

**CỤM THI LIÊN TRƯỜNG THPT
QUỲNH LƯU- HOÀNG MAI
NXO-DC4- LÊ LỢI-T.HÒA**

(Đề gồm 18 trang)

**KỲ THI KSCL ĐỘI TUYỂN HỌC SINH GIỎI LỚP 12
ĐỢT 3- NĂM HỌC 2022-2023**

Môn thi: TIẾNG ANH - BẢNG A

Thời gian: 150 phút (không kể thời gian giao đề)

Họ và tên:

Học sinh trường:

Ngày sinh:

Họ tên, chữ ký giám thị	Số báo danh	Số phách (Hội đồng thi ghi)
.....		

- CHỈ DẪN:**
- Đề thi có 13 trang. Thí sinh kiểm tra kỹ số trang trước khi làm bài.
 - Thí sinh làm bài trực tiếp vào đề thi (ghi câu trả lời vào các ô được đánh số phía dưới đề của mỗi phần).
 - Thí sinh không được sử dụng bất cứ tài liệu nào kể cả từ điển.

ĐIỂM	HỌ TÊN, CHỮ KÍ GIÁM KHẢO	SỐ PHÁCH
Bảng số:.....	Giám khảo 1:.....	
Bảng chữ:.....	Giám khảo 2:	

SECTION A. LISTENING (50 points)

Part 1 You will hear people talking in eight different situations. For questions 1-8, choose the best answer, (A, B or C).

- You hear part of an interview with a pop singer.**
How does she feel about what happened?
A. embarrassed by her mistake
B. angry with her tour manager
C. confused about what happened
- You hear part of a radio programme for young people.**
What advice does the speaker give?
A. Try to discuss the matter with your friends.
B. Pay no attention to the people who laugh at you.
C. Encourage other people to be like you.
- You hear a radio presenter talking about the book.**
What does the presenter say about the book?
A. Some of the writers have already had their work published.
B. It contains work that was entered for a competition.
C. It is very well organized.
- You hear someone talking on the phone.**
What is the speaker's purpose?
A. to resolve a disagreement
B. to make a threat
C. to apologize for previous behaviour.

5. You hear someone talking to an assistant at a box office.

What is the situation?

- A. The man has lost his tickets.
- B. The man was sent the wrong tickets.
- C. The man wants to return the tickets.

6. You hear someone talking about her personality.

What is the speaker doing?

- A. admitting something
- B. explaining something
- C. promising something

7. You hear two people talking.

What is the relationship between them?

- A. They are members of the same club.
- B. They live in the same building.
- C. They are studying on the same course.

8. You hear a local radio presenter talking about a competition.

Which of the following is true of the competition?

- A. The first part does not involve any cooking.
- B. The second part involves ten people cooking on their own.
- C. The final part takes place at a different restaurant.

Your Answers:

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
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Part 2. For questions 9-, listen to a talk and decide if these statements are True (T) or False (F).

- 9. Jackie was surprised that David had problems placing his order.
- 10. David needs to order the software for his office.
- 11. Jackie gives him the 25% discount even though he's not ordering online.
- 12. Jackie tells David that the free microphones are usually not very good quality.
- 13. David buys both versions of the software.

Your answers:

9.	10.	11.	12.	13.
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Part 3:

Complete the notes below.

Write NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS for each answer.

Animal senses

Smell

- Dogs have a greater sense of smell than human beings and are able to tell.
- Some animals can smell odours such as (14) recognised by the human nose.
- Some beetles can only (15) the odours of certain plants.
- Bees, feeling threatened, will use their (16) before they sting.
- Queen bees, which can sting multiple times, use their feet to keep (17) over the colony.
- A female (18) decides whether or not to mate with a male according to the quantity of his scent.

Hearing

- Sound through vibrations can be recognized by beetles without ears by using their (19)
- They can locate prey living in (20) by tracking the vibrations.

Sight

- Snakes are able to search for food by detecting (21) from the mouths of their prey.
- They can tell the (22) of a mouse by detecting its heat.
- After its prey is killed, a snake stores food in its (23) and hibernates.
- A snake that goes into a state of (24) will not eat for a long period of time.
- The (25) is calculated by snakes before hunting their prey.

Your answers:

14.	18.	22.
15.	19.	23..
16.	20.	24.
17.	21.	25.

