

ĐỀ THI TUYỂN SINH VÀO TRƯỜNG TRUNG HỌC PHỔ THÔNG CHUYÊN NĂM 2020

Môn thi: TIẾNG ANH

(Dùng cho thí sinh thi vào lớp chuyên tiếng Anh)

Thời gian làm bài: 120 phút

Mã đề: 357

I. Read the text below and decide which answer best fits each gap. With your answer (A, B, C or D) in the corresponding numbered boxes on the answer sheet. There's an example at the beginning (0).

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Example: 0. A

The 1920s saw the (0) ____ of widespread car ownership in the US. Assembly line production made cars wonderfully cheap, credit was available on the cheapest terms and the irresistible (1) ____ of the car to the customer did the rest. The result was a complete transformation of American life.

The car began to break (2) ____ the ancient sharp division between town and country. The movement perhaps began with the prosperous middle class, anxious for a holiday from New York, (3) ____ were delighted to discover the rest of their country. But the cheap car also enabled the working class to travel, for pleasure or in (4) ____ of work. Even poor country people, it turned out, could own cars and when they did so, many of them used the freedom thus (5) ____ to depart to the West or the cities.

Even more important, perhaps, was the (6) ____ of the cars on daily life. It came into (7) ____ for all sorts of short trips, to work or to the shops, which had previously been made by trolley bus or railway. It made a whole new pattern of living (8) ____ . Vast suburbs began to spread over the land. No longer did you have to live in comparatively cramped housing near the railway station. (9) ____ did you have to take your annual holiday at one of the traditional, crowded resorts nearby. (10) ____ , you could speed over the hills and far away.

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|----------------------------------|--------------|----------------|-------------|
| Question 0: A. emergence | B. invention | C. development | D. increase |
| Question 1: A. appeal | B. dream | C. fancy | D. wish |
| Question 2: A. up | B. into | C. down | D. out |
| Question 3: A. what | B. which | C. that | D. who |
| Question 4: A. look | B. chase | C. search | D. hunt |
| Question 5: A. gained | B. gathered | C. benefited | D. reached |
| Question 6: A. impact | B. trace | C. product | D. force |
| Question 7: A. operation | B. function | C. work | D. use |
| Question 8: A. impossible | B. possible | C. inflexible | D. flexible |
| Question 9: A. Nor | B. So | C. And | D. But |
| Question 10: A. Instead | B. Besides | C. However | D. Moreover |

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

- | | | | |
|--|------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| Question 11: A. soo <u>th</u> e | B. sou <u>th</u> | C. bath <u>s</u> | D. smoo <u>th</u> |
| Question 12: A. fo <u>l</u> | B. fo <u>o</u> d | C. fo <u>o</u> d | D. schoo <u>l</u> |

III. Choose the best answer to each of the following questions.

- Question 13:** The newspaper did not mention the _____ of the damage caused by the fire.
- | | | | |
|-----------|----------|-----------|-------------|
| A. extent | B. range | C. amount | D. quantity |
|-----------|----------|-----------|-------------|
- Question 14:** The town people were always so well-behaved and _____ that the police had an idle life.
- | | | | |
|---------------|---------------|------------|---------------|
| A. meticulous | B. scrupulous | C. orderly | D. systematic |
|---------------|---------------|------------|---------------|

- Question 15:** _____ regards sport and leisure activities, our two countries appear to have little in common.
A. How B. What C. As D. For
- Question 16:** I bought this grammar book _____ I could go over all things we have studied this year.
A. so that B. that C. seeing that D. so far as
- Question 17:** The Press thought the footballer manager would be depressed by his dismissal but he just _____.
A. called it off B. turned it down C. laughed it off D. ran it down
- Question 18:** The case for an increase in spending on education has been proved beyond the _____ of doubt.
A. shade B. hesitation C. suspicion D. shadow
- Question 19:** _____ the demand for tickets that people had to queue day and night.
A. Such was B. That was C. This was D. So was
- Question 20:** In fact, _____ mobile phone companies deciding to create phone billing plans that include message last year, the service might not be so popular today.
A. it were not for B. had it not been for C. been for had it not D. if it weren't for
- Question 21:** He was _____ with robbery, found guilty and sent to prison
A. sentenced B. convicted C. accused D. charged
- Question 22:** _____ he worked hard for many years, he couldn't make both ends meet.
A. Because of B. Because C. In spite of D. Even though
- Question 23:** It is getting harder and harder to separate _____ among the 3,000 of so titles for children that are published every year.
A. the black sheep of the family C. the sheep and the goats from the family
B. the sheep from the flock D. the sheep from the goats
- Question 24:** Lucy's eyes burned and her shoulders ached. She _____ at the computer for four straight hours. Finally, she took a break
A. has been sitting B. is sitting C. had been sitting D. was sitting
- Question 25:** We acknowledged that students needed more help _____ the stresses of the exam.
A. for coping through B. in coping with C. to coping with D. on coping over
- Question 26:** I was told that the material would not _____ in the wash but it has.
A. dwindle B. shrink C. decrease D. contract
- Question 27:** You've lived in the city for most of your life, so _____ you're used to the noise.
A. apparently B. presumably C. allegedly D. predictably

IV. Read the following passage and choose the best answer (A, B, C or D) to the questions that follow.

In recent years organic farming has made its own impact on the farming community. Encouraged by the general public's awareness of chemical use in the environment, growers are becoming more aware of the demand for organically farmed produce.

