

TRẠI HÈ HÙNG VƯƠNG LẦN THỨ XVIII
TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN TỈNH HÀ GIANG
ĐỀ THI ĐỀ XUẤT

ĐỀ THI MÔN TIẾNG ANH
LỚP 10
(Đề này có 19 trang, gồm 14 câu)

I. LISTENING (50 pts)

HƯỚNG DẪN PHẦN THI NGHE HIỂU

- Bài nghe gồm 4 phần; mỗi phần được nghe 2 lần, mỗi lần cách nhau 05 giây; mở đầu và kết thúc mỗi phần nghe có tín hiệu. Thí sinh có 20 giây để đọc mỗi phần câu hỏi.
- Mở đầu bài nghe có tín hiệu nhạc.
- Mọi hướng dẫn cho thí sinh (bằng tiếng Anh) đã có trong bài nghe.

Part 1: You will hear a woman talking to a man about hiring a room for a party. For questions 1-7, listen and complete the notes below. Write NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER for each answer. (14 pts)

Rooms to hire for parties

The Exchange Hotel

- number of seated guests possible: 45
- room on the 5th floor
large, bright room with a good (1) _____
- cost: £32 with buffet per person (minimum number of people: (2) _____)
- available any Saturday in April

The (3) _____ Hotel

- large room (seats 75)
- in the (4) _____ area of the city
- room on the ground floor with a small (5) _____ for guests to use
- cost: £36 with buffet per person
- available: 13th and 20th April

Booking Information

Bookings held for a week

Final payment of (6) _____ % required 10 days before the party

Need to confirm guests and menu 5 days in advance

To book, phone (7) _____ on Monday

(Adapted from IELTS practice)

Your answers:

1.	2.	3.	4.
5.	6.	7.	

Part 2: You will hear a student called Jane Stubbs talking to a group of other students about a geography field trip she went on as part of her course. For questions 8-15, complete the sentences with a word or short phrase. (16 pts)

Jane says the geography field center is in what is known as a (8) '_____ area'.

Jane heard a talk on the first day about the (9) _____ that live near the center.

On the walk Jane saw a (10) _____ made of iron that was 100 years old.

On the second day the groups had to decide which (11) _____ they wanted to do during their time at the center.

Jane's (12) _____ could no longer be used after it blew away.

Jane went to the (13) _____ to collect water samples.

Jane found the (14) _____ she had learned at school was useful.

On the last day, the students gave their presentations in order of (15) _____.

(Adapted from FCE – Exam Essentials Practice Test - Cambridge English First 2 - 2015)

Your answers:

8.	9.	10.	11.
12.	13.	14.	15.

Part 3: For questions 16-20, you will listen to two students called Tom and Bella talking with their professor about a furniture company and decide whether the following statements are True (T) or False (F). (10 pts)

16. Willows is currently focusing on making a variety of products.

17. The professor's department began its contact with Willows because he arranged for a student to work there full-time in the summer.
18. The student found the software hard to predict.
19. The students found out about the effects of the software on the company because they inspected the accounts.
20. The reason why the students will have a face – to – face interview alone is that there will be less disturbance.

(Adapted from IELTS practice)

Your answers:

16.	17.	18.	19.	20.
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Part 4: For questions 21-25, listen to a radio interview with a student architect called Claire Hirst and choose the answer A, B, C, or D which fits best according to what you hear. (10 pts)

21. What does Claire say she has enjoyed learning on her course?
- A. how to explain her ideas to her fellow students
 - B. how construction workers actually put up a building
 - C. how architects combine practical and creative skills
 - D. how to use verbal language and drawings effectively in her presentation
22. How does Claire say doing work placements has helped her?
- A. It has given her a glimpse into the life of a worker.
 - B. It has developed most of the skills she already had.
 - C. It has confirmed what she imagined about the job.
 - D. It has allowed her to make a decision about the future.
23. What does Claire say about the project she is currently working on?
- A. She knows the building will be constructed one day.
 - B. She is pleased with the work she has done on it.
 - C. She is glad the materials she chose have reduced costs.
 - D. She knows the construction will be economical.
24. What does Claire say about finding a job as an architect?
- A. Having interview experience is useful.
 - B. Phoning architects' offices is effective.

