**SỞ GD-ĐT**

**ĐỀ THI ĐỀ XUẤT**

**(** *Đề thi gồm 07 trang***)**

**ĐỀ THI CHỌN HỌC SINH GIỎI CẤP TỈNH THPT**

**NĂM HỌC 2016-2017**

**Môn thi: Tiếng Anh**

Thời gian làm bài: 180 phút

( không kể thời gian giao đề)

## I. LISTENING (4.0 points)

***Part 1: You will hear a radio announcer talking about Plymouth Sea Life Centre***

***For each question, fill in the missing information in the numbered spaced*** **(2,0 points)**

**Plymouth Sea Life Centre**

Many things to see and everything is(**1**)……..….and(**2**)…….

*****COST*****

Adults £(**3**)……., children £2,00

Special prices for over sixties and school groups

*****OPENING TIME *****

Every day except 25 and 26 December

***** FOR CHILDREN *****

Special quiz.

Animals are fed every (**4**)…….. from 9.30 a.m

(**5**)…….…….... and (**6**)……..….. ..shows from 10.00a.m

***** GROUPS *****

(**7**)……..…. tours available – ask at the(**8**) ……..…….

*****NEW ATTRACTIONS *****

Walk through the big (**9**)…….…...made of glass.

***** REFRESHEMENTS*****

Family area sells(**10**)……,cold drinks, ice creams.

**Part 2:**

**You will hear an interview with Angela Morgan, who has recently flown around the world in a helicopter. As you listen, choose the best answer to each question. (2,0 points)**



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1. The main reason for Angela's trip was to

A. make money for her business

B. make money for other people

C. have an exciting adventure

2. What does Angela say about her life now?

A. she feels much older

B. She likes to be active and busy

C. She is lonely without her children

3. When Angela had flying lessons …….

A. her course lasted five months

B. her husband took lessons as well

C. she got to know her teacher well

4. During the trip, Angela and her teacher ……..

A. did very little sightseeing

B. carried all the water they needed

C. had engine problems several times.

5.What did Angela enjoy most about the trip?

A. flying at night

B. walking in the desert

C. watching the changes in the scenery

**II. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR( 5.0 points)**

***Part 1: Choose the best word or phrase to complete the following sentences. Write A, B, C or D on your answer sheet. ( 2.0 points).***

1. In general, the cells of large animals and plants are only slightly larger than……..plants and animals.

A. smaller B. are smaller C. those smaller D. are those of smaller

2. Fossil fuels like coal, oil, and gas produce carbon dioxide when…….

A. are burned B. they burned C. burned D. are they burned

3. ……the Earth's ice to melt, the Earth's oceans would rise by about two hundred feet.

A. if all B. were all C. If all were D. all was

4. The Missouri……longest river in the United States, flows through seven states from its source in Montana to its confluence with Mississippi.

A. River, the B. River is the C. River is one of the D. River, one of the

5. Where's that ……dress that your grandma gave you?

A. lovely long pink silk B. lovely pink long silk C. pink long lovely silk D. long pink silk lovely

6. To be honest, Harry ……..than you have

A. been more helpful considerably B. been considerably more helpful

C. been more considerably helpful C. considerably been more helpful



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7. Almost ……person I've asked says they are going on the anti-war demonstration next Saturday.

A every B. all the C. each D. the entire

8. It was ……..a victory that even Smith's fans couldn't believe it.

A. such surprising B. too surprising C. so surprising D. Surprising enough

9. Luckily, I ……a new pair of sunglasses as I found mine at the bottom of the bag.

A. needn't have bought B. needed not to buy C. didn't need to buy D. hadn't to buy

10. I spoke to Victor last night and he said he ……..while he had on holiday

A. had stolen his phone B. got stolen his phone

C. was stolen his phone D. had his phone stolen

11. …….they get the letter tomorrow, you still won't get a reply before the weekend.

A. Even though B. While C. Even if D. However

12. Athletes need to have a higher …….of protein and vitamins in order to stay healthy.

A. intake B. increase C. infection D. production

13. It suddenly ……his mind that he had forgotten to tell his wife the would be late.

A. passed B. filled C. crossed D. occurred

14. There isn't any sugar, I am afraid. You will have to ……..

A. run out B. put up with C. do without D. make for

15. Since the accident he has walked with a ……

A. slope B. limp C. lame D. strain

16. ' How would you like your steak……..?'-' Medium, please."

A. Taken B. made C. carried D. done

17. ……have made communication faster and easier through the use of e-mail and the Internet is widely recognized

A. It is that computers B. That computers C. Computers that D. That it is computers

18.My English is progressing…….

