SỞ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO
HẢI PHÒNG

ĐỀ MINH HỌA
(Đề gồm 80 câu trắc nghiệm)

KỲ THI
CHỌN HỌC SINH GIỎI THÀNH
PHỐ CẤP THPT BẢNG B
NĂM HỌC 2024 - 2025

ĐỀ THI MÔN: TIẾNG ANH
(Thời gian làm bài: 90 phút)

SECTION A: LISTENING

Part 1: For questions 1-5, you hear a conversation with an athlete. Listen to the audio and choose the answer which fits best according to what you hear. You will hear the recording twice.

1) What motivated the speaker to do the early morning exercise she did?

A. The way she felt after doing it.

B. Her competitive instinct.

C. She had ambitions to become an olympic athlete.

2) How did the speaker see herself at university?

A. She knew she had a lot of inner strength.

B. She saw herself as weak and delicate.

C. She felt vulnerable.

3) What did this self awakening teach her?

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A. It made her ambitious.

B. It empowered her.

C. It made her arrogant.

4) What problems did the speaker encounter in Canada?

A. Her country nearly prohibited her from competing in a race.

B. She had complications with her visa.

C. Her family wanted her to come home.

5) What did the speaker learn about herself from this episode?

A. That she was stronger and more confident in the face of adversity.

B. That her domestic circumstances were too complicated.

C. That she needed her family more than she realised.

Part 2: For questions 5-10, you hear Frank and Roy talking about life at 80. Listen to the audio and choose the answer which fits best according to what you hear. You will hear the recording twice.

1) What are Frank's, the first speaker's, feelings about driving?

A. Driving is a pleasure he doesn't want to give up.

B. He treats driving as a way of keeping young.

C. He feels that having to pay attention to where he's going takes all the fun out of it.

D. He is becoming more concerned about the dangers involved.

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2) In which way does Roy, the second speaker, show that he feels the same as Frank?

A. He agrees that the over 80's are considered by many to be insignificant.

B. He is as proud as Frank of having reached this age.

C. He senses that there is very little left for them to do in their lives.

D. He shares the opinion about driving not being a suitable activity after a certain age.

3) What advice does Frank give Roy?

A. To look for someone to accompany him when he drives.

B. To cut down dramatically on something he has been doing extensively.

C. To move because life on a farm is safer.

D. To feel proud of getting to be 80.

4) What regrets does Roy express?

A. That he lost contact with many people he used to know.

B. That he allows his previous habits to prevent him from enjoying his present circumstances.

C. That he didn't travel as extensively as Frank.

D. That he let petty quarrels affect his family relationships.

5) How does Roy feel about the life he has led?

A. He thinks it could be used to create a play or theatre.

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B. He sometimes thinks he's in a play and things are not real.

C. He's proud of what he's achieved as a consequence of keeping busy.

D. He considers it to be lacking in purpose and direction.

SECTION B: PHONOLOGY

I. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the others.

1.	A. **ch**oreograph	B. **Ch**ristianity	C. ar**ch**aic	D. **ch**ivalry
2.	A. slau**gh**ter	B. borou**gh**	C. drou**gh**t	D. lau**gh**ter
3.	A. hum**a**ne	B. loc**a**te	C. str**a**tegy	D. r**a**bies
4.	A. wretch**ed**	B. bless**ed**	C. alleg**ed**ly	D. knacker**ed**
5.	A. r**ea**lm	B. cl**ea**nse	C. h**ea**ther	D. m**ea**ger

II. Choose the word whose stress is placed differently from the others.

1. A. questionnaire	B. heritage	C. personnel	D. bourgeoisie
2. A. responsibility	B. picturesquely	C. interpretation	D. antibiotic
3. A. authoritative	B. recuperative	C. initiative	D. argumentative
4. A. resource	B. flourish	C. moustache	D. embrace
5. A. contraband	B. competent	C. conspiracy	D. consequent

SECTION C: GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY

1. The secretary has been working here long enough to know what's _____.

A. when	B. where	C. what	D. which

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2. I don't mind _____ if you use my car while I'm away on holiday.

