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TRƯỜNG THPT NÔNG CỐNG I
TỔ TIẾNG ANH

ĐỀ CHÍNH THỨC

ĐỀ THI THỬ KHẢO SÁT CHẤT LƯỢNG ĐỘI TUYỂN HỌC SINH GIỎI CẤP TỈNH LẦN 4
MÔN THI: TIẾNG ANH 12
Thời gian làm bài: 180 phút, không kể thời gian phát đề.
(Đề thi có 12 câu, gồm 4 trang)

Part A : PHONETICS (5pts)

I. ***Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the rest in the same line. (2pts)***

1. A. teenage B. dosage C. voyage D. carriage
2. A. monkey B. hunger C. hunter D. banker

II. ***Identify the word whose stressed pattern is different from that of the others. (3pts)***

3. A. instrument B. indispensable C. stimulate D. symphony
4. A. preserves B. tropical C. climate D. temperature
5. A. satisfaction B. mathematics C. opportunity D. mathematician

Part B : LEXICAL AND GRAMMAR (45 pts)

I. ***Choose the option A, B, C or D to indicate the word or phrase which best completes each sentence.(15pts)***

6. The criminal was sentenced to death because of _____ of his crime.
   A. the severity B. the complexity C. a punishment D. the importance
7. " So how are things at school, Tim? "_____"
   A. Oh, pretty good, actually . B. Well, I can't agree with you.
   C. It's my pleasure. D. I was not very good at it.
8. Laura is very thin, _____her young sister, who is quite heavy.
   A. dissimilar to B. unlikely C. unlike D. dislike
9. Please_____and see us some time. You're always welcome.
   A. come to B. come about C. come away D. come around
10. The proposal has not met with_____.agreement.
   A. voluntary B. universal C. informal D. effective
11. A child's vocabulary_____.through reading.
   A. expands B. expends C. expels D. exposes
12. We_____friends even after we grew up and left home.
   A. became B. made C. struck up D. remained
13. This picture book, the few pages _____ are missing, is my favorite.
   A. for which B. of that C. to which D. of which
14. I am_____ tired to think about that problem now.
   A. much more B. far too C. nearly D. very
15. My neighbour _____ me a cup of coffee.
   A. begged B. suggested C. offered D. invited
16. Why don't the police take _____ measures against crime?
   A. effective B. affective C. ineffective D. effecient
17. What happened ___ their car broke down on the motorway so they didn't get to Jo's wedding on time.
   A. to be that B. being that C. was that D. to that
18. War stole his youth and his home, _____.
   A. as a result B. moreover C. however D. furthermore
19. - "Do you like frog's legs?" - "_____ them, I don't really know."
   A. Never try B. Not to have try C. Never having tried D. Never had tried
20. My friend has _____ for a bargain.
   A. a sharp ear B. a keen eye C. a strong head D. a keen ear

II. ***The following passage contains 10 errors. Find and correct them (10pts)***

Who were the people responsible for collection and sending plants from one country to another? And why did they do it? Initially they were travelers with other purposes: traders, colonists, pilgrims and missionaries have all been important in providing new plants for English gardens. They sent back indigenous wild plants, or sometimes, as in the cases of visitors to China and Japan, plants which have been cultivated and improved for hundreds of years. This worked, of course, in both directions: English gardens were making in the most unlikely places. Travelers did not always recognize an interesting plant on seen it – interesting, that is, to the collector at	21 22 23 24 25

home. So in the 16th and 17th century, attempts were made to collect on a most professional basis, either by patrons sending collections into the field, or by subscriptions to finance local enthusiasts in the most promised areas. By 1611 John Tradescant was traveling and collecting in France and other parts of Europe. Lately, Peter Collinson, a London merchant, who had seen the richness of the plant material sending back by Tradescant, organized a syndicate to finance the amateur botanist John Bartram. Before long, special collectors were being dispatched to all parts of the world by institutions such as the Chelsea Physic Garden.	
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III. ***Put each verb in brackets into an appropriate form. (10pt)***

31. A - Stop! You (not see) _____ the notice?
    B.- I see it but I can't read it. What it (say) _____?
32. That man was a little mad. He always (try) _____ to improve that the earth was flat.
33. Something tells me that you (not listen)_____ to a single word I have said in the past ten minutes.
34. Hi, Paul! What a nice surprise! I (not think) _____ I (run) _____ into you today.
35. I'm so confused that I don't know what (do) _____
36. Over the last few months, garages (put) _____ up the price of petrol four times.
37. Smith had a lucky escape. He (kill) _____.
38. The two men never (introduce) _____ formally stared at each other across the table.

