

**KỶ THI CHỌN HỌC SINH GIỎI THCS CẤP TỈNH
MÔN THI: TIẾNG ANH – NĂM 2019**

- Thời gian thi: **150 phút** (Không kể thời gian phát đề)

- Họ và tên thí sinh: SBD:

Ghi chú:

- Đề thi có 10 trang. Thí sinh nộp lại Đề thi và Phiếu trả lời khi hết giờ làm bài thi.
- Thí sinh ghi câu trả lời của mình trên Phiếu trả lời.
- Thí sinh không được sử dụng tài liệu, kể cả từ điển.
- Giám thị không giải thích gì thêm.

HƯỚNG DẪN PHẦN THI NGHE HIỂU

- Mở đầu và kết thúc phần thi nghe có tín hiệu nhạc.
- Phần thi nghe kéo dài 20 phút, gồm 4 phần; mỗi phần được nghe 02 lần.

I. LISTENING (60 points)

Task 1: Listen to a conversation between a boy and his father. You have 20 seconds to read through the questions. Listen and choose the best answer for each question.

1. What time of day does this conversation take place?
A. in the morning B. in the afternoon C. in the evening
2. Why doesn't the father give his son something to eat?
A. There isn't any to eat. B. The boy has just eaten. C. They're going to eat soon.
3. What snack does the boy want at the beginning of the conversation?
A. potato chips B. candy C. donuts
4. Which one food does the father NOT offer to his son for a snack?
A. tomatoes B. broccoli C. carrots
5. What does the father ask the boy to do while he is preparing the snack?
A. watch TV B. play with toys C. look at books

Task 2: Listen to a man talking about the four seasons. You have 20 seconds to read through the questions. Listen and choose the best answer for each question.

6. This presentation was most likely part of which type of recording?
A. an academic speech at school
B. an informal discussion between friends
C. a TV weather program on seasonal changes
7. Based on what you heard, how would you characterize the winter season?
A. January receives about 30 inches in snow.
B. Outdoor activities tend to be popular during this season.
C. Winter temperatures hover below freezing for the 3-month period.
8. Which statement is NOT mentioned about the spring?
A. Spring usually begins at the end of March.
B. Night-time temperatures dip below 50 degrees.
C. Plentiful wind currents make some outdoors activities possible.
9. What is the summer season like in this area?
A. hot and dry B. mild and breezy C. warm and humid
10. What is one activity people like to do in the fall?

A. have a fall picnic

B. clean their houses

C. go and see the fall colors

Task 3: Listen to a woman talking about the life cycle of a butterfly. You have 40 seconds to read through the sentences. Listen and put the sentences in the correct order. Number 0 has been done for you as an example.

The correct order:	Sentences:
0. K	A. After about two weeks, an adult butterfly comes out of the chrysalis.
0. L	B. In the chrysalis stage, the caterpillar is now called pupa.
11.	C. Inside the chrysalis, the pupa undergoes a series of changes.
12.	D. Once the caterpillar is big enough it stops eating.
13.	E. The butterfly pumps fluids into its wings to make them strong and to expand.
14.	F. The caterpillar first feeds on its eggshell and leaves and starts to grow.
15.	G. The caterpillar sheds its skin several times so that it can grow.
16.	H. The caterpillar then forms a protective layer around itself.
17.	I. The pupa remains motionless in the chrysalis.
18.	J. When the butterfly comes out, its wings are small and wet.
19.	K. A butterfly lays eggs on the leaves of a plant.
20.	L. These eggs hatch and young ones called larvae or caterpillars come out.
0. M	M. After a few hours, the wings become strong and the butterfly is able to fly.
0. N	N. These series of changes a butterfly is called metamorphosis.

Task 4: Listen to a man talking about Monaco. Now you have 40 seconds to read through the sentences. Listen and write ONE WORD and/or A NUMBER in each of the blanks.

