|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN**  **HOÀNG VĂN THỤ**  **HÒA BÌNH**  **ĐỀ THI ĐỀ XUẤT** | **KỲ THI HỌC SINH GIỎI CÁC TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN**  **KHU VỰC DUYÊN HẢI VÀ ĐỒNG BẰNG BẮC BỘ**  **LẦN THỨ XV, NĂM 2023**  **ĐỀ THI MÔN:TIẾNG ANH- KHỐI 10**  *Thời gian: 180 phút (Không kể thời gian giao đề)*  *(Đề thi gồm 09 trang)* |

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

HƯỚNG DẪN PHẦN THI NGHE HIỂU

* *Bài nghe gồm 4 phần, mỗi phần được nghe 2 lần, thí sinh có 30-40 giây giữa mỗi phần nghe để đọc bài.*
* *Mọi hướng dẫn cho thí sinh (bằng tiếng Anh) đã có trong bài nghe.*

**Part 1.** Listen and complete the notes below. Write NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER for each answer. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes. (10 points)

|  |
| --- |
| **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 and **3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** per person  **Note:**special trips organised for groups of 4**. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** people  **Time:**departure – 8.30 a.m. and return – 6.00 p.m.  **To reserve a seat:**sign name on the 5**. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** 3 days in advance. |

**Part 2.** You will hear a conversation between Margaret and Larry about space tourism. Decide whether the statements are true (T) or false (F). Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes. (10 points)

**A Trip of a Lifetime**

1.This is the first article that Margaret has read about space tourism. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2. Anyone can go on the trip as long as they are healthy. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3. Margaret is not sure that she would enjoy being in the space craft. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4. Margaret thinks Larry is silly because he believes in alien life. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5. Margaret does not think that the trip is over-priced. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Part 3.** You will hear an interview with a woman called Amy Martles, who works as a choreographer, creating dance performances for live shows. For questions 1-5, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which fits best according to what you hear. (10 points)

1. Amy traces her decision to become a choreographer back to  
**A** the advice of her first dance teacher.  
**B** her need to express herself through movement.  
**C** the emphasis placed on dance in her primary school.  
**D** her failure to reach a high level of sporting achievement.  
  
**2.** Amy feels that, above all, a good choreographer is one who  
**A** remains in touch with the everyday feelings of dancers.  
**B** keeps dancers motivated during long tiring sessions.  
**C** has experience of appearing on stage as a dancer.  
**D** is able to join in with the dancing itself if necessary.  
  
**3.** When she's creating a new dance, Amy  
**A** finds it easier to work directly with a composer.  
**B** prefers to be given clear constraints to work within.  
**C** keeps an open mind about how a piece might develop.  
**D** accepts that some of her ideas will prove to be unpopular.  
  
**4.** In her work as a choreographer, Amy aims to  
**A** challenge the audience's ideas about what dance is.  
**B** feel that she is conveying a message to the audience.  
**C** thrill the audience with some cutting-edge dance techniques.  
**D** draw the audience's attention away from other elements in the show.  
  
**5.** When asked about choosing dancers to work with, Amy says she  
**A** relies on the expertise top professionals bring to the creative process.  
**B** accepts the need to accommodate the feelings of sensitive people.  
**C** finds those with less experience an easier proposition.  
**D** likes to help those she has previously taught.  
**Part 4.** You will hear a talk on the radio about the Loch Ness Monster. For questions 1-10, complete the sentences **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER**. (20 points)

|  |
| --- |
| **The Mysterious Monster** |
| The head of the Loch Ness Monster has been compared to that of a (1)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .  The first published photographic image of the monster is known as the (2)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ picture.  People argued that a picture taken in 1960 actually showed a (3) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ but experts have proved them wrong.   Tim Dinsdale realised that most monster (4) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ occurred on days when the weather was fine.  Most eyewitnesses say they have no interest in getting (5) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ when they report what they’ve seen.  In 1968, an underwater investigation used sonar equipment instead of (6) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to try and find the monster.  An attempt to find the monster by using a (7) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ failed in 1969 because the Loch Ness water is so dirty.  The idea of using a group of (8) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to help with the search proved to be too complicated.  Dr Rines' underwater picture of 1972 seemed to show the (9) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of a large sea animal.  The aim of the latest research project is to study all the (10) \_\_\_\_\_\_and \_\_\_\_\_\_ living in Loch Ness. |

**B. LEXICO – GRAMMAR (40 points)**

**Part 1. Choose the correct answer** **to complete each of the following sentences.  Write your answers in the space provided. (20 points)**

1. When I finish my writing this composition, I’m going to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and go to bed.

