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| **SỞ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO BÌNH ĐỊNH**  **TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN**  **LÊ QUÝ ĐÔN** | **ĐÁP ÁN ĐỀ THI ĐỀ XUẤT KỲ THI HSG**  **DUYÊN HẢI VÀ ĐỒNG BẰNG BẮC BỘ**  **LẦN THỨ XIV**  **MÔN: TIẾNG ANH - KHỐI 11** |

**ĐÁP ÁN VÀ HƯỚNG DẪN CHẤM**

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

**Part 1: ( 10 pts)**

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

**Part 2: ( 10 pts)**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. F | 2. T | 3. T | 4. F | 5. T |

**Part 3: ( 10 pts)**

|  |
| --- |
| 1. December |
| 2. plane delayed/flight delayed |
| 3. a fortnight |
| 4. January the eighth |
| 5. ate heavy food |

**Part 4: ( 20 pts)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. tree-planting event | 2. from urban areas |
| 3. experts | 4. volunteers |
| 5. twenty-five/25 similar sites | 6. eighty/80 years |
| 7. (foot)paths | 8. growing woodland |
| 9. parking | 10. wrap up well/warm/warmly |

**SECTION B: LEXICO – GRAMMAR ( 30 points)**

**Part 1: ( 20 pts)**

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

**Part 2: (10 pts)**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. incessant/ceaseless | 2. compulsive | 3. rehabilitation | 4. misconception | 5. unsettling |
| 6. runaway | 7. narrative | 8. insurmountable | 9. self-criticism | 10. interlaced |

**SECTION C. READING ( 60 points)**

**Part 1: ( 7 pts)**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. F | 2. D | 3. A | 4. G | 5. C | 6. H | 7. B |

**Part 2: ( 15 pts)**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. wonder | 2. devices | 3. raises/ increases | 4. buried | 5. trove |
| 6. is | 7. occur | 8. even | 9. whatever | 10. after |

**Part 3: ( 15 pts)**

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

**Part 4: ( 13 pts)**

Task 1 (10 pts) 1. ii 2. iii 3. v 4. iv 5. viii

Task 2 ( 3 pts) 1. N 2. NI 3.Y

**Part 5: ( 10 pts)**

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

**SECTION D. WRITING: (60 Points)**

**Part 1: 15 points**

**1. Contents (10 points)**

The summary MUST cover the following main ideas of the original text:

- Population growth, technical development, and economic prosperity have all led to an increase in the need for energy.

- As gasoline usage by automobiles rises, concerns about the depletion of natural resources grow. The search for more effective sources, including solar energy, has been prompted by nations which have imposed stronger regulations on energy production and consumption.

- In the twenty-first century, solar energy is anticipated to become a more practical and competitive source. Both ethanol, an alcohol made from grains, and electric vehicles, which may be more affordable and environmentally friendly, especially if powered by solar energy, are options to gasoline.

The summary MUST NOT contain personal opinions.

**2. Language Use (5 points)**

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 traditional 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 20% of word from the original.
* A penalty of 1 point will be given to any summary longer than 120 words or shorter than 100 words.

**Part 2: 15 points**

**1. Contents (10 points)**

The report MUST have at least 2 paragraphs covering the following points:

- In all three years, more men applied for such courses than women, although their numbers declined considerably, from 6,800 in 2020 to 5,500 in 2022.

- Female applications reached little more than a quarter of the ﬁgures for men in 2020 and 2021, and they decreased to 1,500 in 2022.

- Total applications fell during the period.

- Many more men and women applied for these courses than were accepted throughout the three years.

- The percentage of applications which were accepted rose from about 16% in 2020 to over 21% in 2022, even though the total number increased only slightly.

- Many more men were accepted than women in all three years.

- While total applications went down, the percentage of those accepted grew considerably.

- Introduce the charts (2 points) and state the overall trends & striking features (2 points)

- Describe main features with relevant data from the charts 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)

**2. Language Use (5 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 3: 30 points**

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. Organization (10 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 paragaph must have a topic sentence and supporting details and examples when neccessary.
* Conclusion summarises the main points and offers personal opinions (prediction, recommendation, consideration, ...) on the issue.