21. Monaco is the second smallest country in the world after _____ City.
22. The entire country only has one _____ city.
23. Monaco has an area of 2.02 km² and a population of _____ people.
24. Monaco is a small place on France's _____ coastline.
25. Monaco has the 181st largest _____ in the world.
26. Its GDP is just over _____ U.S. dollars.
27. The GDP per capita in Monaco is \$ _____.
28. The average private _____ of Monaco's citizens was \$1.7 million.
29. Liechtenstein and Luxembourg were second and third _____.
30. The USA was _____ in the top ten list.

II. USE OF ENGLISH (40 points)

Part 1:

Read the following passage and decide which answer (A, B, C, D) best fits each gap.

Fold everything

Almost certainly you have at one time in your life 31 origami, even if it was just making a paper aeroplane. Perhaps it was something more sophisticated like a paper crane. The chances are that as you did it, you reflected on how ingenious this 32 Japanese art is. Animals, boxes, flowers, boats – all can be created from a single square or rectangular 33 of paper simply by folding it – no cutting, no pasting.

But did you ever stop to think how the same techniques might be applied to engineer equipment 34 could be of real practical use? In fact, origami-inspired creations have already flown in space; in 1995, Japanese engineers launched a satellite with solar 35

that folded like a map. And very soon origami engineering may well be seen in a host of other _____ **36** _____.

“It’s now mathematically _____ **37** _____ that you can pretty much fold anything,” says physicist Robert J. Lang, who quit his engineering job in California eight years ago to fold things full-time. Lang, an origami _____ **38** _____ since the age of six, advised a well-known car manufacturer on the best way to fold an airbag into a dashboard. He is currently working on a space telescope lens that, if all goes to plan, should be able to unfold to the size of a football _____ **39** _____.

At the other end of the scale, researchers are also working on tiny folding devices that could lead to _____ **40** _____ in medicine and computing. These include origami stents that are _____ **41** _____ into arteries and open up to keep the blood flowing. Computers of the future are _____ **42** _____ to contain tiny, folded motors or capacitors, which will mean faster processing and better memory storage.

There’s no _____ **43** _____ that saving space has become important in our world, as the search for ever smaller electronic components shows. Origami also _____ **44** _____ the demand for things which need to be small when transported and large when they arrive, like the everyday _____ **45** _____.

- | | | | | |
|-----|------------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|
| 31. | A. practically | B. practice | C. practised | D. practical |
| 32. | A. traditional | B. commercial | C. abstract | D. sacred |
| 33. | A. wad | B. sheet | C. side | D. roll |
| 34. | A. when | B. what | C. that | D. whose |
| 35. | A. powers | B. eclipses | C. systems | D. panels |
| 36. | A. applicants | B. applications | C. appliance | D. applicator |
| 37. | A. proven | B. discussed | C. advised | D. considered |
| 38. | A. enthusiastic | B. enthusiasm | C. enthusiast | D. enthuse |
| 39. | A. pitch | B. match | C. league | D. squad |
| 40. | A. breakthroughs | B. barriers | C. failures | D. mysteries |
| 41. | A. changed | B. transformed | C. broken | D. inserted |
| 42. | A. reluctant | B. likely | C. fortunate | D. improbably |
| 43. | A. point | B. chance | C. choice | D. doubt |
| 44. | A. repeats | B. rejects | C. meets | D. manages |
| 45. | A. automobile | B. motorbike | C. smartphone | D. umbrella |

Part 2:

Read the following passage and use only ONE word that best fits each gap. Write the answer on your answer sheet.

Passage A: The importance of laughter

Psychologists tell us that humour and laughter (46) _____ good for our social relationships. Having a good sense of humour is often regarded (47) _____ being one of the most important characteristics that people look (48) _____ in a friend. In classrooms, a humorous teacher can make learning far (49) _____ enjoyable and improve a student’s motivation.

In one study, students on a psychology course (50) _____ split into two different groups: one group was taught with a certain amount of humour, and the other with (51) _____ humour at all. Later, when researchers tested the students to see how much they had retained of (52) _____ they had heard in the lectures, they found that those who had attended lectures containing humour scored significantly higher than the other students.

Humour and laughter make us feel happy, and our laughter makes others laugh as well, so if we laugh a lot we may be helping to make other people feel happy.

