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| SỞ GD VÀ ĐT BẮC GIANG**CỤM THPT HUYỆN SƠN ĐỘNG** **¯¯¯¯¯¯¯¯¯¯¯¯¯¯¯¯****ĐỀ CHÍNH THỨC** | **ĐỀ THI HỌC SINH GIỎI CẤP CƠ SỞ****NĂM HỌC 2023 - 2024**Môn thi: **Tiếng Anh 11**Thời gian làm bài: **120 phút** *(không kể thời gian giao đề)**(Đề thi gồm 8 trang, 70 câu trắc nghiệm)* |

**Mã đề 111**

Họ và tên thí sinh: .................................................................... SBD: ...................

**A.PHẦN TRẮC NGHIỆM (70 ĐIỂM)**

**LISTENING**

***Part 1: You will hear an interview with a woman called Rachel who is going to talk about the shows she puts on for children. Listen and choose the correct answer for each question.***

**Question 1:** Before her children were born, Rachel worked as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** a homemaker **B.** an actress **C.** an art teacher **D.** a painter

**Question 2:** Why did she give up her career?

**A.** It is boring. **B.** It is time-consuming.

**C.** It is challenging. **D.** She didn’t earn enough for her living.

**Question 3:** Who first thought of doing a show at a party?

**A.** Rachel’s children **B.** Rachel’s parents **C.** Rachel’s husband **D.** Rachel’s teachers

**Question 4:** Rachel’s neighbour, Lena, helps by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** writing the stories for the shows **B.** performing in the shows

**C.** making some dolls for her shows **D.** doing the voices for the dolls

**Question 5:** Who wrote the music for the stories?

**A.** Rachel **B.** Lena’s husband **C.** Lena **D.** Rachel’s husband

**Question 6:** When Rachel did a play about a lion, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** the children laughed too much **B.** the children were frightened

**C.** the children’s parents complained **D.** the children’s parents were worried

**Question 7:** How do Rachel’s daughters help her?

**A.** They show new dolls to their school friends

**B.** They think of ideas for new stories.

**C.** They give her their opinions on her new stories

**D.** They perform in the shows.

**Question 8:** Rachel thinks her shows are successful because \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** She enjoys doing them so much. **B.** She does a show daily.

**C.** They are suitable for all ages. **D.** They have good stories.

***Part 2: Listen to a man called Paul Hart being interviewed about his trip to Africa with a team of scientists and choose the correct answer to each of the following questions.***

**Question 9:** Why did Paul choose the part of Africa he visited?

**A.** It will soon change. **B.** It is good for walking.

**C.** He had been there before. **D.** It is the only way.

**Question 10:** The team took the trip in order to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** see a region rich in plants **B.** find out the best route to go across Africa

**C.** collect data for their work **D.** build more roads in Africa

**Question 11:** What made the team’s journey work?

**A.** clearing paths through the forest **B.** finding somewhere safe to camp

**C.** carrying heavy equipment **D.** bringing as much food as they could

**Question 12:** What did Paul worry during the trip?

**A.** getting the information they need **B.** the number of dangerous animals

**C.** being responsible for a team of people **D.** becoming sick during the trip

**Question 13:** Paul says that the team didn’t have enough food because \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** they didn’t have enough money to buy some more food

**B.** some of the food went bad too quickly

**C.** the walk took longer than they expected

**D.** some people ate more than they should

**Question 14:** The reason why the team were able to avoid getting lost was that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** they took a map with them. **B.** they had a special equipment.

**C.** it was easy to find the way there. **D.** they had someone to guide them.

**Question 15:** Why were the team grateful to a fisherman they met?

**A.** He let everyone rest on his boat. **B.** He helped one of them who was ill.

**C.** He told them which direction to take. **D.** He lent them his boat.

**LANGUAGE, READING**

***Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct word or*** ***phrase that best fits each the numbered blanks.***

The most successful entrepreneurs are those who predict the needs of the future earlier than the competition. No new business start-up is without risk, but the benefits can be (16)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Inventions such as the automobile, the internet and the iPad were all initially met with a high degree of criticism, so it is important to maintain the belief that anything is possible! Below are just a few of the business ideas expected to be successful in the future.

