

TUYỂN CHỌN ĐỀ THI HỌC SINH GIỎI LỚP 8

ĐỀ SỐ 16

Đề chọn HSG lớp 8 - Tỉnh Nam Định

Thời gian làm bài: 120 phút

PART A. LISTENING (5.0 POINTS)

Hướng dẫn phần thi nghe hiểu:

- Nội dung phần nghe gồm 03 phần, mỗi thí sinh được nghe 2 lần, đĩa CD tự chạy.
- Mở đầu và kết thúc phần nghe có tín hiệu nhạc, hướng dẫn đã có trong bài nghe.

Part 1. (2.0 points)

Listen to the recording twice. Complete the table below. Write ONE WORD OR A NUMBER for each answer.

COOKERY CLASSES

Cookery Class	Focus	Other Information
Example The Food Studio	how to (1) _____ and cook with seasonal products	* small classes * also offers (2) _____ classes * clients who return get a (3) _____ percent discount
Bond's Cookery School	food that is (4) _____	* includes recipes to build up your (5) _____ * they have a free (6) _____ every Thursday evening
The _____ (7) Centre	mainly (8) _____ food	* located just by the (9) _____ * a special two-hour course in skills with a (10) _____ is sometimes available

Part 2 (2.0 points)

Questions 1-5. Complete the notes. Write NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER for each answer.

BASIC DETAILS OF PROJECT

Example Pre-phase:	involves selecting rooms & (1) _____
Phase 1:	involve drawing (2) _____ time needed: 3 days staff involved: Jenna, Marco, & Fred

TUYỂN CHỌN ĐỀ THI HỌC SINH GIỎI LỚP 8

Phase 2:	involve collecting, (3) _____ analysing, and preparing the final report time needed: (4) _____ staff involved: Mike, with (5) _____ from Leo
-----------------	--

Questions 6-10. Circle the correct letter A, B, or C.

- 6.** The main form of data collection will be _____.
- A.** questionnaires **B.** Internet polling **C.** face-to-face interviews
- 7.** To finish in time, the staff will have to _____.
- A.** come in early **B.** work late **C.** take some work home
- 8.** The final report will contain _____.
- A.** three appendices
B. a supplementary booklet
C. material from the company website
- 9.** The final report will be handed in on the _____.
- A.** 15th **B.** 5th **C.** 25th
- 10.** At the end, there will be _____.
- A.** an office party
B. a restaurant dinner
C. presents for all involved

Part 3 (1.0 point)

Questions 1-5. Listen to a morning briefing and write true (T) if the sentence is correct or false (F) if the sentence is not correct. You will listen TWICE. There is an example at the beginning (0).

	STATEMENTS	T/F
0	The briefing will be short this morning.	T
1	The new head of department is starting this week.	
2	The car park will be closed for improvements.	
3	If you arrive early in the morning, you should not park in a small car park on Brown Street.	
4	There will be no parking in the church car park after 6 p.m.	
5	You can only pay with credit and debit cards in the canteen.	

TUYỂN CHỌN ĐỀ THI HỌC SINH GIỎI LỚP 8

--	--	--

PART B. GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY (5.0 POINTS)

I. Circle the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following sentences. (2.0 points)

1. She didn't do it herself. She got some workmen _____ it for her.
A. do B. done C. to do D. did
2. I was so pleased to have the _____ to visit your country.
A. opportunity B. necessity C. possible D. possibility
3. Tim had revised all his lessons. _____, he did very well on the test.
A. However B. In addition C. Therefore D. Moreover
4. Mrs. Linda paid \$2 for her meal, _____ she had thought it would cost.
A. not as much B. not so much C. less as D. not so many
as as
5. Hoa and her family had _____ to their home village.
A. two-days trip B. a two-day C. a two-day trip D. two-day trip
trips
6. Mrs. Smith together with her sons _____ away for holiday.
A. go B. are C. were D. is
7. You _____ have seen my sister because I have no sister living on the other end of this city.
A. can't B. mustn't C. could D. must
8. - Lan: "I've had a very enjoyable summer holiday with my family."
- Ba: "_____."
A. I'm jealous of your holiday. B. No, I don't envy you.
C. That's great, thanks. D. I envy you.
9. You will become ill _____ you stop working so hard.
A. unless B. when C. provided that D. if
10. Several methods for preserving food _____ in the nineteenth century.
A. are covered B. was covered C. invented D. were invented

II. Give the correct form of the words given. Write your answers in the blanks. (2.0 points)

1. He enjoys _____ with friends and going out at the weekend.
(SOCIAL)
2. When you grow up, you'll feel you want more _____ and

TUYỂN CHỌN ĐỀ THI HỌC SINH GIỎI LỚP 8

responsibility. **(DEPEND)**

3. _____, we hold the Spring Festival on the 15th of January in the lunar calendar. **(TRADITION)**

