|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| UBND THỊ XÃ CAI LẬY  **TRƯỜNG THCS NHỊ QUÝ**  **ĐỀ THI THỬ** | **ĐỀ THI CHỌN HỌC SINH GIỎI CẤP HUYỆN**  **NĂM HỌC 2022-2023**  Môn: **TIẾNG ANH**  Thời gian: **150** phút *(không kể thời gian giao đề)*  Ngày thi: **……./…../20…..**  *(Đề thi có 09 trang, gồm 11 bài/câu)* |

**PART I : LISTENING COMPREHENSION** : ( 2.0 pts )

**QUESTION1** : you will hear people talking about eight diffent situations for question 1 to 8, choose the best answer (A,B,C) (two times for each situation)

**1. You hear a restaurant manager talking about the cooks who work for him. What does he say about them ?**

A. They dislike cleaning tasks.

B. They have a choice of jobs.

C. They help to decide the menu.

**2. You hear a woman talking about a new book .**

**What does he particularly like about the book?**

A. It is educational.

B. It is well organised.

C. It is enjoyable.

**3. You hear the writer of a television soap opera being interviewed about the program. What will happen next in the story?**

A. Someone will make an important decision .

B. Someone will go away unexpectedly.

C. Someone will learn the tryth at last.

**4. You hear part of a radio interview.**

**Who’s speaking ?**

A. a taxi driver.

B. a porter.

C. a tourist guide.

**5. You hear a woman talking about how she keeps fit**

**Why did she decide to take up line dancing**

A. she thought the pace would suit her.

B. She had heard about it on television.

C. She wanted to try exercising to music

**6.You overhear a conversation in a restaurant.**

**What does the woman think about the food she has just eaten ?**

A. It was expensive.

B. It was delicious.

C. It looked wonderful.

**7. You turn on the radio and hear a man talking.**

**What is he talking about ?**

A. drawing pictures.

B. writing fiction.

C. composing music.

**8. You overhear a student phoning her parents.**

**What is her opinion of the place she is living in while at college?**

A. She is not sure she will have enough room to study.

B. he had difficulty in working because of the noise.

C. She does not get on well with her room mates.

**PART II: READING COMPREHENSION** : ( 6.0 pts )

**Question 3**: Read the passage below then state whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE :

**MALAYSIA**

Motto: *"Bersekutu Bertambah Mutu"* "Unity Is Strength"

Anthem: [*Negaraku*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Negaraku) (My Country)

Malaysia is a country in Southeast [Asia](http://simple.wikipedia.org/wiki/Asia). It is divided into two parts by the [South China Sea](http://simple.wikipedia.org/wiki/South_China_Sea). Its mainland is located on the [Malay Peninsula](http://simple.wikipedia.org/wiki/Malay_Peninsula) and faces the [Straits of Malacca](http://simple.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Straits_of_Malacca&action=edit&redlink=1) on its West coast and on the South China Sea on its East coast. The other part of this country, sometimes known as East Malaysia, is located on the northern part of the island of [Borneo](http://simple.wikipedia.org/wiki/Borneo) on the South China Sea. [Kuala Lumpur](http://simple.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kuala_Lumpur) on the Malay Peninsula is its [capital](http://simple.wikipedia.org/wiki/Capital_(city)), however the federal capital was recently moved to [Putrajaya](http://simple.wikipedia.org/wiki/Putrajaya), a newly created city exclusively designed for administration. It is a federal state made from 13 states.

There are various ethnic groups in Malaysia, such as Chinese, Malay and Indian. Its official language is [Malay](http://simple.wikipedia.org/wiki/Malay_language) but [English](http://simple.wikipedia.org/wiki/English_language) is often used in education and economic scenes. There are over 130 other languages spoken in Malaysia, with 94 in Malaysian Borneo and 40 on the peninsula. Although [Islam](http://simple.wikipedia.org/wiki/Islam) is their official religion, the [citizens](http://simple.wikipedia.org/wiki/Citizen) have the freedom to practise other religions. Malaysia enjoys tropical climate. The Malaysian unit of currency is the *ringgit*, consisting of 100 *sen*.