Travelling to space used to be possible only for governments or large aerospace companies. This is no longer the case, however, and several private companies have planned tourist missions into space which are going to take place in the next few years. Consulting firm Futron Corporation predict that the space tourism industry will be (17)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ $1.3 billion and have more than 25,000 customers in the next five to ten years. Space tourism pioneer Peter Diamandis also predicts that space hotels are going to be big business, with companies from around the world already working on such projects. Not everyone, (18) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, is as convinced about the prospect of space tourism. Jeffrey Jones, a member of the Center for Space Medicine at Baylor College, warns that even a short journey into space could (19) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ serious health problems for tourists of average or poor health.

Another idea comes from a company in New Zealand called Martin Aircraft. They have produced the first commercially available jetpack, which they plan to start selling next year. Initially, they will be sold to shops and cost approximately $150,000. The craft will work for short trips only, (20)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 30 minutes, and manage speeds of up to 74 kph and an altitude of 914 m. The CEO of the company, Peter Coker, notes that, as well as being used by the rich for pleasure, they could also be useful in search-and-rescue operations.

 *(Adapted from: Mindset for Ielts – Level 2)*

**Question 16: A.** indispensable **B.** calculable **C.** determinable **D.** immeasurable

**Question 17: A.** rank **B.** profit **C.** worth **D.** value

**Question 18: A.** therefore **B.** as a result **C.** in addition **D.** however

**Question 19: A.** lead **B.** cause **C.** force **D.** result from

**Question 20: A.** inevitably **B.** practically **C.** partially **D.** approximately

***Read the following passage and circle the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.***

In Death Valley, California, one of the hottest, most arid places in North America, there is much salt, and salt can damage rocks impressively. Inhabitants of certain areas, where streets and highways are salted to control ice, are familiar with the resulting rust and deterioration on cars. That attests to the chemically corrosive nature of salt, but it is not the way salt destroys rocks. Salt breaks rocks apart principally by a process called crystal prying and wedging. This happens not by soaking the rocks in salt water, but by moistening their bottoms with salt water. Such conditions exist in many areas along the eastern edge of central Death Valley. There, salty water rises from the groundwater table by capillary action through tiny spaces in sediment until it reaches the surface.

Most stones have capillary passages that suck salt water from the wet ground. Death Valley provides an ultra-dry atmosphere and high daily temperatures, which promote evaporation and the formation of salt crystals along the cracks or other openings within stones. These crystals grow as long as salt water is available. Like tree roots breaking up a sidewalk, the growing crystals exert pressure on the rock and eventually pry the rock apart along planes of weakness, such as banding in metamorphic rocks, bedding in sedimentary rocks, or preexisting or incipient fractions, and along boundaries between individual mineral crystals or grains. Besides crystal growth, *the expansion of halite crystals (the same as everyday table salt) by heating and of sulfates and similar salts by hydration*can contribute additional stresses. A rock durable enough to have withstood natural conditions for a very long time in other areas could probably be **shattered** into small pieces by salt weathering within a few generations.

The **dominant** salt in Death Valley is halite, or sodium chloride, but other salts, mostly carbonates and sulfates, also cause prying and wedging, as does ordinary ice. Weathering by a variety of salts, though often subtle, is a worldwide phenomenon. Not restricted to arid regions, intense salt weathering occurs mostly in salt-rich places like the seashore, near the large saline lakes in the Dry Valleys of Antarctica, and in desert sections of Australia, New Zealand, and central Asia.

**Question 21:** What is the passage mainly about?

**A.** The impressive salt rocks in Death Valley

**B.**  The damaging effects of salt on roads and highways

**C.** The amount of salt produced in Death Valley

**D.** The destructive effects of salt on rocks

**Question 22:** In paragraph 2, why does the author compare tree roots with growing salt crystals?

**A.**  They both react quickly to a rise in temperature.

**B.** They both grow as long as water is available.

**C.** They both force hard surfaces to crack.

**D.**  They both cause salty water to rise from the groundwater table.

**Question 23:** The author mentions “*the expansion of halite crystals … by hydration*" in order to \_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** present an alternative theory about crystal growth

**B.** explain how some rocks are not affected by salt

**C.** introduce additional means by which crystals destroy rocks

**D.** simplify the explanation of crystal prying and wedging

**Question 24:** The word "**shattered**" in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** broken apart **B.** arranged

**C.** gathered together **D.** dissolved

**Question 25:** The word "**dominant**" in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** most common **B.** least damaging

