



HƯỚNG DẪN CHẤM
ĐỀ THI ĐỀ XUẤT TRẠI HÈ DUYÊN HẢI – ĐBBB NĂM 2023
TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN SƠN LA – TỈNH SƠN LA
MÔN: TIẾNG ANH 10
(HDC gồm có: 08 trang)

SECTION I: LISTENING (50pts)

Part 1: Questions 1-5. Complete the notes below. Write ONE WORD AND/ OR A NUMBER for each answer. (10pts)

1. journalist	2. return	3. delay	4. information	5. parking
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Part 2. For questions 6-10, listen to a talk about fear and decide whether these statements are True (T) or False (F). Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided. (10 points)

6. TRUE	7. TRUE	8. FALSE	9. TRUE	10. FALSE
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Part 3: You will hear part of an interview in which a career coach called Charles Norris is discussing job-hunting. For questions 11-15, choose the answer (A, B, or C) which fits best according to what you hear. (10pts)

11. D	12. A	13. A	14. B	15. D
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Part 4. For questions 16-25, listen to Listen to a recording and complete the sentences with NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER taken from the recording for each answer in the space provided.

16. human pathogens	21. microbes
17. hypothetical infection	22. catalogue viruses
18. Metagenomics	23. bottommost foundation
19. metagenomic sequencing	24. viral genetic code
20. sequencing machine	25. pulling the strings

SECTION II: LEXICO-GRAMMAR (40pts)

Part 1: Choose one word or phrase which best completes each sentence. Circle its corresponding letter A, B, C, or D to indicate your answer. (20pts)

1. A	2. B	3. D	4. C	5. C	6. C	7. C	8. D	9. D	10. C
11. B	12. D	13. A	14. B	15. B	16. A	17. A	18. B	19. C	20. C

Part 2: Use the word given in capitals at the end of each line to form a word that fits in the gap in the same line.

1. contemporaneous	6. discretion
2. guardian	7. disciplinary
3 disapproval	8. refugees
4. . stunningly	9. lawful
5. transparency	10. recover

Part 3. Complete each of the following sentences with suitable preposition(s). Write your answer in the boxes provided on the answer sheet. (10 points)

1. under	2. by	3. up	4. out	5. in
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6. at	7. in	8. for	9. with	10. to
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SECTION C: READING (60 points)

Part 1. Read the following passage and decide which option (A, B, C, or D) best fits each gap. Write your answers in corresponding numbered boxes on the answer sheet. (15 points)

1. A	2. C	3. D	4. A	5. B
6. A	7. C	8. D	9. A	10. B

Part 2. Fill each of the following numbered blanks with ONE suitable word and write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes on the answer sheet. (15 points)

1. chosen	2. few	3. without	4. However	5. especially
6. sustainable	7. called	8. radiation	9. attacked	10. organically

Part 3. Read the following passage and circle the best answer to each of the following questions. Write your answers in corresponding numbered boxes provided on the answer sheet. (15 points)

1. A	2. D	3. C	4. A	5. B
6. A	7. C	8. B	9. A	10. D

Part 4. Read the passage and do the following tasks. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes on the answer sheet. (15 points)

1. FALSE	2. NOT GIVEN	3. TRUE	4. TRUE	5. FALSE
6. rule	7. river	8. confidence	9. statistics	10. clinics

D. WRITING (60 points)

Part 1: 20 points

Contents (10 points)

The report MUST cover the following points:

- Introduce the charts (2 points) and state the overall trends and striking features (2 points)
- Describe main features with relevant data from the charts and make relevant comparisons (6 points)

Language use (10 points)

The report:

- should demonstrate a wide variety of lexical and grammatical structures
- should have correct use of words (verb tenses, word forms, voice...) and mechanics (spelling, punctuations,)

Part 2: (30 points)

The mark given to part 3 is based on the following criteria:

1. Organization (5 points)

- a. Ideas are well organized and presented with coherence, cohesion and unity.

b. The essay is well-structured:

* Introduction is presented with clear thesis statement.

* Body paragraphs are written with unity, coherence and cohesion.

Each body paragraph must have a topic sentence and supporting details and examples when necessary.

* Conclusion summarizes the main points and offers personal opinions (prediction, recommendation, consideration ...) on the issue.

2. Content (15 points)

a. All requirements of the task are sufficiently addressed.

b. Ideas are adequately supported and elaborated with relevant and reliable explanations, examples, evidence....

3. Language use (10 points)

a. Demonstration of a variety of topic-related vocabulary.

b. Excellent use and control of grammatical structures (verb tenses, word forms, voice...) and mechanics (spelling, punctuation...)

