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| **TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN****LÊ THÁNH TÔNG****ĐỀ ĐỀ XUẤT** | **KỲ THI HỌC SINH GIỎI CÁC TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN KHU VỰC DUYÊN HẢI VÀ ĐỒNG BẮNG BẮC BỘ, NĂM 2023****ĐỀ THI MÔN: TIẾNG ANH 11***Thời gian: 180 phút (không kể thời gian giao đề)* |

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

**Part 2: For questions 1 – 5, listen to an interview with Norma Powell, who is a financial advisor and choose the correct answer A, B, C or D which fits best according to what you hear. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided. (10 pts)**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **1. B** | **2. D** | **3. A** | **4. B** | **5. C** |

**Part 2: For questions 6 – 8, listen to a news bulletin about climate change and decide whether the statements are True (T) or False (F). Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided. (10 pts)**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **6. T** | **7. F** | **8. T** | **9. F** | **10. T** |

**Part 3: For questions 11 – 15, listen to a piece of news about rainforests and answer the questions. Write NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS taken from the recording for each answer. (10 pts)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **11. cleared and repurposed** | **12. leukemia, Hodgkin’s Disease** |
| **13. Africa** | **14. rising sea levels** |
| **15. regularly understated**  |  |

**Part 4: For questions 16 – 25, listen to a talk about the 73rd United Nations General Assembly and complete the following sentences. Write NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS taken from the recording for each blank. (20 pts)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **16. politically indoctrinate** | **17. vehemently denies** |
| **18. evidence and testimony** | **19. alleged state-sponsored violence** |
| **20. committing genocide** | **21. worst refugee crisis** |
| **22. Key military officers** | **23. outright proxy war** |
| **24. asylum seekers** | **25. unconscionable** |

**B. LEXICO-GRAMMAR (30 points)**

***Part 1. For question 26-45, choose the correct answer A, B, C, or D to each of the following questions. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided. (20 pts)***

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **26. A** | **27. B** | **28. C** | **29. A** | **30. D** | **31. B** | **32. C** | **33. B** | **34. D** | **35. B** |
| **36. C** | **37. A** | **38. D** | **39. A** | **40. A** | **41. B** | **42. D** | **43. C** | **44. C** | **45. A** |

***Part 2: For questions 46-55, write the correct form each bracketed word in each sentence in the corresponding numbered boxes provided. (10 pts)***

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **46. EYE-CATCHING** | **47. INPATIENT** |
| **48. FLAT-FOOTED** | **49. AFTER-SALES** |
| **50. SIDESTEPPED** | **51. ASYMPTOMATIC** |
| **52. BANDWIDTH** | **53. MULTIFACTORIAL** |
| **54. TOP-HEAVY** | **55. COUNTRIFIED** |

**C. READING (60 points)**

***Part 1: You are going to read about investigations into the origins of the universe. Seven paragraphs have been removed from the extract. Choose from the paragraphs A - H the one which fits each gap (56 - 62). There is one extra paragraph which you do not need to use.***

***(7 points)***

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  **56. C** |  **57. H** |  **58. F** |  **59. E** |  **60. A** |  **61. D** |  **62. B** |

***Part 2. For questions 63-72, fill each of the following numbered blanks with ONE suitable word. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes. (15 points)***

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **63. frequent** | **64. lead** | **65. nightmares** | **66. deprivation** | **67. to** |
| **68. whether** | **69. included** | **70. frequency** | **71. likely** | **72. those** |

***Part 3. For questions 73-82, read the following text and choose the answer A, B, C or D. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes. (10 points)***

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **73. D** | **74. D** | **75. B** | **76. C** | **77. D** |
| **78. A** | **79. B** | **80. C** | **81. D** | **82. C** |

***Part 4. Read the following text and answer questions 83-95. (13 points)***

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **83. vi** | **84. ix** | **85. iv** | **86. i** | **87. iii** |
| **88. Y** | **89. NG** | **90. Y** | **91. N** | **92. NG** |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **83. video camera** | **94. database** | **95. tiny pressure pads** |

