

TUYỂN CHỌN ĐỀ THI HỌC SINH GIỎI LỚP 8

ĐỀ SỐ 12

Thời gian làm bài: 120 phút

PART A: LISTENING

Part I. You will hear five short conversations. There is one question for each conversation. You will hear each conversation twice.

1. What was the weather like when the holiday began?

- A. rainy B. snowy C. windy

2. Which is the boy's next lesson?

- A. P.E B. Music C. Maths

3. How far is it to the beach?

- A. 7 km B. 10 km C. 12 km

4. What size does the woman buy?

- A. 42 B. 40 C. 38

5. What did Joe get for his birthday?

- A. a jacket B. a bike C. a CD player

Part II. You will hear some information about a cinema. Listen and complete each space with ONE word or number.

CINEMA	
Name of cinema:	North London Arts Cinema
Open:	(1) _____ days a week
Next week's film	(2) Midnight _____
From:	(3) _____ to Thursday.
Special student ticket costs:	(4) £ _____
Nearest car park:	(5) in _____ Street

PART B: PHONETICS

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

1. A. surpr <u>i</u> se	B. prom <u>i</u> se	C. dev <u>i</u> se	D. real <u>i</u> se
2. A. he <u>a</u> lth	B. he <u>a</u> l	C. ste <u>a</u> lth	D. de <u>a</u> lt
3. A. ho <u>p</u> eful	B. po <u>s</u> tal	C. lo <u>c</u> al	D. op <u>o</u> posite
4. A. ch <u>e</u> rish	B. ch <u>o</u> rus	C. ch <u>a</u> os	D. sch <u>o</u> lar
5. A. sou <u>th</u> ern	B. acco <u>u</u> nt	C. sou <u>th</u>	D. amo <u>u</u> nt

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II. Find the word with the stress pattern different from that of the other three words in each question.

6. A. industry	B. poisonous	C. atmosphere	D. awareness
7. A. generous	B. extensive	C. accomplish	D. eternal
8. A. medicine	B. decide	C. distance	D. patient
9. A. arrangement	B. relationship	C. scientist	D. improve
10. A. discount	B. compile	C. local	D. website

PART C: VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

I. Choose the right word or phrase to complete the sentences.

- What Marilyn did at the party was certainly _____ bad taste.
A. of B. about C. in D. Under
- Your room is messy. Please _____ as much junk as possible and clean it up.
A. get rid of B. make clean of C. drop a line D. stop over
- Sorry, but that book is _____. We'll get some copies from the publisher next Monday.
A. out of print B. out of order C. off shelf D. out of stock
- We _____ gas, so we have to wait until a car passes by.
A. gave out on B. ran out of C. walked out on D. disposed of
- Politicians should never lose _____ of the needs of the people they represent.
A. view B. sight C. regard D. prospect
- The move to a different environment had brought about a significant _____ in Mary's state of mind.
A. impact B. effect C. influence D. chance
- She _____ regretted having been so unkind.
A. bitterly B. severely C. fully D. awfully
- The color of the handle does not _____ so long as it is the right size.
A. worry B. affect C. matter D. concern
- In some countries environmental organizations have been _____ to inform people and gain their support.
A. put up B. made up C. carried out D. set up
- This clock _____ on two small batteries.
A. goes B. works C. runs D. moves.

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- 11.** _____ Jenny, everyone admires him for fine sense of humor.
A. Except for B. Apart C. Except D. Unless
- 12.** After police found drugs there, the disco was _____.
A. closed down B. banned C. ignored D. abolished
- 13.** The injured man was taken to hospital and _____ for international injures.
A. cured B. healed C. operated D. treated.
- 14.** According to the _____ of the contract, tenants must give six months notice if they intend to leave.
A. laws B. rules C. terms D. details
- 15.** Picasso was a _____ cubist painter.
A. artistic B. celebrated C. colorful D. knowledgeable.

II. There are 8 mistakes in the following passage. Find and correct them.

PREPARING A DINNER PARTY

Giving a dinner party is a wonderful way of entertain people. You can also make new friends and give other the chance to get to know each other better.

It needs plan, though. First, make a guest list, with different kinds of people and a mixture of women and men. Don't invite couples because of they aren't so much fun.

When you know that can come, find out what they like to eat and drink. Note down any who are vegetarians, or who can't eat or drink certain things for religious reasons.

