

TRẠI HÈ HÙNG VƯƠNG
LẦN THỨ XII

ĐỀ XUẤT

ĐỀ THI CHỌN HỌC SINH GIỎI
MÔN: TIẾNG ANH- KHỐI:11

Ngày thi: tháng năm 2016

Thời gian làm bài:180 phút (không kể thời gian giao đề)

(Đề thi gồm 12 trang)

THÍ SINH LÀM BÀI TRỰC TIẾP VÀO BẢNG CHO SẴN TRONG TỜ ĐỀ THI

LISTENING (40 pts)

I. Listen and give short answer to the questions below. Write NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS AND/ OR NUMBER for each question.(10 pts)

1. How many members does the cycling club have currently?
2. From whom must you get a signature when applying to join?
3. What must you get for your bike?
4. When is the next camping tour?
5. What is happening on May 5th?

Your answers

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.

II. You will hear part of a talk about the invention of the microwave oven. For question 1-10, complete the sentences with a word or short phrase.(10 pts)

THE INVENTION OF THE MICROWAVE OVEN

The invention of the microwave oven began when a chocolate peanut bar (1) in Percy Spencer's pocket. Spencer had previously invented a method for (2) the tubes used in (3) Spencer's first experiment involved putting (4) near to some radar equipment. In his next experiment, an egg was put into a (5) and it (6) The first microwave oven was set up (7) in Boston in 1946. The first microwave oven got its name as a result of (8) at the company. One problem with the first microwave was that (9) did not change colour in it. When a microwave oven that could be placed on top of a (10) was produced, sales began to rise.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.

III. You will hear a radio interview with someone who has been having a ballet lessons and then choose the correct answer A, B, C or D which fits best according to what you hear. Write your answers in the correspondent numbered boxes. (10 pts)

1. What does Rupert say about the fact that he is doing ballet classes?

- A. Other people have ridiculed him for it.
- B. He expects to be mocked for it.
- C. It is not as unusual as people might think.
- D. people may think it isn't really true.

2. Rupert says that before he started doing ballet lessons.

- A. he had been doing routine physical fitness training.
- B. his knowledge of ballet had been growing
- C. ballet had taken over from football as his greatest interest.
- D. he had been considering doing ballroom dancing again.

3. Rupert says that when the idea of ballet lesson was suggested to him

- A. he thought it was a joke.
- B. he was sure exactly what would be involved.
- C. he began to have unrealistic expectations of what he could achieve.

D. he initially lacked the confidence to do it.

4. One of the advantages of ballet that Rupert mentions is that

- A. it leads to fewer injuries than other physical activities.
- B. it has both physical and mental effects.
- C. it is particularly good for certain parts of the body.
- D. it is more interesting than other forms of exercises.

5. What does Rupert say about his progress at ballet?

- A. It has been much more rapid than he expected.
- B. It has made him consider giving up his other training.
- C. It has given him greater appreciation of the skills of professionals.
- D. It has led him to enroll for certain exams.

Your answers

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
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LEXICO-GRAMMAR (50 pts)

I. Choose the best answer (A, B, C, or D) to each of the following questions and write your answers in the correspondent numbered boxes. (20 pts)

1. In my view, the changes to the education system have been to good.....
A. influence B. outcome C. upshot D. effect
2. As a full story, the public reacted with shock.
A. uncovered B. unfolded C. unwrapped D. undid
3. This song is not as original as their previous ones.
A. almost B. virtually C. nearly D. practically
4. In any transport system, the safety of passengers should be
A. paramount B. eminent C. chief D. prime
5. It is expected that all members will to the rules of the club.
A. comply B. concede C. conform D. compromise
6. It was decided that the cost of the project would be and so it was abandoned.
A. repressive B. prohibitive C. restrictive D. exclusive
7. Karen was terribly nervous before the interview but she managed to pull herself and act confidently.
A. through B. over C. together D. off
8. It just so that I was in their area that day, so I went to visit them.
A. occurred B. happened C. chanced D. arose
9. We up a friendship the very first time we met.
A. struck B. launched C. cropped D. settled
10. I left the company by, not because I was forced to.
A. choice B. option C. selection D. preference
11. Tessa was determined to become wealthy and to that she started her own company.
A. view B. aim C. end D. object
12. I can't understand why you have to make such a about something so unimportant.
A. mess B. stir C. fuss D. bother
13. If you don't want that wardrobe, I'm sure I could put it to good
A. value B. use C. benefit D. worth
14. Even though it was clear that he was wrong, he was unwilling to and admit it.
A. take back B. stand down C. draw back D. back down
15. The police are looking into new ways of major crime.
A. contending B. wrestling C. combating D. striving
16. He made a number of remarks about my cooking, which upset me.