- C. The application process is optional.
- D. Recommendations by tutors can help.

25. What does Claire say people thinking of studying architecture should know?

- A. Make sure you can afford the extra course materials.
- B. You can expect to socialize a lot on your course.
- C. It is a very long course and the work is difficult.
- D. Money should not be a problem.

(Adapted from FCE – Exam Essentials Practice Test - Cambridge English First 2 - 2015)

Your answers:

21.	22.	23.	24.	25.
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II. LEXICO - GRAMMAR (30 pts)

Part 1: Choose the best answer (A, B, C or D) to complete each sentence below. (20 pts)

26. To _____ means to study hard in a short period of time, usually before the exam.

- A. pram
- B. cramp
- C. dram
- D. cram

27. You can't believe a word that woman says –she is a _____ liar.

- A. committed
- B. compulsive
- C. impulsive
- D. devoted

28. While I was waiting on the pavement, a black Mercedes pulled _____ beside me.

- A. up
- B. down
- C. off
- D. through

29. _____ caused certain diseases such as malaria was not known until the early 20th century.

- A. That mosquitoes
- B. Mosquitoes
- C. What mosquitoes
- D. Mosquitoes which

30. In these times of high unemployment everyone thought my giving up my job was _____ madness.

- A. sheer
- B. steep
- C. high
- D. deep

31. In the _____ of just two days, her whole life changed.

- A. interval
- B. space
- C. spell
- D. duration

32. The baby gurgled happily and then _____ down its bib.

- A. slavered
- B. snivelled
- C. drivelled
- D. dribbled

33. The prisoner was released from gaol when it was discovered that there had been a _____ of justice.

- A. mishap
- B. miscarriage
- C. mistake
- D. misdemeanor

34. When she started borrowing my clothes without asking, I had to put my _____ down.

A. stamp

B. show

C. fish

D. foot

35. She tried to _____ Tom's importance to the company in order to gain a promotion for herself.

A. diminish

B. swindle

C. reduce

D. shrink

36. The Higg Boson became hot _____ talk following the release of a series of Hollywood movies based loosely around the discovery of a so-called "Good Particle".

A. common

B. topic

C. table

D. subject

37. As we were in an urgent need of syringes and other medical equipment, the aid organization promised to deliver them _____ the double.

A. at

B. in

C. with

D. round

38. After a month, I will _____ the ropes and won't keep bothering you for help.

A. show

B. learn

C. get

D. finish

39. _____ in the Middle East, oil became known as black gold because of the large profit it brought.

A. That when discovered

B. Discovered

C. Discovering

D. Which was discovered

40. Jack never cheats or tricks anybody when he plays. He always goes by the _____.

A. book

B. instructions

C. principles

D. method

Your answers:

21.	22.	23.	24.	25.
26.	27.	28.	29.	30.
31.	32.	33.	34.	35.

Part 2: Find one mistake in the sentence and correct it. (5.0 pts)

41. Researchers are confident that they have an unique set of microbes helping them to break down oil into less toxic components.

42. The wounded player was carried off the field after he got into an accident with a member of the opponent team.

43. Her agility and his technique complimented each other well, paving a way to the success in the tournament.

44. Many people dislike reading science fiction books because they are imaginable and hence have no value.

45. It's too early to access the long-term consequences of the two countries' union; we must wait another month for anything to take effect.

Your answers:

No.	Mistake	Correction
41.		
42.		
43.		
44.		
45.		