Between [China](http://simple.wikipedia.org/wiki/China) and [India](http://simple.wikipedia.org/wiki/India), Malaysia was an ancient trading place. When Europeans came to this area, [Malacca](http://simple.wikipedia.org/wiki/Malacca) became an important trade port.

The states of Malaysia became a colony of the [British Empire](http://simple.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_Kingdom). The peninsular part became independent on [August 31](http://simple.wikipedia.org/wiki/August_31), [1957](http://simple.wikipedia.org/wiki/1957) as the [Federation of Malaya](http://simple.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Federation_of_Malaya&action=edit&redlink=1). In 1963, Malaya, [Singapore](http://simple.wikipedia.org/wiki/Singapore) and the Borneo part joined together to become Malaysia. In 1965, Singapore broke off and declared independence.

Malaysia has 13 [states](http://simple.wikipedia.org/wiki/State), namely Johor, Kedah, Kelantan, Malacca, Negeri Sembilan, Pahang, Perak, Perlis, Penang, Sabah, Sarawak, Selangor and Terengganu, and three [federal territories](http://simple.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Federal_territories&action=edit&redlink=1), Kuala Lumpur, Putrajaya and Labuan. The number of points of the star on the flag represents the number of states Malaysia has, but it has 14 because Singapore was one of the states in Malaysia during its merger. The [head of state](http://simple.wikipedia.org/wiki/Head_of_state) of Malaysia is known as the [Yang di-Pertuan Agong](http://simple.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Yang_di-Pertuan_Agong&action=edit&redlink=1), commonly called the "King of Malaysia". That title is currently held by [Sultan Mizan Zainal Abidin](http://simple.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Sultan_Mizan_Zainal_Abidin&action=edit&redlink=1). Malaysia's [head of government](http://simple.wikipedia.org/wiki/Head_of_government) is the [Prime Minister](http://simple.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prime_Minister). Its current prime minister is [Dato' Seri Najib Tun Razak](http://simple.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Dato%27_Seri_Najib_Tun_Razak&action=edit&redlink=1). It also has a parliament and a court system. It is a member of [ASEAN](http://simple.wikipedia.org/wiki/ASEAN). Its economy is steadily growing and it is a relatively rich country in Southeast Asia.

Major cities in Malaysia are [Kuala Lumpur](http://simple.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kuala_Lumpur), [Kuching](http://simple.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Kuching&action=edit&redlink=1), [George Town](http://simple.wikipedia.org/wiki/George_Town), [Ipoh](http://simple.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Ipoh&action=edit&redlink=1) and [Johor Bahru](http://simple.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Johor_Bahru&action=edit&redlink=1).

Malaysia is a multi-religious society, and [Islam](http://simple.wikipedia.org/wiki/Islam) is the country's official religion. The four main religions are Islam (55.4% of the population), [Buddhism](http://simple.wikipedia.org/wiki/Buddhism) (29.2%), [Christianity](http://simple.wikipedia.org/wiki/Christianity) (6.1%, mostly in East Malaysia, i.e., Borneo), and [Hinduism](http://simple.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hinduism) (7.8%), according to government census figures in 2009.

Malaysia is a multi-ethnic, multi-cultural and multilingual society, consisting of 65% Malays and other indigenous tribes, 25% Chinese, 7% Indians. The Malays, which form the largest community, are all Muslims since one has to be Muslim to be legally Malay under Malaysian law. The Malays play a dominant role politically and are included in a grouping identified as [bumiputera](http://simple.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Bumiputera&action=edit&redlink=1). Their native language is [Malay](http://simple.wikipedia.org/wiki/Malay_language) (Bahasa Melayu).