Laura Davis grew up in London, far removed from the small country village she later moved to. Although not from an agricultural background, she wasn't impressed by what she had seen of conventional methods. Joining Laurence on the 32-acre smallholding of Bindon Farm provided a perfect opportunity to develop an organic system of farming.

"It was perfect really," she says. "We never considered using chemicals, so we were organic from the start. The land here had never been intensively farmed, it was all permanent pasture, and in the early days it was more an exercise in self-sufficiency than a working farm. Later, when we decided to operate commercially, we both did part-time courses at the local agricultural college. It was a general course, not geared to an organic system.

"There is tremendous confusion about what 'organic' means. We describe organic produce as 'the products of a sustainable system of farming that is environmentally harmless.' In other words, 'organic' describes the system of farming rather than the product itself. All land has a certain amount of naturally occurring chemicals in it. It's also possible that your produce can be marginally contaminated by, for instance, the farmer next door. So it is wrong to suggest that the product is completely free of chemical residue."

The Soil Association is the body which approves land suitable for organic growing. Their inspectors issue a Soil Association symbol which can be used in the marketing of organic produce. To gain the symbol, land has to be free of chemical use for at least two years – sometimes longer, depending on how it has been used previously. The organic farmer also has to demonstrate competence in organic farming. The Soil Association was in its fancy when Laura and Laurence began and they were among the first to be awarded the symbol.

When they first started operating properly, they were selling to specialist outlets in London. Because they were supplying individually they had to try to meet as many demands as possible. Providing that sort of range and continuity all year round was no easy task. Now they sell their produce via a marketing cooperative, which is a group of 17 growers from various-size farms. Together they plan a crop rotation system. “forming the cooperative was a logical step,” says Laura. “Individual producers were becoming vulnerable as the competition grew amongst themselves, and as the large supermarket chains became more aware of organically produced food. The cooperative has been running for two years now. It is one of the first to try this and to have a national marketing structure. It is a considerable investment for us growers because we fund a full-time manager to control the storage, sales and transport of the produce.

“In some ways we have felt like pioneers. A lot of the work we do has never been done before. There was certainly no pool of knowledge to draw on when we started, so we had to solve our own problems. We made some extremely expensive mistakes but have learned from them and the experience is now useful for helping people who are just coming into the industry. Some of the systems we use return to the traditional rules of farming.”

The techniques used by organic growers combine the best of traditional farming with modern methods and it would be a mistake to assume that organic growers are against modern techniques. They use them whenever they can. Machinery is also important to organic farmers, who will adapt what is available to suit the needs of their system.

Planning the rotation of the crops to be grown is vital for Laura and Laurence. Every year in late January they sit down and decide what they will grow and on what area of their land they will grow it. They record this on large maps. It’s quite complicated because they have to fit their rotation to that of the other 17 growers. The cooperative will decide they need X amount of potatoes and X amount of onions. They then decide how much of that they can grow. As each participant signs a five-year contract to the cooperative, there is a commitment to the group above personal interest. They hope the interest of the group matches their own.

It’s important for them to know in advance that there is a market for what they grow, so that all this careful planning will pay off in the end. It is also necessary for them to spread the planting and harvesting cycle so they don’t end up trying to harvest everything at once.

According to Laura, a particular problem organic growers face is in educating the public about the appearance of the produce. “There seems to be an obsession with cosmetics. Of course, it’s much more difficult to get continuity in appearance without using chemicals. We hope that eventually people will pay less attention to the cosmetics and simply appreciate the flavor.”

Question 28: *Why did Laura and Laurence start a farm?*

- A. They knew organic produce was in demand.
- B. They wanted to grow their own food.
- C. They had trained in organic farming.
- D. They had moved together to the country.

Question 29: *According to Laura, the word ‘organic’ describes _____*

- A. a way of farming that is completely free of chemicals.
- B. a kind of food from which all chemicals have been removed.
- C. a way of growing things without using artificial chemicals.
- D. a kind of food that contains natural but not artificial chemicals.

Question 30: *What does the Soil Association do?*

- A. It inspects the food grown on organic farms.
- B. It decides whether land is suitable for agriculture.
- C. It inspects the land used by all new farmers
- D. It decides whether produce can be called organic.

Question 31: *When they first started, Laura and Laurence _____*

- A. had difficulty growing enough produce.
- B. weren’t sure how much produce to grow.
- C. didn’t have enough customers for their produce.
- D. supplied their produce to only one customer.