Passage B: The importance of reading

Reading is good (53) _____ us. In fact, there is plenty of evidence that reading for pleasure is more than just another leisure pursuit – it actually improves our mental and physical health. Reading extended texts (54) _____ as novels or biographies, (55) _____ requires intense concentration for a considerable period of time, helps to lengthen attention spans in children and improves their ability to think clearly. However, experts say (56) _____ is essential to acquire the habit of reading extensively (57) _____ a small child, while the brain is still developing.

Reading can undoubtedly be beneficial to our mental well-being. Reading not (58) _____ helps combat feelings of loneliness, it also allows people to relax and forget their problems for (59) _____ while. The concentration required during the act of reading seems to ease muscle tension and slow the heart rate. Researchers have found that just six minutes of reading can reduce stress levels by as (60) _____ as two-thirds.

Part 3:

Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word in parentheses. Do not change the word given. You must use between TWO AND FOUR words, including the word given. Use no contractions.

Example: Susan went to the gym frequently so that she would be healthier. (**order**)
→ Susan often went to the gym _____ healthier.

Answer: → Susan often went to the gym *in order to be* healthier.

61. I had not expected the film to be so good. (**much**)
→ The film _____ I had expected.
62. It's not worth inviting her here. She will never come. (**point**)
→ There _____ in inviting her here. She will never come.
63. "Do you know the way to the Italian restaurant?" Julie asked Maria. (**if**)
→ Julie asked Maria _____ the Italian restaurant was.
64. The family went skiing a month ago. (**month**)
→ It _____ the family went skiing.
65. I found the noise of the city strange at first, but now I don't any more. (**to**)
→ Now I have got _____ the noise of the city.
66. I don't really want you to go out tonight. (**rather**)
→ I _____ home tonight.
67. I only finished my project because of your help. (**not**)
→ I wouldn't have finished my project had _____ me.
68. "Did you go to the museum on Friday?" David asked me. (**been**)
→ David wanted to know _____ to the museum on Friday.
69. John never pays any attention to what his children say. (notice)
→ John never _____ what his children say.
70. It's no use asking Lynda to help as she's really busy. (**waste**)
→ It's _____ asking Lynda to help as she's really busy.

III. READING (40 points)

Part 1:

You are going to read an article about the Great Barrier Reef. Five sentences have been removed from the article. Choose from the sentences (A-E) the one which fits each gap.

- A. Global warming is bleaching and killing the reef's coral.
- B. We have a social conscience to look after the Great Barrier Reef.
- C. People will look after the reef better if they know how valuable it is.
- D. This is over three times more than those employed by Australia's national airline Qantas.
- E. Deloitte's report puts a value of US\$42.5 billion on the reef, and a worth of US\$4.9 billion a year to the Australian economy.

Australia's world-famous Great Barrier Reef has been assigned a monetary value for the first time. The financial advising company Deloitte Access Economics has outlined the worth of one of nature's most spectacular wonders. (71) It also supports 64,000 full-time jobs in the tourism, fishing, recreation and scientific research industries. (72) The report says: "The livelihoods and businesses the reef supports across Australia far exceeds the numbers supported by many industries we would consider too big to fail."

Deloitte says quantifying the World Heritage-listed reef's worth is one attempt at conserving it for future generations. (73) Deloitte said the reef is worth "more than 12 Sydney Opera Houses". However, the reef and its 1,700 fish species are in danger. (74) A local businessman said it was "astounding" that a value was put on the reef. He said, "Why on earth do we need to quantify it in terms of money? (75) It's on our doorstep and we should be looking after it."

Part 2:

You are going to read an article about plants. Five sentences have been removed from the article. Choose from the sentences F-L the one which fits each gap. There are two extra sentences which you do not need to use.

- F. After all, he adds, “We have a very fancy brain, but maybe most of the time we’re not using it.”
- G. And now researchers think they can develop the best strategy to help them grow even though, yes, they don’t have brains.
- H. Both pots had equal amounts of nutrients on average, but one pot always had the same amount, while the other pot sometimes had a lot of nutrients and sometimes a lot less.
- I. But if the person were stranded with no money in a far-flung place and getting \$20,000 would get him home, the choice would probably be different.
- J. On average, most people would realize that the first choice would pay more and would like it if there are no other restrictions.
- K. Or at least enough like us that they can still judge risk and make good decisions even though they happen to have a few handicaps that we don’t.
- L. This behavior is consistent with “risk sensitivity theory,” applicable to both plants and humans, which says it’s smart to take a risk and hope for the best when conditions are bad anyway.