- A. slashing B. stabbing C. chopping D cutting
- 17 it or not, I've just ben given a totally unexpected pay rise!
- A. Believe B. Accept C. Presume D. Allow
18. Recent defeats have his confidence in himself as a player.
- A. undermined B. disable C. impeded D. hampered
19. The plumber agreed that he had made a mistake and promised to put it the next day.
- A. correct B. proper C. sound D. right
20. Poor management brought the company to the of collaspe.
- A. brink B. rim C. fringe D. brim

Your answers

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.

II. Fill each gap of the following sentences with the correct form of the word in brackets. Write your answers in the correspondent numbered boxes. (10 pts)

1. A mother has to be a nurse, house keeper, shopper, cook, teacher, etc.. She plays a role. (LATERAL)
2. A witness can legally refuse to give evidence to avoid (CRIME)
3. She has a attitude towards life. (CARE)
4. The illegal payments were discovered by a journalist working (COVER)
5. Dose she have any experience. (MANAGE)
6. These policies could cause severe economic and social (LOCATE)
7. We can't make a decision based on and guesswork. (HEAR)
8. He was in a job where he felt and undervalued. (APPRECIATE)
9. The document provided a for a lot of useful discussion. (BOARD)
10. I was a bit by my performance in the first exam, but I decided to make extra effort in the one left. (MORAL)

Your answers

1.	6.
2.	7.
3.	8.
4.	9.
5.	10.

III. The passage below contains TEN mistakes. Underline them and write the correct forms in the numbered boxes. (10pts)

Line	
1	Large animals inhabit the desert have evolved adaptations for reducing the effects of extreme hot. One adaptation is to be light in color, and to reflect the Sun's rays. Desert mammals also depart from the normal mammalian practice of maintaining a constantly body temperature. Instead of try to keep down the body temperature inside the body, what would involve the expenditure of water and energy, desert mammals allow their temperatures rise to what would normally be fever height, and temperatures as high as 46 degree Celsius have been measured in Grant's gazelles. The overheated body cools down during the cold desert night, and indeed the temperature may fall unusual low by dawn, as low as 34 degrees Celsius in the camel. This is a advantage since the heat of the first few hours of daylight absorb in warming up the body.
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	
11	

Your answers

Line	Mistake	Correction
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1.		
2.		
4.		
4.		
5.		
6.		
7.		
9.		
10.		
11.		

IV. Fill in the gaps of the following sentences with suitable prepositions. Write the answers in the correspondent numbered boxes. (10pts)

1. I'm afraid I can't come to the concert with you. I'm my ear in work this week.
2. Sarah is studying hard. She is intent getting a good degree.
3. Before they hire anyone they should check background.
4. I met him at the party and he asked you.
5. I applied for a part time job at the supermarket. They're going to take me.....
6. He had taken over an old company verging liquidations.
7. My mother never gives anyone a tip principle.
8. Tom's leaving. Why don't you put for his job?
9. He went his own accord: nobody forced him to go.
10. He ran all the money he had inherited in less than a year.

Your answers

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.

READING (50 points)

I. Read the following passage and decide which answer (A, B, C, or D) best fits each gap. Write your answer in correspondent numbered boxes. (10pts)

Read the passage and choose the best option to fill each bank. A worrying question which (1) global attention is severe overpopulation and its drastic effects in the countries of the Third World. In regions where the birth rate is extremely high, poverty and starvation are(2). In India, there is (3) of thirty five infants being born every minute, yet the most shocking figures are those which (4) the enormous number of the victims of famine in certain African territories. Communities afflicted with acute destitution are additionally confronted with illiteracy, life in appalling conditions and infectious diseases (5) the indigenous populations. There is an urgent need for these problems to be solved . Unless measures are taken to (6) the suffering of the impoverished underdeveloped nations, desperate crowds of immigrants will (7) in flooding the richer states in(8) of a brighter future. It's the most (9) task for the international giants nowadays to help the poor populations get out of the poverty(10).

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. insists | B. wishes | C. requires | D. asks |
| 2. A. profuse | B. rife | C. generous | D. predominant |
| 3. A. a ratio | B. a measure | C. an average | D. a proportion |
| 4. A. appear | B. refer | C. indicate | D. comprise |
| 5. A. decimating | B. enumerating | C. discounting | D. outnumbering |
| 6. A. discard | B. vanish | C. evaporate | D. ease |
| 7. A. linger | B. maintain | C. persist | D. remain |
| 8. A. search | B. chase | C. lookout | D. survey |
| 9. A. confronting | B. challenging | C. rousing | D. plaguing |
| 10. A. lure | B. pitfall | C. snare | D. trap |

