

**SỞ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO
BẾN TRE**

**ĐỀ THI CHỌN HỌC SINH VÀO CÁC ĐỘI TUYỂN
DỰ THI HỌC SINH GIỎI CẤP QUỐC GIA LỚP 12
TRUNG HỌC PHỔ THÔNG NĂM HỌC 2009-2010**

Môn: TIẾNG ANH

Thời gian: 180 phút (không kể phát đề)

Lưu ý:

- Đề thi gồm 15 trang
- Thí sinh làm bài trực tiếp vào đề thi,
- Thí sinh viết câu trả lời vào đúng vị trí quy định trên bài thi.

Điểm của toàn bài thi		Các giám khảo	Số phách
Bảng số	Bảng chữ	(Họ, tên và chữ ký)	(Do Trưởng Ban chấm thi ghi)
		Giám khảo 1:.....	
		Giám khảo 2:.....	
		Giám khảo 3:.....	

PART 1: LISTENING (3pts)

In this part, you must listen to three separate sections and answer questions as you listen. You will hear the test *ONCE ONLY*.

SECTION 1: Questions 1-10

Questions 1 and 2, circle the correct letter A-C.

- Example (0) Gavin moved into his apartment -----
 A. two days ago. B. two weeks ago. C. two months ago.
- 1 Gavin's apartment is located on the -----
 A. ground floor. B. second floor. C. third floor.
- 2 The monthly rent for Gavin's apartment is-----
 A. \$615. B. \$650. C. \$655.

From questions 3-6, complete the table below. Write *NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS* for each answer.

ITEM	VALUE
(3)----- ---	\$450
(4)----- ---	\$1,150
Watches	\$2,000
CDs and (5)----- ---	\$400
Total annual cost of insurance (6) \$-----	

From questions 7- 10, complete the form below. **WRITE NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** for each answer.

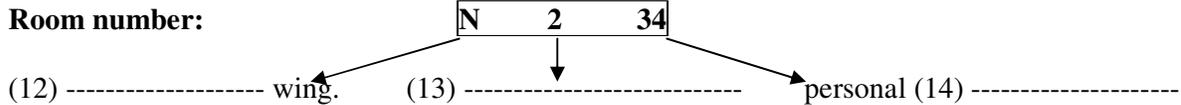
INSURANCE APPLICATION FORM

Name: Mr Gavin (7)-----
 Address: (8)-----Biggins Street
 (9)-----
 Date of Birth: 12th November
 Telephone: Home: 98724555
 Nationality: (10)-----

SECTION 2: Questions 11-20
 Circle the correct letter A-D in question 11.

11. Smith House was originally built as-----
 A. a residential college. B. a family house. C. a university. D. an office block.

From questions 12-14, complete the explanation of the room number. Write **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** for each answer.



From questions 15-17, complete the sentences below. Write **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** for each answer.

- Students need a front door key between (15)-----AND----- .
- In an emergency, students should use (16)----- .
- Fees also cover some (17)-----charges.

From questions 18-20, complete the notice below. Write **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** for each answer.

- No noise after 9 pm.
 - Smoking only allowed on (18)----- .
 - No changes can be made to (19)----- .
- If you have any questions, ask the (20)----- .

SECTION 3: Questions 21-30

From questions 21-25, complete the table below. Write **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** for each answer.

Forms of media	Examples
Print	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • books • (21)-----
Pictures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (22)-----
Audio (listening)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CDs • (23)-----
Audio – visual	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • film • (24)----- • videos
Electronic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (25)-----

Write the appropriate letters A-C against questions 26-30.

According to the speakers, in which situation are the following media most useful?

- A. individual children B. five or six children C. whole class

Answer

26. tapes -----
 27. computers -----
 28. videos -----
 29. books -----
 30. wall maps -----

PART 2: VOCABULARY & GRAMMAR: (6pts)

SECTION 1 : (1pt) From the questions 31-40, blacken the best option (A, B, C or D) for each item on the answer box below.