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. 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
2. He promised to mend the broken wheel soon without _____.
A. fail B. failure C. trouble D. mistake
3. You can't believe a word that woman says – she is a _____ liar.
A. dedicated B. devoted C. committed D. compulsive

4. There can be no _____ fixes or magic solutions to the problem of unemployment.
A. fast B. speedy C. quick D. sudden
5. At her trial in 1431, Joan of Arc was accused of being in _____ with the devil.
A. cooperation B. association C. league D. conjunction
6. The flights are full at the moment, so you'll have to _____.
A. run a stroke of luck B. get a better luck
C. be down on your luck D. take pot luck
7. Many habitats change _____ the types of plants and animals that live there.
A. with respect to B. in respect for C. as for D. as against
8. John first dabbled _____ buying old maps for his collection.
A. in B. on C. at D. for
9. Thick fog across much of the UK has resulted in dozens of flights _____ and many more delayed.
A. being cancelled B. to be cancelled C. are cancelled D. cancelled

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

10. Our neighbour's a bit strange, but live and let live, I always say.
A. respect his/her way of life B. like his/her way of life
C. ignore his/her way of life D. accept his/her way of life

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

11. She got bent out of shape over the new dress code at work.
A. annoyed at B. content with C. amazed at D. acquainted with

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

12. Bill is talking to his colleague.

Bill: " _____ Jack?"

Jack: "Fine! I have just got a promotion."

- A. What are you doing B. How are you doing C. What happened D. How come

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.

Example: Line 1: 0. which → when

FAMILY HISTORY

In an age **which** technology is developed faster than ever before, many people are being attracted to the idea of looking back into the past. One way they can make this is by investigating their own family history. They can try to find out more about what their families came from and what they did. This is now a fast-growing hobby, especially in countries with a fairly short history, alike Australia and the United States.

It is one thing to spend some time going through a book on family history and to take the decision to investigate your own family's past. It is quite another to carry out the research work successfully. It is easy to set about it in a disorganizing way and cause yourself many problems that could have avoided with a little forward planning.

If your own family stories say you that you are connected with a famous character, whether hero or criminal, do not let this idea take over your research. Just treat it as an interesting possibility. A simple system for collecting and storing your information will be adequate to start with; a more complex one may only get in your way. The most important thing, though, is to get starting. Who knows what you might find?

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.

Margarine

Napoleon III of France was (0). **A**..... for the invention of the butter substitute known as margarine. He was looking for a cheap (1) to butter for the poorer people of society, and for his army and navy. So he (2) up a prize competition to see who would (3) up with the best solution. There was only one (4) into this competition, from a man called Meges Mouries. He had (5) over two years experimenting, and finally found an acceptable butter substitute made from milk and various animal fats. It tasted quite pleasant, and spread well on bread, but it was (6) white. (7) its colour, Meges Mouries' invention was awarded the prize. Yellow colouring was added to it at a (8) date.

Margarine soon went into mass (9) and was exported all over the world. In Britain it was called 'Butterine', until protests from farmers (10) to that name being made illegal. Farmers in America were not happy (11) the new arrival on the market either. They (12) to the yellow colouring, saying that it made it resemble butter so (13) that it could deceive consumers.

In effect, Napoleon III's competition is still going on. The ultimate (14) of every margarine manufacturer is to produce a product that is (15) to distinguish from butter. And they keep trying.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| 0. A responsible | B original | C fundamental | D vital |
| 1. A option | B replacement | C alternative | D choice |
| 2. A set | B took | C gave | D put |
| 3. A make | B bring | C go | D come |
| 4. A competitor | B player | C attempt | D entry |
| 5. A used | B spent | C tried | D made |
| 6. A clear | B pure | C true | D perfect |
| 7. A Despite | B Although | C However | D Nevertheless |
| 8. A further | B longer | C later | D farther |
| 9. A production | B creation | C industry | D construction |
| 10. A changed | B ended | C brought | D led |
| 11. A over | B about | C at | D for |
| 12. A protested | B objected | C disagreed | D argued |
| 13. A justly | B nearly | C rightly | D closely |
| 14. A end | B score | C goal | D finish |
| 15. A impractical | B unable | C impossible | D incapable |

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

TOMORROW'S WORLD WILL BE A LITTLE LATE

In a report for the US magazine Wired, a large number of academics, writers and experts were invited to (0) make their predictions for the future. In some respects they are quite cautious, ruling (16) _____ ideas that they believe belong (17) _____ science fiction more than to practical reality, at (18) _____ in the next half-century or so. In other areas, (19) _____, they foresee changes before too long.

On the roads, self-driving taxis and cars, in (20) _____ satellites guide the vehicle from office to home, or to holiday destinations, could arrive by 2019, (21) _____ to the experts. By 2034, (22) _____ than 50 per cent of people in industrialized countries, (23) _____ is forecast, will drive clean electric vehicles.