A. at least B. least of all C. in the least D. to say the least

3. Rosy likes to travel _____ because she enjoys locations where there are few tourists.

A. at the crack of dawn B. off the beaten track

C. around the clock D. on a shoestring

4. Mr. Brown is a tough politician; he knows how to _____ the storm.

A. ride out B. keep up C. run down D. push back

5. My friend is so _____; even when people are telling the truth, she never believes.

A. cynical B. crucial C. erudite D. domestic

6. As the two seminars are running _____ Peter will have to make a choice on which one to attend.

A. concurrently B. continually C. continuously D. currently

7. It was a long time before it _____ on me that Laura was your sister.

A. dawned B. broke C. struck D. flashed

8. _____ with temperate climate, our city offers a wonderful holiday destination for anyone _____ to admire myriads of flowers.

A. Blessing - wants B. Blessed - wanting

C. Blessed - wanted D. Blessing - wanting

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9. Jack's parents would _____ architecture at university, but his mind was set on becoming a photographer.

A. rather have studied

B. wish he had studied

C. sooner he had studied

D. prefer it if he has studied

10. _____ was unacceptable. He was so sorry for that.

A. I did such a thing it

B. That he did such a thing

C. That he did such thing it

D. He did such a thing

11. Although it was _____ early afternoon, all _____ lights in _____ restaurant were on.

A. the -the - Ø

B. Ø - the - the

C. an - the - the

D. Ø - Ø - the

12. Rarely have I visited _____ Paris, the capital of France.

A. as beautiful as the city

B. as beautiful a city as

C. as a beautiful city as

D. as a city as beautiful as

13. I don't think Mark's ever been there, _____?

A. have I B. hasn't he C. do I D. has he

14. A special award was presented to the novelist, _____ have been adapted for the theatre.

A. several of whose works

B. several works by who

C. of whom several works

D. of whose several works

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15. The woman accused of shoplifting was found not guilty and was _____.

A. liberated B. excused C. interned D. acquitted

SECTION D: READING

I. Read the following passage and fill each of the numbered blanks with ONE suitable word.

DEFINING WORK

Work has always (1) _____ the central focus of society, but as old as the idea of work itself is the question of what constitutes 'real work'. (2) _____ you to ask a miner what real work is, he would probably reply that it entails working with your hands. To the average blue-collar worker, white collar workers are the people who sit in offices day (3) _____ day doing little or (4) _____ in the line of actual work. If you approached a white-collar worker or professional of some sort with (5) _____ same question, they would adamantly maintain (6)_____ the world would stop revolving without their invaluable intellectual contribution. It's also illuminating to look at the vocabulary used to describe work and (7) _____ related subjects. Words like career, vocation and profession carry a (8) _____ elevated connotation than the simple term 'job'. The former three lexical items convey the idea of educated people sitting at desks and using their grey matter on things (9) _____ as financial, legal or medical matters, (10) _____ the latter one denotes the humble slaving away at some mundane task.

II. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

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The late 1990s was a volatile time for the Internet entrepreneur. There were a large number of new high-tech and Internet-based businesses being started up, some based on little more than dreams. And. nearly any entrepreneur with a high-tech or Internet-based business plan could receive a large amount of money form investors to develop the business. These businesses were called “dot-coms” after the last part of **their** Internet addresses, and that time in business history has became known as the dot-com era. Most dot-com ventures failed as the **inconsistencies** between high-tech dreams and realities clarified, but a handful of entrepreneurs from that time remain successful today.

Many people look back at the dot-com era with a certain amount of cynicism. Some charge that there were entrepreneurs who deliberately mislead investors about the potential of their business plans; that they had the ulterior motive of getting their hands on large amounts of cash before anything else - a ploy that some say was common in the dot-com era. By 2001, most of the dot-coms had disappeared and were sarcastically referred to as “dot-bombs”. By the time the hype died down, incredible amounts of money had been lost. This is an unfortunate legacy of the dot-com era.

