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KỶ THI CHỌN HỌC SINH GIỎI CẤP TỈNH
MÔN TIẾNG ANH 11

PART I. LISTENING

You are going to listen to a conversation between Janet and her friend. Janet is telling her friend about her holiday. As you listen, write down brief notes in the boxes below about her holiday. You should write **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** in each blank. You will hear the recording **TWICE**.

Day	What Janet did
Saturday	Arrived at the hotel at (1) _____.
Sunday	Hired a (2) _____. Went to Safari Park and saw monkeys and (3) _____.
Monday	Went to (4) _____ and Stonehenge. Took a lot of (5) _____.
Tuesday	Joined a (6) _____. Visited Trafalgar (7)_____, Westminster Abbey, the Houses of Parliament, and saw the (8) _____ of the guard at Buckingham Palace. Also went to (9) _____ and the Tower of London.
Wednesday	Went to Greenwich by (10) _____.
Thursday	Went shopping for (11) _____. Went to see a film called (12) _____ in the evening.
Friday	(13) _____ all day. Stayed in hotel. Played (14) _____.
Saturday	Left hotel at (15) _____.

PART II. GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY (3.5 PT)

I. Complete the following sentences by choosing the correct answer among four options (A, B, C or D)

- Jack _____ a fortune when his great uncle Jack passed on.
A. made into B. went into C. came into D. bought
- Telephone service to that remote village can't be _____ this year.
A. provided B. supplied C. improved D. made
- His company had to close because of _____.
A. redundancy B. economic difficulties
C. subtitles D. a high rate of unemployment
- I couldn't _____ over how well the team play!
A. make B. get C. turn D. put
- Even if you are good at a game, you shouldn't be _____.
A. overconfident B. unconfident C. confidential D. confidentable
- "Is it true that you fell asleep in class yesterday?"
"Unfortunately, yes. _____ is unbelievable. I'm very embarrassed."
A. That I do such a thing it B. That I could do such a thing
C. I could do such a thing it D. I could do such a thing
- _____ is the biggest city in Michigan, it is not the capital.
A. Detroit B. If Detroit C. Although Detroit D. Detroit, which
- An almost _____ line of traffic was moving at a snail's pace through the town.
A. continuous B. constant C. continual D. stopping
- They were walking on tiptoe _____ the Director's room.
A. pass B. passed C. past D. passing
- I haven't been feeling very well _____.
A. of late B. not long ago C. currently D. by now

II. Each line of the following passage has one mistake related to either grammar or vocabulary usage. Find and correct them.

Air pollution is a cause for ill – health in human beings. It a lot of

countries, there are laws limited the amount of smoke which factories can produce. Because there isn't enough information on the amount of smoke in the atmosphere, doctors have proved that air pollution makes lung cancer. The gases from the exhausts of cars have also risen air pollution in most cities. The lead in petrol produces a poisoned gas which often collects in busy streets surrounding by high buildings. Children who live in areas where there is a lot of lead in the atmosphere cannot think as quick as other children and they are clumsy where they use their hands. There are long-term effects of pollution. If the gases in the atmosphere continues to increase, the earth's climate will become warmer. A lot of ice near the Poles may water and may cause serious floods.

0. for --> of
1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

III. Use the given phrasal verbs to replace the underlined words/phrases in the sentences. Then put the verbs in the correct form in the sentences.

come into	fall through	turn in	draw up	let on
go round	do without	make out	take after	turn down

1. Before we do anything else, we ought to prepare a plan of action.
2. It was getting late so I decided to go to bed.
3. I believe that Diana has recently inherited a lot of money.
4. Do you think there is enough food to feed everybody?
5. If we can't get any bread, we'll just have to manage.
6. He speaks very badly. I can't understand what he's saying.
7. Don't say anything to the children about the party. I want it to be a promise.
8. I was rejected for the army on the health ground.
9. We've made all the arrangements. Let's hope our plans don't fail.
10. I resemble my mother. She was small with blond hair and had a terrible memory too.

IV. Use the word given in capitals to form a word that fits in the gap in the sentences. Write your answers on your answer sheet.