A. make time         B. hit the hay             C. hit the big time       D. call it a day

2. Marry usually buys her clothes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . It’s cheaper than going to a dressmaker.

A. in public          B. on the shelf          C. off the peg              D. on the house

3. You are at \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to do what you like.

A. freedom           B. odds             C. disposal                    D. liberty

4. Lindsay’s excuses for being late are beginning to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ rather thin.

A. get B. turn C. wear D. go

5. I have three brothers, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of whom were there.

A. none                B. neither                   C. no one                      D. either

6. He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a new action plan for the project.

A. devised           B. advertised          C. sold                        D. processed

7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ he was lazy, he failed the exam.

A. Now that             B. so              C. consequently           D. Thus

8. My job is so \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that I don’t think I’ll be able to take a summer break.

A. persisting              B. hard                       C. demanding               D. tough

9. My car is almost ten years old, but it cost me a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at the time I bought it.

A. luck                  B. fortune                C. treasure                 D. deposit

10. It is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ knowledge that newspapers report news.

A. plain           B. common                C. easy                         D. simple

11. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ,the balcony chairs will be ruined in this weather.

A. Leaving uncovered             B. Having lelf uncovered

C. lelf uncovered                      D. Been lelf uncovered

12. The police are keeping \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the escaped prisoner.

A. signal              B. view                 C. track                      D. sight

13. The strike was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ owing to a last-minute agreement with the management.

A. called off           B. broken up             C. set back                   D. put down

14. I’m amazed that this game ever\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ – it’s so silly!

A. took in             B. caught on              C. took up                    D. caught by

15. The match will be screened on ITV with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ commentary by Sandy Curley.

A. lively                   B. live                         C. alive                         D. living

16. It was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that even Smith’s fans couldn’t believe it.

A. such surprising victory          B. so surprising a victory

C. too surprising                              D. surprising

17. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, he cannot make ends meet.

A. Hard though he works                B. As long as he works hard

C. He works hardly                            D. Hard as he work

18. Everyone hoped that he would \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ after the operation.

A. pull through        B. pull over              C. get over                 D. pull out

19. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, the people who come to this club are in their twenties and thirties.

A. By and large B. Altogether C. To a degree D. Virtually

20. That book is by a famous anthropologist. It’s about the people in Samoa\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for two years.

A. that she lived                             B. that she lived among them

C. among whom she lived            D. where she lived among them

**Part 2: Put each word in brackets into an appropriate form. (10 points)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. Many people make their living on theater. In essence the theater is not only for entertainment, it is a \_\_\_\_\_ .  2. They never dare to leave their only child \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for even a moment.  3. What I don’t like about school uniform is that it completely destroys all\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  4. The main reason I believe children shouldn’t be exposed to violence on TV is that they are so\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at that age.  5. His \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of his opponent led to his biggest failure.  6. The curriculum is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_developed; therefore, students benefit a great deal.  7. The mother is usually the homemaker and the father is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  8. You can basically wear what you want but there is an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ law that says you must not wear jeans.  9. Being the hardest natural substance, diamond is practically\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  10. The government’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ approach has brought criticism. | **LIVE**  **ATTEND**  **INDIVIDUAL**  **IMPRESS**  **ESTIMATE**  **SYSTEM**  **BREAD**  **WRITE**  **DESTROY**  **COMPROMISE** |

**Part 3: Complete each of the following sentences with a suitable preposition or particle. Write your answer in the boxes provided. (10 points)**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| out | up | on | by | out |
| after | down | up | through | down |

1. If you’re finding it difficult to get \_\_\_\_\_ on your salary, why don’t you ask for a raise?

2. I know what you’re going \_\_\_\_\_ and I feel really sorry for you.

3. In many ways you take \_\_\_\_\_ your father.

4. If you slip \_\_\_\_\_ you’ll get into trouble.

5. I proposed to her but she turned me \_\_\_\_\_.

6. You’d better put \_\_\_\_\_ your cigarette because smoking isn’t allowed in here.

7. If you carry \_\_\_\_\_ working so hard, you’ll make yourself ill.

8. Stop worrying about it. Don’t let this failure get you \_\_\_\_\_.

9. The car’s in quite good condition but you can try it \_\_\_\_\_ before you make any decision to buy.

10. When I was in New York, I was able to look \_\_\_\_\_ several old friends I hadn’t seen for years.

**C. READING (60 points)**

**Part 1: Fill each blank with ONE suitable word. Write your answers in the numbered blanks provided below the passage. (15 points)**

