics D. The absence of flats and depressions in the landscape

32. The word “**depressions**” in line 5 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. rifts B. dunes C. ranges D. basins

33. Which of the sentences below best expresses the essential information in the highlighted sentence in the passage? Incorrect choices change the meaning in important ways or leave out essential information.

A. Government involvement in the creation of treaties and agreements enhances flood-controlling modern technology of river basins.

B. Technology has allowed for better human management of floods, making river basin regulation agreements largely unnecessary.

C. Humans have been able to use technology to control flooding, which has made international cooperation on the use of river basins more necessary.

D. More modern technology will lead to better fl od management because intergovernmental treaties regarding river basins allow for cooperation.

34. In paragraph 3, the author mentions all of the following about the flow of exogenous rivers EXCEPT:

A. The impact of the flow is often felt in the driest seasons.

B. The flow can be an aid in the cultivation of crops.

C. The effects of the flow are not felt immediately.

D. The flow is unaffected by the season of the year.

35. According to paragraph 4, what distinguishes an endogenous river from an
exogenous river?

A. An endogenous river flows into a limestone massif.

B. The source of an endogenous river is within the desert region.

C. The endogenous river does not reach the sea.

D. Endogenous rivers have a higher saline content than exogenous rivers.

36. The word “**stores**” in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. locations B. accumulations C. caves D. discoveries

37. Why does the passage mention in paragraph 5 the fact that the exact extent of
groundwater resources is still unknown?

A. To highlight the lack of scientific research being done in desert areas.

B. To illustrate the importance of freshwater to the inhabitants of deserts.

C. To explain why the recent actions of the United Nations and others are needed.

D. To show how groundwater can affect the flow of exogenous rivers.

38. The word “**replenished**” in the last paragraph is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. refilled B. rejuvenated C. reinvigorated D. rescinded

39. What can be inferred in paragraph 5 about shallow aquifers?

A. They tend to have less mineral content than deeper ones.

B. They can quickly be replenished because they were saturated as limestone
aquifers once were.

C. The water from shallow aquifers is unusable because of its proximity to gravel.

D. They are more extensive than limestone aquifers.

40. Look at the four squares [■] that indicate where the following sentence could be added to the passage.

**In fact, these water deposits have recently become the focus of increased attention as a source of freshwater for the inhabitants of desert areas.**

Where would the sentence best fit? A B C D

***Your answers:***

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 31.  | 33.  | 35.  | 37.  | 39.  |
| 32.  | 34.  | 36.  | 38.  | 40.  |

**Part 4. The reading passage has seven paragraphs, A-G. Choose the correct heading for paragraphs A-G from the list of headings below. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes.**

**The Lost City**

**An explorer’s encounter with the ruined city of Machu Picchu, the most famous icon of the Inca civilization**

A. When the US explorer and academic Hiram Bingham arrived in South America in 1911, he was ready for what was to be the greatest achievement of his life: the exploration of the remote hinterland to the west of Cusco, the old capital of the Inca empire in the Andes mountains of Peru. His goal was to locate the remains of a city called Vitcos, the last capital of the Inca civilization. Cusco lies on a high plateau at an elevation of more than 3,000 metres, and Bingham’s plan was to descend from this plateau along the valley of the Urubamba river, which takes a circuitous route down to the Amazon and passes through an area of dramatic canyons and mountain ranges.

B. When Bingham and his team set off down the Urubamba in late July, they had an advantage over travellers who had preceded them: a track had recently been blasted down the valley canyon to enable rubber to be brought up by mules from the jungle. Almost all previous travellers had left the river at Ollantaytambo and taken a high pass across the mountains to rejoin the river lower down, thereby cutting a substantial corner, but also therefore never passing through the area around Machu Picchu.

C. On 24 July they were a few days into their descent of the valley. The day began slowly, with Bingham trying to arrange sufficient mules for the next stage of the trek. His companions showed no interest in accompanying him up the nearby hill to see some ruins that a local farmer, Melchor Arteaga, had told them about the night before. The morning was dull and damp, and Bingham also seems to have been less than keen on the prospect of climbing the hill. In his book Lost City of the Incas, he relates that he made the ascent without having the least expectation that he would find anything at the top.

D. Bingham writes about the approach in vivid style in his book. First, as he climbs up the hill, he describes the ever-present possibility of deadly snakes, ‘capable of making considerable springs when in pursuit of their prey’; not that he sees any. Then there’s a sense of mounting discovery as he comes across great sweeps of terraces, then a mausoleum, followed by monumental staircases and, finally, the grand ceremonial buildings of Machu Picchu. 'It seemed like an unbelievable dream ... the sight held me spellbound…’, he wrote.

