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| SỞ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO ĐẮK LẮK  **Trường THPT Ngô Gia Tự** | **KHẢO SÁT CHẤT LƯỢNG HỌC SINH GIỎI**  Môn: **TIẾNG ANH 12** – Lần thứ nhất  Thời gian làm bài: 180 phút (*không kể thời gian phát đề*)  *Năm học: 2019 – 2020* |

**Part A: PHONETICS (5 pts)**

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

1. A. controlled B. returned C. formed D. convinced

2. A. suggestion B. devotion C. congestion D. digestion

**Question II: *Find the word with the stress pattern different from that of the other three words in each question. (3 pts)***

3. A. compulsory B. curriculum C. certificate D. secondary

4. A. hospital B. different C. supportive D. special

5. A. compliment B. apologize C. tradition D. develop

**Part B: VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR (45 pts)**

**Question I: *Choose the most suitable word or phrase to complete each sentence. (15 pts)***

6. He felt \_\_\_\_\_\_when he failed the exams the second time.

A. discouraged B. discouraging C. encouraged D. encourage

7. David learned to play \_\_\_\_\_\_ violin when he was at \_\_\_\_\_\_ university.

A. -/- B. the/- C. the/the D. -/the

8. The workers \_\_\_\_\_\_ cement for the patio when it began to rain.

A. lay B. were lying C. laid D. were laying

9. American students agree that a husband is\_\_\_\_\_\_ to tell his wife where he has been if he comes home late.

A. obsessed B. obliged C. obtained D. observed

10. -"Let's have a pizza." -"\_\_\_\_\_\_"

A. Not again B. It doesn't matter C. Not really D. It’s a good idea

11. Nam: “ You are a great dancer, Huong.”

Huong: “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”

A. There’s no doubt about it. B. You shouldn’t have said that.

C. You must be kidding. D. Yes. Congratulations

12. In most social situations where some \_\_\_\_\_\_ is allowed, a brief raise of the hand and a small wave is fine to attract someone's attention.

A.informality B. friendship C. familiarity D. introduction

13. Sperm Whales and sharks are carnivores. Carnivores mean \_\_\_\_\_\_

A. animals that live in the sea B. animals that only eat plants

C. fish that aren’t born from eggs D. animals that eat meat

14. Will we be \_\_\_\_\_\_ the storm if we shelter under a tree?

A. happy about B. safe from C. depended on D. cared for

15. Michael was \_\_\_\_\_\_ with anger when he saw his car had been scratched.

A. stored B. fixed C. loaded D. filled

16. He \_\_\_\_\_\_ his life to helping the poor.

A. spent B. experienced C. dedicated D. used

17. I am not really \_\_\_\_\_\_ this kind of music. I prefer music that we can dance to.

A. in B. for C. into D. with

18. \_\_\_\_\_\_ I had nothing for breakfast but an apple, I had lunch early.

A. However B. Since C. Due to D. Therefore

19. Military is \_\_\_\_\_\_ in this country. Every man who reaches the age of 18 has to serve in the army for two years.

A. compulsory B. optional C. illegal D. unnecessary

20. All \_\_\_\_\_\_ is a continuous supply of the basic necessities of life.

A. that is needed B. which is needed C. what is needed D. the thing needed

**QuestionII: *The following passage contains 10 mistakes. Find and correct them (10 pts) (Questions 21-30)***

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| *Line*  *1.*  *5.*  *10.*  *15.* | In 2001, the British Association for the Advancement of Science went on search of the world’s funniest joke. The experiment involved people from all over the world posted their jokes on to a website and rating the submissions of their. Among the jokes entered was the following: ‘There were two cows in a field. One said ‘Moo.’ The other one said ‘I was going to say that.’  The joke was then entered into the archive several times, using different animals and noises. Two tigers said ‘Grr,’ two dogs said ‘Woof’ and so on. You would imagine that one animal and noise would be much the same like another. However, the joke rated the funniest was: ‘Two ducks were sitting on a pond. One of the duck said ‘Quack.’ The other duck said, ‘I was going to say that.’  The research supported the wide held theory that some words and sounds are distinctly funnier than others. The ‘k’ sound (or the ‘hard c’) as heard in ‘quack’ and ‘duck’ have always been regarded in the comedy world as specially funny. Why? It may be down to a rather odd facial phenomenon known for ‘facial feedback’. When people feel happy they smile but some evidence suggests that the mechanism also works in reverse. The hard letter ‘k’ often forces the face to smile, which may explain why the sound is associated with happiness. |

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

31. It was a boring show. I would rather **(not/go)** \_\_\_\_\_\_ there.

32. I’m sure they **(complete)** \_\_\_\_\_\_ the new road by June.

33. **(Bite)** \_\_\_\_\_\_ twice, the postman refused to deliver our letters unless we chained our dog up.

34. His **(take)** \_\_\_\_\_\_ ill was quite unexpected.

35. It **(not/be)** \_\_\_\_\_\_ for you, I would come home late.

36. His roommate **(always enter)** \_\_\_\_\_\_ the room without knocking first, which annoys him a lot.

37. The curricula of American public schools **(not determine)** \_\_\_\_\_\_ by the federal government.

38. He **(not wear)** \_\_\_\_\_\_ uniform when you see him, because he’ll be on leave then, and they don’t wear uniform when they are on leave.

