TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN LÀO CAI **ĐỀ THI ĐỀ XUẤT DHBB TRẠI HÈ HÙNG VƯƠNG**
MÔN: TIẾNG ANH - KHỐI 11
Ngày thi: 01 tháng 08 năm 2016
(Đề thi gồm 12 trang)

A. LISTENING (40 points)

HƯỚNG DẪN PHẦN THI NGHE HIỂU

- *Bài nghe gồm 3 phần, mỗi phần được nghe 2 lần, mỗi lần cách nhau 15 giây, mở đầu và kết thúc mỗi phần nghe có tín hiệu.*
- *Mở đầu và kết thúc bài nghe có tín hiệu nhạc. Thí sinh có 3 phút để hoàn chỉnh bài trước tín hiệu nhạc kết thúc bài nghe.*
- *Mọi hướng dẫn cho thí sinh (bằng tiếng Anh) đã có trong bài nghe.*

I. LISTENING (40 points)

Part 1: Listen to a piece of news from BBC and complete each blank with NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS or NUMBER. (20 points)

These (1)_____have yet to be given a name, but they belong to a group known as *Titanosaurs*. They had long (2)_____ and are claimed by those who discovered them to have been the largest creatures ever to have walked the Earth. At full stretch, they were the height of a (3)_____ and weighed more than ten full-grown elephants. Yet they were probably not fearsome, but (4)_____. The giant dinosaurs lived (5)_____ago, in what is now Patagonia. Dr Bill Sellers, a palaeontologist at the University of Manchester, says it's a very exciting discovery: "This is an amazing find because they've got so many dinosaurs there. I mean, this is seven individuals and these things are (6) _____! And actually it's really important because we don't know very much about these. We actually have very very (7)_____, and it looks like they've got quite a lot of bones here. So I think we will be able to piece together what's a real animal rather than a sort of (8)_____."
So far more than (9)_____have been found. The discovery should increase our understanding of how these (10)_____ creatures evolved.

Source: bbc.com.uk/learningenglish/wordsinthenews

Part 2: Listen and answer the following questions with short answers of NO MORE THAN FOUR WORDS. (10 points)

1. What does the speaker suggest the students use when they begin writing résumé?

_____

2. What is useful when applying for a job and should be included?

_____

3. What does the speaker believe the CV should have?

_____

4. What can the words in a CV can describe?

_____

5. What do some people forget to provide on their CV?

_____

Source: IELTS practice tests by Peter May

Part 3: Listen and choose the correct answer to each question. **Write your answer (A, B, or C) in the space provided.** ***(10 pts)***

1. *These sessions with a counselor are _____.*
   A. compulsory for all students

LIVEWORKSHEETS

B. available to any students
C. for science students only

2. *The counselor says that new students have to _____.*
   A. spend more time on the college premises
   B. get used to working independently
   C. work harder than they did at school
3. *John complains that the resource center _____.*
   A. has limited opening hours
   B. has too few resources
   C. gets too crowded
4. *The counselor suggests to John that _____.*
   A. most other students can cope
   B. he needs to study all the time
   C. he should be able to fit in some leisure activities
5. *Before being able to help John, the counselor needs to _____.*
   A. talk with some of his lectures
   B. consult his tutor
   C. get more information from him

Source: CAE practice test

II. LEXICO-GRAMMAR (50 points)

Part 1: ***Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions. (20 points)***

1. Several passengers received minor injuries when the train unexpectedly came to a_____
A. delay B. stand C. brake D. halt

2. John refused to put his career in _____by opposing his boss.
A. jeopardy B. hazard C. risk D. stake

3. Angela's work was praised for its _____attention to detail.
A. meticulous B. significant C. subtle D. concentrated

4. Motorists should _____well in advance of changing lanes.
A. sign B. signal C. flare D. flicker

5. The students had no money left and took out a loan to _____ him over until the end of term.
A. last B. tend C. keep D. tide