Malaysians observe a number of holidays and festivities throughout the year. Some are federally gazetted [public holidays](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Public_holidays) and some are observed by individual states. Other festivals are observed by particular ethnic or religion groups, and the main holiday of each major group have been declared a public holiday. The most observed national holiday is [*Hari Merdeka*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hari_Merdeka) (Independence Day) on 31 August, commemorating the independence of the [Federation of Malaya](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Federation_of_Malaya) in 1957. [Malaysia Day](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Malaysia_Day) on 16 September commemorates federation in 1963. Other notable national holidays are [Labour Day](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Labour_Day) (1 May), and the King's birthday (first week of June).

[Muslim holidays](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Muslim_holidays) are prominent as Islam is the state religion; *Hari Raya Puasa* (also called *Hari Raya Aidilfitri*, Malay for [Eid al-Fitr](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eid_al-Fitr)), [*Hari Raya Haji*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hari_Raya_Haji) (also called *Hari Raya Aidiladha*, the translation of [Eid ul-Adha](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eid_ul-Adha)), [*Maulidur Rasul*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mawlid) (birthday of the Prophet), and others being observed. [Malaysian Chinese](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Malaysian_Chinese) celebrate festivals such as [Chinese New Year](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chinese_New_Year) and others relating to traditional Chinese beliefs. Hindus in Malaysia celebrate [*Deepavali*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Deepavali), the festival of lights, while [*Thaipusam*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thaipusam) is a religious rite which sees pilgrims from all over the country converge at the [Batu Caves](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Batu_Caves). Malaysia's Christian community celebrates most of the holidays observed by Christians elsewhere, most notably Christmas and Easter. East Malaysians also celebrate a harvest festival known as [*Gawai*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gawai_Dayak). Despite most festivals being identified with a particular ethnic or religious group, celebrations are universal. In a custom known as "open house" Malaysians participate in the celebrations of others, often visiting the houses of those who identify with the festival.

Malaysia's cuisine reflects the multi-ethnic makeup of its population. Many cultures from within the country and from surrounding regions have greatly influenced the cuisine. Much of the influence comes from the Malay, Chinese, Indian, Thai, Javanese, and Sumatran cultures, largely due to the country being part of the ancient [spice route](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Spice_route).The cuisine is very similar to that of Singapore and Brunei, and also bears resemblance to Filipino cuisine.The different states have varied dishes,and often the food in Malaysia is different from the original dishes.

Sometimes food not found in its original culture is assimilated into another; for example, Chinese restaurants in Malaysia often serve Malay dishes. Food from one culture is sometimes also cooked using styles taken from another culture, This means that although much of Malaysian food can be traced back to a certain culture, they have their own identity. Rice is popular in many dishes. Chili is commonly found in local cuisine, although this does not necessarily make them spicy.

1. There are at least 266 languages spoken in all Malaysia.
2. It can be inferred from the passage that currently, the number of points of the star on the Malaysian flag is 14.
3. Under Malaysian law, in Malaysia people of other religions than Islam are not legally Malay.
4. In this country, you can see people who pilgrimage gather to celebrate [*Thaipusam*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thaipusam).
5. In all Malaysia, people celebrate religious festivals only.
6. The Malaysian cuisine is quite different from Filipino cuisine.
7. Much of the Malaysian food has their origins from a certain culture, but they are a little bit different.
8. Formally and from the viewpoint of a nation, the country would like to send a message to the world “ We highly value unity.”