E. We should remember, however, that Lost City of the Incas is a work of hindsight, not written until 1 948, many years after his journey. His journal entries of the time reveal a much more gradual appreciation of his achievement. He spent the afternoon at the ruins noting down the dimensions of some of the buildings, then descended and rejoined his companions, to whom he seems to have said little about his discovery. At this stage, Bingham didn’t realise the extent or the importance of the site, nor did he realise what use he could make of the discovery.

F. However, soon after returning it occurred to him that he could make a name for himself from this discovery. When he came to write the National Geographic magazine article that broke the story to the world in April 1 91 3, he knew he had to produce a big idea. He wondered whether it could have been the birthplace of the very first Inca, Manco the Great, and whether it could also have been what chroniclers described as ‘the last city of the Incas’. This term refers to Vilcabamba the settlement where the Incas had fled from Spanish invaders in the 1 530s. Bingham made desperate attempts to prove this belief for nearly 40 years. Sadly, his vision of the site as both the beginning and end of the Inca civilisation, while a magnificent one, is inaccurate. We now know that Vilcabamba actually lies 65 kilometres away in the depths of the jungle.

G. One question that has perplexed visitors, historians and archaeologists alike ever since Bingham, is why the site seems to have been abandoned before the Spanish Conquest. There are no references to it by any of the Spanish chroniclers - and if they had known of its existence so close to Cusco they would certainly have come in search of gold. An idea which has gained wide acceptance over the past few years is that Machu Picchu was a *moya*, a country estate built by an Inca emperor to escape the cold winters of Cusco, where the elite could enjoy monumental architecture and spectacular views. Furthermore, the particular architecture of Machu Picchu suggests that it was constructed at the time of the greatest of all the Incas, the emperor Pachacuti (c. 1438-71). By custom, Pachacuti’s descendants built other similar estates for their own use, and so Machu Picchu would have been abandoned after his death, some 50 years before the Spanish Conquest.

|  |
| --- |
| **LIST OF HEADINGS**i. Different accounts of the same journeyii. Bingham gains supportiii. A common beliefiv. The aim of the tripv. A dramatic descriptionvi. A new routevii. Bingham publishes his theoryviii. Bingham’s lack of enthusiasm |

***Your answers:***

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 41. Paragraph A \_\_\_\_\_\_ | 43. Paragraph C \_\_\_\_\_\_ | 45. Paragraph E \_\_\_\_\_\_ | 47. Paragraph G \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| 42. Paragraph B \_\_\_\_\_\_ | 44. Paragraph D \_\_\_\_\_\_ | 46. Paragraph F \_\_\_\_\_\_ |  |

**Questions 48 -50**

**Do the following statements agree with the information given in Reading Passage? 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 information

48. Bingham went to South America in search of an Inca city.

49. Bingham chose a particular route down the Urubamba valley because it was the most common route used by travellers.

50. Bingham returned to Machu Picchu in order to find evidence to support his theory.

***Your answers:***

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 48. \_\_\_\_\_\_ | 49. \_\_\_\_\_\_ | 50. \_\_\_\_\_\_ |

**SECTION D. WRITING (60 points)**

**Part 1. Complete the second sentence so that it has the same meaning as the first one. Use the word given in capital letters and the word mustn’t be altered in any way.**

1. You can rely on Frances to always say exactly what she thinks. **count**

You can \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ her mind.

2. We simply must pay them the whole amount before the end of the month. **alternative**

We \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the whole amount before the end of the month.

3. As a result of the bad weather, there may be delay to some international flights. **subject**

Due to the bad weather \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ possible delay.

4. Bill changed his ways when he came out of prison. **leaf**
Bill has \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ prison.

5. The committee had a long discussion but they could not make up their mind. **reach**
Lengthy \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a decision.

**Part 2.** You see this advertisement in an English language newspaper.

|  |
| --- |
| INTERNATIONAL BOOKSHOP REQUIRES SUMMER STAFF• Do you like books and reading?• Do you speak English?• Do you have any useful experience?Apply to the manager, Mrs Benson, saying why you think you are suitable for a job in our international bookshop. |

Write your letter of application. Use your name and address as Hoang Van Nam – 37 Nguyen Van Cu Street, Vinh City, Nghe An Province.

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**Part 3: Write an essay of about 350 words on the following topic.**

*It is popular belief that nowadays students lack several necessary life skills. What more life skills do you think students should be taught at school?*

What is your opinion? Write an essay of about 350 words to express your idea. Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience.