**C.** most recent **D.** least available

**Question 26:** According to the passage, which of the following is true about the effects of salts on rocks?

**A.** Salt damage at the seashore is more severe than salt damage in Death Valley.

**B.** Only two types of salts cause prying and wedging.

**C.** A variety of salts in all kinds of environments can cause weathering.

**D.** Salts usually cause damage only in combination with ice.

**Question 27:** Which of the following can be inferred from the passage about rocks found in areas where ice is common?

**A.**  They show similar kinds of damage as rocks in Death Valley.

**B.** They do not allow capillary action of water.

**C.** They are protected from weathering.

**D.** They contain more carbonates than sulfates.

***Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions .***

Plants and animals will find it difficult to escape from or adjust to the effects of global warming. Scientists have already observed shifts in the lifecycles of many plants and animals, such as flowers blooming earlier and birds hatching earlier in the spring. Many species have begun shifting where they live or their annual migration patterns due to warmer temperatures.

With further warming, animals will tend to migrate toward the poles and up mountainsides toward higher elevations. Plants will also attempt to shift their ranges, seeking new areas as old habitats grow too warm. In many places, however, human development will prevent these shifts. Species that find cities or farmland blocking their way north or south may become extinct. Species living in unique ecosystems, such as **those** found in polar and mountaintop regions, are especially at risk because migration to new habitats is not possible. For example, polar bears and marine mammals in the Arctic are already threatened by **dwindling sea ice** but have nowhere farther north to go.

Projecting species extinction due to global warming is extremely difficult. Some scientists have estimated that 20 to 50 percent of species could be committed to extinction with 2 to 3 Celsius degrees of further warming. The rate of warming, not just the magnitude, is extremely important for plants and animals. Some species and even entire ecosystems, such as certain types of forest, may not be able to adjust quickly enough and may disappear.

Ocean ecosystems, especially **fragile** ones like coral reefs, will also be affected by globalwarming. Warmer ocean temperatures can cause coral to “bleach”, a state which if prolonged will lead to the death of the coral. Scientists estimate that even 1 Celsius degree of additional warming could lead to widespread bleaching and death of coral reefs around the world. Also, increasing carbon dioxide in the atmosphere enters the ocean and increases the acidity of ocean waters. This acidification further stresses ocean ecosystems.

**Question 28:** Scientists have observed that warmer temperatures in the spring cause flowers to \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. die instantly B. bloom earlier C. become lighter D. lose color

**Question 29:** According to paragraph 2, when their habitats grow warmer, animals tend to move \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. south-eastwards and down mountainsides toward lower elevations

B. north-westwards and up mountainsides toward higher elevations

C. toward the North Pole and down mountainsides toward lower elevations

D. toward the poles and up mountainsides toward higher elevations

**Question 30:** The pronoun **“those**” in paragraph 2 refers to \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. species B. ecosystems C. habitats D. areas

**Question 31:** The phrase “dwindling sea ice” in paragraph 2 refers to \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. the frozen water in the Arctic B. the violent Arctic Ocean

C. the melting ice in the Arctic D. the cold ice in the Arctic

**Question 32:** It is mentioned in the passage that if the global temperature rose by 2 or 3 Celsius degrees,\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. half of the earth’s surface would be flooded

B. the sea level would rise by 20 centimeters

C. water supply would decrease by 50 percent

D. 20 to 50 percent of species could become extinct

**Question 33:** According to the passage, if some species are not able to adjust quickly to warmer temperatures,\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. they may be endangered B. they can begin to develop

C. they will certainly need water D. they move to tropical forests

**Question 34:** The word **“fragile**” in paragraph 4 most probably means \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. very large B. easily damaged C. rather strong D. pretty hard

**Question 35:** The bleaching of coral reefs as mentioned in paragraph 4 indicates \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. the water absorption of coral reefs B. the quick growth of marine mammals

C. the blooming phase of sea weeds D. the slow death of coral reefs

**Question 36:** The level of acidity in the ocean is increased by \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. the rising amount of carbon dioxide entering the ocean

B. the decrease of acidity of the pole waters

C. the extinction of species in coastal areas

D. the loss of acidity in the atmosphere around the earth

**Question 37:** What does the passage mainly discuss?

A. Influence of climate changes on human lifestyles

B. Effects of global warming on animals and plants

C. Global warming and possible solutions

D. Global warming and species migration

***Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions****.*

**Question 38:** The soldiers received commands from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ one-eyed general.

**A.** a **B.** X **C.** an **D.** the

**Question 39:** Recovery after the accident will be a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ process that may take several months.