**Part 5: *For questions 96 – 105, read the text about charity and choose from the people marked A, B, C and D. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided. (15pts)***

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **96. B** | **97. D** | **98. A** | **99. C** | **100. D** |
| **101. A** | **102. C** | **103. B** | **104. C** | **105. A** |

**D. WRITING (50 pts)**

**Part 1. Writing summary (15pts)**

***Contents (10 pts)***

The summary MUST cover the following points:

* *Lack of shared language can cause communication problems in many fields*
* *Communication problems can have serious consequences*
* *Scientists and researchers rarely consult sources in other languages*
* *Businesses aren’t structured to cater for foreign language clients*

The summary MUST NOT contain personal opinions.

***Language use (5 pts)***

The summary:

- should show attempts to convey the main ideas of the original text by means of paraphrasing (structural and lexical use)

- should demonstrate correct use of grammatical structures, vocabulary, and mechanics (spelling, punctuations, ...)

- should maintain coherence, cohesion, and unity throughout (by means of linkers and transitional devices)

***Penalties***

***-*** A penalty of 1 point to 2 points will be given to personal opinions found in the summary.

***-*** A penalty of 1 point to 2 points will be given to any summary with more than 30% of words copied from the original.

***-*** A penalty of 1 point will be given to any summary longer than 130 words or shorter than 90 words.

**Part 2: (15 points)**

***Contents (10 points):***

-  The report MUST cover the following points:

 **+** Introduce the graph and the table (2 points) and state the overall trends and striking features (2 points)

 + Describe the main features with relevant data from the graph and the table and make relevant comparisons (6 points)

-  The report MUST NOT contain personal opinions. (A penalty of 1 point to 2 points will be given to personal opinions found in the answer)

***Language use (5 points):*** The report:

 -  Should demonstrate a wide variety of lexical and grammatical structures

 -  Should have correct use of words and mechanics

**Part 3: Essay writing (30 pts)**

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

1. ***Task achievement (10 points):***

* *ALL requirements of the task are sufficiently addressed*
* *Ideas are adequately supported and elaborated with relevant and reliable explanations, examples, evidence, personal experience, etc.*

*2.* ***Organisation (10 points):***

* *Ideas are well organised and presented with coherence, cohesion and unity.*
* *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 summarises the main points and offers personal opinions (prediction, recommendation, consideration, ...) on the issue.*

*3.* ***Language use (5 points):***

* *Demonstration of a variety of topic-related vocabulary*
* *Excellent use and control of grammatical structures*

***4. Punctuations, spelling and handwriting (5 points):***

* *Correct punctuation and no spelling mistakes*
* *Legible handwriting*

**TAPESCRIPT**

**Part 1.**

Presenter: In recent years, surveys conducted into the problem of debt have produced some startling results. Of all declared bankrupts last year, almost fifteen percent were under thirty years old, representing a sharp rise since previous years. Various reasons have been cited as to why this is happening, but the question remains: what are we to do about the growing problem of debt among the young? With me on the programme today is Norma Powell, who, hopefully, can shed some light on this worrying matter. Norma, what can we do?

Norma: Well, I think it's fair to say that the causes of the problem are many. For one thing, young people are encouraged to get into debt by the sheer abundance of credit cards and store cards on offer to them. **It's terribly easy for college students to run up an overdraft unchecked. not realising that they will then spend the first ten years of their working lives paying the money back - that's assuming they find a job.** But personally, I think the root of the problem lies deeper. **In this consumer society of ours, where the acquisition of material goods gives you status, parents often fail to give their children guidance in how to handle their money.** They are negligent in their responsibility to warn them about the hidden dangers involved in running up credit card bills, for instance.

Presenter: Don't you think it's a little harsh to lay all the blame at the parents' door?

Norma: Well, perhaps schools should share some of the burden. Nevertheless, when it comes to finance. children generally learn from what their parents do.

Presenter: So what would you have us parents do?