- 31 *Our main ----- is to reduce debt by cutting costs.*
 A. objective B. decision C. resolution D. desire
- 32 *The discovery of penicillin was a significant medical -----.*
 A. revolution B. innovation C. novelty D. breakthrough
- 33 *Employers are not allowed to discriminate against an applicant because of their social or financial -----.*
 A. past B. background C. history D. precedent
- 34 *It's important to project a(n) ----- image during the interview.*
 A. upbeat B. positive C. optimistic D. cheerful
- 35 *Aspirin was used as a medicine as far ----- as the 5th century BC.*
 A. back B. beyond C. behind D. before
- 36 *Competitive ----- is an essential requirement for success in the entertainment industry.*
 A. mind B. thought C. spirit D. soul
- 37 *The brochure started the hotel was situated ----- beside the sea.*
 A. direct B. precise C. right D. exact
- 38 *They say he inherited his money from a ----- relative he had never met.*
 A. faraway B. remote C. distant D. slight
- 39 *Carrie doesn't do her own washing, she ----- her little sister to do it for her.*
 A. makes B. gets C. lets D. puts
- 40 *You must complete the Business ----- course satisfactorily before you can progress to the third year.*
 A. Morals B. Values C. Rights D. Ethics.

ANSWER YOUR SECTION 1 HERE

31. (A) (B) (C) (D)	34. (A) (B) (C) (D)	37. (A) (B) (C) (D)	39. (A) (B) (C) (D)
32. (A) (B) (C) (D)	35. (A) (B) (C) (D)	38. (A) (B) (C) (D)	40. (A) (B) (C) (D)
33. (A) (B) (C) (D)	36. (A) (B) (C) (D)		

SECTION 2: (1pt) In questions 41-50, each sentence has four underlined words or phrases. The four underlined parts are marked (A), (B), (C) and (D). Identify the ONE underlined word or phrase that must be changed in order for the sentence to be correct.

Then on your answer section below, find the number of the question and blacken your best option (A, B, C or D).

- 41 Mosquitoes will accepts the malaria parasite at only one stage of the
A B C
parasite's complex life circle.
D
- 42 The counterpart of a negative electrons is the positive proton.
A B C D
- 43 The ankle join occur where the lower ends of the tibia and fibula slot
A B
neatly around the talus.
C D
- 44 In the United States and Canada, motor vehicle laws affect the operate of
A B C
motorcycles as well as automobiles.
D
- 45 The neocortex is, in evolutionary terms, most recent layer of the brain.
A B C D
- 46 There are more than eight-four million specimens in the National
A B
Museum of Natural History's collection of biological, geological,
C
Archeological, and anthropology treasures.
D
- 47 After George Washington married widow Martha Cutis, the couple came
A B C
to resides at Mount Vernon.
D
- 48 At this stage in their development, rubberized asphalt can hardly be
A B C
classified as cutting edge.
D
- 49 Rhesus monkeys exhibit patterns of shy similar to those in humans.
A B C D
- 50 In space, with no gravity for muscles to work against, the body becomes
A B C
weakly.
D

ANSWER YOUR SECTION 2 HERE

41. (A) (B) (C) (D) 44. (A) (B) (C) (D) 47. (A) (B) (C) (D) 49. (A) (B) (C) (D)

42. (A) (B) (C) (D) 45. (A) (B) (C) (D) 48. (A) (B) (C) (D) 50. (A) (B) (C) (D)
 43. (A) (B) (C) (D) 46. (A) (B) (C) (D)

SECTION 3: (1pt) For questions 51-60, read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of some of the lines to form another word that fits the space in the same line. Write your answer on the ANSWER YOUR SECTION 3 below. There is an example at the beginning (0).

What kind of (0)--**education**—experience and background should we be giving our children? In a (51) ----- western economy, they need to be well-informed and (52) ----- . In a complex ever-changing modern world, it is (53) ----- that the task of preparing the next generation cannot be carried out within the (54) ----- classroom framework, because acquiring a proper education in this way is simply (55) ----- . This is where computer-aided learning steps in, providing children with the skills that they will need in tomorrow’s world, in a one-to-one learner-center environment. There are those who claim, however, that (56) ----- exposure to computers may prove to be harmful rather than (57) ----- to children and that is more (58) ----- for education to take place in the classroom. They say that, although computers seem to hold a (n) (59) ----- appeal for some people, particularly young children, it is (60) ----- for children to have a person, rather than a machine, for a teacher.