A. leaps and bounds B. bounds and leaps C. odds and ends D. ends and odds

19. I don't want a pattern. I prefer just a/an……color

A. plain B. simple C. clear D. only

20. He joined the party as an idealistic young man, but was totally ……..by the cynicism he found there.

A disillusioned B. contemptuous C. disinterested D. disbelieving

***Part 2: Supply the appropriate form of the words in CAPITAL to complete the passage. Write them on your answer sheet. ( 2.0 points)***

We often think of ourselves as living in a time of (1) …… (CONTINUE) technological change and development. We tend to believe that we are unique in history in dealing with a constantly (2) …… (EVOLVE) world of gadgets, devices and innovations. However, the end of the nineteenth century and the start of the twentieth was also a time that saw many (3)…… (REVOLT) changes. People had needed to show (4) ……



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(FLEXIBLE) throughout the nineteenth century, as the effects of the Industrial Revolution meant constantly making (5) ..... (ADJUST) to deal with the changing working conditions. Towards the end of the century, though, people had to become more (6) ..... (ADAPT) than ever before. The typewriter (1873), the telephone (1876), the electric light bulb (1879) and other (7)..... (INFLUENCE) developments gave people the (8) ..... (CAPABLE) to live and work in ways their grandparents could not have imagined. Over the next 30 years, little remained (9) ..... (ALTER) as the camera, the cinema, the photograph, the plane and radio all had an (10) ..... (ELECTRIC) effect on people and society.

***Part 3: Choose the letter A, B,C or D on your answer sheet to show the underlined part that needs correction( 1.0 points).***

1. The Americans are much (A) more concerned than the Chinese with (B) physical attractive (C)when choosing (D) a wife or a husband.
2. Alike (A) other forms of energy, natural gas may be used (B) to heat (C)homes, cook food, and ever run (D) automobiles.
3. Today successful farmers are experts (A) not only in agriculture (B), but also in market (C), finance, and accounting.(D)
4. Never in the history of humanity (A) has (B)there been more people living (C) on this relatively (D)small planet.
5. More than 600 million (A) individual bacteriums ( B) live (C)on the skin of humans (D).
6. He hardly never(A) says(B) anything (C) at the local(D) meeting.
7. A baby (A) learns the meaning of words as they (B) are spoken by others (C) and later uses it (D) in sentences.
8. The coal (A)is the world's most (B)abundant fossil (C) fuels (D)
9. Jefferson and Lincoln are (A) two famous presidents. The later (B) was assassinated (C) while in office (D).
10. During (A) the war, many women served in the army (B), another (C) worked on airfield food to the armed forces (D).

**III. READING ( 6.0 points)**

***Part 1: Read the following passage and decide which answer(A,B,C or D) best fits each gap( 2.0 point)***

Why did you decide to read this, and will you keep reading to the end? Do you expect to understand every single part of it and will you remember anything about it in a fortnight's (1)_____? Common sense (2)_____ that the answers to these questions depend on "readability"- whether the (3)_____ matter is interesting, the argument clear and the (4)_____ attractive. But psychologists are trying to (5)_____why people read - and often don't read certain things, for example technical information. They also have examined so much the writing as the readers.

Even the most technically confident people often (6)_____ instructions for video or home computer in favor of hands - on experience. And people frequently take little notice of consumer information, whether on


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nutritional labels or in the small print of contracts. Psychologists researching reading (7)_____to assume that both beginners and competent readers read everything put in front of them from start to finish. There are (8)_____among them about the roles of eyes, memory and brain during the process. Some people believe that fluent readers take in very letter or word they see; others (9)_____ that readers rely on memory or context to carry them from one phrase to another. But they have always assumed that the reading process is the same: reading starts, comprehension(10)_____, then reading stops.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | A. period | B. term | C. gap | D. time |
| 2. | A. transmits | B. suggests | C. informs | D. advises |
| 3. | A. subject | B. topic | C. content | D. text |
| 4. | A. pattern | B. layout | C. formation | D. assembly |
| 5. | A. ensure | B. value | C. determine | D. rate |
| 6. | A. miss | B. ignore | C. pass | D. omit |
| 7. | A. undertake | B. tend | C. lead | D. consent |
| 8. | A. arguments | B. objections | C. separations | D. contests |
| 9. | A. urge | B. direct | C. insist | D. press |
| 10. | A. establishes | B. issues | C. occurs | D. sets |

***Part 2: Reading the following passage and choose the best answer. ( 2 points)***

Long before they can actually speak, babies pay special attention to the speech they hear around them. Within the first month of their lives, babies' responses to the sound of the human voice will be different from their responses to other sorts of auditory stimuli.