Part 3: Give the correct form of the words given in brackets. (10 pts)

46. The heavy snow meant that the mountain roads were _____ for over a week. (**PASS**)

47. _____ development is the first step in rebuilding the area. (**STRUCTURE**)

48. That bicycle lacks a few spokes in the wheels, but I think you can ignore such a minor _____ and buy it at the low cost offered. (**SHORT**)

49. Dogs and cats are called _____ pets. (**HOME**)

50. Since his bad habits were never broken when he was a child, they are now _____. (**CORRECT**)

51. The _____ of an epidemic will be unavoidable unless measures are taken to prevent the rural population from drinking the contaminated water. (**BREAK**)

52. Various _____ by police officers were brought to light by the enquiry. (**PRACTICE**)

53. There was a heavy _____ yesterday afternoon which completely ruined the garden party. (**POUR**)

54. That news conference was _____ boring. (**SPEAK**)

55. New immigrants have been successfully _____ into the community. (**SIMILAR**)

Your answers:

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

III. READING (60 pts)

Part 1: Read the following passage and decide which answer (A, B, C, or D) best fits each gap. Write your answers in corresponding numbered boxes. (10 pts)

The knowledge and eloquence that people gain through travelling is usually perceived as the best (56) _____ in life. It is the inquisitive human nature that impels people to seek (57) _____ experiences and to set out on an exploration trip. Those who travel frequently and to diverse places benefit from establishing new relationships and acquiring a better knowledge about other cultures and lifestyles. However, there is a (58) _____ of truth in the assumption that people are prone to (59) _____ clichés and unfounded prejudices about other nations and their characteristics. Sometimes, it is only the first-hand encounter that can help change the (60) _____ towards the so-called ‘inferior communities’. This direct contact with a different civilization enables travelers to (61) _____ their baseless assumptions and get (62) _____ with the real concept of life in all four corners of the globe. (63) _____ question, travelling (64) _____ friendship and makes it easier for many individuals to acknowledge the true value of different traditions and customs. Yet, it does not always mean enjoyment. It may also involve coming close with the atrocities of real existence as well as becoming aware of the challenges and hardships that other people have to struggle with. Hence, a true voyage is the one with a good deal of experience to (65) _____ about, very often combined with exposure to abhorrent sights and incredible ordeals. The learning to be complete, thus, requires an ability to observe and analyze the surroundings, both their glamour and brutality.

- | | | | | |
|-----|----------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| 56. | A. completion | B. fulfillment | C. conclusion | D. resolution |
| 57. | A. thriving | B. throbbing | C. thwarting | D. thrilling |
| 58. | A. speck | B. grain | C. scrap | D. tip |
| 59. | A. persevering | B. cherishing | C. indulging | D. persisting |

60. A. prejudice B. manner C. outlook D. approach
61. A. drop B. cease C. fail D. quit
62. A. informed B. realized C. acquainted D. defined
63. A. Apart B. Beyond C. Unfailing D. Beneath
64. A. facilitates B. affords C. elicits D. incites
65. A. commemorate B. reminisce C. resemble D. remind

Your answers:

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

Part 2: Read the text below and think of the word which best fits each space. Use only one word in each space. (10 pts).

Special boats designed to dive and operate beneath the surface of the sea, submarines were first devised in 1620 and hand-operated (66) _____ were invented in the 1770s. By the 1870s, a steam-operated submarine was in use which had a fire to heat water to (67) _____ steam but when it dived, the chimney had to be pulled down and the fire (68) _____ out.

In the twentieth century, submarines were developed and used during both World Wars by the opposing naval forces. They were (69) _____ by petrol-driven engines while on the surface but (70) _____ on batteries beneath the sea, and today diesel is used in modern submarines of this (71) _____.

All submarines operate on a similar principle, as far as diving and (72) _____ to the surface is concerned. They have hollow ballast tanks beneath the outer 'skin' which are filled with air when the craft is on the surface. In order to dive, valves are (73) _____ and water enters the tanks driving out the air, so the submarine becomes heavier and (74) _____. To return to the surface, compressed air is pumped into the tanks, with the valves open so that the water is forced out. (75) _____, the submarine becomes lighter again and rises to the surface with wing-like hydroplanes providing control as it dives and rises.

Your answers:

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

Part 3: Read the passage and choose the answer A, B, C or D which you think fits best according to the text. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided. (10 pts)

Galaxies are the **major** building blocks of the universe. A galaxy is a giant family of many millions of stars, and it is held together by its own gravitational field. Most of the material universe is organized into galaxies of stars, together with gas and dust.