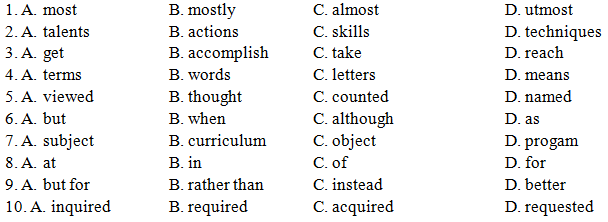
**The legend of the root**  
Ginseng is one of the great mysteries of the east. Often referred to as the “elixir of life”, its widespread use in oriental medicine has led to many myths and legends building up around this remarkable plant. Ginseng has featured (1)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ an active ingredient in oriental medical literature for over 5,000 years. Its beneficial effects were, at one time, (2)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ widely recognized and praised that the root was said to be worth its weight in gold.  
(3)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the long history of ginseng, no one fully knows how it works. The active part of the (4)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the root. Its full name is Panax Ginseng – the word Panax, (5)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the word panacea, coming from the Greek for “all healing”. There is growing interest by western scientists in the study of ginseng. It is today believed that this remarkable plant may (6)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ beneficial effects in the treatment of many diseases which are difficult to treat with synthetic drug.  
Today, ginseng is (7)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ longer a myth or a legend. Throughout the world it is becoming widely recognized that this ancient herb holds the answer to relieving the stresses and ailments of modern living. It is widely used for the treatment of various ailments (8)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as arthritis, diabetes, insomnia, hepatitis and anemia. However, the truth behind (9)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ginseng works still remains a mystery. Yet its widespread effectiveness shows that the remarkable properties are (10)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than just a legend.

**Part 2*.* Read the passage and choose the best option to complete the passage. Write your answers in the space provided. (15 points)**

While\_\_\_(1)\_\_\_everyone accepts the goal of developing\_\_\_(2)\_\_\_in the three “R’s”- reading, writing, and arithmetic- it often seems impossible to\_\_\_(3)\_\_\_agreement on any goal beyond that. In the broadest\_\_\_(4)\_\_\_, the conflict over educational goals can be\_\_\_(5)\_\_\_as a conflict between conservatives and liberals, or, \_\_\_(6)\_\_\_they are sometimes called, essentialists and progressives.

The conservatives, or essentialists, tend to identify a desirable education with the transmission of the cultural heritage, a no-nonsense\_\_\_(7)\_\_\_featuring the threeR’s at the elementary-school level and academic studies or strong vocational or business courses in the secondary school. They put emphasis on the training of the mind and cultivation of the intellect.

The liberals, or progressives, tend to be interested in the development of the all-round child, not merely in training the child’s mind or in preparing the child for adult life in a remote future. They emphasize rich, meaningful school living in the present, and they view subject matter as a resource\_\_\_(8)\_\_\_total human development\_\_\_(9)\_\_\_as a goal in itself. They do not downgrade content but believe it should be\_\_\_(10)\_\_\_not for their own sake but as a means of fostering thought and inquiry.



**Part 3: Read the passage and choose the best answers to questions below. (15 points)**

**The Digital Divide**

Information technology is influencing the way many of us live and work today. We use the Internet to look and apply for jobs, shop, conduct research, make airline reservations, and explore areas of interest. We use e-mail and the Internet to communicate instantaneously with friends and business associates around the world. Computers are commonplace in homes and the workplace.

***Although the number of Internet users is growing exponentially each year, most of the world’s population does not have access to computers or the Internet***. Only 6 percent of the population in developing countries are connected to telephones. Although more than 94 percent of U.S. households have a telephone, only 42 percent have personal computers at home and 26 percent have Internet access. The lack of what most of us would consider a basic communications necessity – the telephone – does not occur just in developing nations. On some Native American reservations only 60 percent of the residents have a telephone. The move to wireless connections may ***eliminate*** the need for telephone lines, but it does not remove the barrier to equipment costs.