1. I'll never forget the _____ I felt in the situation. (HUMILIATE)
2. She's so _____ that she won't let anything stand in the way of her ambition. (MIND)
3. That was a very _____ thing to say. (HURT)
4. It's _____ of him to lose his temper like that – he's usually very calm. (CHARACTER)
5. He stood at the door to make sure that no one _____ the party. (GATE)

PART III. READING

I. Read the passage carefully , then fill in the blank a suitable word.

The majority of lottery winners change their lives (1) _____ little, and continue on their settled way happy ever after. A couple of years ago, a Mr. David Horabin won a million. He had been struggling to (2) _____ a success of his dry cleaning shop for the past 12 months. He accepted his cheque in a small ceremony (3) _____ the premises at 2.30, and by three o'clock he had reopened for business. The reaction of Mr. Pasquale Consalvo who won \$30 million in the New York state lottery was very (4) _____. He was unhappy not to be able to fulfill his desire to go to work as (5) _____ on the day he won. He also said that if the money made him (6) _____ he would give it back. In fact, the chances of his life being made a misery by his new-found wealth are almost (7) _____ slim though not quite as the sixty million-to-one odds he beat to take a jackpot (8) _____ had remained unclaimed through six previous draws. Gambling small amounts (9) _____ the lottery is a harmless if futile hobby. (10) _____, gambling can become an addiction, increasingly so as the activity becomes socially acceptable.

II. Read the passage carefully, then choose the correct option (marked A, B, C or D) to answer the questions.

A recent survey of crime statistics shows that we are all more likely to be burgled now than 20 years ago and the police advise everyone to take a few simple precautions to protect their homes.

The first fact is that burglars and other intruders prefer easy opportunities, like a house which is very obviously empty. This is much less of a challenge than an occupied house, and one which is well-protected. A burglar will wonder if it is worth the bother.

There are some general tips on how to avoid your home becoming another crime statistic. Avoid leaving signs that your house is empty. When you have to go out, leave at least one light on as well as a radio or television, and do not leave any curtains wide open. The sight of your latest music centre or computer is enough to tempt any burglar.

Never leave a spare key in a convenient hiding place. The first place a burglar will look is under the doormat or in a flower pot and even somewhere more 'imaginative' could soon be uncovered by the intruder. It is much safer to leave a key with a neighbor you can trust. But if your house is in a quiet, desolate area be aware that this will be a burglar's dream, so deter any potential criminal from approaching your house by fitting security lights to the outside of your house.

But what could happen if, in spite of the **mentioned precautions**, a burglar or intruder has decided to target your home? Windows are usually the first point of entry for many intruders. Downstairs windows provide easy access while upstairs windows can be reached with a ladder or by climbing up the drainpipe. Before going to bed you should double-check that all windows and shutters are locked. No matter how small your windows may be, it is surprising what a narrow gap a determined burglar can manage to get through. For extra security, fit window locks to the inside of the window.

What about entry via doors? Your back door and patio doors, which are easily forced open, should have top quality security locks fitted. Even though this is expensive it will be money well spent. Install a burglar alarm if you can afford it as another line of defence against intruders.

A sobering fact is that not all intruders have to break and enter into a property. Why go to the trouble of breaking in if you can just knock and be invited in? Beware of bogus officials or workmen and, particularly if you are elderly, fit a chain and an eye hole so you can scrutinize callers at your leisure. When you do have callers never let anybody into your home unless you are absolutely sure they are genuine. Ask to see an identity card, for example.

If you are in the frightening position of waking in the middle of the night and think you can hear an intruder, then on no account should you approach the intruder. Far better to telephone the police and wait for help.

1. According to the writer, we should _____.
 - A. avoid leaving our house empty
 - B. only go out when we have to
 - C. always keep the curtains closed
 - D. give the impression that our house is occupied when we go out
2. The **mentioned precautions** refer to steps that _____.
 - A. will tell a burglar if your house is empty or not
 - B. are the most important precautions to take to make your home safe
 - C. will stop a potential burglar
 - D. will not stop an intruder if he has decided to try and enter your home
3. Gaining entry to a house through a small window _____.
 - A. is surprisingly difficult
 - B. is not as difficult as people think
 - C. is less likely to happen than gaining entry through a door
 - D. is tried only by very determined burglars
4. According to the writer, window locks, security locks and burglar alarms _____.

A. cost a lot of money but are worth it	B. are good value for money
C. are luxury items	D. are absolutely essential items
5. The writer argues that fitting a chain and an eye hole _____.
 - A. will prevent your home being burgled
 - B. avoids you having to invite people into your home
 - C. is only necessary for elderly people
 - D. gives you time to check if the visitor is genuine

III. Choose the word that best fits each of the blanks in the following passage. Circle A, B, C or D to indicate your answers.