Your answers

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
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- A. look up B. walk toward C. revolve around D. search for food
3. The word "**intermittently**" is closest in meaning to _____.
- A. periodically B. incorrectly C. rapidly D. roughly
4. The phrase "**the one**" refers to a single _____.
- A. message B. dead ant C. food trail D. species
5. According to the passage, why do ants use different compounds as trail pheromones?
- A. To reduce their sensitivity to some chemicals. B. To attract different types of ants.
- C. To protect their trail from other species. D. To indicate how far away the food is.
6. The author mentions the trail pheromone of the leafcutter ant in the second paragraph to point out _____.
- A. how little pheromone is needed to mark a trail
- B. the different types of pheromones ants can produce
- C. a type of ant that is common in many parts of the world
- D. that certain ants can produce up to one milligram of pheromone
7. According to the passage, how are ants guided by trail pheromones?
- A. They concentrate on the smell of food.
- B. They follow an ant who is familiar with the trail.
- C. They avoid the vapor spaces by moving in a straight line.
- D. They sense the vapor through their antennae.
8. The word "**furnish**" is closest in meaning to _____.
- A. include B. provide C. cover D. select
9. The word "**oscillating**" is closest in meaning to _____.
- A. falling B. depositing C. swinging D. starting
10. According to the passage, the highest amount of pheromone vapor is found _____.
- A. in the receptors of the ants B. just above the trail
- C. in the source of food D. under the soil along the trail

Your answers

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
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IV. Read the passage and do the task that follow (20 points)

Light Pollution is a threat to Wildlife, Safety and the Starry Sky

A After hours of driving south in the pitch-black darkness of the Nevada desert, a dome of hazy gold suddenly appears on the horizon. Soon, a road sign confirms the obvious: Las Vegas 30 miles. Looking skyward, you notice that the Big Dipper is harder to find than it was an hour ago.

B Light pollution—the artificial light that illuminates more than its intended target area—has become a problem of increasing concern across the country over the past 15 years. In the suburbs, where over-lit shopping mall parking lots are the norm, only 200 of the Milky Way's 2,500 stars are visible on a clear night. Even fewer can be seen from large cities. In almost every town, big and small, street lights beam just as much light up and out as they do down, illuminating much more than just the street. Almost 50 percent of the light emanating from street lamps misses its intended target, and billboards, shopping centres, private homes and skyscrapers are similarly over-illuminated.

C America has become so bright that in a satellite image of the United States at night, the outline of the country is visible from its lights alone. The major cities are all there, in bright clusters: New York, Boston, Miami, Houston, Los Angeles, Seattle, Chicago, and, of course, Las Vegas. Mark Adams, superintendent of the McDonald Observatory in west Texas, says that the very fact that city lights are visible from on high is proof of their wastefulness. "When you're up in an airplane, all that light you see on the ground from the city is wasted. It's going up into the night sky. That's why you can see it."

D But don't we need all those lights to ensure our safety? The answer from light engineers, light pollution control advocates and astronomers is an emphatic "no." Elizabeth Alvarez of the International Dark Sky

Association (IDA), a non-profit organization in Tucson, Arizona, says that overly bright security lights can actually force neighbours to close the shutters, which means that if any criminal activity does occur on the street, no one will see it. And the old assumption that bright lights deter crime appears to have been a false one: A new Department of Justice report concludes that there is no documented correlation between the level of lighting and the level of crime in an area. And contrary to popular belief, more crimes occur in broad daylight than at night.

E For drivers, light can actually create a safety hazard. Glaring lights can temporarily blind drivers, increasing the likelihood of an accident. To help prevent such accidents, some cities and states prohibit the use of lights that impair night-time vision. For instance, New Hampshire law forbids the use of “any light along a highway so positioned as to blind or dazzle the vision of travellers on the adjacent highway.”

F Badly designed lighting can pose a threat to wildlife as well as people. Newly hatched turtles in Florida move toward beach lights instead of the more muted silver shimmer of the ocean. Migrating birds, confused by lights on skyscrapers, broadcast towers and lighthouses, are injured, sometimes fatally, after colliding with high, lighted structures. And light pollution harms air quality as well: Because most of the country’s power plants are still powered by fossil fuels, more light means more air pollution.

G So what can be done? Tucson, Arizona is taking back the night. The city has one of the best lighting ordinances in the country, and, not coincidentally, the highest concentration of observatories in the world. Kitt Peak National Optical Astronomy Observatory has 24 telescopes aimed skyward around the city’s perimeter, and its cadre of astronomers needs a dark sky to work with.

H For a while, that darkness was threatened. “We were totally losing the night sky,” Jim Singleton of Tucson’s Lighting Committee told Tulsa, Oklahoma’s KOTV last March. Now, after retrofitting inefficient mercury lighting with low-sodium lights that block light from “trespassing” into unwanted areas like bedroom windows, and by doing away with some unnecessary lights altogether, the city is softly glowing rather than brightly beaming. The same thing is happening in a handful of other states, including Texas, which just passed a light pollution bill last summer. “Astronomers can get what they need at the same time that citizens get what they need: safety, security and good visibility at night,” says McDonald Observatory’s Mark Adams, who provided testimony at the hearings for the bill.