4. The scenery of the mountainous regions is peaceful and _____. **(PICTURE)**

5. He pushed against the rock with all his _____. **(STRONG)**

6. Some parents have unrealistic _____ for their children. **(EXPECT)**

7. Con Dao National Park helps raise the _____ of local residents about the importance of nature. **(AWARE)**

8. Teams should learn teamwork, and they should also have good _____ skills. **(COMMUNICATE)**

9. I cannot find my pen. It has _____ since I bought it. **(APPEAR)**

10. _____ are concerned about the threat to the Arctic's unique ecosystems. **(CONSERVE)**

III. Complete each sentence with the correct form of ONE of the phrasal verbs below. Write your answers in the blank. Each verb is used ONLY once. (1.0 point)

break with	come across	cheer up	look back on	turn up
------------	-------------	----------	--------------	---------

1. We were walking through the woods when we _____ a trap set by hunters.

2. We arranged to meet at 7:30, but she never _____.

3. Lan is from a family of teachers, but she _____ family tradition when she went to a medicine university.

4. Mr. Ha _____ when he heard the good news.

5. Whenever I _____ my childhood, I realize what a happy time it was.

PART C. READING (5.0 POINTS)

I. Read the following passage and circle the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the blanks. (2.0 points)

Man has always depended on plants for food **(1)** _____ many other useful products. For this reason, farming is one of the world's most important industries. At first, **(2)** _____ man did not know how to plant seeds and raise crops. He **(3)** _____ wild fruits and vegetables where he found them.

TUYỂN CHỌN ĐỀ THI HỌC SINH GIỎI LỚP 8

The man discovered how to grow his own food. He (4) _____ seeds and waited for the crop to grow. For the first time, he could be reasonably sure of his food supply. He could settle down and set up shelters in the places (5) _____ he grew food.

As populations began to increase, the (6) _____ for food became greater. Old-fashioned tools and farming methods were insufficient in (7) _____ the demand, so man cultivated more and more land and invented complicated machines to make his work easier. Tractors replaced horses and other farm animals. Scientists studied and (8) _____ with plants. They told farmers how to control plant diseases, and how to grow bigger and better crops. Now one man, (9) _____ a wide knowledge of plants and the help of machines, can cultivate (10) _____ acres. He can raise plants which did not originally grow in the soil or climate of his community.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. yet | B. so | C. and | D. but |
| 2. A. early | B. initial | C. primary | D. original |
| 3. A. complicated | B. gathered | C. assembled | D. amassed |
| 4. A. brought up | B. raised | C. grew | D. planted |
| 5. A. which | B. where | C. that | D. when |
| 6. A. demand | B. request | C. requirement | D. necessity |
| 7. A. taking | B. getting | C. meeting | D. achieving |
| 8. A. practiced | B. tried on | C. tested | D. experimented |
| 9. A. on | B. in | C. at | D. with |
| 10 A. hundreds | B. thousand of | C. hundreds of | D. ten of |

II. Read the following passage and circle the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions. (2.0 points)

An air pollutant is defined as a compound added directly or indirectly by human to the atmosphere in such quantities as to affect humans, animals, vegetation, or materials **adversely**. Air pollution requires a very flexible definition that permits continuous change. When the first air pollution laws were established in England in the fourteenth century, air pollutants were limited to compounds that could be seen or smelled – a far cry from the extensive list of harmful substances known today. As technology has developed and knowledge of the health aspects of various chemicals has increased, the list of air pollutants

TUYỂN CHỌN ĐỀ THI HỌC SINH GIỎI LỚP 8

has lengthened. In the future, even water vapor might be considered an air pollutant under certain conditions.

Many of the more important air pollutants, such as sulfur oxides, carbon monoxide, and nitrogen oxides, are found in nature. As the Earth developed, the concentration of these pollutants was altered by various chemical reactions; they became components in biogeochemical cycles. These serve as an air purification scheme by allowing the compounds to move from the air to the water or soil. On a global basis, nature's output of these compounds dwarfs that resulting from human activities.

However, human production usually occurs in a **localized** area, such as a city. In such a region, human output may be dominant and may temporarily overload the natural purification scheme of the cycles. The result is an increased concentration of noxious chemicals in the air. The concentrations at which the adverse effects appear will be greater than the concentrations that the pollutants would have in the absence of human activities. The actual concentration need not be large for a substance to be a pollutant; in fact, the numerical value tells us little until we know how much of an increase this represents over the concentration that would occur naturally in the area. For example, sulfur dioxide has detectable health effects at 0.08 part per million (p.p.m.), which is about 400 times its natural level.

(Adapted from: A Collection of - TOEFL Reading - Comprehension Tests)

1. What does the passage mainly discuss?
 - A. What constitutes an air pollutant.
 - B. The economic impact of air pollution.
 - C. How much harm air pollutants can cause.
 - D. The effects of compounds added to the atmosphere.
2. The word "**adversely**" in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to _____.
 - A. quickly
 - B. negatively
 - C. admittedly
 - D. considerably
3. It can be inferred from the first paragraph that _____.
 - A. water vapor is an air pollutant in localized areas
 - B. most air pollutants today can be seen or smelled
 - C. a substance becomes an air pollutant only in cities
 - D. the definition of air pollution will continue to change
4. Which of the following is NOT TRUE according to the passage?

