TRƯỜNG THPT CHU VĂN AN HÀ NỘI

ĐỀ THI CHỌN HỌC SINH GIỎI
DUYÊN HẢI ĐỒNG BẰNG BẮC BỘ 2019
MÔN: TIẾNG ANH - KHỐI 10

Thời gian: 180 phút

Đề thi gồm: 18 trang

ĐỀ XUẤT

A. LISTENING (50 points)

Part 1. You will hear a telephone conversation between an operator and a caller. The caller is inquiring car insurance. Write NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER for each answer. (10 points)

CAR INSURANCE INQUIRY FORM

Name:	LIAM BYRD
Car model:	Ford Fiesta 2002
Registration:	3R1 (1) _____
Current mileage:	(2) _____ miles
Estimated yearly mileage:	(3) _____ a year
Overnight parking:	(4) _____
Cover:	Third party (5) _____
No claims bonus:	6 years

Part 2. You will hear people talking in five different situations. Choose the best answer A, B or C. (10 points).

1. You are in a shop when you overhear this man answering the telephone. What does the caller want to buy?

   A. a book about playing a guitar

   B. a book about guitar music

   C. a cassette of guitar music

2. You are listening to the radio when you hear this man speaking. What is he talking about?

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A. history B. shipbuilding C. politics

3. You are sitting in a café when you hear this woman speaking. She is telling her friend about _____.

A. the weather B. buying a new coat C. new windows

4. Listen to this woman introducing a college lecture. The visiting lecturer _____.

A. has recently changed career

B. has made a new discovery

C. was late for the lecture

5. You will hear someone talking about soap operas. What does the speaker think about them?

A. They are boring and meaningless to everyone.

B. The plot is very exciting and unpredictable.

C. People become addicted to them without realizing it.

Your answers

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.

Part 3. You will hear a conversation which takes place in an open market between three people, Bob and Andrea Jones and Bob's friend - Carl. Decide whether the statements are true (T) or false (F). (10 points)

1. When Bob spots his old colleague, he does not want to talk to him.
2. Bob is indifferent towards Irish folk music.
3. **Acres** was shut down.
4. Bob spent most of his redundancy money on a car.
5. When Andrea suggests that Bob sell his silverware he seems enthusiastic.

Your answers:

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.

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Part 4: You will hear a psychologist speaking on British radio on the subject of astrology. Complete the sentences with NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS for each gap. (20 points)

Over 60% of (1) _____ admit to being interested in astrology. Less than 3% of people would consult the stars before making (2) _____. Psychologists now believe that time of birth can affect a person's (3) _____ development. Time of birth is not the only factor, but it is the (4) _____ for future changes. To test his idea, the speaker decided to compare people's (5) _____ and zodiac sign. An amazing number of (6) _____ were born around mid July to mid August. Other connections found by the study were (7) _____. A fair number of serious sports players were born in the (8) _____ months. The speaker thinks that the lack of professionals dominated by mostly one star sign is a little (9) _____. The connections may be weak because people are removed from the (10) _____.

Your answers:

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

B. LEXICO - GRAMMAR (50 points)

Part 1. Choose one of the words marked A, B, C, or D which best completes each of the following sentences. (20 points)

1. I was kept awake for most of the night by the _____ of a mosquito in my ear.

A. whine B. moan C. groan D. screech

2. The police took him into custody _____ he disembarked from the plane.

A. as long as B. while

C. the moment when D. the instant

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3. I think we ought to see the rest of the exhibition as quickly as we can, _____ that it closes in half an hour.

A. granted B. assuming C. given D. knowing

4. After a fall in profits, the company decided _____ the hotel business.

A. to pull out of B. to back off from

C. to take out of D. to keep away from

5. In spite of working their fingers to the _____, all the staff were made redundant.

A. nail B. edge C. flesh D. bone

6. Oil spills will _____ even the healthiest of marine ecosystem.

A. play havoc on B. break ground with

C. pay the consequences for D. take their toll on

7. The doctor thought he had got over the worst, but his condition suddenly _____.

A. deteriorated B. dismantled C. dissolved D. disintegrated

8. _____ a small creature that defends itself with lobster-like claws and a poisonous sting.