**Question 4** : These adjectives occur with their own nouns only. Match each of the adjectives ( **1 – 16** ) with its corresponding noun ( **A – P** ) in such a way that there are exactly enough 16 best pairs:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Adjectives** | **Nouns** |
| 1. clear 2. serious 3. heavy 4. big 5. empty 6. full 7. dense 8. sweet 9. rough 10. remote 11. good 12. fresh 13. nearby 14. bad 15. baggy 16. national | * 1. bang   B. memories  C. speech   1. fog 2. rains 3. language 4. chair 5. moon 6. pants 7. town 8. sea 9. cough 10. will 11. controls 12. air 13. diseases |

**Question 5** : Fill in each numbered blank with ONE word chosen from the list below to complete the meaning of the passage:

Banana is a common plant. Bananas come in a variety of sizes and [colors](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Color) when ripe, including yellow, purple, and red. Bananas are native to tropical [South](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/South_Asia) and [Southeast Asia](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Southeast_Asia), and are likely to have been first **…(1)...** in [Papua New Guinea](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Papua_New_Guinea). Today, they are grown throughout the [tropics](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tropics), in at least 107 [countries](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Country), primarily for their fruit, and to a lesser extent to make [fiber](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fiber), [banana wine](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Banana_wine) and as [ornamental plants](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ornamental_plant).

The banana plant is the largest [herbaceous](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Herbaceous) flowering plant. The plants are normally tall and fairly sturdy and are often mistaken for [trees](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tree), but their main or upright stem is actually a [false stem](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pseudostem) that grows 6 to 7.6 metres (20 to 24.9 ft) tall. Each false stem can produce a single bunch of bananas. After **…(2)…**, the false stem dies, but offshoots may develop from the base of the plant. Leaves are spirally arranged and may grow 2.7 metres (8.9 ft) long and 60 cm (2.0 ft) wide. They are easily torn by the wind, resulting in the familiar frond look.

Bananas are a staple [starch](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Starch) for many [tropical](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tropics) populations. Depending upon **…(3)…**, the flesh can vary in taste from starchy to sweet, and texture from firm to mushy. Both skin and inner part can be eaten raw or cooked. Bananas are eaten deep fried, baked in their skin in a split [bamboo](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bamboo), or steamed in [glutinous rice](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glutinous_rice) wrapped in a banana leaf. Bananas can be made into [jam](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fruit_preserves). Banana [pancakes](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pancake) are popular amongst [backpackers](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Backpacking_(travel)) and other travelers in [South Asia](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/South_Asia) and [Southeast Asia](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Southeast_Asia). [Banana chips](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Banana_chips) are a snack produced from sliced dehydrated or fried banana or hard bananas, which have a dark brown color and an intense banana taste. Dried bananas are also ground to make banana flour. Extracting juice is difficult, because when a banana is compressed, it simply turns to pulp. Bananas feature prominently in [Philippine cuisine](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Philippine_cuisine), being **…(4)…** of traditional dishes and desserts like [*maruya*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Maruya_(Filipino_cuisine)), [*turrón*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Turr%C3%B3n_(Filipino_cuisine)), and [*halo-halo*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Halo-halo). [Pisang goreng](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pisang_goreng), bananas fried with batter **…(5)…** the Filipino *maruya*, is a popular dessert in [Malaysia](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Malaysia), [Singapore](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Singapore), and [Indonesia](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indonesia). A similar dish is known in the United States. Hard bananas are used in various stews and curries or cooked, baked or mashed in much the same way as [potatoes](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Potatoes). ..**. . (6)…** in Vietnam, seeded bananas are long-sunken into the alcohol to make a special one.

[Banana leaves](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Banana_leaf) are large, flexible, and waterproof. Traditionally and environmentally as well, **…(7)….** using plastic bags that are very hard to dissolve and so as to save paper, banana leaves are used to wrap food in [South Asia](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/South_Asia) and several [Southeast Asian](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Southeast_Asia) countries. Especially in the South Indian states of [Tamil Nadu](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tamil_Nadu), [Karnataka](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Karnataka), [Andhra Pradesh](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Andhra_Pradesh) and [Kerala](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kerala) in every occasion the food must be served in a banana leaf and as a part of the food a banana is served. Steamed with dishes they give a subtle sweet flavor. They often **…(8)…** as a wrapping for grilling food. The leaves contain the juices, protect food from burning and add a subtle flavor. In Tamil Nadu (India) leaves are fully dried and used as packing material for food stuffs and also making cups to hold liquid foods. The dried leaves are called 'Vaazhai-ch- charugu' in Tamil.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | A | B | C | D |
| (1) | applied | destroyed | recycled | domesticated |
| (2) | fruiting | flowering | leafing | rooting |
| (3) | age | greenness | ripeness | tallness |
| (4) | article | part | element | section |
| (5) | apart from | out of | same as | similar to |
| (6) | Even | Although | For | Unlike |
| (7) | by means of | during | instead of | upon |
| (8) | affect | serve | happen | use |