Plants, they’re just like us. (76)

We’ve long known that plants are smarter than we think. After all, they probably have memories, even though they don’t have neurons. (77)

In a paper published in Current Biology, researchers divided the roots of pea plants into two different pots. (78)

The plants turned out to be surprisingly good at picking the best pot. When there were lots of nutrients overall, plants chose the consistent pot, sort of like the game-show finalist who decides to walk away with \$100,000 instead of risk it all for a chance for just a little more. When nutrients were low, they chose the unpredictable pot, like the game-show finalist who only has \$2,000 and might as try for ten times that. (79)

As one plant ecologist who worked on the study, Hagai Shemesh of Tel-Hei College in Israel, cheerfully said, the experiment “raises a question, not about plants, but about animals and humans” and just how dumb we might be. (80)

Part 3:

You are going to read an extract about lichens. Choose the answer (A B, C or D) that fits best according to the text.

Lichens, probably the **hardest** of all plants, live where virtually nothing else can – not just on rugged mountain peaks but also on sunbaked desert rocks. They are usually the first life to appear on a mountainside that has been scraped bare by an avalanche. Unlike other members of the plant kingdom, lichens are actually a partnership between two plants. The **framework** of a lichen is usually a network of minute hairlike fungus that *anchors* the plant. The other component is an alga (similar to *the green film of plant life that grows on stagnant pools*) that is distributed throughout the fungus. Being green plants, algae are capable of photosynthesis – that is, using energy from the Sun to manufacture their own food. The fungi are believed to supply water, minerals, and physical support to the partnership.

Lichens are famous for their ability to survive water shortage. When water is scarce, lichens may become dormant and remain in that condition for **prolonged** periods of time. Some lichens can even grow where there is no rain at all, surviving on only occasional *dew*, the moisture that condenses on the surface of the plants at night. And unlike most other plants, lichens are little affected by the strong *ultraviolet* rays in the mountains.

Lichens use little energy, for they grow slowly. Some grow so slowly and are so old that they are called “time stains.” You may find lichens that are centuries old; certain of these ***lichen colonies*** have been established for an estimated 2,000 years. For decades, scientists wondered how the offspring of an alga and a fungus got together to form a new lichen, it seemed unlikely that they would just happen to **encounter** one another. It was finally discovered that in many cases the two partners have never been separated. Stalklike “buds” that form on certain lichens are broken off by the wind or by animals; **these** will roll or be blown to a new location.

81. Which of the following questions does the passage answer?
 A. How large can lichens be?
 B. Where do lichens usually occur?
 C. Where can the oldest lichens be found?
 D. How long does it take for lichens to establish themselves?
82. The word “**hardest**” in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to _____.
 A. most unusual B. most basic C. most abundant D. most vigorous
83. The word “**framework**” in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to _____.
 A. structure B. fragment C. condition D. environment
84. The author mentions “*the green film of plant life that grows on stagnant pools*” in paragraph 1 to explain _____.
 A. how the sun affects lichens B. why plants depend on water
 C. where fungi become algae D. what algae are
85. The word “**prolonged**” in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to _____.
 A. precise B. extended C. approximate D. regular
86. Which of the following terms is defined in the passage?
 A. “anchors” (in paragraph 1) B. “stagnant” (in paragraph 1)
 C. “dew” (in paragraph 2) D. “ultraviolet” (in paragraph 2)
87. What does the phrase “**lichen colonies**” in paragraph 3 suggest?
 A. Many lichens live together in one area.
 B. Nothing but lichens live in some locations.
 C. Lichens displace the plants that surround them.
 D. Certain groups of lichens have never been separated.
88. The word “**encounter**” in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to _____.
 A. lose B. support C. meet D. create
89. The word “**these**” in paragraph 3 refers to
 A. partners B. buds C. lichens D. animals
90. It can be inferred from the passage that lichens use less energy and grow more slowly when _____.
 A. they are exposed to ultraviolet rays B. the environment is polluted
 C. the supply of water is inadequate D. they are very old
91. All of the following are mentioned about lichens in the passage EXCEPT _____.
 A. They can live thousands of years.
 B. They are a union of two separate plants.
 C. They are capable of producing their own food.
 D. They require large amounts of minerals to prosper.

