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|  **TRƯỜNG THPT ĐÔNG SƠN 1**Ngày thi: 15/10/2022 | **ĐỀ KHẢO SÁT ĐỘI TUYỂN HỌC SINH GIỎI CẤP TỈNH-Lần 1****Môn thi: Tiếng Anh 12 THPT***Thời gian: 90 phút (Không kể thời gian giao đề)**Đề thi có 07 trang* |

**SECTION A: LISTENING**

***I. You will hear an interview with Trina Trevose, a pop singer who is only fifteen. For questions 1-5, choose the best answer (A, B or C)***

***1. When Trina was in the USA, she wrote songs about \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_***

**A.** her home **B.** the weather **C.** people she met

***2. Where was Trina performing when she was noticed by the record company?***

**A.** in London **B.** near her home **C.** in the USA

***3. Why did Trina sing with David Pearson?***

**A.** He needed some help.

**B.** She wrote a song for him.

**C.** The record company asked her to.

***4.Trina was asked to return to the USA to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_***

**A.** re-do some work. **B.** appear on TV again **C.** record a new song.

***5.Why isn’t Trina popular in Britain?***

**A.** Her kind of music isn’t popular in Britain.

**B.** The company don’t want to sell her records in Britain

**C.** Her records haven’t been available in Britain.

***II. For questions 6-10, you will hear Sarah Brown talking about her work as a television weather forecaster. Listen to her talk and choose the correct answer A, B, C or D.***

***6.How long has Sarah worked as a weather forecaster?***

**A.** two years **B.** thirty years **C.** thirteen years **D.** seven years

***7.What does Sarah say about her job?***

**A.** She sometimes has to work at night.

**B.** She enjoys getting up early.

**C.** She works ten or twelve hours a day.

**D.** She normally stays up late to manage the department.

***8.When Sarah does a weather forecast, .***

**A.** She prepares it in advance **B.** She sometimes forgets her words

**C.** She worries about making a mistake **D.** There is much time for her to prepare

***9.Sarah’s husband .***

**A.** works on the same days each week **B.** wants to move nearer his work

**C.** spends a lot of time travelling **D.** is often on short-distance flights

***10.Sarah is pleased because she .***

**A.** has got her pilot’s license **B.** took part in a long race

**C.** taught her husband to play tennis **D.** skis all the time

**SECTION B: PHONETICS**

***I. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others.***

**11.A.** island **B.** aisle **C.** conserve **D.** debris

**12.A.** solemnity **B.** spectacle **C.** sombrero **D.** desolate

**13.A.** gauge **B.** exhaust **C.** applause **D.** incautious

***II. Identify the word whose stressed pattern is different from that of the others.***

**14.A.** condolence B. paradigm C. fortuitous D. synopsis

**15.A.** manipulate **B.** anecdote **C.** bacterium **D.** admonish

**SECTION C: VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR**

***I. Choose the most suitable word or phrase to complete each sentence. Write the answers on your answer sheet.***

**16.**Our confidence in the team has been seriously by their recent defeats.

**A.** undermined **B.** hindered **C**. impeded **D.** hampered

**17.** Art itself may be defined as \_\_\_\_single-minded attempt to render the highest kind of justice to\_\_\_\_ visible universe.

 **A.** the -the **B.** a- the **C.** a- a **D.**  the-a

**18.** A new generation of performers, \_\_\_\_\_ those who by now had become a household name, honed their skills before following the same path onto television.

**A.** no less talented than **B.** along with talented as

**C.** together with talented as **D.** having been more talented than

**19.** I don’t think he’s ever been there, ............?

**A.** do I **B.** has he **C.** do you **D.** hasn’t he

**20.** The computer is on the\_\_\_\_\_ again; I really need to check whether there’s a virus causing problems.

**A.** blink **B.** wink **C.** twinkle **D.** flash

**21.** At the Centre of the Earth \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
**A.** its molten core lies **B.** is where its molten core lies
**C.** lies its molten core **D.** does its molten core lie

**22.**I find it really \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ when my mom keeps repeating one thing over and over again.

**A.** dubious **B.** peevish **C.** irksome **D.** rousing

**23.** We hadn’t \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ such heavy traffic, and we were delayed for hours.

**A.** pull through **B.** bargained for **C.** set about **D.** work out

**24.** The students don’t \_\_\_\_\_\_ the grammar structure before.

**A.** look as though they study **B.** appear like they were studying

**C.** sound as if to study **D.** seem to have studied

**25.** Closure of many vocational schools took place \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ falling numbers of pupils.

**A.** in the context of **B.** with regard to

 **C.** with a concern for **D.** in consideration of

**26.** From the \_\_\_\_ expression his mother’s face, Ramer realized that he couldn’t able to persuade her.

**A.** tall **B.**firm **C.** weak **D.** hasty

**27.** Social scientists believe that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from sounds such as grunts and barks made by early ancestors of human beings.