- EDUCATE
- COMPETE
- KNOW
- ARGUE

- TRADITION
- POSSIBLE

- EXCEED
- BENEFIT
- PRODUCE

- RESIST
- PREFER

ANSWER YOUR SECTION 3 HERE

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 51. | 56. |
| 52. | 57. |
| 53. | 58. |
| 54. | 59. |
| 55. | 60. |

SECTION 4: (1.5pts) For questions 61-75, read the text below and look carefully at each line. Some of the lines are correct, and some have a word which should not be there. If a line is correct, put a tick (✓) by the number at the beginning of the line. If a line has a word which should NOT be there, write the word down in the space at the beginning of the line. There are two examples at the beginning (0 and 00).

MY PARAGLIDING EXPERIENCE

- | | | |
|----|-----------|---|
| 0 | ...✓.... | I never imagined that I would have the courage to run to the edge of a |
| 00 |in.. | high cliff and throw myself off. But that is exactly what I did in last |
| 61 | | Summer when I tried with the experience of a lifetime- paragliding. |
| 62 | | of course, I was securely attached to an overhead canopy rather like |
| 63 | | a parachute, as well as to Hans, my Swiss instructor. Without being |
| 64 | | Hans to encourage and advise me, that leap off the cliff-top it would |
| 65 | | probably have been too much for me, although some members of our |
| 66 | | group did manage a solo flight. Once I was in the air, my fear has left |
| 67 | | me. I remembered my training and found I could steer the canopy |
| 68 | | quite easily. The views of Lake Annecy and the mountains seen beyond |

- 69 were breathtaking, and gave me a sight that I will stay with me for the
 70 rest of my life. Landing turned out to be all the hardest thing, as
 71 we tumbled rather inelegantly onto the grass. I would recommend
 72 paragliding to anyone- It's really not as much hard as you might
 73 think so. My holiday was with a company called Para Tours, who offer
 74 two days of training before that you make the actual jump on the third
 75 day. But there are many companies around offering a similar service.

SECTION 5: (1.5pts) For questions 76-90, read the text below and think of the word which best fits each space. Use only ONE word in each space. Write your answer on the ANSWER YOUR SECTION 5 below. There is an example at the beginning (0).

A NEW MUSEUM

For many years, the Castle Museum in Norwich has been regarded (0) ----- one of the finest in Britain. Recently, the museum has seen (76) ----- program of complete renovation, which aims to make it 'A new museum fit for the 21st century', where visitors can enjoy the exhibits in (77) ----- sorts of new ways.

For example, the popular art galleries have (78) ----- extended and improved, and other collections (79) ----- as those of ancient coins and knives are now displayed using (80) ----- most up-to-date techniques. Under a new policy, (81) ----- wildlife items are actually (82) ----- display than previously, as many have been stored away in wooden cabinets to stop (83) ----- deteriorating. (84) ----- the storage facility is mainly intended (85) ----- people who are doing research, anyone can ask to see the stored items.

The friendly museum staff are now called 'interpreters' (86) ----- than by the traditional name 'attendants'. These are people who are knowledgeable (87) ----- the collections and can guide and assist members of the public in their understanding.

There is also range of interactive displays and computer models which will appeal to children, who can see history come alive as it really was hundreds or thousands of years (88) ----- . There are also new events for students visitors, as (89) ----- as a 150-seat lecture room (90) ----- can also be used for drama and musical activities.

- | | |
|----------------|----------|
| 0.as..... | 83 |
| 76 | 84 |
| 77..... | 85 |
| 78..... | 86 |
| 79..... | 87 |
| 80..... | 88 |
| 81..... | 89 |
| 82..... | 90 |

PART 3: READING COMPREHENSION (6.5pts)

SECTION 1: (1.75pts) You are going to read an article about reading neurologist. For questions 91-97, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text. Blacken your best option (A, B, C or D) on the ANSWER YOUR SECTION 1 below.

I FEEL, THEREFORE I AM

Antonio Damasio makes himself up as he goes along. Every waking moment, he is engaging in the study of his identity. Beyond the core self- the man who absent-mindedly

picks up the orange juice or steps around the furniture- is an autobiographical fiction; he is an actor in a drama he writes for himself. At least, that's how the distinguished professor at the University of Iowa College of Medicine sees it.