6. The climbers sought _____from the storm.
A. escape B. refuge C. solace D. defence

7. The tour guide had a brightly-colored company badge pinned to the _____of her jacket.
A. lapel B. border C. edge D. hem

8. It was her first conference as partly leader, and she was determined to _____her authority on the proceedings.
A. press B. thrust C. stamp D. mark

9. It was _____of a surprise to Andrew that he got the job.
A. rather B. something C. quite D. much

10. The last bus had gone so we were _____ with the problem of how to get home that night.
A. affronted B. caught C. trapped D. faced

11. I don't want to go into all the details about why I left; _____it to say that had a better offer from another company.
A. take B. grant C. give D. suffice

LIVEWORKSHEETS

12. Finish your meal with a cup of our delicious freshly _____coffee.
A. grated B. ground C. shredded D. minced
13. At the most important stage of the reason, the footballer was troubled by the _____of an old injury.
A. recurrence B. renewal C. restart D. resumption.
14. The pianist played beautifully, showing a real _____for the music.
A. sense B. understanding C. sentiment D. feeling
15. Rachel painted a gloomy _____ of life as a student.
A. image B. picture C. drawing D. illustration
16. With its engine disabled, the finishing vessel was at the _____of the storm.
A. whim B. mercy C. control D. grip
17. The more expensive carpet is a good choice _____it will last longer.
A. by means of B. due to C. in that D. in view of
18. Money was short and people survived by _____and saving.
A. scrimping B. scavenging C. scouring D. scrounging
19. The company had severe problems and the board decided to _____it up.
A. fold B. close C. wind D. put
20. It is with _____regret that we have to inform you that your scholarship had been withdrawn.
A. heavy B. somber C. deep D. high

Source: CPE practice test 6

Part 2: ***Write the correct FORM of each bracketed words in the numbered spaces provided. (10 points)***

THE CAT

The (0) domesticated cat, more commonly referred to as the house cat, is the smallest member of the (1) _____feline family. Like their wild cousins, house cats (2) _____have streamlined bodies, classically shaped skulls, elongated tails and specially evolved teeth and claws. All of these physical attributes contribute to the (3) _____of the cat as a carnivorous predator. House cats, like their larger relatives found in the wild, are renowned for their acute sense of balance, amazing (4) _____and lithe, (5) _____ movements. In contrast to man's best friend the dog, cats are not considered to be social animals in the sense that they have never (6) _____travelled in packs or adopted leaders. Dogs, on the other hand, which have always been social (7)_____, seem to have been better suited for the fireside hearth as they (8) _____transferred their allegiance from the leader of the canine pack to their human master. This interesting fact may offer an answer as to why cats appear to be so much more (9) _____ and self-reliant than dogs. Dog owners often cite the cat's innate aloofness as adequate reason for their own personal pet (10) _____.	(0) DOMESTIC 1. EXTEND 2. CHARACTER 3. POTENT 4. AGILE 5. GRACE 6. HABIT 7. CREATE 8. READY 9. DEPEND 10. PREFER

Source: CPE practice test

Part 3: ***Read the text, find the mistakes and correct them (10 points)***

line 1 line 2 line 3 line 4	The role ***in*** the traditional zoo, inheriting from the 19th century, has undergone a dramatic shift. A growing recognition that zoos ought to be in the vanguard of the fight for the devastation of our natural world has begun a zoologic revolution. The change occurred in the 1960s, when the Jersey zoo was set off to breed endangered