A. Scorpions are B. Many a scorpion is

C. A scorpion, which is D. The scorpion is

9. The library is _____ people who lose their books.

A. cracking down on B. stepping up

C. going down with D. coming up against

10. They turned down the proposal _____ that it didn't fulfill their requirement.

A. by reason B. on the grounds

C. as a cause D. allowing

11. Going down white-water rapids in a canoe must be extremely _____! Does your heart start beating really fast?

A. trivial B. mundane C. sedentary D. exhilarating

12. If _____ by hunger, you might consider eating a frog.

A. they are driven to desperation B. driving to desperate

C. you are driving to desperation D. driven to desperation

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13. In a situation like this, there are no _____ rules. You just have to use your own discretion.

A. clear and cut B. hard and fast

C. up-and-coming D. out-and-out

14. She demanded to be promoted to a post of responsibility, otherwise she would _____ about her affair with the Prime Minister.

A. reveal the cake B. spill the beans

C. let loose the pussycat D. spit out the bit

15. When reading the top of the hill, _____.

A. we suddenly caught sight of the sea

B. it was the sea that extended below us

C. we extended the sea below us

D. the sea came into view

16. His English was roughly _____ with my Greek, so communication was rather difficult.

A. level B. on a par C. equal D. in tune

17. I didn't want to make a decision _____ so I said I'd like to think about it.

A. on and off B. in one go C. there and then D. at a stroke

18. If only the neighbor _____ a pet fish, not a dog which always barks.

A. is having B. were having C. had had D. would have

19. _____, we couldn't make out the gist of the passage.

A. Carefully as Jack explained B. As Jack carefully explained

C. Due to Jack's carefully explanations

D. Though carefully explained by Jack

20. Surgeons now can do miracles to their physical _____ which used to be unbeatable.

A. conditions B. wrongdoings C. malfunctions D. abnormalities

Your answers:

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.

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6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
16.	17.	18.	19.	20.

Part 2. Read the following text which contains 10 mistakes. Identify the mistakes and write the corrections in the corresponding numbered boxes. (10 points)

LINE **MOVIES**

0 Even before the turn of the century, movies began to develop in two
1 major directions: the realistic and the formalistic. Realism and formalism are
2 merely general, rather than absolute terms. When using to suggest a tendency
3 toward either polarity, such labels can be helpful, but at the end they are still
4 just labels. Few films are exclusive formalist in style, and fewer yet are
5 completely realist. There is also an important difference between realism and
6 reality, although this distinct is often forgotten. Realism is a particular style,
7 where physical reality is the source of all the raw materials of film, both realistic
8 and formalistic. Virtually all movie directors go to the photographable world
9 for their subject matter, but what they do with this material - how
10 they shape and manipulate it - determines their stylistic emphasis.
11 Generally speaking, realistic films attempt to reproduce the surface of
12 concrete reality with a minimum of distortion. In photographing objects and
13 events, the filmmaker tries to suggest the copiousness of life himself. Both
14 realist and formalist film directors must select (and hence emphasize) certain
15 details from the chaotic sprawl of reality. But the element of selectivity in
16 realistic films is less obvious. Realists, in short, try to preserve the illusion that
17 their film world is unmanipulated, an objective mirror of the actual world.
18 Formalists, on the other hand, make no such pretense. They deliberately stylize
19 and distort their crude materials so that only the very naive should mistake a
20 manipulated image of an object or event for the real thing.

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Your answers:

	Line	***Mistakes***	***Corrections***
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			

Part 3. Complete the following sentences with suitable prepositions or particles. (10 points)

1. He's sometimes bad tempered but he's a good fellow _____ heart.
2. Don't quote me. What I am about to say is _____ the record.
3. I was taken _____ when Michaela said I'd hurt her feelings.
4. If it starts to rain, make _____ a nearby cave to wait for it to pass.
5. Capital punishment was done _____ _____ in Britain nearly half a century ago.
6. When the funds finally petered _____, they had to abandon the scheme.
7. The dentist told me that when the effect of the anaesthetic wore _____, I might feel a little pain. But it was more than a little.
8. Everyone approved of the scheme but when we asked for volunteers they all hung _____.
9. Their predictions were not borne _____ by subsequent events. In fact, the very opposite occurred.
10. To prevent soldiers from rebelling, the commander splits them into groups to play them _____ _____.