TUYỂN CHỌN ĐỀ THI HỌC SINH GIỎI LỚP 8

- A.** In nature, we find many of the more important air pollutants.
- B.** The list of air pollutants has lengthened, due to the development of technology.
- C.** The Earth is developed by various chemical reactions.
- D.** England established the first air pollution laws in the 14th century.
- 5.** For which of the following reasons can natural pollutants play an important role in controlling air pollution?
- A.** They occur in greater quantities than other pollutants.
- B.** They function as part of a purification process.
- C.** They are less harmful to living beings than other pollutants.
- D.** They have existed since the Earth developed.
- 6.** According to the passage, human-generated air pollution in localized regions _____.
- A.** can overwhelm the natural system that removes pollutants
- B.** can be dwarfed by nature's output of pollutants
- C.** will damage humans outside of the localized regions
- D.** will react forcefully with natural pollutants
- 7.** The word "**localized**" in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to _____.
- A.** circled **B.** specified **C.** surrounded **D.** encircled
- 8.** According to the passage, the numerical value of the concentration level of a substance is only useful if _____.
- A.** the other substances in the area are known
- B.** it is in a localized area
- C.** it can be calculated quickly
- D.** the natural level is also known
- 9.** What is TRUE according to the passage?
- A.** The air decreased concentration of noxious chemicals.
- B.** There are no noxious chemicals in the air.
- C.** Sulfur dioxide has measurable health effects at 0.08 part per million.
- D.** Biogeochemical cycles cannot serve as an air purification scheme.
- 10.** Which of the following is best supported by the passage?
- A.** To effectively control pollution, local government should regularly review their air pollution laws.
- B.** One of the most important steps in preserving natural lands is to better

TUYỂN CHỌN ĐỀ THI HỌC SINH GIỎI LỚP 8

enforce air pollution laws.

C. Human activities have been effective in reducing air pollution.

D. Scientists should be consulted in order to establish uniform limits for all air pollutants.

III. Do the following statements agree with the claims of the writer in the reading passage. Write:

True (T) if the statement agrees with the claims of the writer.

False (F) if the statement contradicts the claims of the writer.

NOT GIVEN (NG) if it is impossible to say what the writer thinks about this.

Write your answers in the box provided. (1.0 point)

Studying the Benefits of Cacao

Used to make chocolate and a range of other cacao products, cacao beans are actually the seeds of the cacao tree, which grows throughout the tropical regions of Central and South America. Eating these seeds has long been thought to have positive effects on people's health. Cacao is generally considered to be a good source of antioxidants including flavonoids, which can stop or prevent cell damage. One study conducted by Cornell University has discovered that a cup of hot cocoa, a warm chocolate drink made from cacao, has far more antioxidants than a similar serving of red wine or tea. Indeed, eating or drinking some chocolate is a good way to get a regular dose of cacao, the positive effects of which offset the calories if consumed in moderation.

Scientists have also studied the effects of consuming cacao on rates of heart disease, cancer, and diabetes, with some surprising results. Norman Hollenberg, a professor of radiology at Harvard Medical School, conducted a study on the Kuna people in Panama, who drink more than five cups of cacao every day. Hollenberg discovered that four of the five most common fatal diseases - strokes, heart failure, cancer and diabetes - were much less common among the Kuna than among other Panamanian people. While Hollenberg's study is fascinating, the observational nature of his research means his findings do not indicate scientific proof that cacao would have the same benefits for everyone. The isolation of the Kuna people from the outside world also makes Hollenberg's research results questionable. Nevertheless, it is apparent that cacao intake does have some link with reduced rates of disease. Therefore, although further

TUYỂN CHỌN ĐỀ THI HỌC SINH GIỎI LỚP 8

6. I don't have much free time, so I can't visit you more often.

→ _____ If _____ I _____

7. It was cold in the morning, so the children went to school in heavy clothes.

→ _____ Because _____ of _____

8. Jane had terrible problems with solving this math problem.

→ _____ Jane _____ could _____

II. Complete the second sentence so that it has the same meaning as the first one, using the word given. Do not change the given words in brackets. You must use NO MORE THAN FOUR WORDS, including the given word. There is an example at the beginning (0) (1.4 points)

Example: Turning down that job was very foolish of you. **(FOOL)**

→ You were a fool to turn down that job.

1. I couldn't go to work because of the transport strike. **(PREVENTED)**

→ I _____ to work by the transport strike.

2. We drove away as fast as we could, ready to begin our adventure. **(FULL)**

→ We drove _____, ready to begin our adventure.

3. That play really affected me. **(IMPRESSION)**

→ _____ That _____ play _____ really _____ me.

4. Given that he has no experience, will Mr. Ba be able to do this job? **(AFFECT)**

→ Will Mr. Ba's _____ to do this job?

5. It was wrong of you to borrow my book without asking. **(HAVE)**

→ You _____ for permission before you borrowed my book.

TUYỂN CHỌN ĐỀ THI HỌC SINH GIỎI LỚP 8