IV. ***Put each word in brackets into an appropriate form. (10pt)***

39. The policy is _____ and so will cost the government a lot of money.	ECONOMY
40. Some parents feel dismayed because of their children's_____	BEHAVE
41. Whatever we most dislike or fear in others is sure to be a(n) _____ aspect of ourselves.	KNOWLEDGE
42. "Have you got any ___ about the corporation?" - "Oh, no, I'm sure it will be successful."	GIVE
43. In every presentation, it is crucial that there is _____ between the presenter and the audience.	ACT
44. Not sick, Mai guessed, but probably ____ now that she drank a lot at the party last night.	HUNG
45. Vietnamese people are happy to talk about their past and show an amazing resilience and _____.	FORGIVE
46. This chemical removes unsightly _____ in order to restore wood to its natural colour.	COLOR
47. _____ beautiful, Hue, the former capital of Vietnam, is steeped in history.	BREATHE
48. The reckless driver was imprisioned due to his_____ of the traffic law.	OBSERVE

Part C : READING (30 pts)

I. ***Read the following passage and then choose the most suitable word or phrase for each space. (10 pt)***

THE LANGUAGE OF TEARS

The ability to weep is a uniquely human form of emotional response. Some scientists have suggested that human tears are evidence of an aquatic past - but this does not seem very likely. We cry from the moment we enter this (49) _____ for a number of reasons. Helpless babies cry to persuade their parents that they are ill, hungry or uncomfortable. As they (50) _____ they will also cry just to attract parental attention and will often stop when they get it.

The idea that having a good cry can do you (51) _____ is a very old one and now it has scientific (52) _____ since recent research into tears has shown that they contain a natural painkiller called enkaphalin. By (53) _____ sorrow and pain this chemical helps you to feel better. Weeping can increase the quantities of enkaphalin you (54) _____.

Unfortunately, in our society we impose restrictions upon this naturally (55) _____ activity. Because some people still regard it as a (56) _____ of weakness in men, boys in particular are admonished when they cry. This kind of repression can only increase stress, both emotionally and physically.

Tears of emotion also help the body (57) _____ itself of toxic chemical waste, for there is more protein in them than in tears resulting from cold winds or other irritants. Crying comforts, calms and can be very enjoyable - consider the popularity of the highly emotional films which are commonly (58) _____ "weepies". It seems that people enjoy crying together almost as much as laughing together.

49. A. world	B. place	C. earth	D. space
50. A. evolve	B. change	C. develop	D. alter
51. A. better	B. fine	C. good	D. well

52. A. validity	B. truth	C. reality	D. reason
53. A. struggling	B. fighting	C. opposing	D. striking
54. A. construct	B. achieve	C. provide	D. produce
55. A. curing	B. treating	C. healing	D. improving
56. A. hint	B. symbol	C. feature	D. sign
57. A. release	B. rid	C. loosen	D. expel
58. A. named	B. entitled	C. subtitled	D. called

II. ***Supply the most suitable word for each blank. (10 pts)***

True relaxation is most certainly not a matter of flopping down in front of the television with a welcome drink. Nor is it about drifting (59) ___ an exhausted sleep. Useful though these responses to tension and over-tiredness (60) ___ be, we should distinguish between them and conscious relaxation in (61) ___ of quality and effect. (62) ___ of the level of tiredness, real relaxation is a state of alert yet at the same time passive awareness, in which our bodies are (63) ___ rest while our minds are awake.

Moreover, it is as natural for a healthy person to be relaxed when moving as resting. (64) ___ relaxed in action means we bring the appropriate energy to everything we do, so as to have a feeling of healthy tiredness by the end of the day, (65) ___ than one of exhaustion. Unfortunately, as a result of living in today's competitive world, we are under constant strain and have difficulty in coping, (66) ___ alone nurturing our body's abilities. What needs to be rediscovered is conscious relaxation. With (67) ___ in mind we must apply ourselves to understanding stress and the nature of its causes (68) ___ deep-seated.

III. ***Read the following passage, and then choose the best answer from A, B, C or D.(10pts)***

We find that bright children are rarely ***held back*** by mixed-ability teaching. On the contrary, both their knowledge and experience are enriched. We feel that there are many disadvantages in ***streaming pupils***. It does not take into account the fact that children develop at different rates. It can have a bad effect on both the bright and the not-so-bright child. After all, it can be quite discouraging to be at the bottom of the top grade!

Besides, it is rather unreal to grade people just according to their intellectual ability. This is only one aspect of their total personality. We are concerned to develop the abilities of all our pupils to the full, not just their academic ability. We also value personal qualities and social skills, and we find that mixed-ability teaching contributes to all these aspects of learning.

In our classrooms, we work in various ways. The pupils often work in groups: this gives them the opportunity to learn to co-operate, to share, and to develop leadership skills. They also learn how to cope with personal problems as well as learning how to think, to make decisions, to analyze and evaluate, and to communicate effectively. The pupils learn from each other as well as from the teachers.