Viewed from the outside (1) _____, the Houses of Parliament look impressive. The architecture gives the place a traditional look, and the buildings are sandwiched between a busy square and the river, making them a (2) _____ between the country house of an eccentric duke and a Victorian railway station. You have only to learn that the members (3) _____ to each other as 'The Honorable Member to (4) _____ the picture of a dignified gentlemen's club, with of course a few ladies to (5) _____ the numbers. Sadly, over the past few years first radio, and now television, have shown the general public, who are (6) _____ the electorate, what in fact goes on when bills are discussed and questions are asked. The first obvious fact is that the chamber is very rarely full, and there may be only a handful of members present, some of whom are quite clearly asleep, telling jokes to their neighbor, or shouting like badly-behaved schoolchildren. There is not enough room for them all in the chamber in any (7) _____, which is a second worrying point. Of course, television does not follow the work of committees, which are the small discussions groups that do most of the real work of the House. But the (8) _____ impression that voters receive of the workings of government is not a good one. To put it (9) _____, parliament looks disorganized, is clearly behind the time and seems to be filled with bores and comedians. This is presumably why members (10) _____ for so long the efforts of the BBC to broadcast parliamentary matters on television.

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|------------------|----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. A. likewise | B. at least | C. nevertheless | D. as well |
| 2. A. mixture | B. combination | C. cross | D. match |
| 3. A. call | B. refer | C. speak | D. submit |
| 4. A. finalize | B. end | C. conclude | D. complete |
| 5. A. take away | B. bring about | C. make up | D. set in |
| 6. A. after all | B. anyway | C. even | D. furthermore |
| 7. A. point | B. way | C. matter | D. case |
| 8. A. total | B. broad | C. overall | D. comprehensive |
| 9. A. bluntly | B. shortly | C. directly | D. basically |
| 10. A. prevented | B. checked | C. defied | D. resisted |

PART IV: WRITING

I. Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it means exactly the same as the sentence printed before it.

- The phone stopped ringing the moment I got down stairs.
→ No sooner _____
- He is determined to carry on working when he is 65.
→ He has no _____
- He was very sorry that he didn't see Audrey on her trip to London.
→ He greatly _____
- She agreed to go out to dinner with him because she assumed he was not married.
→ Had she _____
- Everyone was surprised that the singer had very little money when he died.
→ The singer had _____

II. Write about the following topic:

'Some people feel that certain workers like nurses, doctors and teachers are undervalued and should be paid more'

How far do you agree?

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience.

You should write at least 150 words.

-----The end-----

PART 1. LISTENING (15 pts: 1/item)

1. 5 pm.	6. sightseeing tour	11. presents and souvenirs
2. small family car	7. Square	12. Star Wars
3. lions	8. changing	13. Rained
4. Oxford	9. Tower Bridge	14. table tennis
5. photographs	10. boat	15. 10 am

PART II. GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY (35pt)

I. (10pts: 1pt/item)

1. C	2. A	3. B	4. B	5. A
6. B	7. C	8. A	9. C	10. A

II. (10pts: 1pt/item)

1. limited --> limiting	6. surrounding --> surrounded
2. Because --> Although	7. quick --> quickly
3. makes --> causes	8. where--> when
4. risen --> increased	9. continues --> continue
5. poisoned --> poisonous	10. water --> melt

III. (10pts: 1 pt/item)

1. draw up	2. turn in	3. came into	4. go round	5. do without
6. make out	7. let on	8. turned down	9. fall though	10. take after

IV. (5pts: 1pt/ item)

1. humiliation	2. single-minded/ strong-minded	3. hurtful	4. uncharacteristic	5. gate-crashed
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PART III. READING

I. (10pts: 1pt/item)

1. but	2. make	3. at	4. similar	5. usual
6. unhappy	7. as	8. that	9. on	10. However

II. (5 pts: 1 pt/item)

1. D	2. D	3. B	4. A	5. D
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III. (10pts: 1pt/item)

1. B	2. C	3. B	4. D	5. C
6. A	7. D	8.C	9. A	10. D

PART IV. WRITING

I. (5 pts: 1pt/item)

1. No sooner had I got downstairs than the phone stopped ringing.
2. He has no intention of giving up working/ retiring when he is 65.
3. He greatly regretted not seeing Audrey on her trip to London.
4. Had she known that he was married, she would not have agreed to go out to dinner with him.
5. The singer had very little money (left) when he died, which surprised everybody.

II. Write about the following topic: 20 pts

The impression mark is based on the following scheme:

1. Content (10 pts): a provision of all main ideas and details as appropriate
2. Language (5pts): a variety of vocabulary and structures appropriate to the level of English language gifted upper-secondary school students
3. Presentation (5pts): coherence, cohesion, and style appropriate to the level of English language gifted upper-secondary school students.