LIVEWORKSHEETS

line 5	species. As a result, the breeding of animals in captive has become a complex
line 6	science, with zoos around the world co-coordinating their efforts to avoid the
line 7	genetic dangers of in-breeding small populations.
line 8	The answer for the question of whether zoos can have very much impact on the
line 8	preservation of endangered species is, probably, minimally. Zoos do not focus their
line 10	education efforts on those people in the strongest positions to affect the future of the
line 11	wildlife exhibited. For the most part, conservation education is targeted at children and
line 12	other non-decision makers in a process too slow or too far away to address the
line 13	extinction crisis which exists now. Furthermore, the efforts of zoos to inform
line 14	lawmakers and government authorities are usually low-key or un-existent. Campaigns
line 15	are more likely to be for an animal exhibit rather than for the existence of the animal
line 16	itself.
line 17	Nevertheless, it does not do to address the future from a foundation of pessimism. A
line 18	vision of the future is embraced in which the human population has leveled off at about
line 19	8.8 billion and wherein human effects upon the environment have been tethered and
line 20	considerable wildlife remain. It certainly will not be as rich or abundant as today's
line 21	wildlife, but with substantial diverse and numbers of more or less wild ecosystems, and
line 22	the zoos' work, this vision can become reality.

Write the line number and your correction in the table below.

0. line **1** ***in*** ***of***

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

Source: CPE practice test

Part 4: ***Fill in the blank with suitable prepositions or particles. (10 points)***

1. I gave most of my books _____when I left college.
2. Science fiction just doesn't turn me _____.
3. I could never lie to her because I know she'd see _____me straight away.
4. I need to catch _____some sleep.
5. Who thinks _____names for new products?
6. More than 7000 businesses have gone _____ in the last three months.
7. From time to time she would really tear _____her staff.
8. They spent the rest of the morning checking _____their equipment.
9. Alcohol just brings _____the worst in her.
10. Sue spent ages doing herself_____.

Source: Longman dictionary

IV. READING (50 points)

Part 1: ***Read the following passage and choose the best option (A, B, C, or D) that best fits the blank. (10 points)***

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Dinosaur discoveries

In the late 1930s, a group of primary American scientists seeking dinosaur fossils made some (1)_____ finds, Although one of their expeditions discovered no bones at all, it nonetheless proved to be important in terms of the information about dinosaurs it provided. During that historic expedition, which took place along the banks of the Paluxy river in Texas, something extraordinary was revealed: a dinosaur track, clearly (2)_____in the rock.

These dinosaur footprints (3)_____ their preservation to the salts and mud that covered them and then hardened into rock, before (4) _____ to light 100 million years later. Tracks like these are (5)_____ to experts. There have been great gaps in scientists' understanding of dinosaur (6) _____, and so such footprints are useful since they provide direct evidence of how dinosaurs actually moved. Scientists have been able to use these footprints, and others like them, to determine how quickly different species walked, and to conclude that many kinds of dinosaur must have travelled in (7) _____.

(8) _____, the tracks of four-legged dinosaurs seem to (9)_____ that in spite of being reptiles, these creatures must have moved in a very similar way to living mammals, such as elephants a pattern of movement distinct from that of most contemporary reptiles, such as crocodiles. This leads to an intriguing question. Might existing mammals have more to teach us about the (10) _____ reptiles that once walked the earth?

1. A. noteworthy	B. noticeable	C. notifiable	D. notional
2. A. blatant	B. substantial	C. distinguishable	D. ostensible
3. A. owe	B. derive	C. result	D. thank
4. A. coming	B. bringing	C. appearing	D. surfacing
5. A. unique	B. invaluable	C. costly	D. rare
6. A. action	B. manners	C. behavior	D. customs
7. A. sets	B. herds	C. masses	D. bunches
8. A. Accordingly	B. Characteristically	C. interestingly	D. Alternatively
9. A. point	B. specify	C. express	D. indicate
10. A. abolished	B. departed	C. extinct	D. extinguished

Part 2: ***Read the text and answer the following questions (10 points)***

Crows are probably the most frequently met and easily identifiable members of the native fauna of the United States. The great number of tales, legends, and myths about these birds indicates that people have been exceptionally interested in them for a long time. On the other hand, when it comes to substantive -- particularly behavioral -- information, crows are less well known than many comparably common species and, for that matter, not a few quite uncommon ones: **the endangered California condor**, to cite one obvious example. There are practical reasons for this.