Who has Internet access? Fifty percent of the children in urban households with an income over $75,000 have Internet access, compared with 2 percent of the children in low-income, rural households. Nearly half of college-educated people have Internet access, compared to 6 percent of those with only some high school education. Forty percent of households with two parents have access; 15 percent of female, single-parent households do. Thirty percent of white households, 11 percent of black households, and 13 percent of Hispanic households have access. Teens and children are the two fastest-growing segments of Internet users. The digital divide between the populations who have access to the Internet and information technology tools is based on income, race, education, household type, and geographic location. Only 16 percent of the rural poor, rural and central city minorities, young householders, and single parent female households are connected.

Another problem that exacerbates these disparities is that African-Americans, Hispanics, and Native Americans hold few of the jobs in information technology. Women hold about 20 percent of these jobs and are receiving fewer than 30 percent of the computer science degrees. The result is that women and members of the most oppressed ethnic groups are not eligible for the jobs with the highest salaries at graduation. Baccalaureate candidates with degrees in computer science were offered the highest salaries of all new college graduates in 1998 at $44,949.

Do similar disparities exist in schools? More than 90 percent of all schools in the country are wired with at least one Internet connection. The number of classrooms with Internet connections differs by the income level of students. Using the percentage of students who are eligible for free lunches at a school to determine income level, we see that nearly twice as many of the schools with more affluent students have wired classrooms as ***those*** with high ***concentrations*** of low-income students.

Access to computers and the Internet will be important in reducing disparities between groups. It will require greater equality across diverse groups whose members develop knowledge and skills in computer and information technologies. If computers and the Internet are to be used to promote equality, they will have to become accessible to populations that cannot currently afford the equipment which needs to be updated every three years or so. However, access alone is not enough. Students will have to be interacting with the technology in authentic settings. As technology becomes a tool for learning in almost all courses taken by students, it will be seen as a means to an end rather than an end in itself. If it is used in culturally relevant ways, all students can benefit from its power.

1. Why does the author mention the telephone in paragraph 2?

A. To demonstrate that even technology like the telephone is not available to all

B. To argue that basic telephone service is a first step to using the Internet

C. To contrast the absence of telephone usage with that of Internet usage

D. To describe the development of communications from telephone to Internet

2. Which of the sentences below best expresses the information in the statement “***Although the number ............. or the Internet***.” in the paragraph 2?

A. Most of the people in the world use the Internet now because the number of computers has been increasing every year.

B. The number of people who use computers and the Internet is increasing every year, but most people in the world still do not have connections.

C. The number of computers that can make the Internet available to most of the people in the world is not increasing fast enough.

D. The Internet is available to most of the people in the world, even though they don't have their own computer terminals.

3. The word “***eliminate***” in the passage is closest in meaning to

A. accept B. dispute C. define D. remove

4. Based on information in paragraph 3, which of the following best explains the term "***digital divide***?"

A. The number of Internet users in developing nations

B. The disparity in the opportunity to use the Internet

C. Differences in socioeconomic levels among Internet users

D. Segments of the population with Internet access

5. Why does the author give details about the percentages of Internet users in paragraph 3?

A. To prove that there are differences in opportunities among social groups

B. To argue for more Internet connections at all levels of society

C. To suggest that improvements in Internet access are beginning to take place

D. To explain why many people have Internet connections now

6. According to paragraph 3, which of the following households would be least likely to have access to the Internet?

A. A household with one parent B. A black household

C. A Hispanic household D. A household with both parents

7. The word “***those***” in the passage refers to

A. classrooms B. students C. schools D. concentrations

8. According to paragraph 4, why are fewer women and minorities employed in the field of computer technology?

A. They are not admitted to the degree programs.

B. They do not possess the educational qualifications.

C. They do not have an interest in technology.

D. They prefer training for jobs with higher salaries.

9. The word “***concentrations***” in the passage is closest in meaning to

A. protections B. numbers C. confidence D. support

10. What can be inferred from paragraph 6 about Internet access?

A. Better computers need to be designed.

B. Schools should provide newer computers for students.

C. The cost of replacing equipment is a problem.

D. Technology will be more helpful in three years.

**Part 4: Questions 1-10**: Read the passage below and do the following exercises. **(15 points)**

**Scientists Are Mapping the World's Largest Volcano**

**(A)**After 36 days of battling sharks that kept biting their equipment, scientists have returned from the remote Pacific Ocean with a new way of looking at the world’s largest - and possibly most mysterious - volcano, Tamu Massif.