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Your answers:

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

Part 4. Read the text below. Use the word given in capitals to form a word that fits in the gap. (10 points)

THE COOLING OCEANS

The upper layers of Earth's oceans have cooled (1) _____ over the past two years, even though the planet as a whole is warming up. While this may just be part of the natural (2) _____ of oceans, climatologists are still confounded by the massive unaccountable (3) _____ of heat. Scientists have been (4) _____ concerned by rising sea temperatures over the last 50 years but those new (5) _____ tell a different story. **SIGNIFY** **VARY** **LOSE** **INCREASE** **FIND**

Generally speaking, the (6) _____ of heat by the oceans reduces atmospheric warning. Now (7) _____ taken by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration have put a wrinkle in the trend. The researchers used data from 3000 floating buoys which monitor the oceans (8) _____. **ABSORB** **MEASURE** **WORLD**

They found out that the oceans dropped in temperature by an (9) _____ 0.02 degrees centigrade between 2011 and 2013. Now, that may not seem like much, but trying to account for the missing energy is proving to be enormously (10) _____. It is possible that volcanic eruptions are one main cause of the phenomenon, but no firm answers have yet been provided. **BELIEVE** **PROBLEM**

Your answers:

1.	6.
2.	7.

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3.	8.
4.	9.
5.	10.

C. READING (50 points)

Part 1. Read the following passage and decide which answer (A, B, C, or D) best fits each gap. (10 pts)

THE VACUUM CLEANER

Until about 250 years ago, households did not take dirt as seriously as they do now - it was a fact of life, and that was that. Cleaning often consisted of an annual (1) _____ called 'spring cleaning' when the furniture was moved aside, and all the linen products in the house were cleaned. Carpets and rugs were taken outside, hung on ropes and had the dust (2) _____ out of them - an exhausting and messy process.

The industrial revolution brought about a major change - as new products became available to make homes cleaner, a corresponding interest in 'domestic hygiene' appeared in households. This in turn led to the (3) _____ of further products, one of which was the vacuum cleaner.

(4) _____ has it that when one of the first vacuum cleaners was demonstrated, a kindly scientist took the proud inventor (5) _____ and offered a bit of advice that was to become crucial to the future evolution of the product - 'make it suck, not blow'.

The first vacuum cleaners appeared in the 1860s in the United States. They were operated by hand pumps and were almost as (6) _____ as spring cleaning. It was only when electric motors had become sufficiently (7) _____ to become portable that vacuum cleaners became common household items. Most of today's major (8) _____ - including Electrolux and Hoover - were born in the 1920s.

The household dirt that vacuum cleaners suck up is mostly dead skin cells - humans (9) _____ millions of cells every day. A much smaller proportion comes from dust and soil carried into the house from (10) _____.

1. A. ritual B. result C. resolution D. scrub
2. A. cleaned B. taken C. beaten D. sucked

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3. A. fabrication	B. appearing	C. recreation	D. development
4. A. Story	B. Epics	C. Legend	D. Tale
5. A. away	B. aside	C. aback	D. along
6. A. laborious	B. hard	C. nefarious	D. straining
7. A. scientific	B. forward	C. technological	D. advanced
8. A. brand	B. marks	C. makes	D. trademarks
9. A. lose	B. outgrow	C. omit	D. shed
10. A. external	B. outside	C. beyond	D. indoors

Your answers:

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

Part 2. Read the text below and think of the word which best fits each space. Use only ONE word in each space. (15 points)

THE LIMITS OF MAGIC IN HARRY PORTER

"Harry Porter" is a series of novels written by British author J.K. Rowling. The novels chronicle the (1) _____ of a young wizard, Harry Porter and his friends Hermione Granger and Ron Weasley, all of whom are students at Hogwarts School of Witchcraft and Wizardry. Before publishing the first "Harry Porter" novel, J.K. Rowling spent five years establishing the limitations of magic; determining it could and could (2) _____ do. "*The most important thing to decide when you're creating a fantasy world",* she said in 2000, *"is what the characters CAN'T do."* (3) _____ instance, while it is possible to conjure things out (4) _____ thin air, it is far more tricky to create something that fits an exact specification (5) _____ than a general one; moreover, any objects so conjured tend not to last.