Crows are notoriously poor and aggravating subjects for field research. Keen observers and quick learners, they are astute about the intentions of other creatures, including researchers, and adept at avoiding **them**. Because they are so numerous, active, and monochromatic, it is difficult to distinguish one crow from another. Bands, radio transmitters, or other identifying devices can be attached to them, but this of course requires catching live crows, who are among the wariest and most untrappable of birds.

Technical difficulties aside, crow research is daunting because the ways of these birds are so complex and various. As preeminent is generalists, members of this species ingeniously exploit a great range of habitats and resources, and they can quickly adjust to changes in their circumstances. Being so educable, individual birds have markedly different interests and **inclinations**, strategies and scams. For example, **one pet** crow learned how to let a dog out of its kennel by pulling the pin on the door. When the dog escaped, the bird went into the kennel and ate its food.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

1. What is the main topic of the passage?

A. The ways in which crows differ from other common birds
B. The myths and legends about crows
C. The characteristics that make crows difficult to study
D. The existing methods for investigating crow behavior

2. According to the first paragraph, what evidence is there that crows have interested people for a long time?

A. The large number of stories about crows.
B. The frequency with which crows are sighted
C. The amount of research that has been conducted on crows
D. The ease with which crows are identified

3. In the passage, the author mention **the endangered California condor** as an example of a species that is

A. smaller than the crow
B. easily identifiable
C. featured in legends
D. very rare

4. The word "**them**" in the passage refers to_____

A. crows
B. subjects
C. intentions
D. researchers

5. According to the second paragraph, crows are poor subjects for field research for all of the following reasons EXCEPT_____

A. They can successfully avoid observers.
B. They are hard to distinguish from one another
C. They can be quite aggressive.
D. They are difficult to catch.

6. In the second paragraph, the author implies that using radio transmitters would allow a researcher who studies crow to_____

A. identify individual crows
B. follow flocks of crows over long distances
C. record the times when crows are most active
D. help crows that become sick or injured

7. According to the third paragraph, which of the following is true about crows?

A. They seldom live in any one place for very long.
B. They thrive in a wide variety of environments.
C. They have marked preferences for certain kinds of foods.
D. They use up the resources in one area before moving to another.

8. In the passage, the word "**inclinations**" is closest in meaning to_____

A. tricks
B. opportunities
C. preferences
D. experiences

9. In the passage, the author mentions **a pet crow** to illustrate which of the following?

A. The clever ways that crows solve problems
B. The differences between pet crows and wild crows
C. The ease with which crows can be tamed
D. The affection that crows show to other creatures

10. Which of the following statements is supported by the passage?

A. Crows have relatively long lives.
B. Crows have keen vision
C. Crows are usually solitary
D. Crows are very intelligent.

Source: TOEFL reading

Part 3: ***Fill in each blank with one suitable word. (10 points)***

BAZAARS

A bazaar was originally a public market district (0)... of ... a Persian town. From Persia the term spread to Arabia, Turkey, and North Africa. In India it came to be applied to a single shop; and in current English usage

LIVEWORKSHEETS

it refers to (1) _____ a single shop or concession selling miscellaneous articles and to a fair at (2)_____ such miscellany is sold, often for charity.

The familiar bazaar of the ancient Islamic nations is vividly described in the traditional folktales of' 'The Thousand and One Nights'. It is a distinct quarter of the town, access (3)_____which is forbidden after sundown, bustling and noisy by day, (4)_____the quieter residential quarters. Such a bazaar may be divided into districts, with all the purveyors of one type of merchandise grouped together. (5)_____ the bazaar in smaller towns is (6) _____of a single narrow street of stalls, in larger cities such as Istanbul it is by no means simple, consisting of many miles of such passageways. Some bazaars, such as the (7)_____built at Sashan and Isfahan in Iran in the 17th century, were designed with great architectural integrity. They were usually roofed for protection (8) _____ the hot desert sun, (9) _____ with a single roof of individual vaulted domes or with awnings. Most of these ancient bazaars have gradually been modernized (10)_____the centuries.