Norma: Generally speaking. you could talk to your children about the value of saving and how important it is to be responsible about money. **Of course, setting a good example through your own spending habits is crucial, if you want your children to listen to you! Gone are the days of 'Don't do as I do. do as I say'**! Another useful learning tool is the weekly pocket money. It need only be a modest amount, but as long as it's fixed and paid on a particular day of the week, you can use this to teach your children how to gauge the money they have to spend in one week, and how much money they need to save if they want to buy, say, a new CD or a game for the PlayStation.

Presenter: Why should the amount of pocket money be fixed?

Norma: **Well. this teaches children to learn to live within their means. They must plan a saving strategy if they want to buy something big. They need to project how long it will take them to save up a certain amount.** These are important lessons in life.

Presenter: Good point. But what can we do to encourage the reluctant child to save? My teenage daughter no sooner gets money in her hand than it's gone, usually on a new pair of shoes or clothes.

Norma: In this case, give them an incentive to save. Bribe them if necessary! Tell them that if they save a certain amount, you will add so much to it as a bonus. If you open a bank account for them, older children will also benefit from having their own bank book.

Presenter: You mean, it'll make them feel grown up and independent.

Norma: More than that. There's a real sense of achievement attached to depositing money in the bank and watching your savings grow. Remember how you felt when you opened your first account? Things haven't changed that much. We've simply lost sight of our priorities. **The problem, of course, with most teenagers is peer pressure and the power of brand names.** This now affects boys as much as girls. You can't convince them to buy cheap trainers when all their friends are wearing a popular, more expensive brand. But at least you can make them aware of the cost involved in staying in fashion.

Presenter: Well, Norma! You've given our listeners lots to think about. Thank you very much for coming on the programme, and I for one will be implementing some of the measures you mentioned. Now, the next item on today's agenda ...

**Part 2.**

Combating climate change is no longer an option, but a necessity. With temperatures steadily creeping up, meteorologists say by 2070 summer could stretch half a year.

Lee Unshin looks into the inevitable consequences ahead as the mercury spikes, and what can be done to prevent extreme changes.

Coffee Arabica is one of the world's most loved coffee beans, accounting for over 60-percent of the global coffee production. The evergreen shrub is naturally found throughout warmer regions in Africa, Latin America, and Southeast Asia but this farm, blanketed with thousands of Arabica trees is in South Korea. Korea started to grow coffee trees not too long ago. As the plant can tolerate low temperatures, but not frost, it would have been nearly impossible to grow these in the past, as winters were harsher.

"The ideal temperature for Arabica ranges from 15 to 25 degrees Celsius. 40 or 50 years ago, we would've had to have many small greenhouses instead of large-scale vinyl greenhouses like this one, with heaters everywhere in the farm to keep it warm. Nowadays, the underground heating system is enough to keep the temperature right, so it saves costs."

**Shorter, warmer** winters have brought about other shifts in the local agriculture industry.

Jeju Island used to be home of subtropical Jeju Tangerines, producing over 99-percent of the fruit. But they have been harvested on the mainland for about a decade now. Other regional specialties such as Cheongdo Peaches and Daegu Apples have lost their meaning as the planting boundaries have moved northward over the years.

"Due to global warming, the nation is turning into a subtropical location, with average temperatures rising, tropical nights lasting longer, and precipitation patterns shifting. We can find a way to take advantage of the climate change in agriculture and fishery industries, but global warming also brings meteorological disasters and abnormal conditions that lead to all kinds of damage."

Over the past century, average yearly temperatures have increased by nearly 2 degrees Celsius and these higher temperatures have brought about visible effects, with the number of people admitted to hospital with symptoms caused by heatwaves in July doubling over the past 5 years.

"I'm sweating the moment I step outside. I didn't have to use AC as often in the past,

but now I blast it all day. I'm worried it will get even hotter."

"About 20 years ago, I don't recall feeling suffocated by the heat or tropical nights

keeping me up."

A day with an average temperature of 20 degrees Celsius or higher. That's how some experts define a summer day. About one hundred years ago, here in Seoul, summer lasted for 94 days. But in recent years...the hot season has dragged on for some 130 days.

"The longer summers are caused by many factors but they're mostly centered around rising global greenhouse gas emissions.