Question 32: *The cooperative was formed* _____

- A. to stop organic farmers competing with each other. B. to encourage supermarkets to sell organic produce.
C. to compete with the produce sold in supermarkets. D. to advise people who were starting organic farming.

Question 33: *Laura and Laurence plan their year* _____

- A. so that they can harvest at different times from other cooperative members.
B. according to what kinds of produce they believe there will be a demand for.
C. so that they can grow different kinds of produce from the previous year.
D. according to the amounts of produce the cooperative instructs them to grow.

Question 34: *According to Laura, the public* _____

- A. should be made more aware of what organic produce is.
B. find the flavor of organic produce unusual.
C. expect a certain type of produce to always look the same.
D. are very concerned about the presence of chemicals in food.

V. Choose the word whose primary stress is placed differently from that of the others.

Question 35: A. innovative B. accuracy C. voluntary D. tremendous

Question 36: A. derogatory B. intimacy C. descendant D. arithmetic

Question 37: A. hotel B. purchase C. argue D. hostile

VI. Read the following passage and choose which of the headings from A-J match the numbered gaps. There are two extra headings, which do not match any of the paragraph.

Question 38: _____

Paragraph 1: The need for a satisfactory education is more important than ever before. Nowadays, without a qualification from a reputable school or university, the odds of landing that plum job advertised in the paper are considerably shortened. Moreover, one's present level of education could fall well short of future career requirements.

Question 39: _____

Paragraph 2: It is no secret that competition is the driving force behind the need to obtain increasingly higher qualifications. In the majority of cases, the urge to upgrade is no longer the result of an insatiable thirst for knowledge. The pressure is coming from within the workplace to compete with ever more qualified job applicants, and in many occupations, one must now battle with colleagues in the reshuffle for the position one already holds.

Question 40: _____

Paragraph 3: Striving to become better educated is hardly a new concept. Wealthy parents have always been willing to spend the vast amounts of extra money necessary to send their children to schools with a perceived educational edge. Working adults have long attended night schools and refresher courses. Competition for employment has been around since the curse of working for a living began. Is the present situation so very different to that of the past?

Question 41: _____

Paragraph 4: The difference now is that the push is universal and from without as well as within. A student at a comprehensive school receiving low grades is no longer as easily accepted by his or her peers as was once the case. Similarly, in the workplace, unless employees are engaged in part-time study, they may be frowned upon by their employers and peers have difficulty even standing still. In fact, in these cases, the expectation is for careers to go backwards and earning capacity to take an appreciable nosedive.

Question 42: _____

Paragraph 5: At first glance, the situation would seem to be laudable, a positive response to the exhortations of politicians for us all to raise our intellectual standards and help improve the level of intelligence within the community. Yet there are serious ramifications according to at least one educational psychologist. Dr. Brandan Gatsby has caused some controversy in academic circles by suggesting that a bias towards what he terms "paper excellence" might cause more problems than it is supposed to solve. Gatsby raises a number of issues that affect the individual as well as society in general.

Question 43: _____

Paragraph 6: Firstly, he believes the extra workload involved in resulting in abnormally high stress levels in both students at comprehensive schools and adults studying after working hours. Secondly, skills which might be more relevant to the undertaking of a sought-after job are being neglected by employers not interviewing candidates without qualifications on paper. These two areas of concern for the individual are causing physical as well as emotional stress.

Question 44: _____

Paragraph 7: Gatsby also argues that there are attitudinal changes within society to the exalted role education now plays in determining how the spoils of working life are distributed. Individuals of all ages are being driven by social pressures to achieve academic success solely for monetary considerations instead of for the joy of enlightenment. There is the danger that some universities are becoming degree factories with an attendant drop in standard. Furthermore, our education system may be rewarding doggedness above creativity; the very thing tutors ought to be encouraging us to avoid. But the most undesirable effect of this academic paper chase, Gatsby says, is the disadvantage that "user pays" higher education confers on the poor, who invariably lose out to the more financially favored.

Question 44: _____

Paragraph 8: Naturally, although there is agreement that learning can cause stress, Gatsby's comments regarding university standards have been roundly criticized as alarmist by most educationists who point out that, by any standard of measurement, Britain's education system overall, at both secondary and tertiary level, is equal to that of any in the world.

Headings:

- A. Causes of concern for the individual*
- B. The struggle for better education results in parents sending children to costlier schools*
- C. Doubts as to whether competition is a modern phenomenon*
- D. The value of education is securing employment*
- E. Questions raised concerning the over-emphasis placed on paper qualifications*
- F. Reaction to criticism of perceived bias toward paper qualifications*
- G. Social consequences of the push for further education*
- H. Comprehensive school students no longer receive low grades*
- I. Competition in the workplace increasing the need for higher qualifications*
- K. Pressure to perform well at school and continue study while working*

---THE END---