Then plan their menu. Included a first course, a choice of main courses and a dessert, plus lots of people's favorite drinks.

The next thing to do is the shopping. Make sure you buy more than enough of everything, but that someone can help you carry it!

On the day, start cooking early. Give people appetizers like Greek mezze or Spanish tapas, such they don't get hungry if they have to wait. Serve the delicious meal, sit down with your guests and have a good time - you've earned them!

Mistake	Correction	Mistake	Correction
1.		5.	
2.		6.	

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3.		7.	
4.		8.	

III. Complete the following sentences by giving the correct form of the words in the blanks.

1. How are you getting on with your (CORRESPOND) _____ course in Russia?
2. What time do you (USE) _____ start work?
3. There was ice on the pavement, which made it very difficult to walk as it was so _____ (SLIP).
4. I could never be a teacher. I am far too _____ (PATIENT).
5. I don't know what the matter with Tommy is lately. His (BEHAVE) _____ seem to be getting worse and worse.
6. It is becoming (INCREASE) _____ difficult to find a job nowadays.
7. While money can't exactly buy you (HAPPY) _____ at least it helps you suffer in comfort.

PART D. READING

I. Choose the correct answer from A, B, C or D to fill in the gaps in the following passage.

MUSIC - A UNIVERSAL LANGUAGE

Music is universal - it is produced by all cultures. Some scientists believe that music came before speech and (1) _____ as a development of mating calls. In fact, there is one theory that the (2) _____ languages were chanted or sung, rather than spoken. Indeed, in some cultures, music is a form of (3) _____ history. The Aboriginal Australians, for example, use music as a means to (4) _____ on stories of the land and spirits to the next generation.

New evidence suggests that music does not just (5) _____ the feel - good factor but it is also good for the brain. A study of intellectually (6) _____ children showed that they could recall more information after it was given to them in a song than after it was read to them as a story. Researchers also report that people (7) _____ better on a standard intelligence test after listening to Mozart. The so-called "Mozart effect" has also been (8) _____ by findings that rats brought up on Mozart run faster through a complex network of paths or passages, (9) _____ as a maze. Overall, it seems that in most instances people who suffer from any form of mental (10) _____ benefit from listening to music.

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1. A. was	B. swelled	C. arose	D. reacted
2. A. earliest	B. newest	C. easiest	D. simplest
3. A. enjoying	B. making	C. recording	D. stating
4. A. move	B. pass	C. hand	D. happen
5. A. convince	B. satisfy	C. please	D. prefer
6. A. disabled	B. inactive	C. incapable	D. disordered
7. A. examine	B. prepare	C. achieve	D. score
8. A. supported	B. given	C. marked	D. remembered
9. A. called	B. heard	C. regarded	D. known
10. A. badness	B. hurt	C. illness	D. pain

II. Read the following passage and choose the correct answer by circling the corresponding letter A, B, C or D.

In Death Valley, California, one of the hottest, most arid places in North America, there is much salt, and salt can damage rocks impressively. Inhabitants of areas elsewhere, where streets and highways are salted to control ice, are familiar with the resulting rust and deterioration on cars. That attests to the chemically corrosive nature of salt, but it is not the way salt destroys rocks. Salt breaks rocks apart principally by a process called crystal prying and wedging. This happens not by soaking the rocks in salt water, but by moistening their bottoms with salt water. Such conditions exist in many areas along the eastern edge of central Death Valley. There, salty water rises from the groundwater table by capillary action through tiny spaces in sediment until **it** reaches the surface.

Most stones have capillary passages that suck salt water from the wet ground. Death Valley provides an ultra-dry atmosphere and high daily temperatures, which promote evaporation and the formation of salt crystals along the cracks or other openings within stones. These crystals grow as long as salt water is available. Like tree roots breaking up a sidewalk, the growing crystals exert pressure on the rock and eventually pry the rock apart along planes of weakness, such as banding in metamorphic rocks, bedding in sedimentary rocks, or preexisting or incipient fractures, and along boundaries between individual mineral crystals or grains. Besides crystal growth, *the expansion of halite crystals (the same as everyday table salt) by heating and of sulfates and similar salts by hydration* can contribute additional stresses. A rock **durable** enough to have withstood natural conditions for a very long time in other areas

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could probably be **shattered** into small pieces by salt weathering within a few generations.