It is also impossible to resurrect the dead. Dead bodies can be enchanted to (6) _____ a living wizard's bidding, but these bodies remain mere puppets and have no souls. It is also possible via the rare Priori Incantatem effect to converse with ghost-like "shadows" of magically murdered people. The Resurrection Stone also allows one to

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talk to the dead, but (7) _____ brought back by the Stone are not corporeal, (8) _____ do they wish to be disturbed from their peaceful rest.

Likewise, it is impossible to make oneself immortal unless one makes (9) _____ of a mystical object of great power to sustain life. If one were to possess the three Deathly Hallows, it is fabled that they would possess the tools to become the "master of death". However, (10) _____ a true "master of death" is to be willing to accept that death is inevitable.

Your answers:

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

Part 3. Read the passage and choose the best option A, B, C, or D to answer the questions. (10 points)

BRINGING UP CHILDREN

Where one stage of child development has been left out, or not sufficiently experienced, the child may have to go back and capture the experience of it. A good home makes this possible - for example, by providing the opportunity for the child to play with a clockwork car or toy railway train up to any age if he still needs to do so. This principle, in fact, underlies all psychological treatment of children in difficulties with their development, and is the basic of work in child clinics.

The beginnings of discipline are in the nursery. Even the youngest baby is taught by gradual stages to wait for food, to sleep and wake at regular intervals and so on. If the child feels the world around him is a warm and friendly one, he slowly accepts its rhythm and accustoms himself to **conforming** to its demands. Learning to wait for things, particularly for food, is a very important element in upbringing, and is achieved successfully only if too great demands are not made before the child can understand

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them. Every parent watches eagerly the child's acquisition of each new skill: the first spoken words, the first independent steps, or the beginning of reading and writing. It is often tempting to hurry the child beyond his natural learning rate, but this can set up dangerous feelings of failure and states of anxiety in the child. This might happen at any stage. A baby might be forced to use a toilet too early, a young child might be encouraged to learn to read before he knows the meaning of the words he reads. On the other hand, though, if a child is left alone too much, or without any learning opportunities, he loses his natural **zest** for life and his desire to find out new things for himself.

Learning together is a fruitful source of relationship between children and parents. By playing together, parents learn more about their children and children learn more from their parents. Toys and games which both parents and children can share are an important means of achieving this co-operation. Building-block toys, jigsaw puzzles and crosswords are good examples.

Parents vary greatly in their degree of strictness or indulgence towards their children. Some may be especially strict in money matters; others are severe over times of coming home at night, punctuality for meals or personal cleanliness. In general, the controls **imposed** represent the needs of the parents and the values of the community as much as the child's own happiness and well-being.

With regard to the development of moral standards in the growing child, consistency is very important in parental teaching. To forbid a thing one day and excuse it the next is no foundation for morality. Also, parents should realize that "example is better than precept". If they are hypocritical and do not practise what they preach, their children may grow confused and emotionally insecure when they grow old enough to think for themselves, and realize they have been, to some extent, deceived. A sudden awareness of a marked difference between their parents' ethics and their morals can be a dangerous disillusion.