There are three main types of galaxies: spiral, elliptical, and irregular. The Milky Way is a spiral galaxy: a flattish disc of stars with two spiral arms emerging from its central nucleus. About one-quarter of all galaxies have this shape. Spiral galaxies are well supplied with the interstellar gas in which new stars form; as the rotating spiral pattern sweeps around the galaxy it compresses gas and dust, triggering the formation of bright young stars in its arms. The elliptical galaxies have a **symmetrical** elliptical or spheroidal shape with no **obvious** structure. Most of their member stars are very old and since ellipticals are devoid of interstellar gas, no new stars are forming in them. The biggest and brightest galaxies in the universe are ellipticals with masses of about 10^{13} times that of the Sun; these giants may frequently be sources of strong radio emission; in which case they are called radio galaxies. About two-thirds of all galaxies are elliptical. Irregular galaxies comprise about one-tenth of all galaxies and they come in many subclasses.

Measurement in space is quite different from measurement on Earth. Some terrestrial distances can be expressed as intervals of time: the time to fly from one continent to another or the time it takes to drive to work, for example. By comparison with these familiar yardsticks, the distances to the galaxies are incomprehensibly large, but **they** too are made more manageable by using a time calibration, in this case the distance that light travels in one year. On such a scale the nearest giant spiral galaxy, the Andromeda galaxy, is two million light years away. The most distant luminous objects seen by telescopes are probably ten thousand million light years away. Their light was already halfway here before the Earth even formed. The light from the nearby Virgo galaxy set out when reptiles still dominated the animal world.

76. The word "**major**" in the passage is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. intense B. principal C. huge D. unique

77. What does the second paragraph mainly discuss?

- A. The Milky Way

- B. Major categories of galaxies
- C. How elliptical galaxies are formed
- D. Difference between irregular and spiral galaxies

78. According to the passage, new stars are formed in spiral galaxies due to _____.
A. an explosion of gas B. the compression of gas and dust
C. the combining of old stars D. strong radio emissions
79. The word "**symmetrical**" in the passage is closest in meaning to _____.
A. proportionally balanced B. commonly seen
C. typical large D. steadily growing
80. The word "**obvious**" in the passage is closest in meaning to _____.
A. discovered B. apparent C. understood D. simplistic
81. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT true of elliptical galaxies?
A. They are the largest galaxies.
B. They mostly contain old stars.
C. They contain a high amount of interstellar gas.
D. They have a spherical shape.
82. Which of the following characteristics of radio galaxies is mentioned in the passage?
A. They are a type of elliptical galaxy.
B. They are usually too small to be seen with a telescope
C. They are closely related to irregular galaxies.
D. They are not as bright as spiral galaxies.
83. What percentage of galaxies are irregular?
A. 10% B. 25% C. 50% D. 75%
84. The word "**they**" in the passage refers to _____.
A. intervals B. yardsticks C. distances D. galaxies
85. Why does the author mention the Virgo galaxy and the Andromeda galaxy in the third paragraph?
A. To describe the effect that distance has on visibility
B. To compare the ages of two relatively young galaxies
C. To emphasize the vast distances of the galaxies from Earth
D. To explain why certain galaxies cannot be seen by a telescope

(Adapted from Toefl 1999-2000)

Your answers:

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

Part 4: Read the following extract and do the following tasks. (20 pts)**The Desolenator: producing clean water****A**

Travelling around Thailand in the 1990s, William Janssen was impressed with the basic rooftop solar heating systems that were on many homes, where energy from the sun was absorbed by a plate and then used to heat water for domestic use. Two decades later Janssen developed that basic idea he saw in Southeast Asia into a portable device that uses the power from the sun to purify water.

B

The Desolenator operates as a mobile desalination unit that can take water from different places, such as the sea, rivers, boreholes and rain, and purify it for human consumption. It is particularly valuable in regions where natural groundwater reserves have been polluted, or where seawater is the only water source available.