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

a. Demonstration of a variety of topic-related vocabulary

b. Excellent use and control of grammatical structures

**4. Punctuation, spelling and handwriting (5 points)**

a. Correct punctuation and no spelling mistakes

b. Legible handwriting

**TAPESCRIPT:**

**Part 1:**

P = Presenter W = Mrs White M = May

P: This is the third in our series about social life in big cities and today we’ve come to the eastern edge of Brixton, in South London - an area of battered Victorian terraces and 1950s council ﬂats. And here, on a particularly dreary wet Sunday aftemoon, the one place positively buzzing with activity is the local coin-operated launderette. At first sight, the launderette seems hardly an ideal place to linger in. The walls are covered with yards of faded plastic panelling and (1) **the neon strip lights overhead cast a glare over everything**. The washers are lined up in rows with foot-high benches in front so that customers sit with their backs against vibrating machines, avoiding protruding handles and the occasional leak. (1) **Icy blasts from the door cut right through to the drying area** where the temperatures are easily tropical. I spoke to one ‘regular’, Mrs White, and asked her what brought her to the launderette.

W: D’you know, I wouldn’t buy a washing machine even if I could afford one. It’s not that I don’t need one, goodness knows - my husband’s an invalid and bed-bound and my son’s a diabetic so he has spells in bed, too. No, it’s just that when things get on top of me (2) **it’s a great comfort to be able to get out of the house for a while and come down here to have a chat with May and Burnie**.

P: May and Burnie are the two lady attendants at the launderette. (3) **They each work ﬁve shifts of four hours a week. The job is really one of supervisor**, reporting breakdowns to the owners, cleaning up and giving change for the machines, keeping the washing powder dispenser full and (4) **watching out for the 12-year olds who struggle in with the family wash in case they ﬂood the place**. It’s very much a family business with May and Burnie as the matriarchs. They oversee their customers’ activities with the practical air of ward sisters in a hospital and issue directives in soft voices; telling them the best way to fold sheets and reprimanding them when they put too much powder in the machines. (5) **Their customers respond by obeying every word and pouring out their troubles like children**. The strapping men who hand

over their bags for a service wash linger for some of the advice their mother would have given:

M: Those socks need darning, dear, if they’re to last the winter - and next time, scrub those collars before you bring them in. They’ll wash much better.

P: May is knocking off and Burnie’s shift is beginning. Now it seems, the launderette is under threat. It’s part of a block which is to be demolished if the council has its way.

**Part 2:**

(1) **The ﬁrst man-made satellite was put into space by the Russians on October 4th, 1957, called Sputnik I**. **It caused enormous interest around the world. Although American scientists had already made plans to put their own satellite into space at the same time, their first attempt failed. Their first satellite, Explore I, was eventually put up on February 1st, 1958**. The space race had started.

Since those early days, the pace has quickened. Now, we use satellites for a variety of purposes to improve the quality of our lives. For instance, satellites are used to help forecast the weather more accurately: storms can be watched, advance warnings of droughts and floods can be given, and pollution can be detected by satellites.

(2) **Another way satellites can help is by allowing scientists to study the mineral and natural face of the planet: deposits of minerals, oil and natural gas can be found this way**. The rate of destruction of forests, and the use of land for agriculture can also be charted.

(3) **Something which benefits us all is the communications revolution, and this would not have been possible without satellites**. There are now sophisticated telecommunications systems which enable you to phone direct all over the world; colour photographs can be sent immediately from one end of the world to the other; (3) **television programmes, such as the famous Live Aid pop concert, can be seen simultaneously round the world**. This concert was seen by a worldwide audience of one and a half billion people.

There is another use for satellites about which we naturally know much less - their use in military operations. Satellites are regularly used by countries who wish to spy on each other; in fact, this is considered one of the most important uses of satellites.

Perhaps the best known way of putting satellites into space is through the American Shuttle Service, which was ﬁrst launched in 1981. This is manned, that is, men are put up into space with the rocket to launch the satellites. However, this is not considered necessary by some experts, (4) **and manned space ﬂights suffered a serious setback when all seven astronauts were killed in the Challenger disaster of January 1986: shortly after lift-off, the rocket exploded and totally destroyed the mission**. After this disaster, an alternative system, which did not put human life at risk, seemed preferable. (5) **In direct competition is the European rocket launch system, the Ariane L3S**. **This system is unmanned. The ﬁrst launch from the Ariane’s base in French Guyana on the northeast coast of South America took place in 1979.** **The Ariane system is built by ten European countries together who form the European Space Agency – the ESA**.

Both these systems the American Shuttle and the European Ariane, are in active competition for the multi-billion dollar business of putting satellites into space.

**Part 3:**

*Jane:* Hi, mum, how are things?

*Mother:* Oh, hello, Jane. Are you all right?