I And in the long run, everyone benefits from reduced energy costs. Wasted energy from inefficient lighting costs us between \$1 and \$2 billion a year, according to IDA. The city of San Diego, which installed new, high-efficiency street lights after passing a light pollution law in 1985, now saves about \$3 million a year in energy costs.

J Legislation isn’t the only answer to light pollution problems. Brian Greer, Central Ohio representative for the Ohio Light Pollution Advisory Council, says that education is just as important, if not more so. “There are some special situations where regulation is the only fix,” he says. “But the vast majority of bad lighting is simply the result of not knowing any better.” Simple actions like replacing old bulbs and fixtures with more efficient and better-designed ones can make a big difference in preserving the night sky.

*The Big Dipper: a group of seven bright stars visible in the Northern Hemisphere.

Questions 1-5

The first six paragraphs of Reading Passage are lettered **A-F**.

Choose the most suitable headings for paragraphs **A-F** from the list of headings below.

NB There are more headings than paragraphs, so you will not use them all.

List of Headings

- i Why lights are needed
- ii Lighting discourages law breakers
- iii The environmental dangers
- iv People at risk from bright lights
- v Illuminating space
- vi A problem lights do not solve
- vii Seen from above
- viii More light than is necessary
- ix Approaching the city

Example) Paragraph A ix

- 1. Paragraph B
- 2. Paragraph C
- 3. Paragraph D
- 4. Paragraph E
- 5. Paragraph F.....

Questions 6-10

Complete each of the following statements with words taken from the passage.

Write **ONE** or **TWO WORDS** for each answer.

- 6. According to a recent study, well-lit streets do not or make neighbourhoods safer to live in.
- 7. Inefficient lighting increases because most electricity is produced from coal, gas or oil.
- 8. Efficient lights from going into areas where it is not needed.
- 9. In dealing with light pollution is at least as important as passing new laws.
- 10. In the future, people will reduced energy cost.

6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
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Questions 11-15

Do the following statements agree with the information given in Reading Passage?

YES if the statement agrees with the writer's claims

NO if the statement contradicts the writer's claims

NOT GIVEN if there is impossible to say what the writer thinks about this

11. One group of scientists find their observations are made more difficult by bright lights.

12. It is expensive to reduce light pollution.

13. Many countries are now making light pollution illegal.

14. Old types of light often cause more pollution than more modern ones.

15. Legislation is the only answer to light pollution problems.

11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
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WRITING

I. Summarize in not more than 120 words, how camouflaging and mimicry help insects (10 points)

Have you ever wondered why soldiers are always clad in green? This is to enable them to **camouflage** themselves during wartime. Hiding in the jungles, their green attire blend into the surrounding trees and shrubs, making it difficult for the enemies to spot them.

Long before man make use of camouflaging, insects have already adopted the tactic of disguise to escape from the clutches of their predators. By having body colors close to those of the rocks and dried leaves, they catch less attention from the predators and hence escape from being pursued. However, this kind of disguise works only if the insects remain still in the presence of their predators.

Butterflies and moths have developed a variety of camouflage strategies since they are quite defenseless and their predators - birds are abundant in supply. Many moth caterpillars resemble dead twigs while the young of certain species of butterflies appear like bird droppings. Adult butterflies and moths camouflage themselves too, in attempts to escape from their hunters -- birds who are superior gliders. Possessing wings which resemble dried leaves help certain butterflies and moths to hide among heaps of dried leaves when predators are around.

Fortunately, not all insects choose the art of disguise to escape from their predators; otherwise, the world would be so dull and colorless. There are insects which **assimilate** the bright body colors of bees and wasps to escape from being pursued by their predators. The concept of mimicry was derived, owing to the bees and wasps. Long ago, birds have already learnt to avoid brilliantly colored wasps and bees in fear of their painful stings. Hence, over millions of years, many harmless insects have assimilated the bees and wasps by imitating their bright body colors and shapes. In this way, they appear dangerous to their predators and hence **ward them off**.

Mimics of the wasps and bees are most commonly found in the gardens. The furry, plump bee-fly not only appears like the bumble bee in terms of body colors, even its hums sound similar too. The only difference is that the bee-fly does not have a sting and is hence harmless. The hoverfly is another insect which imitates the body colors of the wasps. Their bodies are striped yellow and black. The only deviations are that hoverflies do not have stings and they have only one pair of wings each while wasps have two pairs each. These variations are hardly noticed by the predators and hence help them to escape.