Janssen saw that there was a need for a sustainable way to clean water in both the developing and the developed countries when he moved to the United Arab Emirates and saw large-scale water processing. ‘I was confronted with the enormous carbon footprint that the Gulf nations have because of all of the desalination that they do,’ he says.

C

The Desolenator can produce 15 litres of drinking water per day, enough to sustain a family for cooking and drinking. Its main selling point is that unlike standard desalination techniques, it doesn’t require a generated power supply: just sunlight. It measures 120cm by 90cm, and is easy to transport, thanks to its two wheels. Water enters through a pipe, and flows as a thin film between a sheet of double glazing and the surface of a solar panel, where it is heated by the sun. The warm water flows into a small boiler (heated by a solar-powered battery) where it is

converted to steam. When the steam cools, it becomes distilled water. The device has a very simple filter to trap particles, and this can easily be shaken to remove them. There are two tubes for liquid coming out: one for the waste – salt from seawater, fluoride, etc. – and another for the distilled water. The performance of the unit is shown on an LCD screen and transmitted to the company which provides servicing when necessary.

D

A recent analysis found that at least two-thirds of the world's population lives with severe water scarcity for at least a month every year. Janssen says that by 2030 half of the world's population will be living with water stress – where the demand exceeds the supply over a certain period of time. 'It is really important that a sustainable solution is brought to the market that is able to help these people,' he says. Many countries 'don't have the money for desalination plants, which are very expensive to build. They don't have the money to operate them, they are very maintenance intensive, and they don't have the money to buy the diesel to run the desalination plants, so it is a really bad situation.'

E

The device is aimed at a wide variety of users – from homeowners in the developing world who do not have a constant supply of water to people living off the grid in rural parts of the US. The first commercial versions of the Desolenator are expected to be in operation in India early next year, after field tests are carried out. The market for the self-sufficient devices in developing countries is twofold – those who cannot afford the money for the device outright and pay through microfinance, and middle-income homes that can lease their own equipment. 'People in India don't pay for a fridge outright; they pay for it over six months. They would put the Desolenator on their roof and hook it up to their municipal supply and they would get very reliable drinking water on a daily basis,' Janssen says. In the developed world, it is aimed at niche markets where tap water is unavailable – for camping, on boats, or for the military, for instance.

F

Prices will vary according to where it is bought. In the developing world, the price will depend on what deal aid organisations can negotiate. In developed countries, it is likely to come in at \$1,000 (£685) a unit, said Janssen. 'We are a venture with a social mission. We are aware that the

product we have envisioned is mainly finding application in the developing world and humanitarian sector and that this is the way we will proceed. We do realise, though, that to be a viable company there is a bottom line to keep in mind,' he says.

G

The company itself is based at Imperial College London, although Janssen, its chief executive, still lives in the UAE. It has raised £340,000 in funding so far. Within two years, he says, the company aims to be selling 1,000 units a month, mainly in the humanitarian field. They are expected to be sold in areas such as Australia, northern Chile, Peru, Texas and California.

Task 1: For questions 86-91, choose the correct heading for paragraphs B-G from the list of headings (i-x). There is an example (0) at the beginning.

List of Headings

- i. Getting the finance for production
- ii. An unexpected benefit
- iii. From initial inspiration to new product
- iv. The range of potential customers for the device
- v. What makes the device different from alternatives
- vi. Cleaning water from a range of sources
- vii. Overcoming production difficulties
- viii. Profit not the primary goal
- ix. A warm welcome for the device
- x. The number of people affected by water shortages

Your answers:

0. Example: Section A _____ **iii** _____

86. Section B _____

87. Section C _____

88. Section D _____

89. Section E _____

90. Section F

91. Section G

Task 2: For questions 92 -95, complete the summary below. Choose ONE WORD ONLY from the passage for each answer. Write your answers in boxes 92-95 on your answer sheet.