TRANSCRIPTS

PART 1. IELTS 15. TEST 4. PART 1

MAN: Hello. Do you mind if I ask you some questions about your journey today? We're doing a customer satisfaction survey.

SOPHIE: Yes. OK. I've got about ten minutes before my train home leaves. I'm on a day trip.

MAN: Great. Thank you. So first of all, could you tell me your name?

SOPHIE: It's Sophie Bird.

MAN: Thank you. And would you mind telling me what you do?

SOPHIE: I'm a journalist. Q1

MAN: Oh really? That must be interesting.

SOPHIE: Yes. It is.

MAN: So was the reason for your visit here today work?

SOPHIE: Actually, it's my day off. I came here to do some shopping. Q2

MAN: Oh right.

SOPHIE: But I do sometimes come here for work.

MAN: OK. Now I'd like to ask some questions about your journey today, if that's OK.

SOPHIE: Yes. No problem.

MAN: Right, so can you tell me which station you're travelling back to?

SOPHIE: Staufirch, where I live. Q3

MAN: Can I just check the spelling? S-T-A-U-N-F-I-R-T-H?

SOPHIE: That's right.

MAN: And you travelled from there this morning?

SOPHIE: Yes.

MAN: OK, good. Next, can I ask what kind of ticket you bought? I assume it wasn't a season ticket, as you don't travel every day.

SOPHIE: That's right. No, I just got a normal return ticket. I don't have a rail card so I didn't get any discount. I keep meaning to get one because it's a lot cheaper. Q4

MAN: Yes – you'd have saved 20% on your ticket today. So you paid the full price for your ticket?

SOPHIE:	I paid <u>£23.70</u> .	Q5
MAN:	OK. Do you think that's good value for money?	
SOPHIE:	Not really. I think it's too much for a journey that only takes 45 minutes.	
MAN:	Yes, that's one of the main complaints we get. So, you didn't buy your ticket in advance?	
SOPHIE:	No. I know it's cheaper if you buy a week in advance but I didn't know I was coming then.	
MAN:	I know. You can't always plan ahead. So, did you buy it this morning?	
SOPHIE:	No, it was yesterday.	
MAN:	Right. And do you usually buy your tickets at the station?	
SOPHIE:	Well, I do usually but the ticket office closes early and I hate using ticket machines. I think ticket offices should be open for longer hours. There's always a queue for the machines and they're often out of order.	
MAN:	A lot of customers are saying the same thing.	
SOPHIE:	So to answer your question ... I got an e-ticket <u>online</u> .	Q6
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MAN:	OK. Thank you. Now I'd like to ask you about your satisfaction with your journey. So what would you say you were most satisfied with today?	
SOPHIE:	Well, I like the wifi on the train. It's improved a lot. It makes it easier for me to work if I want to.	
MAN:	That's the first time today anyone's mentioned that. It's good to get some positive feedback on that.	
SOPHIE:	Mmm.	
MAN:	And, is there anything you weren't satisfied with?	
SOPHIE:	Well, normally, the trains run on time and are pretty reliable but today there was a <u>delay</u> ; the train was about 15 minutes behind schedule.	Q7
MAN:	OK. I'll put that down. Now I'd also like to ask about the facilities at this station. You've probably noticed that the whole station's been upgraded. What are you most satisfied with?	
SOPHIE:	I think the best thing is that they've improved the amount of <u>information</u> about train times etc. that's given to passengers – it's much clearer – before there was only one board and I couldn't always see it properly – which was frustrating.	Q8
MAN:	That's good. And is there anything you're not satisfied with?	
SOPHIE:	Let's see ... I think things have generally improved a lot. The trains are much more modern and I like the new café. But one thing is that there aren't enough places to sit down, especially on the <u>platforms</u> .	Q9
MAN:	OK – so I'll put 'seating' down, shall I, as the thing you're least satisfied with?	
SOPHIE:	Yes. OK.	
MAN:	Can I ask your opinion about some of the other facilities? We'd like feedback on whether people are satisfied, dissatisfied or neither satisfied nor dissatisfied.	
SOPHIE:	OK.	
MAN:	What about the <u>parking</u> at the station?	Q10
SOPHIE:	Well to be honest, I don't really have an opinion as I never use it.	
MAN:	So, neither satisfied nor dissatisfied for that then.	
SOPHIE:	Yes, I suppose so ...	
MAN:	OK, and what about ...?	