*Line* They will stop crying when they hear a person talking, but not if they hear **a bell or the**
***(5)*** **sound of a rattle**. At first, the sounds that an infant notices might be only those words that receive the heaviest emphasis and that often occur at the ends of utterances. By the time they are six or seven weeks old, babies can detect the difference between syllables pronounced with **rising and falling inflections**. Very soon, these differences in adult stress and intonation can influence babies' emotional states and behavior. Long before they
*(10)* develop actual language comprehension, babies can sense when an adult is playful or angry, attempting to initiate or terminate new behavior, and so on, merely on the basis of cues such as the rate, volume, and melody of adult speech.

Adults make it as easy as they can for babies to pick up a language by exaggerating such cues. One researcher observed babies and their mothers in six **diverse** cultures and
*(15)* found that, in all six languages, the mothers used simplified syntax, short utterances and nonsense sounds, and transformed certain sounds into baby talk. Other investigators have **noted** that when mothers talk to babies who are only a few months old, they exaggerate the pitch, loudness, and intensity of their words. They also exaggerate their facial expressions, hold vowels longer, and emphasize certain words.

*(20)* More significant for language development than their response to general intonation is


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observation that tiny babies can make relatively fine distinctions between speech sounds. other words, babies enter the world with the ability to make precisely those perceptual discriminations that are necessary if they are to acquire aural language.

Babies obviously derive pleasure from sound input, too: even as young as nine months
*(25)* they will listen to songs or stories, although the words themselves are beyond their understanding. For babies, language is a sensory-motor delight rather than the route to prosaic meaning that it often is for adults.

**1 .** What does the passage mainly discuss?

(A) How babies differentiate between the sound of the human voice and other sounds

(B) The differences between a baby's and an adult's ability to comprehend language

(C) How babies perceive and respond to the human voice in their earliest stages of language development

(D) The response of babies to sounds other than the human voice

**2.** Why does the author mention **a bell and a rattle** in lines 4-5?

(A) To contrast the reactions of babies to human and nonhuman sounds

(B) To give examples of sounds that will cause a baby to cry

(C) To explain how babies distinguish between different nonhuman sounds

(D) To give examples of typical toys that babies do not like

**3.** Why does the author mention syllables pronounced with **rising and falling inflections** in lines 7-8?

(A) To demonstrate how difficult it is for babies to interpret emotions

(B) To illustrate that a six-week-old baby can already distinguish some language differences

(C) To provide an example of ways adults speak to babies

(D) To give a reason for babies' difficulty in distinguishing one adult from another

**4.** The word "**diverse**" in line 14 is closest in meaning to

(A) surrounding (B) divided (C) different (D) stimulating

**5.** The word "**noted**" in line 17 is closest in meaning to

(A) theorized (B) requested (C) disagreed (D) observed

**6.** The word "**They**" in line 18 refers to

(A) mothers (B) investigators (C) babies (D) words

**7.** The passage mentions all of the following as ways adults modify their speech when talking to babies EXCEPT

(A) giving all words equal emphasis (B) speaking with shorter sentences

(C) speaking more loudly than normal (D) using meaningless sounds

**8.** Which of the following can be inferred about the findings described in paragraph 2?

(A) Babies who are exposed to more than one language can speak earlier than babies exposed to a single language.



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(B) Mothers from different cultures speak to their babies in similar ways.

(C) Babies ignore facial expressions in comprehending aural language.

(D) The mothers observed by the researchers were consciously teaching their babies to speak.

**9.** What point does the author make to illustrate that babies are born with the ability to acquire language?

(A) Babies begin to understand words in songs.

(B) Babies exaggerate their own sounds and expressions.

(C) Babies are more sensitive to sounds than are adults.

(D) Babies notice even minor differences between speech sounds.

**10.** According to the author, why do babies listen to songs and stories, even though they cannot understand them?

(A) They understand the rhythm.

(B) They enjoy the sound.

(C) They can remember them easily.

(D) They focus on the meaning of their parents' words.

***Part 3: Read the following passage and do the tasks that follow. ( 1.0 points)***

*You are going to read an article about homes in the next century. Choose the most suitable heading from the list A-H for each part ( 1-5) of the text. There is more headings than paragraphs, so you will not use them all.*

| **List of Heading** | |
|---|---|
| A. Returning to the past | **Example: Paragraph 0: E** |
| B. Houses will look very different | 1. Paragraph 1:…… …….. |
| C. saving valuable resources | 2. paragraph 2:…… …… |
| D. Keeping an eye on how things are running | 3. paragraph 3:…… …… |
| E. New directions in home design | 4. paragraph 4:…… …… |
| F. Expensive and high-tech | 5. paragraph 5:…… …… |
| G. Computers will control everything. | |
| H. Keeping you safe and sound. | |

**HOUSES OF THE TWENTY-FIRST CENTURY**

0.____

We are certain to see many exciting changes in home design in the new century. There are four main reasons why these changes will come about. We will be increasingly concerned about the environment; conventional energy sources will become expensive; we will probably become even more worried about security, and, above all, we will want to take advantage of 'smart' computer technology in home design. So far, this technology has only fed through into experimental houses and the expensive homes of the rich. In the new century, it will become available to the average homeowner.