How the Desolenator works

The energy required to operate the Desolenator comes from sunlight. The device can be used in different locations, as it has (92) _____. Water is fed into a pipe, and a film of water flows over a solar panel. The water then enters a boiler, where it turns into steam. Any particles in the water are caught in a (93) _____. The purified water comes out through one tube, and all types of waste come out through another. A screen displays the (94) _____ of the device, and transmits the information to the company so that they know when the Desolenator requires (95) _____.

(Adapted from Cambridge Ielts 15)

Your answers:

92.	93.	94.	95.
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Part 5: You are going to read some extracts about the fears or challenges that several people have faced. For questions 96-105, choose from the people (A-D). The people may be chosen more than once. (10 pts)

Confront your fears and face your challenges

A. Katie

I'm afraid of spiders. You won't hear me scream, but I will certainly get out of the room until someone else has dealt with it. Once, when I was a teenager, and my parents were both working late, I sat on the front steps of the house for nearly five hours waiting for help. There was a spider on the ceiling in the hallway, you see! I couldn't get into the house! My father was quite angry with me when he got home; he thought I needed to learn to be more independent. "How will you ever survive if you have to live alone someday?" he asked. Well, I'm sure if I had to, I would just deal with it, although it would be a challenge. But I've never had to live alone. I had flatmates at university, and now I'm married. Luckily my husband has no problem with spiders and is tolerant of my phobia!

B. Ellie

The most challenging thing I've ever done, by far, was trekking in the Himalayas. It was something I'd always dreamed of doing and I was incredibly fortunate to have the opportunity to join a trek for charity. I always considered myself fit; I mean, I go to the gym two or three times a week. But as soon as we set out, I realised I was quite out of my depth; I'd never even carried a pack before. In retrospect, I can't imagine what I was thinking. On the first day, we had a six-hour walk and after four hours I was so exhausted I felt that I couldn't go on. I took off my pack, sat down, and cried. Apparently, my reaction was fairly common, so our group leader knew just how to deal with it. He calmly explained that we were only two more hours from our first camp, while I'd have to walk for four, alone, to go back! I had no choice. I had to continue. So I did, and when we eventually reached Everest base camp it was the proudest I've ever been.

C. Daniel

After high school I was accepted into a very good music school, by merit of my audition. I almost declined; I didn't want to go to university. It was a terribly difficult time because nobody could understand why I would make that decision. I was just so terrified that I would fail. I'm dyslexic, and I knew that even if I were studying music, I would have to write essays for so many classes. I'd had some teachers in the past that were convinced that I was just careless, that I was lazy, when in fact I was spending much more time on the assignments than my classmates. In the end, I went, but I had a terrible attitude. I missed a lot of classes; I wasn't even trying. Eventually, I found my way to an office that offered support to students with special needs; I think someone told me that I could get a free computer or something. That turned my life around. To get the computer I had to attend regular meetings with an advisor, which I hated at first, but eventually I learned to recognise my strengths and be realistic about my weaknesses; I realised I could get help when I needed it, and that was OK. That was the hardest thing; but once I'd understood it, there was no stopping me.

D. Jack

My fear of heights was affecting my life because I had difficulty going up and down stairs or over bridges, particularly if I could see down, beneath me. I would just get paralysed. I would feel nauseous, and my feet would feel heavy, as if they were made of lead. I had read that it was possible to get over phobias by exposure, so I put myself into difficult situations on purpose. It was exhausting, but I knew it was important. I noticed slight improvements, but only very slight. It was frustrating. Then I had the idea; I was going to try bungee jumping. I got a trusted friend to go with me; to make sure I didn't change my mind. He told the people in charge they would have to push me because I wouldn't jump. It was all very fast; there was no time to think. The feeling was exhilarating, to be honest. And I've had no trouble in my day-to-day life since then. Though, I admit, I have no desire to do it again.

Which person:

- 96. did not receive help willingly at first?
- 97. did not realise how difficult something would be?
- 98. did not feel a need to change?
- 99. helped others while being challenged?
- 100. can rely on a family member who does not share their phobia?
- 101. was afraid of being unsuccessful?
- 102. felt a sense of great happiness while taking part in an extreme activity?
- 103. initially tried to overcome his/her difficulty alone?
- 104. took advantage of an offer which had conditions attached to it?
- 105. had the support of a friend?