**A.** the very slow development of language **B.** language, which was very slow to develop

**C.** language developed very slowly **D.** language, very slowly developing

**28.** The annual competition has encourage the \_\_\_\_ of several talented young musicians.

**A.** emergence **B.** emergency **C.** appeal **D.** nourishment

 **29.** By labeling patients as “delayers”, there \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ an attribution of blame to the individual, which is potentially stigmatizing.

 **A**. feels to be **B**. is felt to be **C**. has been felt there is **D.** was felt being

 **30.** The little children watched the performance in…………. amazement.

**A.** wide-eyed **B.** cross-eyed **C.** eagle-eyed **D.** hawk-eyed

 **31.** They are trying to build a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ house.

**A.** four-bedroom elegant modern Italian **B.** modern elegant four-bedroom Italian

**C.** Italian elegant four-bedroom modern **D.** elegant four-bedroom modern Italian

 **32.** Although Mary and Paul are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ apart in personality, they make an excellent couple.

**A.** leagues **B.** ways **C.** miles **D.** poles

 **33.** Don’t believe Samuel. He just \_\_\_\_\_\_an act that he is the most miserable person. **A.** puts on **B.** puts into **C.** settles up **D.** settles in

**34.** Did you see Jonathan this morning? He looked like \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . It must have been quite a party last night.

**A.** a wet blanket **B.** a dead duck

**C.** death warmed up **D.** a bear with a sore head

**35.** Sheila often borrowed wellingtons from her sisters, even though they were about three \_\_\_\_\_ too big.

**A.** sizes                       **B.** figures                                **C.** pairs                                    **D.** numbers

**36**.Employee contracts are eligible for each year.

**A.** renew **B.** renewal **C.** renewed **D.** renewing

***I. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.***

**37.** We have no **solid** evidence that radiation has caused the problem.

**A.** not liquid or gas **B.** unreliable **C.** contentious **D.** certain

**38.** They have **gone to great expense** to track the prisoner down and bring him to justice.

**A.** used a lot of ways **B.** tried a lot

**C.** saved a lot of money **D.** spent a lot of money

***II. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.***

**39.** The committee, in an earlier report, was accused of **sweeping financial problems under the carpet** to avoid embarrassment.

**A.** revealing the financial problems **B.** solving financial problems

**C.** causing the financial problems **D.** concealing the financial problems

**40.** At first, no one believed she was a pilot, but documents **gave credence to** her statements.

 **A.** gave no proof of **B.** got information from

 **C.** borrowed color from **D.** provided evidence for

***III.Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that best completes each of the following exchanges.***

**41.** *Laura and Annie are saying goodbye.*

**Laura:** “Goodbye Annie. See you next week!” **Annie:** “ !”

**A.** So far **B.** Cheers **C.** So long **D.** Don’t worry

**42.** .: Jim: "I wouldn't recommend going out in the cold."

Jane: "\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_"

**A**. Yes, it’s freezing cold outside. **B.** I’d rather not to.

**C.** Perhaps you're right. **D.** Thank you very much

***Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.***

**43**. Because parents did not satisfy with the explanation given by the bus driver, they

 **A B**

were asking for an official investigation into the accident.

**C D**

**44.** A caricature is a picture in which the subject’s distinctive features they are

 **A B C D**

deliberately exaggerated.

**45.** Insects appeared on earth before long the earliest mammals.

 **A B C D**

**SECTION D: READING**

***Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 46 to 55.***

**WHY PEOPLE LAUGH**

Sunday May 4th will be World Laughter Day. Dr Madan Kataria, who introduced this annual event, says we need more laughter in our lives to combat the global rise of stress and loneliness. But surely that strange sound that we make periodically can’t be the (46) \_\_\_\_\_ to such problems.

If an alien were to land on our planet and take a stroll among a crowd of earthlings, it would hear a lot of ‘ha-ha’ noises. It might wonder what (47) \_\_\_\_\_ this strange habit served. If we ask ourselves what (48) \_\_\_\_\_ a good laugh, the obvious answer is that it is a response to something funny. But one scientist, Robert Provine, says humour has surprisingly (49) \_\_\_\_\_ to do with that. (50) \_\_\_\_\_, it lies at the root of such issues as the perception of self and the evolution of language and social behaviour.

Provine realised that you cannot capture (51) \_\_\_\_\_ laughter in the lab because as soon as you place it under scrutiny, it vanishes. So, instead, he gathered data by (52) \_\_\_\_\_ with groups of people, noting when they laughed.