**A.** continuation **B.** continuous **C.** continual **D.** continue

**Question 40:** The tenant must be prepared to decorate the property \_\_\_\_\_ the terms of the agreement.

**A.** in relation to **B.** in accordance with **C.** with regard to **D.** provided by

**Question 41:** She wants to give full \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to her anger about discrimination.

**A.** vent **B.** wear **C.** barometer **D.** manifestation

**Question 42:** “The lake had ice on it this morning.” – “It \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ very cold last night.”

**A.** must have gotten **B.** could have gotten **C.** should have gotten **D.** would have gotten

**Question 43.** Toxic chemicals in the air and land, contaminated water and increased water temperatures have also \_\_\_\_\_\_ many species to the verge of extinction.

A. made B. caused C. driven D. forced

**Question 44** . The boy screamed for help but he couldn't \_\_\_\_\_ because of his low voice.

A. hear him B. make himself heard

C. make himself hear D. make him heard

**Question 45**. The \_\_\_\_\_ child is forever asking questions. He’s incredibly curious.

**A.** inquisitive **B.** exquisite **C.** acquitted **D.** acquisitive

**Question 46.** I really don’t ……………. the point of taking the exam when you’re not ready for it.

A. take B. see C. have D. make

**Question 47.** My dad wants me to go to university, but I’m in …….. minds about it.

A. my B. two C. some D. different

**Question 48.** By the time their baby arrives, Johnson hopes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ painting and decorating the new nursery.

 A. to finish B. to have finished

 C. to be finished D. to have been finished

***Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that best combines each pair of sentences in the following questions.***

**Question 49:** No one but the experts were able to realize that the painting was an imitation. It greatly resembled the original.

**A.** It was hard for ordinary people to judge between the fake painting and the real one, but not for the experts.

**B.** It was obvious that only a person with great talent could fake a painting so successfully.

**C.** It was almost impossible for amateurs to realize that the painting was not authentic, though the experts could judge it quite easily.

**D.** The painting looked so much like the authentic one that only the experts could tell it wasn’t genuine.

**Question 50:** We chose to find a place for the night. We found the bad weather very convenient.

**A.** The bad weather prevented us from driving any further.

**B.** Bad weather was approaching, so we started to look for a place to stay.

**C.** Because the climate was so severe, we were worried about what we would do at night.

**D.** Seeing that the bad weather had set in, we decided to find somewhere to spend the night.

**Question 51:** A criminal tried to attack Jane on her way home. A helpful passer-by stopped him in the act.

**A.** Had it not been for the intervention of a helpful passer-by, Jane would have been attacked on her way home.

**B.** A passer-by intervened just when a criminal was trying to attack Jane in the act of going home.

**C.** If Jane hadn't got in the criminal's way home, a helpful passer-by would have been attacked.

**D.** A helpful passer-by put an end to the attack from Jane when going home with the criminal.

***Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to show the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.***

**Question 52:** Blood cholesterol is used to be thought of as a problem only for adults.

1. Blood cholesterol B. used to be thought C.of D. only for adults.

**Question 53:**  In all cultures gestures are used as a formation of communication, but the same gestures may have very different meanings in different cultures.

A. formation of communication B. but

C. may have very different D. different cultures.

**Question 54:** I high recommend this book for its beautiful language of description.

A. high B. for C.beautiful language D. description.

**Question 55:** Geothermal energy is energy to obtain by using heat from the Earth’s interior.

A.energy B. to obtain C. using D. the Earth’s

**Question 56:** According to most psychological studies, body language expresses the speaker’s emotion and

attitudes, and it also tends to affect the emotions and attitudes of the listen.

1. psychological studies B. expresses C. the emotions D. the listen

***Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word or phrase that is OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined part in each of the questions.***

**Question 57:** At school, people always used **to take the mickey out of** him for having red hair.

A. to say he is like Mickey Mouse B. to tease or make fun of

C. to hurt someone badly D. to give a compliment

**Question 58:** Many people **perished** in the Kobe earthquake because they were not prepared for it

A. survived B. departed C. suffered D. declined

***Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that is CLOSEST in meaning to each of the following questions.***

**Question 59:** No matter how hard he tried, Mike could not make sense of his economics textbook.

A. If Mike had studied harder, he would have been able to comprehend what was in his economics textbook.

B. In spite of his efforts, Mike was unable to understand the contents of his economics textbook.

C. Mike could not understand his economics textbook because he hardly tried to at all.

D. It was impossible for Mike to understand his economics textbook without making a great effort.

**Question 60:** The owners of Britain's privatized railways are often accused of trading safety for profit.

A. Companies running British railways are frequently blamed for ignoring safety for the sake of making money.

B. Everyone knows that the ppeople in charge of British railways are more interested in their income than in safety.

C. Ever since British railways passed into private hands, they have become more profitable but more dangerous as well.

D. Privatization may have become profitable for the government, but it has definitely not increased rail safety in Britain.