(Adapted from 10 FCE Practice Tests)

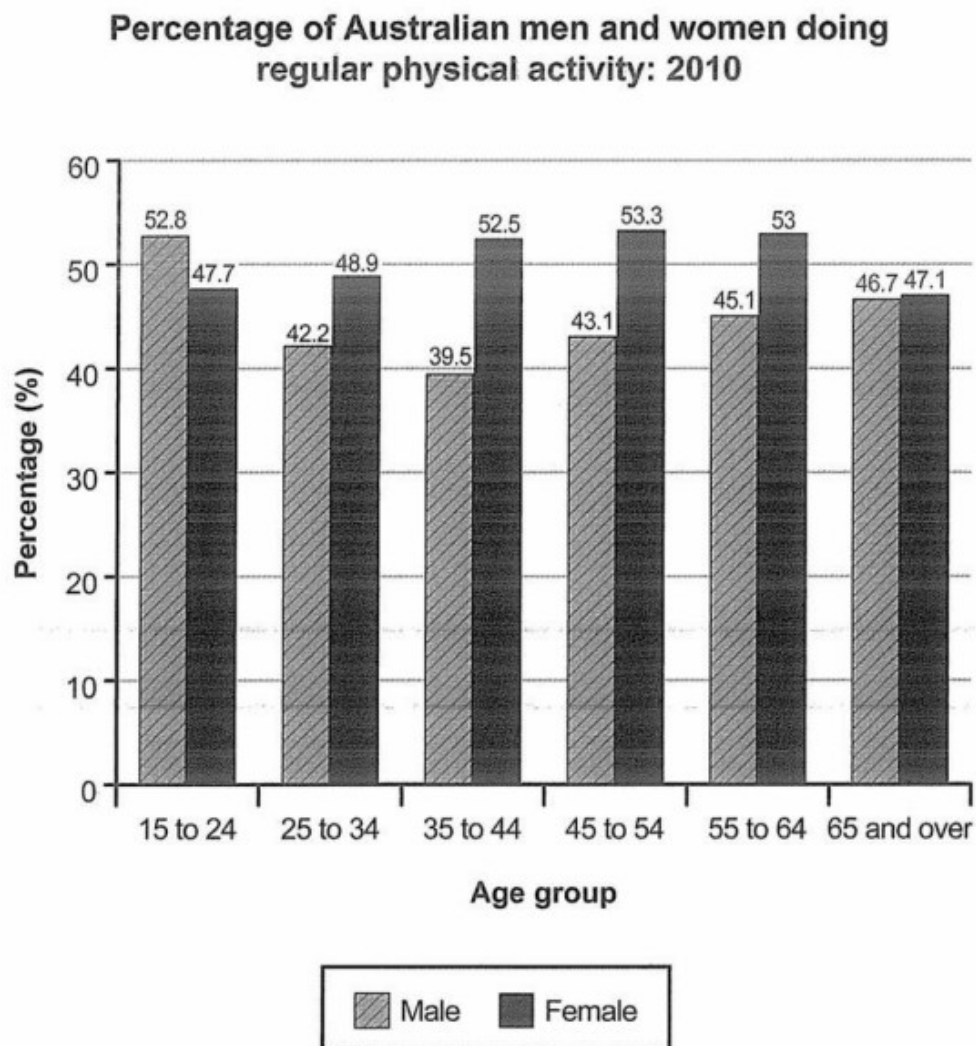
Your answers:

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

IV. WRITING (60 pts)

Part 1: The bar chart below shows the percentage of Australian men and women in different age groups who did regular physical activity in 2010. Summarize the information by selecting and reporting the main features and make comparisons where relevant. (20 pts)

You should write at least 150 words.



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.....

.....

Some argue that blended learning, which combines face-to-face and online education, is the most effective learning approach. To what extent do you agree or disagree with this idea?

[illegible]

Người ra đề

Sđt: 0913521981