Part 4:

You are going to read a magazine article in which four people talk about running the London Marathon. Choose from the people (A-D). The people may be chosen more than once.

Which of the people

92. _____ ran in order to help a charity?
93. _____ doesn't like the reactions of the watching crowd?
94. _____ feels that entering the marathon is a rewarding experience?
95. _____ began running to accompany a runner?
96. _____ didn't finish last year's marathon?
97. _____ had an unpleasant experience in his or her first marathon?
98. _____ entered the marathon with colleagues from work?
99. _____ is not confident about his or her physical condition?
100. _____ belongs to a sports group?
101. _____ intends to run another marathon soon?
102. _____ trains under bad weather conditions?
103. _____ saw himself or herself on television?
104. _____ doesn't have to go far for his or her runs?

RUNNING FOR FUN

A. Peter Chamberlain

I was always keen on sports. Running a long distance is a bit like life too. You start with a sense of anticipation, you go through some great highs and terrible lows, but in the end it seems to be worth it. There is nothing that I enjoy more than a good workout at the gym or a good one-hour run across the local wildlife reserve. Fortunately, where I live, I can reach the open countryside in just a couple of minutes on foot from my front door step. In my case, participation in the London Marathon was not about winning, it was about doing the best you possibly can. My first marathon was a disaster. Everything was going fine until the twelfth mile when I started to feel a bit of fatigue kicking in and hit the wall between the fourteenth and fifteenth miles.

B. Rosalind Masterson

I surprised myself by doing so well, to tell you the truth. It all started when a friend of mine was training for the marathon and asked me to join her a few mornings a week. I didn't think I was very fit when I started, although years ago I'd go cycling three times a week and jogging at weekends. I found the experience enjoyable but realised I preferred jogging on my own. Success depends a lot on your mood. Last year, for example, I was feeling very stressed for one reason or another, and I got tired much more quickly; I didn't even get to the end of the course! This year's been completely different. London was such a success that I've entered for the Berlin Marathon next month, along with three friends. My husband thinks I'm mad, though when we watched the news that night and he could see my face among the crowds, he was fairly impressed.

C. Ruth Watson

Long distance running is not about how fast you can run, it's about how much pain you can take. Long distance running is a good discipline for life itself. I run with my head and my heart, because physically I don't think I've got a great deal of talent or ability. I was always a very energetic sports person and I have entered the marathon five times so far. Last year I managed to complete a half marathon in 90 minutes, which was quite an accomplishment for someone who did not train systematically. One thing that annoyed me in my last marathon was the attitude of people watching. They took more interest in

the fun runners and celebrities than in the battle of the elite runners chasing qualification times for the Olympic Games.

D. John Saddler

An old friend of mine has been a member of a jogging club for years, and he finally persuaded me to go along with him one Saturday to see if I would enjoy it. Well, I felt fairly good afterwards, so I joined the club and started thinking seriously about running. I thought that entering for the marathon would give me a unique opportunity to raise some cash for the Red Cross. In fact, four of us from the office decided to do the same thing, and between us we raised over £25,000, which was great! Running wasn't as hard as I expected. Training can be difficult, especially when it means I have to drag myself out of bed on cold winter mornings and go jogging in the pouring rain. I never train with friends because I find it impossible to concentrate on what I'm doing.

Part 5:

You are going to read an extract about a mountain lodge in Sweden – an ideal destination to view the Aurora Borealis, also called the Northern Lights, which appears in the night sky in Arctic regions. Choose the answer (A, B, C or D) that fits best according to the text.