The **dominant** salt in Death Valley is halite, or sodium chloride, but other salts, mostly carbonates and sulfates, also cause prying and wedging, as does ordinary ice. Weathering by a variety of salts, though often subtle, is a worldwide phenomenon. Not restricted to arid regions, intense salt weathering occurs mostly in salt-rich places like the seashore, near the large saline lakes in the Dry Valleys of Antarctica, and in desert sections of Australia, New Zealand, and central Asia.

1. What is the passage mainly about?

- A. The destructive effects of salt on rocks.
- B. The impressive salt rocks in Death Valley.
- C. The amount of salt produced in Death Valley.
- D. The damaging effects of salt on roads and highways.

2. The word "**it**" in bold refers to _____.

- A. salty water
- B. groundwater table
- C. capillary action
- D. sediment

3. In paragraph 2, why does the author compare tree roots with growing salt crystals?

- A. They both force hard surfaces to crack.
- B. They both grow as long as water is available.
- C. They both react quickly to a rise in temperature.
- D. They both cause salty water to rise from the groundwater table.

4. The word "**durable**" in bold is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. large
- B. strong
- C. flexible
- D. pressured

5. The word "**shattered**" in bold is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. arranged
- B. dissolved
- C. broken apart
- D. gathered together

6. The word "**dominant**" in bold is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. most recent
- B. most common
- C. least available
- D. least damaging

7. According to the passage, which of the following is true about the effects of salts on rocks?

- A. Only two types of salts cause prying and wedging.
- B. Salts usually cause damage only in combination with ice.

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- C. A variety of salts in all kinds of environments can cause weathering.
D. Salt damage at the seashore is more severe than salt damage in Death Valley.
- 8.** Which of the following can be inferred from the passage about rocks that are found in areas where ice is common?
- A. They are protected from weathering.
B. They do not allow capillary action of water.
C. They show similar kinds of damage as rocks in Death Valley.
D. They contain more carbonates than sulfates.

III. Read the following passage and choose the most suitable heading from the list A-I for each part (1-7) of the passage. There is one extra heading which you do not need to use. One example has been done for you.

- A.** Indoor climbing is preferred
B. Early imperfections
C. Putting up with nature
D. Useful attachments
E. Something in common
F. The demand for indoor practice
G. The inventor of the wall
H. A lighter construction method
I. Watching the expert

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The crowd holds its breath. High above them on the climbing wall, hanging upside down by the tips of two fingers, is the French climber Francois Lombard. He is competing in the World Cup Climbing Championships at Birmingham's National Indoor Arena.

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The National Indoor Arena is more famous for staging the TV show Gladiators, but the television programme and the World Cup Climbing Championships share at least one feature - The Wall. And the fact that either event is possible is the result of a new and rapidly developing technology.

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Until the mid- 1960s, climbers practiced their skills on cliffs in areas where

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there was a plentiful supply of good climbing angles. During the winter they would either tolerate the cold weather, go walking instead or climb on snow and ice in Scotland.

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However, as the sport developed it was increasingly important for top climbers to keep fit. With the cliffs unusable for much of the year, they used brick-edges or stone buildings to “work out” on. This allowed them to keep their fingers strong and beat off the boredom of not being able to climb. It wasn’t long before many sports centre started building walls specifically for the task, using bricks with special edges to cling on to.

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Many of these early walls followed the example set by Don Robison, a teacher of physical education who, during the mid- 1960s, constructed a climbing wall in corridor of his department at Leeds University. Robison developed the idea of setting natural rock in a block of concrete, which could then be included in a wall.

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Scores of climbing walls of this kind were built in sports halls up and down the country throughout the 1970s but they had obvious design problems. Walls could only be built in a vertical plane, whereas cliffs outside have features like overhangs and angled slabs of rock. There was the added drawback that once the walls were up they couldn’t be altered and climbers would eventually tire of their repetitive nature, despite thinking of every combination of holds possible.

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In 1985, a Frenchman, Francois Savigny, developed a material which he moulded into shapes like those that climbers would find on the cliffs. These could be fixed onto any existing wall and then taken off when climbers got bored with a particular combination.

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French manufactures also began to experiment with panels on steel framework. Concrete had proved too heavy to create overhanging walls without major building work, but steel frames could be erected anywhere as free - standing structures. A system of interchangeable fixtures gave climbers an