Sometimes the pupils work in pairs; sometimes they work on individual tasks and assignments, and they can do this at their own speed. They also have some formal class teaching when this is appropriate. We encourage our pupils to use the library, and we teach them the skills they need in order to do this effectively. An advanced pupil can do advanced work; it does not matter what age the child is. We expect our pupils to do their best, not their least, and we give them every encouragement to attain this goal.

69. In the passage, the author's attitude towards "mixed-ability teaching" is _____.
A. objective B. questioning C. critical D. approving

70. The words "**held back**" in 1st paragraph means "_____".
A. made to lag behind in study B. forced to study in lower classes
C. prevented from advancing D. made to remain in the same classes

71. The author argues that a teacher's chief concern should be the development of the pupils' _____.
A. total personality B. learning ability and communicative skills
C. intellectual abilities D. personal and social skills

72. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage?
A. Group work provides the pupils with the opportunity to learn to be capable organizers.
B. Pupils also learn to develop their reasoning ability.
C. Group work gives pupils the opportunity to learn to work together with others.
D. Pupils also learn how to participate in teaching activities.

73. The author's purpose of writing this passage is to _____.
A. recommend pair work and group work classroom activities
B. argue for teaching bright and not-so-bright pupils in the same class
C. emphasize the importance of appropriate formal classroom teaching
D. offer advice on the proper use of the school library

74. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT TRUE?
A. There is no fixed method in teaching pupils to develop themselves to the full.

B. Development of pupils as individuals is not the aim of group work.
C. It's not good for a bright child to find out that he performs worst in a mixed-ability class.
D. Pupils cannot develop in the best way if they are streamed into classes of different intellectual abilities.

75. According to the passage, which of the following is an advantage of mixed-ability teaching?
A. Pupils can be hindered from an all-round development.
B. Formal class teaching is the important way to give the pupils essential skills such as those to be used in the library.
C. A pupil can be at the bottom of a class.
D. Pupils as individuals always have the opportunities to work on their own.

76. Which of the following statements can best summaries the main idea of the passage?
A. The aim of education is to find out how to teach the bright and not-so-bright pupils.
B. Children, in general, develop at different rates.
C. Various ways of teaching should be encouraged in class.
D. Bright children do benefit from mixed-class teaching.

77. According to the passage, "**streaming pupils**" _____.
A. is the act of putting pupils into classes according to their academic abilities
B. will help the pupils learn best
C. aims at enriching both their knowledge and experience
D. is quite discouraging

78. According to the author, mixed-ability teaching is more preferable because _____.
A. it doesn't have disadvantages as in streaming pupils
B. children can learn to work with each other to solve personal problems
C. formal class teaching is appropriate
D. it aims at developing the children's total personality

Part D : WRITING (20 pts)

I. Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it is as similar as possible in meaning to the sentence printed before it.(5pts)

79. David said that the accident was his fault. **TOOK**
→……

80. The stranded climber would never have been rescued if his brother hadn't had an ingenious plan. **INGENUITY**
→……

81. We didn't think that he would win the price **DOUBTFUL**
→……

82. She didn't shed a tear when the story ended in tragedy. **NOT**
→……

83. They pretended to be enjoying themselves, but they weren't really. **AS**
→……

II. Complete each of the following sentences in such a way that it means exactly the same as the sentence printed before it. (5pts)

84. Children learn a lot about how to behave in a situation like this.
→ Only ……

85. Such a ridiculous proposal isn't worth serious consideration.
→ There is ……

86. I certainly won't change my mind about resigning.
→ My changing ……

87. Harriet was upset because she saw Peter with another woman.
→ It was ……

88. When Marry heard the results, he began to feel more confident.
→ Since ……

III. Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? "Games are as important for children as they are for adults." Write an essay (about 150 to 200 words) to express your personal point of view.(10 pts)

_____ The End _____

ĐÁP ÁN

Part A : PHONETICS (5pts)

I. ***Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the rest in the same line. (2pts)***

1 A 2 C

II. ***Pick out the word whose main stressed syllable is different from the rest in the same line. (3pts)***

3 B 4 A 5 D

Part B : LEXICAL AND GRAMMAR (45 pts)

I. Choose the option A, B, C or D to indicate the word or phrase which best completes each sentence.(15pts)

6 A	7 A	8 C	9 D	10 B
11 A	12 D	13 D	14 B	15 C
16 A	17 C	18 A	19 C	20 B

II. The following passage contains 10 errors. Find and correct them (10pts)

Who were the people responsible for **collection** and sending plants from one country to another? And why did they do it? Initially they were travelers with other purposes: traders, colonists, pilgrims and missionaries have all been important in providing new plants for English gardens. They sent back indigenous wild plants, or sometimes, as in the **cases** of visitors to China and Japan, plants which **have** been cultivated and improved for hundreds of years. This worked, of course, in both directions: English gardens were **making** in the most unlikely places. Travelers did not always recognize an interesting plant on **seen** it – interesting, that is, to the collector at home. So in the 16th and 17th century, attempts were made to collect on a **most** professional basis, either by patrons sending **collections** into the field, or by subscriptions to finance local enthusiasts in the most **promised** areas. By 1611 John Tradescant was traveling and collecting in France and other parts of Europe. **Lately**, Peter Collinson, a London merchant, who had seen the richness of the plant material **sending** back by Tradescant, organized a syndicate to finance the amateur botanist John Bartram. Before long, special collectors were being dispatched to all parts of the world by institutions such as the Chelsea Physic Garden.