Source: CAE practice test

Part 4: ***Read the text and do the task that follow. (20 points)***

AIR RAGE

List of headings

i.	**A decline in the tolerance of passengers.**
ii.	**Disproportionate growth.**
iii.	**Pilots and aircrew cooperate.**
iv.	**Additional action.**
v.	**Smaller seats are the norm.**
vi.	**Laying the blame with the airlines**
vii.	**Origins.**
viii.	**A major threat to travel.**
ix.	**Demands for change.**
x.	**Business people fly more.**
xi.	**New research pinpoints the causes.**
xii.	**The pace of life.**
xiii.	**Passenger at the root of the problems.**
xiv.	**Personal experience.**

A. The first recorded case of an airline passenger turning seriously violent during a flight, a phenomenon now widely known as "air rage", happened in 1947 on a flight from Havana to Miami. A drunk man assaulted another passenger and bit a flight attendant. However, the man escaped punishment because it was not then clear under whose legal control a crime committed on plane was, the country where the plane was registered or the country where the crime was committed. In 1963, at the Tokyo convention, it was decided that the laws of the country where the plane is registered take precedence.

B. The frequency of air rage has expanded out of proportion to the growth of air travel. Until recently few statistics were gathered about air rage, but those that have been indicate that passengers are increasingly likely to cause trouble or engage in violent acts. For example, in 1998 there were 266 air rage incidents out of approximately four million passengers, a 400% increase from 1995. In the same period American Airlines showed a 200% rise. Air travel is predicted to rise by 5% internationally by 2010 leading to increased airport congestion. This, coupled with the flying public's increased aggression, means that air rage may become a major issue in coming years.

C. Aside from discomfort and disruption, air rage poses some very real dangers to flying. The most extreme of these is when out of control passengers enter the cockpit. This has actually happened on a number of occasions, the worst of which have resulted in the death and injury of pilots or the intruder taking control of the plane, almost resulting in crashes. In addition, berserk passengers sometimes attempt to open the emergency doors while in flight, putting the whole aircraft in danger. These are extreme examples and cases of air rage more

LIVEWORKSHEETS

commonly result in physical assaults on fellow passengers and crew such as throwing objects, punching, stabbing or scalding with hot coffee.

D. The causes of air rage are not known for certain, but it is generally thought that factors include: passenger behavior and personality, the physical environment and changes in society. A recent study has identified the issues that start the incidents to be as follows.

Alcohol	25%
Seating	16%
Smoking	10%
Carry on luggage	9%
Flight attendants	8%
Food	5%

E. One of the major causes seems to be the passenger's behavior or their personality. Fear of flying and the feeling of powerlessness associated with flying can lead to irritable or aggressive passengers. Also, alcohol consumed on a plane pressurized to 8000ft affects the drinker more quickly and the effects are stronger. Many people do not take account of this and drinking may increase any negative reaction to the flying environment they have, which, combined with the lowering of their inhibitions, may cause air rage. Smoking withdrawal, which some liken in severity to opiate withdrawal, is another major cause of air rage incidents. Passengers caught smoking in the toilets occasionally assault flight attendants and have been known to start fires. When conflicts occur in these conditions, they can escalate into major incidents if the passenger has a violent personality or a fear of flying and because of the enclosed nature of a plane offers no option of retreat as would be natural in a "fight or flight" reaction.

F. Some people feel that the physical environment of a plane can lead to air rage. Seats on most airlines have become smaller in recent years as airlines try to increase profits. This leads to uncomfortable and irritated passengers. Also, space for carry on luggage is often very small. Because up to 8% of checked in luggage is lost, misdirected or stolen, passengers have been trying to fit larger carry on items into these small storage areas and this can lead to disputes that can escalate into air rage. Airlines could also be to blame by raising passengers' expectations too high with their marketing and advertising. Many air rage incidents start when disappointed passengers demand to be reseated. Finally, there is some evidence to show that low oxygen levels can raise aggression level and make people feel more desperate. Airlines have lowered oxygen levels to save money. Now the level of oxygen in the air that the pilots breathe is ten times higher than in cabin class.