In space, a landing of humans (24) _____ Mars could be the highlight of 2020, say writers and scientists at NASA. Aliens may be contacted in 2025, but even 2050 is (25) _____ soon for androids like C-3PO in Star Wars.

On the James Bond-style personal jetpack, Noah Rifkin, director of technology deployment at (26) _____ United States's Department of Transportation, said that companies are unlikely to put enough money (27) _____ research and development (28) _____ they know how many people might want to buy it.

At work, all the technologies needed to do (29) _____ with the need for paper have already been invented, yet Don Norman at Apple Computer forecasts that people (30) _____ always want paper, although society may be 80 per cent paperless in 2009.

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.

Orientation and Navigation

To South Americans, robins are birds that fly north every spring. To North Americans, the robins simply vacation in the south each winter. Furthermore, they fly to very specific places in South America and will often come back to the same trees in North American yards the following spring. The question is not why they would leave the cold of winter so much as how they find their way around. The question perplexed people for years, until, in the 1950s, a German scientist named Gustavo Kramer provided some answers and, in the process, raised new questions.

Kramer initiated important new kinds of research regarding how animals orient and navigate. Orientation is simply facing in the right direction; navigation involves finding ones way from point A to point B.

Early in his research, Kramer found that caged migratory birds became very restless at about the time they would normally have begun migration in the wild. Furthermore, he noticed that as they fluttered around in the cage, they often launched themselves in the direction of their normal migratory route. He then set up experiments with caged starlings and found that their orientation was, in fact, in the proper migratory direction except when the sky was overcast, at which times there was no clear direction to their restless movements. Kramer surmised, therefore, that they were orienting according to the position of the Sun. To test this idea, he blocked their view of the Sun and used mirrors to change its apparent position. He found that under these circumstances, the birds oriented with respect to the new "Sun." They seemed to be using the Sun as a compass to determine direction. At the time, this idea seemed

preposterous. How could a bird navigate by the Sun when some of us lose our way with road maps? Obviously, more testing was in order.

So, in another set of experiments, Kramer put identical food boxes around the cage, with food in only one of the boxes. The boxes were stationary, and the one containing food was always at the same point of the compass. However, its position with respect to the surroundings could be changed by revolving either the inner cage containing the birds or the outer walls, which served as the background. As long as the birds could see the Sun, no matter how their surroundings were altered, they went directly to the correct food box. Whether the box appeared in front of the right wall or the left wall, they showed no signs of confusion. On overcast days, however, the birds were disoriented and had trouble locating their food box.

In experimenting with artificial suns, Kramer made another interesting discovery. If the artificial Sun remained stationary, the birds would shift their direction with respect to it at a rate of about 15 degrees per hour, the Sun's rate of movement across the sky. Apparently, the birds were assuming that the "Sun" they saw was moving at that rate. When the real Sun was visible, however, the birds maintained a constant direction as it moved across the sky. In other words, they were able to compensate for the Sun's movement. This meant that some sort of biological clock was operating-and a very precise clock at that.

What about birds that migrate at night? Perhaps they navigate by the night sky. To test the idea, caged night-migrating birds were placed on the floor of a planetarium during their migratory period. A planetarium is essentially a theater with a domelike ceiling onto which a night sky can be projected for any night of the year. When the planetarium sky matched the sky outside, the birds fluttered in the direction of their normal migration. But when the dome was rotated, the birds changed their direction to match the artificial sky. The results clearly indicated that the birds were orienting according to the stars.

There is **accumulating** evidence indicating that birds navigate by using a wide variety of environmental cues. Other areas under investigation include magnetism, landmarks, coastlines, sonar, and even smells. The studies are complicated by the fact that the data are sometimes contradictory and the mechanisms apparently change from time to time. Furthermore, one sensory ability may back up another.

31. Which of the following can be inferred about bird migration from paragraph 1?

- A. Birds will take the most direct migratory route to their new habitat.
- B. The purpose of migration is to join with larger groups of birds.
- C. Bird migration generally involves moving back and forth between north and south.
- D. The destination of birds' migration can change from year to year.