Why did companies like Microsoft, Apple, and Google find success, while so many others disappeared? There is no concise answer, but one interesting coincidence is that many of them were started by two or more entrepreneurs working in conjunction with each other. At Microsoft, Bill Gates and Paul Allen complemented each other; Apple had Steve Jobs and Steve Wozniak; and we owe Google to the rapport between founders Larry Page and Sergey Brin. Besides collaborating with others, today’s entrepreneurs need to be able to think on their feet because the business situation changes so quickly. Entrepreneurs need to do constant research to keep track of changing trends. Today’s entrepreneurs need to

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be hardworking and tenacious - the easy money of the dot-com era is history. Experimentation and innovation are critical in a rapidly changing and highly competitive marketplace.

It seems that the mistakes of the dot-com era have shown the world what the high-tech economy truly is, and what it isn't. It isn't a place where anyone with a dream can get rich. It is, however, a powerful and flexible business environment where people with sound business ideas and effective business models can work together to produce successful business innovations, sometimes very successful ones indeed. But, as has always been true in the business world, there is no substitute for thorough planning and hard work.

1. What is the author's main purpose in writing this passage?

A. to expose the negative side of the dot.com era

B. to show how being an entrepreneur is easier today than ever before

C. to explain the history and qualities of a type of entrepreneur

D. to convince the reader to become an entrepreneur

2. What does the word "their" paragraph 1 refer to?

A. entrepreneurs B. businesses C. ventures D. investors

3. The word "rapport" in paragraph 3 closely means _____.

A. bondage B. sympathy C. intimate relationship D. mutual understanding

4. Which quality of today's entrepreneurs is NOT mentioned in the passage?

A. They need to work in more than one company at a time.

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B. They need to be hardworking and tenacious.

C. They need to do constant research.

D. They need to collaborate with others.

5. According to the passage, some people referred to dot-coms as “dot bombs” by 2001 probably because _____.

A. most dot.com companies were short-lived failures

B. some dot-coms became extremely successful

C. dot.com companies started up extremely quickly

D. many people wished to eliminate dot.com businesses

6. According to the passage, many people look back on the dot.com era with criticism because _____.

A. there were no true entrepreneurs in that era

B. they are jealous of the success of dot-corns

C. many companies misled their investors

D. the level of technology was so much lower then

7. The word “inconsistencies” in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to _____.

A. inconstancy B. contradictions C. incompatibilities D. changeability

8. What do Microsoft, Apple, and Google all have in common?

A. They all produced high-quality computers.

B. They are all skeptical about dot-corns.

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C. They all have a good rapport with each other.

D. They were all developed by more than one person.

9. According to the passage, what have we learned from the dot.com era?

A. That sound business ideas and effective plans are needed for success.

B. That most high-tech and Internet-based businesses will succeed.

C. That anyone with a dream can get rich in today's environment.

D. That investors should give money freely to new companies

10. According to the passage, it was easy to get money from investors in the dot.com era because _____.

A. investors didn't expect to get their money back in those days

B. investors were mainly Internet entrepreneurs

C. investors knew that any idea would succeed

D. investors were confused about the potential of high-tech business ideas

III. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word or phrase to complete each of the numbered blanks.

It can take a long time to become successful in your chosen field, however (1) _____ you are. One thing you have to be (2) _____ of is that you will face criticism along the way. The world is (3) _____ of people who would rather say something negative than positive. If you've made up your (4) _____ to achieve a certain goal, for instance, writing a novel, don't let

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yourself be (5) _____ by the negative criticism of others, and let constructive criticism have a positive effect on your work. If someone says you're totally (6) _____ in talent, ignore them. Thats negative criticism. If, (7) _____, someone advises you to revise your work and gives you good reasons for doing so, you should consider their suggestions carefully. There are many film stars who were once (8) _____. There are many famous novelists who made a complete (9) _____ of their first novel - or who didn't, but had to keep on approaching hundreds of publishers before they could get it published, Being successful does (10) _____ luck, to a certain extent, but things are more likely to turn out well if you persevere and stay positive.