	Mistake	*Correction*		*Mistake*	*Correction*
21	collection	collecting	26	most	more
22	cases	case	27	collections	collectors
23	have	had	28	promised	promising
24	making	made	29	Lately	Later
25	seen	seeing	30	sending	sent

III. ***Put each verb in brackets into an appropriate form. (10pts)***

31. Don't you see/ does it say
32. was always trying
33. haven't been listening
34. didn't think/ would run
35. should be done
36. have put
37. could have been killed
38. having never been introduced

IV. ***Put each word in brackets into an appropriate form. (10pts)***

39. UNECONOMICAL
40. MISBEHAVIORS/ MISBEHAVIOURS
41. UNACKNOWLEDGED: không được thừa nhận
42. MISGIVINGS
43. INTERACTION
44. HUNG-OVER choáng váng, buồn nôn
45. FORGIVENESS: sự khoan dung.
46. DISCOLORATION sự đổi màu; sự bẩn màu; sự bạc màu
47. BREATHTAKINGLY.
48. NON-OBSERVATION

Part C : READING (30 pts)

I. ***Read the following passage and then choose the most suitable word or phrase for each space. (10 pt)***

49.A 50. C 51. C 52.A 53. B 54.D 55. C 56. D 57. B 58. D

II. ***Supply the most suitable word for each blank. (10 pts)***

59. into	60. might/ can/ may	61. terms	62. regardless/ irrespective	63. at
64. Being	65. rather	66. let	67. that/this	68. how

III. ***Read the following passage, and then choose the best answer from A, B, C or D.(10pts)***

69. D	70. C	71. A	72. D	73. B
74. B	75. D	76. D	77. A	78. D

Part D : WRITING (20 pts)

I. ***Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it is as similar as possible in meaning to the sentence printed before it.(5pts)***

79. David took the blame/responsibility for the accident.
80. But for the ingenuity of his brother's plan, the stranded climber would never have been rescued.
81. We were doubtful about his change of winning the price.
82. Not a tear did she shed when the story ended in tragedy.
83. They acted as if they were enjoying themselves, but they weren't really.

II. ***Complete each of the following sentences in such a way that it means exactly the same as the sentence printed before it. (5pts)***

84. in a situation like this can children learn a lot about how to behave.
85. no point in considering such a ridiculous proposal seriously.
86. my mind about resigning is out of question.
87. because she saw Peter with another woman that Harriet was upset / that upset Harriet.
88. hearing the results, Marry has felt more confident.

III. Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? "Games are as important for children as they are for adults." Write an essay (about 150 to 200 words) to express your personal point of view.(10 pts)

Marking scheme: The impression mark should be based on the following scheme:

1.Format: **2 pts (coherence , cohesion , style)**

The argument should have 3 parts

a. Introduction: should be put in one paragraph in which students' points of view are expressed clearly

b. Body: should consist of from one to three paragraphs. Each paragraph must have a topic sentence, reasonings and examples.

c. Conclusion (summary of the main reasons, students' comment)

2. Content : 5pts

3. Language : 3pts (grammatical accuracy , wide range of vocabularies and structures)

Everyone likes to play games. Games are important at any age to keep your mind sharp, learn new things, and maintain social skills.

When you play games, you exercise your mind. This becomes more important as you grow older. By concentrating on the tactics of a game, memorizing moves, and following your opponent's strategies, you can keep your brain functioning and growing.

Playing games can teach you a lot. Games that ask questions, for example, show you what you don't know. You can learn about things like geography and history when you play certain games. It's a fun way to learn, and adults enjoy this as much as children do.

Games require the use of social skills. When you play games, you interact with other people. You have to be considerate of them and you have to play fairly. Playing games allows you to maintain personal contacts. This is important for people of all ages.

Regardless of your age, playing games can help you keep your mind alert, learn new things, and build friendships.

HƯỚNG DẪN CHẤM:

Bài thi chấm theo thang điểm: 20
Điểm bài thi làm tròn đến 0,25

$$\text{Điểm bài thi} = \frac{\text{Tổng số point thí sinh làm đúng}}{5}$$