32. 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. Experiments revealed that caged starlings displayed a lack of directional sense and restless movements.
- B. Experiments revealed that caged starlings were unable to orient themselves in the direction of their normal migratory route.
- C. Experiments revealed that the restless movement of caged starlings had no clear direction.
- D. Experiments revealed that caged starlings' orientation was accurate unless the weather was overcast.
33. The word '**preposterous**' in the passage is closest in meaning to ____.
- A. unbelievable B. inadequate C. limited D. creative
34. According to paragraph 3, when do caged starlings become restless?
- A. When the weather is overcast
- B. When they are unable to identify their normal migratory route
- C. When their normal time for migration arrives
- D. When mirrors are used to change the apparent position of the Sun
35. Which of the following can be inferred from paragraph 4 about Kramer's reason for filling one food box and leaving the rest empty?
- A. He believed the birds would eat food from only one box.
- B. He wanted to see whether the Sun alone controlled the birds' ability to navigate toward the box with food.
- C. He thought that if all the boxes contained food, this would distract the birds from following their migratory route.
- D. He needed to test whether the birds preferred having the food at any particular point of the compass.
36. According to paragraph 5, how did the birds fly when the real Sun was visible?
- A. They kept the direction of their flight constant.
- B. They changed the direction of their flight at a rate of 15 degrees per hour.
- C. They kept flying toward the Sun.
- D. They flew in the same direction as the birds that were seeing the artificial Sun.
37. The experiment described in paragraph 5 caused Kramer to conclude that birds possess a biological clock because ____.
- A. when birds navigate they are able to compensate for the changing position of the Sun in the sky
- B. birds' innate bearings keep them oriented in a direction that is within 15 degrees of the Sun's direction
- C. birds' migration is triggered by natural environmental cues, such as the position of the Sun
- D. birds shift their direction at a rate of 15 degrees per hour whether the Sun is visible or not
38. According to paragraph 6, how did the birds navigate in the planetarium's nighttime environment?
- A. By waiting for the dome to stop rotating
- B. By their position on the planetarium floor
- C. By orienting themselves to the stars in the artificial night sky

D. By navigating randomly until they found the correct orientation

39. Which of the following best describes the author's presentation of information in the passage?

A. A number of experiments are described to support the idea that birds use the Sun and the night sky to navigate.

B. The author uses logic to show that the biological clock in birds is inaccurate.

C. A structured argument about the importance of internal versus external cues for navigation is presented.

D. The opposing points of view about bird migration are clarified through the study of contrasting experiments.

40. The word '**accumulating**' in the passage is closest in meaning to ____.

A. new

B. increasing

C. convincing

D. extensive

Your answers:

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

Part 4. The reading passage has nine paragraphs, A-I. Choose the correct heading for paragraphs A-H from the list of headings below. Write your answers A, B, C or D in the corresponding numbered boxes. One example has been done for you

List of headings

- i Wide differences in leisure activities according to income
- ii Possible inconsistencies in Ms Costa's data
- iii More personal income and time influence leisure activities
- iv Investigating the lifestyle problem from a new angle
- v Increased incomes fail to benefit everyone
- vi A controversial development offers cheaper leisure activities
- vii Technology heightens differences in living standards
- viii The gap between income and leisure spending closes
- ix Two factors have led to a broader range of options for all
- x Have people's lifestyles improved?
- xi High earners spend less on leisure

Example

Paragraph E *Answer* iii

FUN FOR THE MASSES

Americans worry that the distribution of income is increasingly unequal. Examining leisure spending, changes that picture

- A. Are you better off than you used to be? Even after six years of sustained economic growth, Americans worry about that question. Economists who plumb government income statistics agree that Americans' incomes, as measured in inflation-adjusted dollars, have risen more slowly in the past two decades than in earlier times, and that some workers' real incomes have actually fallen. They also agree that by almost any measure, income is distributed less equally than it used to be. Neither of those claims, however, sheds much light on whether living standards are rising or falling. This is because 'living standard' is a highly amorphous concept. Measuring how much people earn is relatively easy, at least compared with measuring how well they live.
- B. A recent paper by Dora Costa, an economist at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, looks at the living-standards debate from an unusual direction. Rather than worrying about cash incomes, Ms Costa investigates Americans' recreational habits over the past century. She finds that people of all income levels have steadily increased the amount of time and money they devote to having fun. The distribution of dollar incomes may have become more skewed in recent years, but leisure is more evenly spread than ever.
- C. Ms Costa bases her research on consumption surveys dating back as far as 1888. The industrial workers surveyed in that year spent, on average, three-quarters of their incomes on food, shelter and clothing. Less than 2% of the average family's income was spent on leisure but that average hid large disparities. The share of a family's budget that was spent on having fun rose sharply with its income: the lowest-income families in this working-class sample spent barely 1% of their budgets on recreation, while higher earners spent more than 3%. Only the latter group could afford such extravagances as theatre and concert performances, which were relatively much more expensive than they are today.
- D. Since those days, leisure has steadily become less of a luxury. By 1991, the average household needed to devote only 38% of its income to the basic necessities, and was able to spend 6% on recreation. Moreover, Ms Costa finds that the share of the family budget spent on leisure now rises much less sharply with income than it used to. At the beginning of this century a family's recreational spending tended to rise by 20% for every 10% rise in income. By 1972—73, a 10% income gain led to roughly a 15% rise in recreational spending, and the increase fell to only 13% in 1991. What this implies is that Americans of all income levels are now able to spend much more of their money on having fun.
- E. One obvious cause is that real income overall has risen. If Americans in general are richer, their consumption of entertainment goods is less likely to be affected by changes in their income. But Ms Costa reckons that rising incomes are responsible for, at most, half of the changing structure of leisure spending. Much of the rest may be due to the fact that poorer Americans have more time off than they used to. In earlier years, low-wage workers faced extremely long hours and enjoyed