1. A. workable	B. talented	C. practicable	D. confused
2. A. knowledgeable	B. conscious	C. alert	D. indifferent
3. A. overwhelmed	B. packed	C. full	D. overflowing
4. A. idea	B. brain	C. thought	D. mind
5. A. abetted	B. hampered	C. sanctioned	D. emboldened
6. A. short	B. missing	C. absent	D. lacking
7. A. nonetheless	B. furthermore	C. more than that	D. into the bargain
8. A. out of line	B. out of practice	C. out of work	D. out of order
9. A. mess	B. garbage	C. trash	D. rubbish
10. A. muse about	B. look upon	C. bank on	D. take in

IV. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

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Ancient texts refer to the wondrous works of architecture created by the great civilizations of old. One of these were the Hanging Gardens of Babylon, a structure of terraced gardens with trees, shrubbery, herbs and flowers, located in the midst of a desert city. Writers described with amazement the advanced equipment required to water them - a complex system of pumps and wheels that brought water up from the nearby river to the top of the Gardens in order to keep the plants alive in the dry climate.

Unfortunately, we know very little about the Gardens - including whether they really existed or were indeed in the ancient city of Babylon. It seems they might have been destroyed by earthquakes in the second century BCE; what little information we have about them today comes from sources written centuries afterwards. The location of the city of Babylon was identified in the 1800s, Since then, archaeologists have spent years searching for any sign of the Hanging Gardens, with little success.

For a while, it looked as though the Gardens were no more than a myth. Now, however, some researchers are showing a renewed interest. Based on evidence from stone inscriptions, a new theory suggests that the gardens existed not in Babylon, but in a different city altogether. Nineveh. Furthermore, excavations around Nineveh have revealed evidence of a system of water channels that would have brought water from the nearby mountains - enough to water an extensive garden.

Why then did so many ancient writers place the gardens in Babylon? It would not be the first time that people from later periods confused the early histories of these cities, which had become **entwined** with myth by that point. There are, for example, geographical errors in many ancient accounts. To further confuse things,

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after 689 BCE, when both cities came under the same Assyrian king, Sennacherib, Nineveh was often referred to as the “New Babylon”.

1. The word “entwined” in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to _____.

A. touched B. recorded C. provided D. mixed

2. What does the author suggest was particularly remarkable about the Gardens?

A. the size of the terraced structures

B. their fame throughout the history

C. the wide variety of plants and flowers they contained

D. the engineering they featured

3. What is the main purpose of this passage?

A. to examine new evidence found in Nineveh

B. to argue in favor of a new theory on the existence of Babylon

C. to present a different possibility for the location of the Hanging Gardens

D. to provide general information about the design of the Hanging Gardens

4. The author mentions the water channels at Nineveh _____.

A. to point out where the stone inscriptions were found

B. to add further support to the Nineveh theory

C. to illustrate why Nineveh was a better environment for the Gardens than Babylon

D. to explain where the Nineveh theory came from

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5. What evidence is there for the Gardens' existence?

A. Archaeological evidence has been found.

B. They are mentioned in texts from later years.

C. Writers described them in detail at the time they existed.

D. Their location was discovered in the 1800s.

V. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

SOCIAL NETWORKS

Business applications

Social networks connect people at low cost; this can be beneficial for entrepreneurs and small businesses looking to expand their contact base. These networks often act as a customer relationship management tool for companies selling products and services. Companies can also use social networks for advertising in the form of banners and text ads. Since businesses operate globally, social networks can make it easier to keep in touch with contacts around the world.

Medical applications

Social networks are beginning to be adopted by healthcare professionals as a means to manage institutional knowledge, disseminate peer to peer knowledge and to highlight individual physicians and institutions. The advantage of using a dedicated medical social networking site is that all the members are screened against the state licensing board list of practitioners. The role of social networks is especially of interest to pharmaceutical companies who spend approximately "32

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