When I step out onto the deck there's no mistaking the intensity of the Arctic chill. That's not surprising. I'm a good hundred miles inside the Arctic Circle; in fact you can't get much farther north and still be in Sweden. This is Abisko Mountain Station, perhaps the crown jewel of the Swedish mountain lodges. I'm back for a second time to this remote, scenic spot under the landmark Lappporten Mountain, the gateway into the wilds of Lapland.

When an early, heavy snowstorm last autumn pinned me down in my tent for days and eventually chased me from the backcountry back to the station and its comforts, I was to discover a different side to Abisko. People come here for many reasons: some to hike, some to climb, some to bird-watch, some to cross-country ski in the winter. But there's yet another entirely different attraction here. For proof, all I have to do is look up from the station's expansive deck into the night sky above the huge lake called the Tornetrask. Bright undulating waves of light, tinged with subtle shades of green and red, ripple across the sky. The Northern Lights display tonight varies from subdued flashes to outrageously intense surges of ghostly lights rolling across the dark expanse of night sky. A new moon accentuates the mind-blowing show.

The Aurora may be **old hat** to those who live this far north, but for the rest of us it is an unforgettable experience. For travellers from afar it's a spectacle that has us shivering on the deck, bundled up in all the cold-weather gear we've brought. The lights here are so mesmerizing we quickly forget the discomfort of the cold.

One of the factors that makes Abisko a prime location for viewing the Aurora is the Tornetrask itself. The huge lake, which sprawls more than 70 kilometres long just north of the station, creates an unusual weather phenomenon that keeps the skies above the station clear even when fog or clouds blanket most of northern Sweden. This is the famed "blue hole of Abisko". A perennial patch of sky kept mostly clear by the climatological effects of this inland sea and its valley.

When this **quirk** of weather is combined with the comforts of the station, the package adds up to one of the best options anywhere for viewing the Aurora. Much more elaborate than many wilderness huts, the Abisko mountain stations feature restaurants, hot showers and other comforts. Abisko is the only one of these stations located on a highway, so the range of accommodations and level of service here is in a class by itself.

In addition to the lodge itself, however, it is Abisko's remote location and its unique infrastructure that make it such a prime vantage point to view a heavenly phenomenon. It is dark; Abisko is far from any city lights that might dim the show. The station operates a ski lift to the top of Nuolja Peak, more than 3,000 feet high. For the first time this year, a cafe at the top of the mountain has been turned into a viewing platform for the Northern Lights, called the Aurora Sky Station. Also, the station posts "forecasts" each night of expected Aurora activity, gleaned from scientific observations arriving via computer, so visitors may choose the best viewing time.

105. What is true of the author's first visit to the lodge?
- A. He was camping there.
 - B. He was forced there by the weather.
 - C. He went there in search of the Aurora.
 - D. He was not very impressed with the experience.
106. The phrase "old hat" in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to _____.
- A. poor
 - B. in very bad taste
 - C. strange and shocking
 - D. familiar and unexciting
107. The travellers viewing the Aurora _____.
- A. needn't dress warmly.
 - B. are distracted by the cold.
 - C. are in awe of what they see.
 - D. can only see it before midnight.
108. The word "quirk" in paragraph 5 is closest in meaning to _____.
- A. a flaw
 - B. a fast change
 - C. an unusual feature
 - D. a very pleasant surprise
109. What is NOT said to help make a good viewing of the Aurora at Abisko more likely for visitors there?
- A. It is located near a highway.
 - B. Weather forecasts are available.
 - C. There are no city lights nearby.
 - D. There is a mountain viewing platform.
110. The author's overall opinion of Abisko is that _____.
- A. it could be improved
 - B. it's on exceptional place
 - C. it is not as popular as it deserves to be
 - D. the primitive conditions are made worthwhile by the experience

IV. WRITING (60 points)

Part 1:

Your name is Alex. You recently had a short holiday organized by Travel Joy. The manager of the company sent you a letter asking to state the problems which had occurred during your vacation. Write a letter to the manager, explaining what the problems were and telling them what you want them to do. Write between 120-150 words. Begin your letter with "Dear Sir".

Part 2:

Discuss the benefits and disadvantages of riding a bicycle to school. Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience. You should write an essay between 240-300 words.

THIS IS THE END OF THE TEST.