The centerpiece of Damasio's exploration is the brain. It's part of the machinery of life management. It keeps the heart beating and fight-or-flight machinery prepared for danger. It tells you when you are hungry. But it can also stun you with questions like 'what was there because time began?' Damasio is one of the world-wide brainstorm of neurologists exploring the great question of consciousness, the inexplicable mystery of why humans know who they are, where they came from and what they would really like for supper. And the key, for him, is that all human identity is a kind of fiction. We are all engaged in the process of self-creation.

Damasio was born in Portugal in 1944. From his earliest years, he was fascinated by how things work, by engines made by Meccano. He went from there to the mechanisms of the mind, dithered about being a writer or philosopher, and then read about brain research and decided this was exactly what he wanted to do. 'I went into medical school and straight into the thing that interests me most.'

Well into his career as a neurologist- he has a chair at the Salk Institute in La Jolla. California, as well as the department in Iowa- he began to get interested in cases of frontal lobe damage. There were several cases of people who, before suffering damage of this kind, were considered honest, trustworthy and dependable, but afterwards became vulgar, irresponsible and capricious, these cases were classic pieces of evidence that personality and identity were creation of the brain, and that the brain was a machine into which spanners could be thrown. Damasio, however was more interested in the lesson to be drawn from the ways patients with this condition will take decisions. 'What people will frontal lobe damage have is an inability to decide correctly; they do it in a setting where the emotions are gone. You maintain your overt intelligence. You speak normally, you are very smart, you have lots of memory- but you make the most foolish decisions in relation to yourself, your family and your work. The big distinction is that you no longer have an ability to emote and feel normally, especially in relation to social emotions. You don't feel guilt- you don't feel pride for that matter- and so your ability to reason properly has been lost. And that is what put me on to the idea that emotion is really the only explanation for this kind of problem. All my work starts from here.'

Damasio feels that what makes human beings unique is that they feel emotions. And they don't just experience risk, danger and pain, they know they experience these things. That is the first step on the journey to consciousness and, ultimately, to the higher consciousness that- helped by a prodigious memory and fed by a fantastic capacity for language- leads to art philosophy and the creation of conscience. Damasio thinks that conscience is one of humankind's great creations.

People ask him, 'Aren't you afraid of solving the problem of consciousness? Aren't you afraid of taking away the mystery?'. He thinks not. In his opinion, consciousness itself is not a problem. The real problem is knowing that we have a mind. There is a difference between having a movie in the brain and knowing that this movie is different from someone else's. That is a problem neuroscientists might be able to solve.

91 In the first paragraph, the writer says that neurologist Antonio Damasio thinks of himself as

- A a man who has lost his identity.
- B a human being with several different identities.
- C a person searching for a path in life.
- D an author who is creating his own identity.

- 92 Damasio believes that all humans are living in
 A a world of unreality.
 B fear that they are mortal.
 C a state of semi-consciousness.
 D the knowledge that there existence is meaningless.
- 93 Damasio became aware of what pattern his life would take when he began he
 A began playing with engines as a child.
 B enrolled in medical school.
 C saw something which arouse his interest.
 D tried unsuccessfully to become a writer.
- 94 In paragraph 4, the writer says that after some time, Damasio began to realize that patients with frontal lobe damage
 A relied on others to look after them.
 B were unable to pinpoint the cause of the damage.
 C underwent a complete change of personality.
 D became depressed before coming to terms with their condition.
- 95 Damasio himself says that one of the most noticeable symptom of frontal lobe damage is
 A an increase awareness of pain or guilt.
 B a tendency to become over-emotional.
 C a failure to make decision quickly.
 D an inability to judge situations correctly.
- 96 What does the writer say about consciousness in the penultimate paragraph?
 A It increases our ability to experience risk, pain and danger.
 B It can improve our power of speech.
 C It is something that has to be acquired.
 D It cannot be created by humans.
- 97 What does Damasio say about neuroscientists in the last paragraph?
 A They don't like being asked awkward questions.
 B They know the problems consciousness creates in the mind.
 C They have worked out how we create pictures in our brain
 D They may one day able to understand consciousness better.