He collected 1,200 laugh episodes - an episode being defined as the comment immediately preceding the laughter and the laughter itself. His analysis of this data (53) \_\_\_\_\_ some important facts about laughter. “It's a message we send to other people - it (54) \_\_\_\_\_ disappears when we're by ourselves,” he says. “And it’s not a choice. Ask someone to laugh and they’ll (55) \_\_\_\_\_ try to fake a laugh or say they can’t do it on demand.”

**46.A.** answer **B.** resolution **C.** introduction **D.** response

**47.A.** idea **B.** reason **C.** purpose **D.** meaning

**48.A.** prompts **B.** conceals **C.** inhibits **D.** concludes

**49.A.** much **B.** few **C.** little **D.** many

**50.A.** In conclusion **B.** Instead **C.** As a result **D.** Whereas

**51.A.** authentic **B.** complete **C.** contemporary **D.** current

**52.A.** showing up **B.** ending up **C.** coming around **D.** hanging around

**53.A.** declared **B.** investigated **C.** displayed **D.** revealed

**54.A.** undoubtedly **B.** constantly **C.** virtually **D.** absolutely

**55.A.** sooner **B.** either **C.** neither **D.** whether

***Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 56 to 62.***

 Even with his diverse experience as an elected official at the state level, Andrew Johnson was the first president of the United States ever to be impeached, primarily because of his violent temper and unyielding stubbornness. His career started in 1828 with his collection to the city council of Greenville, Tennessee, and after two years as an alderman, he **took office** as mayor. His advancements followed in rapid succession when he was elected to the Tennessee state senate, then as the state governor, and later to the US House of Representatives for five consecutive terms.

 In 1864, Johnson ran for the office of vice-president on the Lincoln-Johnson ticket and was inaugurated in 1865. After Lincoln’s assassination six weeks into his term, Johnson found himself president at a time when southern leaders were concerned about their forced alliance with the northern states and feared retaliation for their support of the secession. Instead, however, with the diplomatic skill he had learned from Lincoln, Johnson offered full pardon to almost all Confederates on the condition that they take an oath of allegiance. He further reorganized the former Confederate states and set up legislative elections.

 Congressional opposition to his peace-making policies resulted in gridlock between the House and Johnson, and the stalemate grew into an open conflict on the issue of the emancipation of slaves. While Johnson held the view that newly freed slaves lacked understanding and knowledge of civil liberties to vote intelligently, Congress overrode Johnson’s veto of the Civil Rights Bill, which awarded them citizenship and ratified the Fourteenth Amendment. In the years that followed, Congress passed bills depriving the president of the power to **pardon** political criminals, stripping away his status of commander-in-chief, and taking away Johnson’s right to dismiss civil and executive officers from their duties. Johnson vetoed each bill, and each veto was overridden. When Johnson dismissed the secretary of war, Edwin Stanton, Stanton refused to step down and was supported by the House of Representatives, which voted to impeach Johnson. At the trial, the Senate came one vote short of the two-thirds majority necessary to remove him from office. After Johnson’s term expired, he returned to his home state, but in 1875 he was elected senator and went back to Washington to take his seat.

**56.** What does the passage mainly discuss?

**A.** Andrew Johnson’s personal characteristics.

**B.** Andrew Johnson’s career as a politician.

**C.** Congressional decisions in the late 1800s.

**D.** Congressional decisions and procedures in the late 1800s.

**57.** The phrase **“took office”** is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** moved into an office **B.** became an official

**C.** began a government job **D.** rearranged the office

**58.** What can be inferred from the first paragraph about Andrew Johnson’s work in Tennessee?

**A.** He was elected to several important posts.

**B.** His work became known to the governor.

**C.** His personality precluded him from important positions.

**D.** He was represented to the posts five times.

**59.** According to the passage, what led to Johnson’s downfall?

**A.** The state of the nation’s economy **B.** His liberal position on slavery

**C.** His waffling and hesitation **D.** His personal characteristics

**60.** The author of the passage implies that when Johnson became president he \_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** was a dedicated supporter of civil rights

**B.** was a soft-spoken and careful diplomat

**C.** had an extensive background in politics

**D.** had already experienced political turmoil

**61.** The word **“pardon”** is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** parade **B.** patronise **C.** exonerate **D.** extricate

**62.** According to the passage, the attempt to impeach Andrew Johnson \_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** succeeded as expected by the House

**B.** failed by a minimal margin

**C.** put an end to his political career

**D.** overwhelmed his supporters in Tennessee

***Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 63 to 70.***

**The People Behind the Music**

 Think for a moment about the last music album you bought. Most likely, you’ll think of the singer or band that made you want to buy the album. You might even know the name of the guitar player or the drummer. Those talented performers, however, are only some of the people in the music industry work behind the scenes, but the roles they play in the musical progress are very important.