[*herbaceous*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Herbaceous)*: (thuộc về) thảo mộc,*

*ornamental: trang trí, làm kiểng*

*sturdy: cứng cáp , vững chắc*

*frond: hình lược*

**PART III : GRAMMAR & VOCABULARY** : ( 8.0 pts )

**Question 6**:

1. Pick out ONE word that has the underlined syllable pronounced differently from the others in each case:
   1. comparison, museum , Susan, composition, Thursday
   2. how , John, who, happy, Yahoo
   3. golf, half, film, mail, selfish, welfare
   4. a**g**e, ener**g**y, en**g**ine, Goo**g**le, reli**g**ion
2. Pick out ONE word that is of different kind or part of speech from the others in each

case:

* 1. English, French, Chinese, Russian, Japanese, German, Jewish, Vietnamese
  2. available, comfortable, fashionable, profitable, vegetable
  3. meteor, planet, sighting, spacecraft, star
  4. men, eye, children, sheep, teeth, mice, people

**Question 7** : Write the verbs in the numbered brackets into its correct tense and form :

There **….(1. be)….** an assault yesterday. At 9.18 last night Mr Smith **….(2. walk)….** to his car when somebody suddenly**….(3. hit)….** him on the head. He said he **….(4. not, see)….** his face because the attacker was wearing a stocking mask over his head. Now he **….(5. be)….** in hospital and he **….(6. question)….** by the police but nothing new **….(7. know)….** about the attack so far. Perhaps at the end of this week, Mr Smith **….(8. allow)….** to return home.

**Question 8** : Fill in each blank in these sentences with the suitable **form of the words** in brackets :

1. There is still \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for people to believe in the existence of UFOs. ( **evident** )
2. I think we should buy some \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ food before a typhoon. ( **can** )
3. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ enjoy Christmas as much as people in European countries do. ( **Australia** )
4. To save energy in the kitchen, keep \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ door closed. ( refrigerate )
5. In Western countries, electricity, gas, and water are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. ( **necessary** )
6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ schemes help save energy. ( **Label** )
7. Please \_\_\_\_\_\_ to these questions. ( **response** )
8. The next stage of the development of television is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ TV. ( **interact** )

**Question 9** : Rewrite these sentences, using the words given in such a way that they remain the same meaning as the original ones :

1. He is a good footballer.

…………………….. well.

1. It is a pity that few people live up to over 100 years old.

I wish ………..

1. “ How did you do this, Sarah? ” said Bob.

Bob asked ………..

1. He took me to the zoo and I remember it.

I remember ………………………. (by him).

1. Hoa worked hard, so she passed her exam.

As a result of …………………………. .

1. I am disappointed about not being able to phone you.

I am disappointed that …………………….... .

1. Why don’t we change the plan?

I think ……………………… .

1. It is likely that the typhoon will damage the water pipes.

The water pipes …………………..…………………. .

**PART IV :WRITING** ( 4.0 pts )

**Question 10** : Write an essay of about 120- 150 words to make suggestions for how to fight against game-on-line addiction.

**Question 11** : You and your classmates are having a discussion on “ How can we score high points in the national IOE? ” Write the conversation in about 15- 20 conversational exchanges.

-------------------------------------------------The end-----------------------------------------