**Question 61:** My sister would love to be involved in the organization of the event, and so would I.

A. My sister is so much like me, since she too takes part in organizing events voluntarily.

B. My sister wa so keen to take part in the organization of the event, that I encouraged her.

C. Both my sister and I would be very happy to take part in organizing the event.

D. I would like my sister to volunteer to take part in organizing the event.

***Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.***

**Question 62: A.** sacred **B.** crooked **C.** ploughed **D.** blessed

**Question 63: A.** exhilaration **B.** exhale **C.** exhort **D.** exaggerate

**Question 64: A.** surgical **B.** surprise **C.** surrounding **D.** survival

***Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word that differs from the rest in the position of the main stress in each of the following questions.***

**Question 65:** A. future B. prospect C. guidance D. involve

**Question 66:** A. facilitate B. hydrology C. participate D. intimacy

***Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the most suitable response to complete each of the following exchanges.***

**Question 67:** Two students, Bill and Bob, are talking about their teacher, Ms. Young.

**Bill:** “Ms. Young always grades fairly.”

**Bob:** “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”

**A.** I can’t say that it does. **B.** Actually, she is the second best.

**C.** Really? How could that be? **D.** You can say that again.

**Question 68: Maria:** How is the traffic there? **Eric:** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** Absolutely **B.** Good idea **C.** No matter **D.** Not too bad

***Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word in each of the following questions.***

**Question 69:** My wife was so keen on the picture that she **paid through her nose** for it.

 A. paid nothing B. turned a deaf ear C. was offered D. paid much more than usual

**Question 70:** Since the 1980s, scientists have **noticed** a decline in amphibian populations.

**A.** become aware of **B.** analysed **C.** started to work **D.** studied

**B. PHẦN CÂU HỎI TỰ LUẬN (30 điểm)**

**WRITING**

**I. Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence using the word given. DO NOT CHANGE THE WORD GIVEN. You must use between three and five words, including the word given. (15pts)**

1. I don’t mind whether we stay in or go out this evening, but John wants to go to the cinema. **(difference)**

→ It doesn’t …….…whether we stay in or go out this evening, but John wants to go to the cinema.

2. If you need any help, you can always call me. **(hesitate)**

→ If you need any help, ……………………...........….. me.

3. Whose idea was it to organise a party for her? **(came)**

→ Who ……………………….of organising a party for her.

4. The assistant said that it was not possible for me to get a refund. **(given)**

→ The assistant said that I couldn’t……………...…....back.

5. “Do your homework first, and then you can go to the cinema,” said Jim’s mother. **(long)**

→ Jim’s mother agreed to let him go to the cinema .…..…his homework first.

6. I couldn’t think of a way of solving the problem. **(how)**

 → I couldn’t work.........................the problem.

7. I don’t want you to have any problems because of me. **(cause)**

→ I don’t want.................................................you.

8. Tom frequently invents ridiculous stories like that**! (make)**

→ It is typical.........................a ridiculous story like that!

9. The authorities have improved the public transport system here recently. **(improvements)**

→ The authorities ............................. the public transport system here recently.

10. My mom’s not happy with me at all because she heard me swearing. **(books)**

 →I am …………………………………………………because she heard me swearing.

11. He was not given details of the company’s new plans.  **( withheld)**

 →Details of the company’s new plans …………….………………………………………….……………… .

12. The pressures of being in the public eye have proved too much for him. **(cope)**

 → He has been………………………………………………………the pressures of being in the public eye.

13. There is nothing strange about this. **(out)**

 → There is nothing …………………………………………………………………………………about this.

14. Although I tried hard, I could not pass my driving test.  **(might)**

 → ……………………………………………………………………………, I could not pass my driving test.

15. It was obvious that the old house was past its prime.  **( better)**

 → The old house …………………………………………………….………………………………………*…*

**II. Paragraph writing: (15pts)**

**“ How important is tertiary education to you?”.**  Write a paragraph (150-170 words) to answer this question.

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