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1._____

The future will see the appearance of the intelligent house, incorporating a centralised computer management system. With smaller computers embedded in domestic appliances like microwave ovens, cookers, even future vacuum cleaners, the central computer will be able to send out instructions to start cooking the lunch or to clean up the house when it decides this needs to be done.

2._____

For an intelligent house to be able to look after itself, it will require a network of electronic sensors to send information back to the central computer, enabling the house to monitor the inside temperature and humidity and to ensure that the optimum levels of both are maintained. The house will also work out when it is time to water the garden, basing its decision on information flowing back to it from outside sensors about the levels of moisture in the flower beds and the lawn.

3_____

Future houses will not need to rely on their occupants to protect them against burglary by bolting doors and locking windows, because they will be able to protect themselves. Once the central computer learns that there is nobody at home, it will close any windows that may have been left open, lock all the doors and keep an eye out for burglars. If anyone tries to break in, it will alert the police or a security company. Needless to say, if the occupants have been careless enough to leave something burning on the cooker, the house will see to it that the fire is put out straightaway.

4_____

So far, we have made minimal use of solar energy in the average home, except for heating water in some of the sunnier countries. This is bound to change, however, as it becomes more anti-social to burn oil or even gas, and conventional fuels become more expensive as their supply starts to run out in the new century: In order to trap the maximum amount of available sunlight, it will be necessary to cover the exterior walls of houses with large areas of glaring. Consequently, the appearance of twenty-first century homes will be, dominated by large expanses of glass.

5_____

Insulation will become a major concern in house design. New man-made materials will be used in house construction to cut down heat loss to the absolute minimum. The next generation of cooking appliances will require far less power than the appliances now to be found in homes. Computerized control will drastically reduce the amount of water used by the average household: dishwashers and washing machines will have to become much more efficient, as will showers and toilets. Gardens will be planned from the outset with water conservation in mind.

**Part 4 : Fill in the blank space with ONE appropriate word ( 1,0 point)**

Mobile phones emit microwave radio emissions. Researchers are questioning whether exposure …(1)…….. these radio waves might (2) _____ to brain cancer. So far, the data are not conclusive. The scientific evidence does not enable us to say with certainty that mobile phones are


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categorically safe . On the other hand, current research has not yet (3) _____ clear adverse effect associated with the prolonged use of mobile phones.

Numerous studies are now going (4) _____ in various countries. Some of the results are contradictory but others have shown an association between mobile phone use and cancer. (5)_____, these studies are preliminary and the issue needs further, long - term investigation.

(6) _____ the scientific data is more definite, it is prudent for people to try not to use mobile phone for long (7) _____ of time. Don't think that hands free phones are any safer ,…(8)…….…. At the moment, research is in fact showing the (9) _____ and they may be just as dangerous. It is also thought that young people (10) _____ bodies are still growing may be at particular risk.

**IV. WRITING ( 4.0 points)**

**Part 1: Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it means exactly the same as the sentence printed before it. Write your answer on your answer sheet. ( 1.0 points)**

1. In the event of a fire, please do not use the lift.

Should…….

2.. If you didn't contribute generously, we couldn't continue our work.

But for…….

3. It was wrong of you to scare your brother like that.

You oughtn't …….

4. The truth only came out on the publication of the general's personal diaries.

Only when……

5. My decision to get up and dance coincided with the band's decision to stop playing.

The moment……

6. The chances are that the whole thing will have been forgotten by next term.

In all…….

7. She wore a hearing- aid, even though she could hear the phone ring perfectly well.

She wasn't ……..

8.Fortunately, the boat hadn't left.

By a stroke……

9. His fondness for the game increased with his proficiency.

The more…….

10.Only after all the guests had gone home could we relax.

It wasn't……

***Part 2: Rewrite each of the following sentences in such a way that that it is similar as possible in meaning to the original sentence. Use the word given and other words as necessary. Do not change the form of the given word. ( 1.0 points)***

1. How do you explain the difference between the two witnesses' stories? ( ACCOUNT)



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