G. Another reason that has been suggested is that society is getting ruder and less patient. The increased congestion at airports, longer queues and increased delays have only added to this. In addition, some air rage incidents have been linked to the demanding nature of high achieving business people, who do not like people telling them what to do and resent the power that the cabin staff have over them. For them, a flight attendant is a waiter or waitress who should do what the passenger wants.

H. The strongest calls for action to control air rage have come from pilots and aircrew. The International Transport Workers' Federation argues that there are too many loopholes that let people escape punishment and that the penalties are too light. They want to notify all passengers of the penalties for air rage before taking off, rather than after the passenger begins to cause serious problems, when it may be too late. The Civil Aviation Organisation has been organizing international cooperation and penalties have increased in recent years. The most severe punishment so far has been a 51 month jail sentence, a fine to pay for the jet fuel used and 200 hours community service for a man who attempted to enter the cockpit and to open the emergency door of a domestic US flight.

I. Various other measures are being used to control air rage. Air crew are getting training on how to calm passengers and how to predict where incidents might result in air rage and take action to prevent this. Other measures include, strengthening doors to stop people entering the cockpit, training crew in the use of plastic

LIVEWORKSHEETS

restraints to tie down unruly passengers and having pilots divert their planes if passengers cause problems. Banning passengers who are guilty of air rage from flying has also been tried to a lesser extent.
Example:

Paragraph A **Answer: vii**

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

Mark them as follows

T_____*if the statement agrees with the information in the text.*
F_____*if the statement does not agree with the information in the text.*
NG_____*if there is no information on this in the text.*

7. In the first case of air rage, the man was not punished because the plane was not registered.
8. The statistics on air rage were collected by private monitoring groups.
9. The second most common catalyst for incidents is problems with seating.
10. The environment in a plane makes disagreements more likely to become serious problems.

Source: IELTS practice test

V. WRITING (60 points)

Part 1: ***Summarize the passage in about 150 words (10 points)***

Vitamin A is found only in yellow animal fats, in **egg-yolk**, milk and cheese. It is particularly plentiful in fish-liver oils, hence fish-liver oils are used for preventing and curing illness caused by lack of vitamin A. In a well-fed, healthy human being, the liver can store up sufficient vitamin A to meet the body's requirements for six months.

Although vitamin A itself is not present in plants, many plants produce a substance called carotene, formed from leaf-green which our bodies can convert into vitamin A. Carotene is the yellowish-red coloring matter in carrots. The greener a leaf is, the more carotene it usually contains. Hence the importance of green, leafy vegetables in the diet as a source of carotene. Tomatoes, papayas, mangoes and bananas contain more carotene than most other fruits. Red palm oil contains so much carotene that it is used instead of cod-liver oil. Thus, it is very valuable, both as a food-fat and for deep-frying.

Vitamin A and carotene are insoluble in water and they are not destroyed by heat unless oxygen is present. Boiling in water, therefore, does not destroy much vitamin A or carotene.Vitamin A encourages healthy growth and physical fitness. Young animals soon stop growing and die if vitamin A is not present in their diet. This vitamin keeps the moist surfaces lining the digestive canal, the lungs and air passages healthy. It also helps keep the ducts of the various glands, the tissue that lines the eyelids and covers the front of the eyeball functional. As vitamin A helps these tissues build up resistance to infection, it is often called the anti-infective vitamin.

Some of the most common disorders in people are caused by a shortage of vitamin A, when the moist tissues become dry and rough. This often causes serious eye disease, followed by infection of the air-passages. The skin may also become **flaky** and rough. Another defect caused by shortage of vitamin A is 'night-blindness', when the affected person has **distinct** vision only in bright light. As the body cannot produce vitamin A, it has to come from external sources. Thus a well-balanced diet is required and is usually sufficient to provide the necessary amount. There is therefore no need to supplement the need in the form of pills.

LIVEWORKSHEETS