If the gas emissions continue to follow the current trend, it will lead to global carbon dioxide readings doubling by the year 2100.

By then, it's expected that Korea will have 40 more days of summer than now."

As one of the 200-odd nations that have agreed to the Paris Climate Accord, Korea aims to combat global warming by curbing greenhouse gas emissions by 37 percent by 2030. But that alone won't alleviate extreme weather change.

"Carbon dioxide spreads easily, meaning one country's CO2 emissions will affect other nations. So in order to see some results in combating climate change, it would require all nations' participation. Korea is taking an active part, by pursuing its reduction goals but other than appeasement, local adaptation policies for extreme changes should be followed."

As the changes we see today are the outcome of decades of global industrialization, for the time being, researchers say Korea can expect even more dire shifts of climate ahead. So while efforts to eliminate the root cause are a must, just as important, is securing infrastructure to help cope with the immediate changes that affect the day-to-day lives of residents.

**Part 3.**

Since the start of the 20th century, roughly half of the world’s rainforests have been wiped out. And by the end of the 21st century, rainforests may go extinct altogether. You may think it’s just a few plants and animals that’ll suffer, but modern global society relies on rainforests more than you might realize.

The loss of this dense biodiversity could lead to sickness, poverty, even war. So, what would a post-rainforest world look like?

Well, first it is important to understand why the rainforest is disappearing. Globally, over the last 40 years, an area possibly the size of Europe has been **cleared and repurposed** for commercial use. In some cases, the land is replanted with trees that produce rubber or palm oil, in other cases it is used as grazing land for cattle, or torn down for urban development. And if nothing is done, we may ultimately see rainforests gone altogether, and along with them, crucial benefits.

Without rainforests, some estimate that the basis for up to a quarter of modern medicine would be lost, with thousands of medical compounds derived from plants. For example, the rosy periwinkle, which is naturally endemic only to Madagascar, produces two anti-tumor drugs used to fight leukemia and Hodgkin's Disease.

Chemicals synthesized as a result of this plant contribute to an estimated $160 million dollars per year and the rainforest plant-drug market in total has been estimated at roughly $150 billion dollars. Many poor communities rely on rainforest plant life for medicine, as prescription medication and derivatives are completely unaffordable for large portions of the world’s population.

The World Health Organization estimates that roughly 80% of Africa’s population uses traditional, herbal medicine as part of their primary health care, while in China, up to half of all medicine consumed are herbal remedies.

Besides a medicinal outlook, the lack of vegetation could mean a rapid rise in climate change. Rainforests are known as “carbon sinks”, which means that they consume carbon dioxide, clearing it from the atmosphere. Studies show that roughly 40% of manmade CO2 is absorbed by forests. As carbon dioxide levels rise and rainforest acreage falls, the subsequent change in climate can contribute to severe droughts, as well as rising sea levels. This is a bigger problem than it may seem, as climate change plays a huge role in geopolitics.

Wars over resources are devastating, and demand for farming land continues to outstrip its supply.

In 2014 in northern Honduras, US-backed security forces were implicated in the murder and intimidation of local farmers involved in disputes over palm oil. More than 100 people have already been killed over the disputes.

In other parts of the world, entire indigenous tribes are being killed and displaced in favor of commercial logging and razing.

But stopping this deforestation may not end up solving the larger problem. Even when ignoring financial gain by businesses which exploit these natural resources, many people in developing countries rely on the exploitation to survive. For example, palm oil employs millions of farmers, and the industry plays an important role in reducing poverty.

According to one NGO on Sustainable Palm Oil, as many as 4.5 million people in Indonesia and Malaysia work in its production. And simply switching to another method of production could potentially be even worse for the environment. Alternative vegetable oils, like sunflower, soybean, and rapeseed produce about 4 to 10 times less oil per acre, so to meet demand, even more land would have to be destroyed.

We all know rainforests are vital, but their direct impacts in day-to-day health, global stability, and the condition of the world’s atmosphere are regularly understated.

In the end, a world without rainforests is much more devastating than we might realize, and much harder to avoid than we might expect.