ANSWER YOUR SECTION 1 HERE

91. (A) (B) (C) (D)	93. (A) (B) (C) (D)	95. (A) (B) (C) (D)	97. (A) (B) (C) (D)
92. (A) (B) (C) (D)	94. (A) (B) (C) (D)	96. (A) (B) (C) (D)	

SECTION 2: (1.5pts) You are going to read an article about conservatism of the early English colonists in North American. For questions 98- 107, choose the answer (A, B,C or D) which you think fits best according to the text. Write your answer on the ANSWER YOUR SECTION 2 below.

Line The conservatism of the early English colonists in North America, their strong attachment to the English way of doing things, would play a major part in the furniture that was made in New England. The very tools that the first New England furniture makers used were, after all, not much different from those used (5) for centuries- even millennia: basic hammers, saws, chisels, planes, augers, compasses, and measures. These were the tools used more or less by all people who worked with wood: carpenters, barrel makers, and shipwrights. At most the furniture makers might have had planes with special edges or more dedicate chisels, but there could not have been much specialization in the early years of the (10) colonies.

The furniture makers in those early dedicates of the 1600s were known as “joiners,” for the primary method of constructing furniture, at least among the English of this time, was that of mortise-and-tenon joinery. The mortise is the hole chiseled and cut into one piece of wood, while the tenon is the tongue or (15) protruding element shaped from another piece of wood so that it fits into the mortise; and another small hole is then drilled (with the auger) through the mortise end and the tenon so that a whittled peg can secure the joint- thus the term “joiner”. Panels were fitted into slots on the basic frames. This kind of construction was used for making everything from houses to chests.

(20) Relatively little hardware was used during this period. Some nails- forged by hand- were used, but no screws or glue. Hinges were often made of leather, but metal hinges were also used. The cruder varieties were made by blacksmiths in the colonies, but the finer metal elements were imported. Locks and escutcheon plates- the latter to shield the wood from the metal key- would often be imported.

(25) Above all, what the early English colonists imported was the knowledge of, familiarity with, and dedication to the traditional types and designs of furniture they knew in England.

98. The phrase “attachment to” in line 2 is closest in meaning to

- A control of
- B distance from
- C curiosity about
- D preference for

100. The relationship of a mortise and a tenon is most similar to that of

- A a lock and a key
- B a book and its cover
- C a cup and a saucer
- D a hammer and a nail

102. Which of the following was NOT used in the construction of colonial furniture?

- A mortise
- B nails
- C hinges
- D screws

104. The word “shield” in line 24 is closed in meaning to

99. The word “protruding” in line 15 is closest in meaning to

- A parallel
- B simple
- C projecting
- D important

101. For what purpose did woodworkers use an auger.

- A To whittle a peg
- B To make a tenon
- C To drill a hole
- D To measure a panel

103. The author implies that colonial metalworkers were

- A unable to make elaborate parts
- B more skilled than woodworkers
- C more conservative than other colonists.
- D frequently employed by joiners

105. The word “they” in line 27 refers to

- A decorate
- B copy
- C shape
- D protect

- A designs
- B types
- C colonists
- D all

106. The author implies that the colonial joiners

- A were highly paid
- B based their furniture on English models
- C used many specialized tools
- D had to adjust to using new kinds of wood in New England.

107. Which of the following terms does the author explain in the passage?

- A “millennia” (line 5)
- B “joiners” (line 12)
- C “whittled” (line 17)
- D “blacksmiths” (line 22)

ANSWER YOUR SECTION 2 HERE

98. (A) (B) (C) (D)	101. (A) (B) (C) (D)	104. (A) (B) (C) (D)	106. (A) (B) (C) (D)
99. (A) (B) (C) (D)	102. (A) (B) (C) (D)	105. (A) (B) (C) (D)	107. (A) (B) (C) (D)
100. (A) (B) (C) (D)	103. (A) (B) (C) (D)		

SECTION 3: (1.75pts) You are going to read an article about a sailing race. Choose the most suitable heading from the list A-I for each part (108-114) of the article. There is one extra heading which you do not need to use. There is an example at the beginning (0).