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| **SỞ GD&ĐT NGHỆ AN** | **KỲ THI HSG TỈNH LỚP 11 NĂM HỌC 2021-2022** **ĐÁP ÁN VÀ HƯỚNG DẪN CHẤM ĐỀ THI CHÍNH THỨC** **Môn Tiếng Anh – Bảng A** |

**SECTION A – LISTENING (50 pts)**

**Part 1. 10 x 2.5 pts = 25pts**

***Your answers:***

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. shopping/ variety of shopping | 6. Tower of London |
| 2. guided tours | 7. Bristol |
| 3. more than/ over 12 | 8. American Museum |
| 4. notice board | 9. student newspaper |
| 5. 13th February | 10. Yentob |

**Part 2. 05 x 2.5 pts = 12.5 pts**

***Your answers:***

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 11. D | 12. A | 13. A | 14. C | 15. B |

**Part 3. 05 x 2.5 pts = 12.5 pts**

***Your answers:***

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 16. B | 17. E | 18. A | 19. F | 20. C |

**SECTION B – LEXICO – GRAMMAR (20 pts)**

**Part 1. 12 x 1 pt = 12 pts**

***Your answers:***

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. B | 3. C | 5. A | 7. A | 9. A | 11. B |
| 2. A | 4. C | 6. D | 8. B | 10. D | 12. C |

**Part 2. 8 x 1 pt = 8 pts**

***Your answers:***

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Line** | **Mistake** | **Correction** |  | **Line** | **Mistake** | **Correction** |
| 13. | **1** | limited | limiting | 17. | **8** | pure | purely |
| 14. | **3** | losing | loss | 18. | **10** | chemistry | chemical |
| 15. | **4** | with | to | 19. | **12** | other | Another  |
| 16. | **5** | development | developing | 20. | **14** | moist | moisture |

**SECTION C – READING (70 pts)**

**Part 1. 15 x 1 pt = 15 pts**

***Your answers:***

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. C | 4. C | 7. D | 10. B | 13. A |
| 2. A | 5. B | 8. A | 11. A | 14. D |
| 3. B | 6. D | 9. C | 12. D | 15. C |

**Part 2. 15 x 1 pt = 15 pts**

***Your answers:***

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 16. on | 19. was | 22. there | 25. rise | 28. than |
| 17. to | 20. any | 23. of | 26. average | 29. emissions  |
| 18. that | 21. activities | 24. which | 27. who | 30. energy |

 **Part 3. 10 x 2 pts = 20 pts**

***Your answers:***

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 31. A | 33. C | 35. B | 37. C | 39. A |
| 32. D | 34. D | 36. B | 38. A | 40. B |

**Part 4.** **10 x 2 pts = 20 pts**

***Your answers:***

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 41. Paragraph A: **iv** | 43. Paragraph C: **viii** | 45. Paragraph E: **i** | 47. Paragraph G: **iii** |
| 42. Paragraph B: **vi** | 44. Paragraph D: **v** | 46. Paragraph F: **vii** |  |

***Your answers:***

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 48. T | 49. F | 50. NG |

**SECTION D – WRITING (60 pts)**

**Part 1. 5 x 2 pts = 10 pts**

1. You can **count on Frances to always speak** her mind

2. We **have no alternative but to pay them** the whole amount before the end of the month.

3. Due to the bad weather **some international flights are/ will be subject to** possible delay.

4. Bill has **turned over a new leaf since he came out of** prison.

5. Lengthy **as/ though their discussion was/might be, the committee couldn’t reach** a decision.

**Part 2. (20 pts)**

***Length (1pt):*** 80 – 100 words

***Ideas (10 pts):***

- Opening

- An appropriate language use for application.

- Closing

***Organization and Style (2pts):*** formal

***Vocabulary and grammar (7pts)***

**Part 3. (30 pts)**

The mark given to part 3 is based on the following criteria:
***1. Task achievement (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, personal experience, etc.
***2. Organization (3 points)***a. Ideas are well organized and presented with coherence, cohesion, and unity.
b. The essay is well-structured:
• *Introduction* is presented with a clear thesis statement introducing the points to be developed.
• *Body paragraphs* develop the points introduced with unity, coherence, and cohesion.
Each body paragraph must have a topic sentence and supporting details and examples when necessary.
• *Conclusion* summarises the main points and offers personal opinions (prediction, recommendation, consideration, …) on the issue.
***3. Language use (10 points)***a. Demonstration of a variety of topic-related vocabulary
b. Excellent use and control of grammatical structures
***4. Punctuation, spelling, and handwriting (2 points)***a. Correct punctuation and no spelling mistakes
b. Legible handwriting