**Part 4.**

The 73rd United Nations General Assembly officially starts this week and is supposed to be the place where the key pressing issues of our time -- the ones that affect people around the world --- take center stage.

But as previous years have shown, sometimes the things that make the headlines during the assembly, are not the very issues that need to be addressed the most.

So we’ve compiled five key global issues we think you should keep an eye on during this General Assembly.

The first is China, where the central government in Beijing is reportedly imprisoning more than a million minority Uyghur muslims in secret internment camps.

The United Nations says it has received credible reports that indicate China has been locking up the minority group in mass numbers for months, to politically indoctrinate them, in the region of Xinjiang. The alleged targeting of this minority group would make it China’s largest internment program since the Era of Mao Zedong. The move is reportedly part of a larger effort by the government to crack down of religious liberty in the country.

China vehemently denies that it’s imprisoning millions of Uyghurs to indoctrinate them, despite overwhelming evidence and testimony from those who were recently released from the camps.

The United Nations and others have condemned this crackdown, including the United States who is now weighing the implementation of sanctions against the country.

The second is the Rohingya crisis. The plight of the Rohingya people now stretches

into its second year. Myanmar’s alleged state-sponsored violence against the ethnic and religious minority group has claimed the lives of at least 10,000 people and forced the over 700,000 others fleeing across international borders for safety.

A recent report by the United Nations Human Rights council detailed systematic forms of violence perpetrated by security forces; including torture, imprisonment, mass rape, arson, and indiscriminate killing. The group accuses the state of committing genocide against the Rohingya. Myanmar has refuted these claims, despite the overwhelming evidence against it, as well as victims testimony who have fled the country. This will be the first time world leaders gather after a UN report called the violence genocide --

The third is South Sudan’s civil war. South Sudan, the world’s youngest country,

continues to be afflicted by civil war and violence. Since 2013, the war has killed well over 50,000 people and created Africa’s worst refugee crisis today, with more than 2 million people being forced out of their country to seek safety.

South Sudanese not only face the threats of war, but also a food shortage that could put over 1 million at risk of severe hunger.

Most recently in August 2018, the warring sides signed another agreement that seems to be holding for the moment. But as they wait for the agreement to take effect, the war continues. Neighboring countries have accepted millions who are seeking safety and the UN and other international organizations have continued relief efforts. The United States and european countries have even placed sanctions and travel restrictions against key military officers.

Fourth is the conflict in Yemen. The conflict has devastated what was already the poorest country in Arab world. Over 6,000 civilians have died during the conflict and 8.4 million others are now on the brink of starvation. The war started as a civil conflict after popular uprising destabilized the countryin 2011. That civil conflict turned into an outright proxy war between regional archrivals Iran and Saudi Arabia in 2015, which has created what some have called “the worst humanitarian crisis in the world” today. Some world powers, like the United States and United Kingdom have even backed Saudi Arabia’s brutal campaign. The United Nations Human Rights Council has said that both sides in the war need to be investigated for likely war crimes over their targeting of civilian locations, like hospitals, schools, and markets. So as the leaders of Saudi Arabia, Iran, and the United State’s, all gather on the world stage to send out their messages, listen out for what they have to say about Yemen.

And finally, the U.S. family separation policies. The United State’s typically takes center stage at the General Assembly for the president’s speech. But, this year it will be talked about for another reason -- its actions that have separated asylum seeker and immigrant families at its southern border. In April 2018 -- U.S. Attorney General Jeff Sessions announced a new “zero tolerance policy” that resulted in the arrest and criminal prosecution of immigrants who crossed the border illegally and asylum seekers. The policy has even resulted in babies and toddlers being held inside what some have described as “cages.” While President Trump signed an executive order in June to end family separations, some experts say a number of the families that were separated will never be able to be reunited. The Trump Administration’s policy has been criticized by multiple countries, human rights groups, and political leaders within the United States. The United Nations Human Rights Council has even strongly condemned the U.S. for the separation and detention of the families, calling it “unconscionable” and equating it to child abuse.

So as the General Assembly gathers, remember to pay attention to what world leaders will say, or not say, about some of the most important world issues of today.

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