few days off. But since the 1940s, the less skilled (and lowerpaid) have worked ever-fewer hours, giving them more time to enjoy leisure pursuits.

- F.** Conveniently, Americans have had an increasing number of recreational possibilities to choose from. Public investment in sports complexes, parks and golf courses has made leisure cheaper and more accessible. So too has technological innovation. Where listening to music used to imply paying for concert tickets or owning a piano, the invention of the radio made music accessible to everyone and virtually free. Compact discs, videos and other paraphernalia have widened the choice even further.
- G.** At a time when many economists are pointing accusing fingers at technology for causing a widening inequality in the wages of skilled and unskilled workers, Ms Costa's research gives it a much more egalitarian face. High earners have always been able to afford amusement. By lowering the price of entertainment, technology has improved the standard of living of those in the lower end of the income distribution. The implication of her results is that once recreation is taken into account, the differences in Americans' living standards may not have widened so much after all.
- H.** These findings are not water-tight. Ms Costa's results depend heavily upon what exactly is classed as a recreational expenditure. Reading is an example. This was the most popular leisure activity for working men in 1888, accounting for one-quarter of all recreational spending. In 1991, reading took only 16% of the entertainment dollar. But the American Department of Labour's expenditure surveys do not distinguish between the purchase of a mathematics tome and that of a best-selling novel. Both are classified as recreational expenses. If more money is being spent on textbooks and professional books now than in earlier years, this could make 'recreational' spending appear stronger than it really is.
- I.** Although Ms Costa tries to address this problem by showing that her results still hold even when tricky categories, such as books, are removed from the sample, the difficulty is not entirely eliminated. Nonetheless, her broad conclusion seems fair. Recreation is more available to all and less dependent on income. On this measure at least, inequality of living standards has fallen.

Your answers:

41. Paragraph A _____	43. Paragraph C _____	45. Paragraph F _____
42. Paragraph B _____	44. Paragraph D _____	46. Paragraph G _____
47. Paragraph H _____		

Complete each of the following statements (Questions 48-50) using words from the box.

Write the appropriate letter A-E in boxes 48-50 on your answer sheet.

- A. government expenditure
- B. the family budget
- C. holiday time
- D. non-luxury spending
- E. income levels

48. It is easier to determine than living standards.

49. A decrease in.....during the 20th century led to a bigger investment in leisure.

50. According to Ms Costa, how much Americansspend on leisure has been directly affected by salaries and

Your answers:

48.	49.	50.
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SECTION D WRITING (60 pts)

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. (10 points)

1. You must not leave important documents lying around. (**ACCOUNT**).

On.....lying around.

2. That reminds me of the time I climbed to the top of the Mount Fuji. (**BACK**)

That.....the Mount Fuji.

3. I am sure it was Tom who cleared everything up. (**MUST**)

Tom.....everything up.

4. When I bought it I thought it was a beautiful colour but I don't like it anymore (**GONE**)

Whennow.

5. Kate has finally accepted that their friendship is over. (**TERMS**)

Kate has finally.....

Part 2:(20pts)

You just bought dog food at a pet store and you had problem with the food. Write to the manager of store.

In the letter:

- Explain what happened
- Describe how the food affect your pet
- Write about the action you want the manager to take

You do NOT need to write your address. Begin your letter as: Dear Sir or Madam, use your name and address as Nguyen Van Nam – 13 Le Loi Street, Vinh City, Nghe An Province. You should write a letter of about 100-120 words.

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Part 2: Write an essay of about 350 words on the following topic. (30pts)

Nowadays, there are many unemployed university graduates, while companies struggle to hire enough staff. Why do you think this happen? What can be done to solve the problem?

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