- A. An unexpectedly demanding way of life
- B. The consequences of poor performance
- C. No way out if you don't like it
- D. Letting everyone have a moment of glory
- E. Benefiting from the power of nature
- F. Cooperating to overcome the power of nature
- G. It's not what people think
- H. A solution that seems to work
- I. The terrible consequences of making a mistake

ROUND THE WORLD IN A YACHT

Heather Wilson goes on board the yacht 'London Light' to reveal the truth about life at sea

0	I
	Imagine for a moment, spending the night on board a large yacht, being roughly woken in the pitch dark and ordered on deck. Every so often you will be totally drenched, very suddenly, in salt water. You will be sharing the same cramped space with 14 other people for a whole year. Your stomach, when not affected by seasickness, will be hit by the competitive tension and nervousness that afflicts all sportspeople. You will be obliged to concentrate without cease. The slightest loss of focus could cost someone their life.
108	For the eight crews taking part in the Round-the-world yachting race, this has been daily life since they left Britain eleven months ago. Now, after racing 50,000 across kilometers of ocean, they are soon due home. While most of us have worked, slept, taken a holiday, these crews have sailed and sailed, day after day, night after night, in weather conditions that would test any human. This is the reality of ocean yacht racing, which bears

	little resemblance to the popular image of sailing- the quick sprint around a lake before returning ashore for a meal and a warm bath.
109	
	Racing 20-metre yachts around the world is a story of unrelenting hard work, pushing yourself to the limits of endurance. But it is also a story of the vastness and beauty of the sea, of seeing the sun rise and set on hundreds of desolate horizons, and of the supreme satisfaction of arriving somewhere knowing that wind alone has taken you there.
110	
	Unlike the captains, who are professional sailors, the crews all consist of amateur volunteers who have actually paid for the privilege of taking a year off from their work and enduring these difficult conditions. On board London Light the ages range from 21 to 65. For the youngest member, Susan Porter, the trip is about the excitement of both the racing and the elements 'Being able to pitch yourselves as a team against a storm gives you a huge sense of achievement', she says.
111	
	Jerry Wallace, a marketing director, found sailing a refreshing change from the selfish individualism of business. Although he was prepared for the discomfort, the mental stress of long distance racing was not what he has anticipated, 'A grand Prix driver has a few hours of focus, a footballer 90 minutes, but we have been racing for 11 months. This is something I didn't really appreciate before I start.'
112	
	Inevitably, there are tensions. The kind of people who choose to take part in races like this tend to be motivated and strong-willed. On a trivial level, there are the usual arguments about things like cleaning, tidying, personal hygiene, even the way people snore. Row on a boat must be addressed immediately. Left to develop, they get much worse. On London Light they have done this by having a meeting where problems can be discussed and resolved by majority vote. Cooperation is the key, and everyone can have their say. The London is one of the few boats that has never lost any crew early because of a personality clash.
113	
	The strongest source of unrest on any boat, whether professional or amateur, is the racing itself. Such is the issue's potential for disruption that two captains resigned during the year because their crews were unhappy at their boat's lack of racing success. Inevitably, some crew members want to race the boat hard. That means that only the best sailors tend to get to actually steer the boat, which is not satisfactory.
114	
	Some crew members feel that they have paid their money and should not be excluded from any tasks on the boat. Walter Given, a retired teacher aboard the London Light, believes the jobs around the boat should be shared out among the crew. And if that means that some of the less competent spend time at the wheel, so be it. 'We all could have done some more steering- that the glamorous bit,' he says, though this did not spoil the trip for him at all. At 65 the oldest member of the crew, Walter feels the trip has really given him a lot more enthusiasm for life.

SECTION 4: (1.5pts) For questions 115-129, read the text below and decide which answer (A,B, C or D) best fits each space. Blacken your answer in the box below.

WEDDING BELLS

I love weddings, although I'm not actually planning to get married myself, at least not in the (115) ----- future. Marriage, though, is definitely back in fashion. For the last twenty years or so, the trend has been for young people to wait, to (116) ----- on their education and their career before thinking about (117) ----- down and starting a family. But apparently, things are now changing. The reason, it seems, is that so many famous celebrities are getting married relatively young, and (118) ----- a great deal of publicity in the process, and as a result young people are getting (119) ----- about the idea of marriage again.