*Jane:*  Yeah, great! I just thought I’d phone to let you know we’re OK. It’s all really wonderful. The weather’s fantastic. I’m sitting here in short sleeves and I’m still hot. (1) **I can’t believe it’s December**. Did you get my card?

*Mother:* No. The postman hasn’t been here for a couple of days. But you know what the post’s like at this time of the year. They’ve probably got a backlog to catch up on. (2) **How was your flight in the end, by the way?**

*Jane:* Ugh. Awful! (2) **It was a typical charter.We were delayed and had to sit around for hours**, so we didn’t take off till after midnight, and it was five in the morning before we got to the hotel.

*Mother:* Oh, dear. What a pity!

*Jane:* But we’re making up for it now. On Monday, we had a great day on the beach, just lying in the sun and swimming – the water’s lovely, you know, not at all cold. That was to recover from Sunday when we hired a car from one of those rent-a-car agencies and drove all round the island, up into the mountains. It was really spectacular. I mean, the scenery is wonderful.

*Mother:* Oh, that’s good. (3) **I can see you’re going to have a good fortnight**.

*Jane:*  Yeah, it’s all going by too fast. A fortnight is too short. I wish now we’d booked three weeks instead. Still, can’t be helped. (4) **Listen, do you think you could come and meet us when we get back? The plane gets in at about six fifteen on the eighth. Let’s see, I have the ticket here. Yes, it says “Arrive six fifteen on January the eighth”**.

*Mother:* Yes, of course, dear. Don’t worry, we’ll be there. Now, just make sure you put lots of cream on if you’re lying in the sun in all that heat.

*Jane:* Well, actually I fell asleep on the beach the other day and had a really red nose – all peeling and burnt.

*Mother:* Well, be careful. And what’s John up to?

*Jane:*  (5) **Oh, he’s having a lie-down. He isn’t feeling very well today. I think it’s something he ate. We had a big meal out last night, so perhaps the food was too heavy**. You know, they eat really late here. We still have another hour before dinner.

*Mother:* Good heavens. We had our supper hours ago...

**Part 4:**

Now, if you’ve got nothing to do today and you live in the Middleton area, or can get there easily, why not ﬂex your muscles and get digging. That’s the message from the environmental group called the Green Partnership, which is organising a special (1) **tree-planting event** near the village today.

And there are an awful lot of trees to be planted. The Green Partnership is planning to plant a total of seven to eight thousand over the next few weeks, and they’re hoping to plant around two thousand ﬁve hundred of these today. What’s more, they’re looking for (4) **volunteers** to come along and help. No experience is necessary – there will be (3) **experts** on hand to direct operations, and equipment will be provided. Although, if you’ve got a spade, please do bring it along as there may not be quite enough to go round if a lot of people turn up and want to start digging at the same time.

But, you’re probably asking yourself, what’s the point of planting all these trees? Well, surprisingly, this area is actually the least wooded part of England, according to a recent survey, and so the government has made money available for the project. Around (5) **25 similar sites** have been ofﬁcially identiﬁed in the region and (4) **volunteers** will be needed to help with a number of these in the weeks to come.

As well as conserving the natural environment, it is hoped to make it easier for people (2) **from urban areas**, who may not have gardens or parks nearby, to spend their free time in the countryside. Although in future old quarries and industrial sites will be used, this land was previously used for farming, so it’s not open to visitors at the moment. The trees themselves will, of course, take a long time to grow, up to (6) **eighty years** in some cases, and when they’re small, they’ll be protected by fences as farm animals continue to graze nearby. But the site is being planned so that there will eventually be (7) **footpaths** between the trees and people will be able to walk through and watch the (8) **growing woodland**.

Today, everyone is welcome to come along any time between 9 and 3 o’clock. The site lies on the western edge of the village of Middleton and those who can, are asked to walk there, as (9) **parking** will not be available along the road to the west, which gets quite busy. People coming from further aﬁeld should park in the village and then get to the site on foot. A large yellow notice will indicate the site entrance and special yellow arrow signs from the village centre will lead you to it. The notice will include further information about the day’s programme.

The site will be quite muddy and so boots are probably a better idea than trainers if you’re doing the digging, although you’ll need something to change into afterwards. Although you can expect to get quite warm, the site is quite exposed and so it’s a good idea to (10) **wrap up well** if you’re watching and, of course, gloves will be essential to protect your hands if you are actually digging. So, it could be a really nice day out for all the family and …

--- THE END ---