**(B)**The team has begun making 3-D maps that offer the clearest look yet at the underwater mountain, which covers an area the size of New Mexico. In the coming months, the maps will be refined and the data analyzed, with the ultimate goal of figuring out how the mountain was formed.

**(C)**It's possible that the western edge of Tamu Massif is actually a separate mountain that formed at a different time, says William Sager, a geologist at the University of Houston who led the expedition. That would explain some differences between the western part of the mountain and the main body.

**(D)** The team also found that the massif (as such a massive mountain is known) is highly pockmarked with craters and cliffs. Magnetic analysis provides some insight into the mountain’s genesis, suggesting that part of it formed through steady releases of lava along the intersection of three mid-ocean ridges, while part of it is harder to explain. A working theory is that a large plume of hot mantle rock may have contributed additional heat and material, a fairly novel idea.

**(E)** Tamu Massif lies about 1,000 miles (1,600 kilometers) east of Japan. It is a rounded dome, or shield volcano, measuring 280 by 400 miles (450 by 650 kilometers). Its top lies more than a mile (about 2,000 meters) below the ocean surface and is 50 times larger than the biggest active volcano on Earth, Hawaii’s Mauna Loa. Sager published a paper in 2013 that said the main rise of Tamu Massif is most likely a single volcano, instead of a complex of multiple volcanoes that smashed together. But he couldn’t explain how something so big formed.

**(F)** The team used sonar and magnetometers (which measure magnetic fields) to map more than a million square kilometers of the ocean floor in great detail. Sager and students teamed up with Masao Nakanishi of Japan’s Chiba University, with Sager receiving funding support from the National Geographic Society and the Schmidt Ocean Institute.

**(G)** Since sharks are attracted to magnetic fields, the toothy fish “were all over our magnetometer, and it got pretty chomped up,” says Sager. When the team replaced the device with a spare, that unit was nearly ripped off by more sharks. The magnetic field research suggests the mountain formed relatively quickly, sometime around 145 million years ago. Part of the volcano sports magnetic "stripes," or bands with different magnetic properties, suggesting that lava flowed out evenly from the mid-ocean ridges over time and changed in polarity each time Earth's magnetic field reversed direction. The central part of the peak is more jumbled, so it may have formed more quickly or through a different process.

**(H)** Sager isn’t sure what caused the magnetic anomalies yet, but suspects more complex forces were at work than simply eruptions from the ridges. It’s possible a deep plume of hot rock from the mantle also contributed to the volcano’s formation, he says. Sager hopes the analysis will also help explain about a dozen other similar features on the ocean floor, as well as add to the overall understanding of plate tectonics.

**Questions 1-7**

The reading passage has eight paragraphs, **A-H.**

What paragraph has the following information? Write the correct letter, **A-H**, in boxes 1-7 on your answer sheet.

Example: A new way of looking \_\_\_ A \_\_\_

**1.** Possible explanation of the differences between parts of the mountain \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**2.** Size data \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**3.** Problem with sharks \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**4.** Uncertainty of the anomalies \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**5.** Equipment which measures magnetic fields \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**6.** The start of making maps \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**7.** A working theory \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Questions 8-10**

Complete the sentences using **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** from the passage.

**8.** A large plume of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ rock may have contributed additional heat and material.

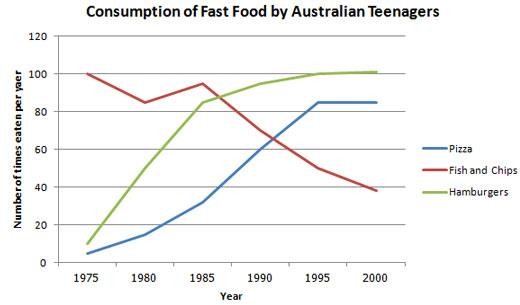
**9.**Tamu Massif is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ , or shield volcano.

**10.** Sager believes that the magnetic anomalies were caused by something more than \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from the ridges.

**D. WRITING *(50 points)***

**Part 1**: **(20 points)**

The line graph below shows changes in the amount and types of fast food consumed by Australian teenagers from 1975 to 2000.

****Summarize the information by selecting and reporting the main features and make comparisons where relevant. Write at least 150 words.

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**Part 2: (30 points)**

Youngsters now admire and imitate media and sports personalities even though they do not always set a good example. Do you think that this is a positive or negative development? Express your view in an essay of about 250 words. Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience

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**Gv ra đề: Nguyễn Thị Thanh Cảnh, 0987347378**