It could be, (120) ----- that what seems so appealing is not the idea of married life at all, but rather the (121) ----- of a big party and (122) ----- of expensive presents. This seems to me the only advantage of getting married. I mean, how often do you actually (123) ----- to gather all your friends and family together in one place, all dressed up and on their (124) ----- behavior, with yourself as the (125) ----- of attention? But, to tell you the (126) -----, when it comes to weddings, I have a lot in (127) ----- with a football fan. I know that I don't actually have to play the game in order to enjoy it. So, as I (128) -----, I love weddings, but only as (129) ----- as they are other people's!

- | | | | | |
|-----|-------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| 115 | A. next | B. first | C. near | D. close |
| 116 | A. commit | B. dedicate | C. devote | D. concentrate |
| 117 | A. turning | B. cutting | C. settling | D. pulling |
| 118 | A. catching | B. gaining | C. earning | D. keeping |
| 119 | A. excited | B. interested | C. fascinated | D. attracted |
| 120 | A. although | B. despite | C. therefore | D. however |
| 121 | A. hope | B. thought | C. wish | D. luck |
| 122 | A. loads | B. packs | C. crowds | D. pots |
| 123 | A. succeed | B. enable | C. manage | D. arrive |
| 124 | A. top | B. best | C. ideal | D. perfect |
| 125 | A. spot | B. centre | C. heart | D. middle |
| 126 | A. fact | B. reality | C. honesty | D. truth |
| 127 | A. common | B. familiar | C. similar | D. alike |
| 128 | A. remark | B. say | C. tell | D. speak |
| 129 | A. long | B. well | C. soon | D. far |

ANSWER YOUR SECTION 4 HERE

115.	(A) (B) (C) (D)	119.	(A) (B) (C) (D)	123.	(A) (B) (C) (D)	127.	(A) (B) (C) (D)
116.	(A) (B) (C) (D)	120.	(A) (B) (C) (D)	124.	(A) (B) (C) (D)	128.	(A) (B) (C) (D)
117.	(A) (B) (C) (D)	121.	(A) (B) (C) (D)	125.	(A) (B) (C) (D)	129.	(A) (B) (C) (D)
118.	(A) (B) (C) (D)	122.	(A) (B) (C) (D)	126.	(A) (B) (C) (D)		

PART 4: WRITING (4.5pts)

SECTION 1:(1.5pts) For questions 130-139, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using 3 to 8 words. You must include the word given in bold, which cannot be changed any way.

- 130 There was nothing we could do to stop him.
POWERLESS We were ----- him.
- 131 She is proud of her cooking.
PRIDES She ----- her cooking.
- 132 If you continue to cause trouble, we shall have no alternative but to dismiss you.
PERIST If you ----- forced to dismiss you.
- 133 All his students like him.
POPULAR He ----- students.
- 134 I strongly disagree with any kind of hunting.
OPPOSED I'm ----- any kind of hunting.
- 135 His generosity was well known to everyone.
NOTED He was ----- generosity.
- 136 Suddenly, the lights went off.
PLUNGED Suddenly, the room -----darkness.
- 137 He couldn't participate in the tournament because he was injured.
PREVENTED His -----part in the tournament.
- 138 It was wrong of me to have insulted her.
RUDE I shouldn't ----- her.
- 139 His honesty was well known.
REPUTATION He ----- honest.

SECTION 2: (3pts) You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

It is often claimed that women have achieved greater freedom and have access to the same opportunities as men. The pie chart below show some employment patterns in Great Britain.

Write a report for a university lecturer describing the information in the chart below. You should write about 150 words.

A large rectangular box with a solid black border. Inside the box, there are 15 horizontal dashed lines, evenly spaced, providing a template for handwriting practice.

SỞ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO

BẾN TRE

ĐỀ THI CHỌN HỌC SINH VÀO CÁC ĐỘI TUYỂN

DỰ THI HỌC SINH GIỎI CẤP QUỐC GIA LỚP 12

TRUNG HỌC PHỔ THÔNG NĂM HỌC 2009-2010

SECTION 1	SECTION 2	SECTION 3
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Môn: TIẾNG ANH

Thời gian: 180 phút (không kể phát đề)