 Songwriters: Songs begin with the songwriter. Some songwriters work alone, but many work in teams that combine the talents of a lyricist, who writes the words to songs, and an instrumentalist, often a piano player or guitarist, who writes the music. Many of today’s pop stars work with songwriters. For example, some of Lady Gaga’s biggest hits were written by Nadir Khayat, also known “RedOne”. Some songwriting teams have become very famous, such as Mike Stock, Matt Aitken, and Pete Waterman, who were responsible for many big 1980s pop hits.

 Arrangers: After a song has been written, music arrangers make it more appealing by deciding which instruments will be used, what tempo, or speed, the song will have, and whether the song should have a lower or higher pitch. **A** good arrangement can bring a song to life and make it a **classic.**

 Studio Musicians: Not every singer or instrumentalist can be a star, and many work in the background as studio musicians. These artists are not a part of any one musical group. Instead, they are hired for recording sessions that eventually become the albums you buy, as well as soundtracks for television shows, movies, and radio ads.

 Recording Engineers: Recording engineers also play a major role in creating the final sound that you hear. First, these engineers set up the recording studio, the room where the performers play, placing musicians and microphones in exactly the right places to get the best sound. Next, they use electronic equipment, such as multi-track recorders, to capture the music. Finally, long after **the** musicians have gone home, recording engineers use a mixing board to balance the melodies and rhythms of each musician, and sometimes to incorporate special sound effects or additional tracks.

 Many people make a living with music. You may not recognize all of their names, but all of them work together to create the songs you love to listen to.

**63.** The article is mainly about .

**A.** pop stars who write the biggest hits

**B.** songwriting teams who combine their talents

**C.** people who play a background role in creating music

**D.** instrumentalists who work as hired musicians

**64.** According to the passage, an instrumentalist is responsible for .

**A.** writing the music of a song **B.** writing the lyrics of a song

**C.** choosing piano and guitar players **D.** recording the music

**65.**Why does the author mention Lady Gaga?

**A.** to give an example of a star who works with a songwriter

**B.** to explain why she does not write her own songs

**C.** to compare her with other talented songwriters

**D.** to persuade readers to buy her music

**66.** Which of the following do music arrangers probably NOT do?

 **A.** decide which pitch to use **B.** decide how fast or slow a song will be

 **C.** decide which instrument to use **D.** decide the price of the CD

**67.**The word **“classic”** in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to .

**A.** a famous song **B.** a modem song **C.** a traditional song **D.** a lively song

**68.**Which piece of equipment is used at the end of the recording process?

 **A.** a guitar or piano **B.** a microphone

 **C.** a mixing board **D.** a multi-track recorder

**69.** Which sentence is NOT true about studio musicians?

**A.** They work in the recording studio.

**B.** They are not as famous as the artists they play for.

**C.** They usually support or play for the same artist.

**D.** They earn money for each session that they do.

**70.** Which statement would the author probably agree with?

**A.** Studio musicians would be more successful as members of one musical group.

**B.** It is important to buy albums made by performing artists who are not yet famous.

**C.** People are often unaware of the amount of work that goes into creating music.

**D.** Having a famous person sing a song will usually make it successful.

 ***…… THE END……***

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| **TRƯỜNG THPT ĐÔNG SƠN 1** | **ĐỀ KHẢO SÁT ĐỘI TUYỂN LẦN 1****Môn thi: Tiếng Anh 12 THPT**Thời gian: 60 phút (Không kể thời gian giao đề)Đề thi có 01 trang |

**SECTION E: WRITING**

***Question I. Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it is as similar as possible in meaning to the sentence printed before it. Write the answers on your answer sheet.***

**71.** The car has leather seats.

The seats\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
**72.** No one could explain why the money had disappeared.
No one could account\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**73.** I don't understand one word of this document.

I can't make head \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**74**. The company avoids employing unqualified staff unless there is no alternative.

Only as a last  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**75**. Mrs. Black has promised to help me on Monday.

Mrs. Black has given \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

***Question II: Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it is as similar as possible in meaning to sentence printed before it.***

**76.**  Mr. Brown has been a gardener for years so let’s consult his opinion first.

Let’s *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_* of experience as a gardener. (**BRAINS**)

**77.** We should leave about six; otherwise, we might not get there in time for the meeting.

If \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ punctually. **(SET**)

**78.** Your empty promises won't have any effect on her. **(ICE)**

Your empty promises \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**79.** Graham took back his words on noticing there were fresh strawberries on the menu.Graham sang \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **(TUNE)**

**80.** We suppose the new models are about ten thousand dollars. **(VICINITY)**

The new models \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ten thousand dollars.

***Question III. Essay writing***

*Write an essay of around 250 words on the following topic.*

**“Students should not be required to take physical education courses”**

To what extent do you agree or disagree with this opinion?

Give specific reasons and details for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience.

 **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_The End\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**