PART 2. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9WicYGH5X4M>

So how do you overcome fear and worry? Right this is something we all experience in different degrees from time to time. This is very easy to overcome once you understand awareness in the mind. Let's look at a simple view of time. Right you have the past, you have the present which is now, and the future. Right this is a very simplified way of looking at time.

Worry and fear only exists in the future. You cannot worry anything about anything in the past. It's already happened, but you can be concerned or fearful of what the consequences that may take place in the future. Fear and worry is future based. Fear and worry is awareness leaving the present moment going into the future, creating a situation that has not happened coming back to the present, and worrying about it. I'll tell you a story that my guru shared with me when he was seven years old. This was in 1934 up in Lake Tahoe. His family was coming back in the car and it was snowing really heavily, and he was really worried that he would miss his favorite radio program called captain midnight. And back then if you miss your favorite radio show there's no internet that you can go and like listen to it again. Right, there's somebody on the phone going captain midnight. Right, and that's all you get to listen you get one shot. So sitting in the car, it was snowing really heavily, the car was driving and he was thinking "my god i'm going to miss my show. We're going to get stuck in the snow. I'm not going to get home in time, not going to be able to watch my rad, listen to my radio show." And then he saw what was happening in his mind. He saw his awareness going into the future, creating a situation in his mind where they were getting stuck in the snow and then he was coming back his awareness, came back to the present and started worrying about this thing that had not happened yet. Then he asked himself "Are we stuck in the snow?" and his answer was "no". "Are we still moving" "Yes am I still on schedule to get home to watch my show". "Yes, so what am I worried about?" right and he said to himself I am all right right now. And that's a beautiful affirmation to say every time you're fearful or worry say to yourself. I am all right right now but to understand and overcome fear and worry you have to understand awareness. And the mind fear and worry is based on the fact that awareness is leaving the present moment going into the future in your head, creating a situation that has not happened. coming back to the present and worrying about that or fearing that. So every time awareness goes into the future in an uncontrolled way and creates a situation in your mind. Right that is not wholesome bring it back to the present and say I'm not going to let it do it and that's why you want to develop concentration, and willpower right. So you can keep awareness on what you're doing. It's okay to let awareness go into the future as long as it goes into the future to think out things in a very positive way.

PART 3. ON SCREEN C1. MODULE 3- 3d. listening

Interviewer: Good morning and welcome back to the show. The current job market is very competitive so to give any job seekers listening a helping hand we've got Charles Norris, a career coach, in the studio to tell us what we can do to stand out from the crowd. Welcome to the show, Charles.

Charles: Thank you, it's good to be here.

Interviewer: Now, first off, what do you do in your role as a career coach?

Charles: As a career coach, my job is to identify which aspects of a client's job-hunting skills are weak and empower them to take charge of their career aspirations in order for them to fulfil their potential and find, and hopefully secure, the right position. I give them advice on their CV, covering letters, online profiles and interview techniques. I also assist in job searches but I don't find them a job. I can help them discover what it is they want, and give them the tools to get it, but ultimately, they have to put in the leg work.

Interviewer: OK, well let's talk a little bit about the advice you give clients. What would you say is necessary for a successful CV?

Charles: Well, when talking about the CV, I think the most important thing to remember is that it's not complete without a covering letter. The covering letter should effectively be the first page of the CV and it should tell any prospective employer when they read it all they need to know about you. The CV is there to fill in the details and give more background information. One of the biggest mistakes that applicants make is writing a blanket covering letter and CV. Because this is what employers will build their first impression on, it should be tailored to the job.

Interviewer: What do you mean by that?

Charles: I mean that for each position you apply for you should have a different CV and covering letter containing the information about you which is specifically relevant to the job. For example, if you are applying for a job as a computer programmer in a company that uses a certain programming software there's no point in detailing your experience in a different software no matter how extensive it might be. That can be included as a footnote but not as a main selling point. To do this, it's a good idea to go through the job description in the advert you are replying to and see how your skills and personality fills the requirement of the position.

Interviewer: And what about sending an email CV? Is that acceptable?

Charles: Of course. Everything is online now so why not. Actually, a person's online presence is an important factor when job hunting. Where the Internet was once a revolution in socialising, it is now equally important when looking for a job. Employers will often search for applicants they are interested in to find more information about them so you should ensure that whatever they might find is suitable and that anything inappropriate is removed. The Internet is a wonderful tool for today's job-seekers. A number of my clients use a business orientated networking site to find out about jobs and companies.

Interviewer: Really? They're that important?