ĐÁP ÁN - HƯỚNG DẪN CHẤM

1. B	11. B	21.newspaper(s)
2. A	12. north/ N	22.map(s)
3. fridge/ refrigerator	13. (2 nd / second) floor (number)	23.radio(s)
4. stereo (system)	14. room (number)	24. television/ TV
5. books	15. 8pm (and 7 am)	25. computer(s)
6. (\$/ dollars) 184 NOT per month/ monthly	16. (the) fire/ emergency doors	26. B
7. Murray	17. laundry// washing	27. B
8. 16C	18. (the) balconies ACCEPT balconys.	28. C
9. South Hills	19. meal times	29.A
10 English/ British	20. (elected(floor) senior(s)	30.B

I-PART I: LISTENING (3đ) (mỗi câu đúng = 0.1x 30= 3đ)

II- PART II: VOCABULARY & GRAMMAR (6 đ)

SECTION 1: (1đ) mỗi câu đúng= 0,1 x 10)

Answers for section 1

31	A	36	C
32	D	37	C
33	B	38	C
34	B	39	B
35	A	40	D

SECTION 2: (1đ) mỗi câu đúng= 0,1 x 10)

Answers for section 2

41	A	46	D
42	C	47	D

43	A	48	A
44	C	49	B
45	C	50	D

SECTION 3 (1đ) (mỗi từ đúng = 0,1 đ x 10)

51. competitive	56. excessive
52. Knowledgeable	57. beneficial
53. Argumentative	58. productive
54. traditional	59. resistant
55. impossible	60. preferable

SECTION 4 (1.5đ) (mỗi từ đúng = 0,1 đ x 15)

Answers for section 4

61	with	69	I
62	√	70	all
63	being	71	√
64	it	72	much
65	√	73	so
66	has	74	that
67	√	75	√
68	seen		

SECTION 5 (1.5đ) (mỗi từ đúng = 0,1 đ x 15)

Answers for section 5

76	a	84	Although
77	all	85	for
78	been	86	rather
79	such	87	about
80	the	88	ago
81	fewer	89	well
82	on	90	which/that
83	them		

III-PART III: READING (6.5đ)

SECTION 1 (1.75 đ) (mỗi câu đúng = 0,25 đ x 7)

Answers for section 1

91	D	95	D
92	A	96	C
93	C	97	D
94	C		

SECTION 2 (1.5đ) (mỗi câu đúng = 0,15 đ x 10)

Answers for section 2

98	D	103	A
99	C	104	D
100	A	105	C

101	C	106	B
102	D	107	B

SECTION 3 (1.75đ) (mỗi từ đúng = 0,25 đ x 7)

Answers for section 3

108	G	112	H
109	E	113	B
110	F	114	D
111	A		

SECTION 4 (1.5đ) (mỗi từ đúng = 0,1 đ x 15)

Answers for section 5

115	C	123	C
116	D	124	B
117	C	125	B
118	B	126	D
119	A	127	A
120	D	128	B
121	B	129	A
122	A		

IV- PART IV: WRITING (4.5đ)

SECTION 1 (1.5 đ) (mỗi câu đúng = 0,15 đ x 10)

130. We were **powerless to stop** him
131. She **takes prides in** her cooking.
132. If you **persist in causing trouble, we shall be** forced to dismiss you.
133. He **is popular with** students.
134. I'm **(strongly) opposed to** any kind of hunting.
135. He was **noted for his** generosity.
136. Suddenly, the room **plunged into** darkness
137. His **injury prevented him from taking** part in the tournament.
138. I shouldn't **have been rude to** her.
139. He **had a reputation for being** honest.

SECTION 2 (3 đ)

<i>Nội dung</i>		Điểm

(2.5 đ)	1. <i>topic (introductory) sentence/ paragraph (employment b/w men and women)</i>	0.5
	2. <i>The different b/w men's and women's employment in:</i> + <i>non-manual occupations:</i>	0.25
	• <i>% women > men (clerical-type positions)</i> • <i>% women < men (managerial and professional positions)</i>	
	+ <i>Manual occupations:</i>	0.25
	• <i>Biggest difference b/w two sexes in craft working.</i> • <i>Slight difference b/w two sexes in other forms of manual work.</i>	0.25
3. <i>Good closing</i>	0.5	
Cách dùng từ và ngữ pháp (0.5 đ)	<i>Word using, sentence connectors, and spelling</i>	0.25
	<i>Tenses (past present) and structures</i>	0.25