1. The principle underlying all treatment of developmental difficulties in children _____.

A. is to capture them before they are sufficiently experienced

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B. is to send them to clinics

C. is in the provision of clockwork toys and trains

D. offers recapture of earlier experiences

2. Learning to wait for things is successfully taught _____.

A. is achieved successfully by all children

B. only if excessive demands are avoided

C. because excessive demands are not advisable

D. in spite of excessive demands being made

3. The encouragement of children to achieve new skills _____.

A. can never be taken too far

B. should be balanced and moderate

C. should be focused on only at school

D. will always assist their development

4. Parental controls and discipline _____.

A. serve a dual purpose

B. reflect only the values of the community

C. are designed to promote the child's happiness

D. should be avoided as far as possible

5. The practice of the rule "*Example is better than precept*" _____.

A. only works when the children grow old enough to think for themselves

B. would help avoid the necessity for ethics and morals

C. will free a child from disillusion when he grows up

D. is too difficult for all parents to exercise

6. In the 1st paragraph, the author lays some emphasis on the role of the _____ in helping the child in trouble.

A. psychiatrists B. community C. family D. nursery

7. The phrase "**conforming to**" in the 2nd paragraph means _____.

A. agreeing with B. following C. adapting to D. accepting

8. The word "**zest**" in the 2nd paragraph can be best replaced by _____.

A. enthusiasm B. enjoyment C. excitement D. appetite

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9. The word "**imposed**" in the 3rd paragraph is closest in meaning to _____.

A. introduced B. made C. excepted D. constrained

10. Hypocrisy on the part of the parents may _____.

A. disqualify their teachings altogether

B. make their children lose faith in them

C. result in their children's wrong behaviour

D. impair their children's mind

Your answers:

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

Part 4. Read the text and do the following tasks. (15 points)

HOW DOES THE BIOLOGICAL CLOCK TICK?

A. Our life span is restricted. Everyone accepts this as 'biologically' obvious. 'Nothing lives for ever!' However, in this statement we think of artificially produced, technical objects, products which are subjected to natural wear and tear during use. This leads to the result that at some time or other the object stops working and is unusable ('death' in the biological sense). But are the wear and tear and loss of function of technical objects and the death of living organisms really similar or comparable.

B. Our 'dead' products are 'static', closed systems. It is always the basic material which constitutes the object and which, in the natural course of things, is worn down and becomes 'older'. Ageing in this case must occur according to the laws of physical chemistry and of thermodynamics. Although the same law holds for a living organism, the result of this law is not inexorable in the same way. At least as long as a biological system has the ability to renew itself it could actually become older without ageing; an organism is an open, dynamic system through which new material continuously flows. Destruction of old material and formation of new material are thus in permanent dynamic equilibrium. The material of which the organism is formed changes continuously. Thus our bodies continuously exchange old substance for new, just like a

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spring which more or less maintains its form and movement, but in which the water molecules are always different.

C. Thus ageing and death should not be seen as inevitable, particularly as the organism possesses many mechanisms for repair. It is not, in principle, necessary for a biological system to age and die. Nevertheless, a restricted life span, ageing, and then death are basic characteristics of life. The reason for this is easy to recognise: in nature, the existent organisms either adapt or are regularly replaced by new types. Because of changes in the genetic material (mutations) these have new characteristics and in the course of their individual lives they are tested for optimal or better adaptation to the environmental conditions. Immortality would disturb this system — it needs room for new and better life. This is the basic problem of evolution.

D. Every organism has a life span which is highly characteristic. There are striking differences in life span between different species, but within one species the parameter is relatively constant. For example, the average duration of human life has hardly changed in thousands of years. Although more and more people attain an advanced age as a result of developments in medical care and better nutrition, the characteristic upper limit for most remains 80 years. A further argument against the simple wear and tear theory is the observation that the time within which organisms age lies between a few days (even a few hours for unicellular organisms) and several thousand years, as with mammoth trees.

E. If a life span is a genetically determined biological characteristic, it is logically necessary to propose the existence of an internal clock, which in some way measures and controls the ageing process and which finally determines death as the last step in a fixed programme. Like the life span, the metabolic rate has for different organisms a fixed mathematical relationship to the body mass. In comparison to the life span this relationship is 'inverted': the larger the organism the lower its metabolic rate. Again this relationship is valid not only for birds, but also, similarly on average within the systematic unit, for all other organisms (plants, animals, unicellular organisms).

F. Animals which behave 'frugally' with energy become particularly old, for example, crocodiles and tortoises. Parrots and birds of prey are often held chained up.

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