Charles: Oh yes! They are an essential networking tool and networking is key to finding a job. They're also a key resource for recruiters so it's worth taking the time to make sure you include key words in your profile and the details you include show what you have to offer and reflect your personality. Especially in the headline. The headline is the only thing users see if they conduct a search so you have to make it count. I had a client who posted a very catchy headline and he was snapped up by a company within two weeks. And, of course, you can upload your CV so anyone reading your profile can read it if they choose.

Interviewer: OK, now what about the all-important interview? They can be a nerve wracking experience so how do you prepare your clients for them?

Charles: Again, research is important here. You have to find out as much information as you can about the company, their client base and also their competitors. This is especially important when it comes to the question about

why you want to work for them which they will undoubtedly ask. You can also search for frequently asked interview questions and prepare answers for them in case they come up. And you should always make sure that you have a selection of questions to ask the interviewer about the work, the company, anything really to show your interest.

Interviewer: Well, I'm afraid that's all we've got time for. Thank you so much, Charles. I'm sure you've given our listeners a lot to think about.

PART 4. <https://youtu.be/uRABqa8wPQw>

The current pandemic has highlighted how important it is for us to know what viruses may be **lurking** out there. But while we keep one wary eye out for those potentially harmful ones, we're also uncovering just how much viruses have actually shaped humans—and the rest of life on Earth—in some really surprising ways. 'Virus hunters', as they're known, are scientists who search the hidden corners of the world for viruses that are **poised** to become human **pathogens**. In many cases, they're searching for Disease. That's not the name of an actual illness—it's what we call the **hypothetical infection** that could cause the next big global disease. The idea is to find it before it finds us. But other researchers are delving into what else viruses are doing on our planet besides making people sick. It's estimated that there are about this many individual viruses on our planet. And we've only made the most **miniscule dent** in that number: we've found and classified about 9,000 of the viruses on Earth. And of those, only about 200 are known to cause disease in humans. But over the past decade, scientists have been identifying new viruses by the thousands. And the main tool they're using to do that...is **metagenomics**. This is actually something I'm using in my own research on bacterial communities, so let's break it down together.! In **metagenomic sequencing**, we take a sample—that can be soil, ocean water, a bodily fluid—and we purify it down to the genetic material of just the stuff we're looking for. In this case, let's say it's viruses. So now we have the genomes of all the viruses in our sample. Lets picture each virus's genome as a piece of paper with sentences on it. Because the next step—and this sounds nuts— is that we rip each piece of paper up into little strips with just sentences on them. We do this because our sequencing machine has to 'read' all of these **genomes**. And, if you can picture, it's much faster for lots of people to each read a sentence. And they can each read their sentence at the same time a sentence than it is for one person to read a whole page, one at a time. That's what we're doing when we divide our genome up into little chunks. Now that we've read the sentences in a super efficient way, we can put the sentences back together into the full page, or the full genome. Then we compare that to a library full of known genomes. So we can say, 'this unknown page is the same as this known page that we have on file'. It's a match! We've ID'ed the virus in our sample. And we do this for every virus in our sample. Metagenomic

sequencing is an incredibly useful tool that lets us identify huge numbers of **microbes** really fast. And as scientists have turned that powerful lens on our world to catalogue viruses...they've been astonished at just how many they're finding, everywhere. In the ocean, in our wastewater, inside the spiders in our gardens and of course, inside us. Most of them are totally harmless to humans, and many of them are totally new to science! The viruses in the ocean? They're preying on other **marine microorganisms**, releasing nutrients. This may be the bottommost foundation of the ocean's food web. The viruses in every ecosystem? They help maintain our planet's biodiversity by keeping other species in check. If viruses suddenly vanished from the planet, it's likely that the balance of other organisms would rapidly get **out of whack**. And one other major result of all this sequencing is a new understanding of just how thoroughly viruses have shaped life on Earth as we know it. Because they invade living cells to replicate, they're equipped to take over a host's genetic replication machinery—sometimes, viral genetic material gets incorporated into the host's. It's estimated that around 8% of human DNA actually came from a virus, including some of our most important skills. Like, the ability of modern humans to give birth probably came from a piece of viral genetic code that jumped over to its mammalian host about 130 million years ago. That gave us our ability to grow a **placenta**. So, yep. We got hacked, and it's probably the reason we don't lay eggs. Scientists don't know how many more viruses are out there, waiting to be discovered. And of those, we have no idea how many of them may be harmful to us. But sequencing at least some of those nonillion viruses out there is the first step. The next step is to identify what they're living inside...and how exactly these tiny, invisible puppeteers are **pulling the strings** of our natural world. If you want more on just how many viruses are in our oceans and what they're doing there, you can check out this video, and leave us a comment down below if there's another viral topic you'd like to see us cover.