39. It is essential that every student **(know)** \_\_\_\_\_\_ how to use a computer.

40. A shape with four equal sides and one right angle **(call)** \_\_\_\_\_\_ a square.

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

People are often put off meditation by what they see as its many mystical associations. Yet meditation is a (41. STRAIGHT) \_\_\_\_\_ technique which merely involves sitting and resting the mind. In addition to its (42. SIMPLE) \_\_\_\_\_\_, meditation offers powerful help in the battle against stress. Hundreds of studies have shown that meditation, when undertaken in a principled way, can (43. REDUCTION) \_\_\_\_\_\_ hypertension which is related to stress in the body. Research has proved that certain types of meditation can (44. SUBSTANCE) \_\_\_\_\_\_ decrease key stress symptoms such as (45. ANXIOUS) \_\_\_\_\_\_and irritability. In fact, those who practise meditation with any (46. REGULAR) \_\_\_\_\_\_ see their doctors less and spend, on average, seventy per cent fewer days in hospital. They are said to have more stamina, a happier (47. DISPOSE)\_\_\_\_\_\_ and even enjoy better relationships.

When you learn to meditate, your teacher will give you a personal 'mantra' or word which you use every time you practise the technique and which is (48. SUPPOSE) \_\_\_\_\_\_ chosen according to your needs. Initial classes are taught (49. INDIVIDUAL) \_\_\_\_\_\_ but subsequent classes usually consist of a group of students and take place over a period of about four days. The aim is to learn how to slip into a deeper state of (50.CONSCIOUS) \_\_\_\_\_\_ for twenty minutes a day. The rewards speak for themselves.

**PART C: READING COMPREHENSION (30 pts)**

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

**English spelling**

Why does English spelling have a reputation for being difficult? English was first written down when Christian monks came to England in Anglo-Saxon (51) \_\_\_\_\_\_ .They used the 23 letters of Latin to write down the sounds of Anglo-Saxon speech as they heard it. However, English has a (52) \_\_\_\_\_\_ range of basic sounds (over 40) than Latin. The alphabet was too small, and so combinations of letters were needed to (53) \_\_\_\_\_\_ the different sounds. Inevitably, there were inconsistencies in the way that letters were combined.

With the Norman invasion of England, the English language was put (54) \_\_\_\_\_\_ risk. English survived, but the spelling of many English words changed to follow French patterns, and many French words were (55) \_\_\_\_\_\_ into the language. The result was more irregularity.

When the printing press was (56) \_\_\_\_\_\_ in the fifteenth century, many early printers of English texts spoke other first languages. They (57) \_\_\_\_\_\_ little effort to respect English spelling. Although one of the short-term effects of printing was to produce a number of variant spellings, in the long term it created fixed spellings. People became used to seeing words spelt in the same way. Rules were (58) \_\_\_\_\_\_ and dictionaries were put together which printers and writers could refer to. However, spoken English was not fixed and continued to change slowly - just as it still does now. Letters that were sounded in the Anglo-Saxon period, like the 'k' in 'knife', now became (59) \_\_\_\_\_\_. Also, the pronunciation of vowels then had (60) \_\_\_\_\_ in common with how they sound now, but the way they are spelt hasn't changed.

51. A. ages B. centuries C. times D. years

52. A. deeper B. longer C. thicker D. wider

53. A. explain B. express C. perform D. tell

54. A. at B. in C. on D. under

55. A. announced B. found C. introduced D. started

56. A. discovered B. invented C. made up D. taken up

57. A. brought B. did C. made D. put

58. A. drawn up B. filled in C. got across D. handed out

59. A. dump B. quiet C. silent D. speechless

60. A. much B. many C. few D. little

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

Because of the recent growth in air travel, airports have become more than ever before symbols of international importance. They therefore have (61.\_\_\_\_\_\_) look good and are frequently designed by well-known architects. In (62.\_\_\_\_\_\_) to this, competition and customer demand mean that (63. \_\_\_\_\_\_) generally have to have impressive facilities nowadays. For instance, there are (64. \_\_\_\_\_\_) lounges, where passengers can wait before their (65. \_\_\_\_\_\_) takes off, luxurious restaurants, shopping areas and banks. Good road and rail connections (66. \_\_\_\_\_\_) nearby towns and cities are also essential, with large (67. \_\_\_\_\_) of people needing to get to and from the airport quickly and effectively.

However, it is becoming increasingly difficult to find land on which to build airports. One reason for this is that aircraft, (68. \_\_\_\_\_\_) improvements in engine design, are still very noisy, and need a considerable amount of space in which to (69. \_\_\_\_\_\_) and take off. This of course means that crowded residential areas need to be avoided, so, unluckily, travellers often find that the airport they need to use might be located (70. \_\_\_\_\_\_) an inconvenient distance from the city.

**Question III: *Read the passage and choose the best answers to questions below. (10 pts)***

An air pollutant is defined as a compound added directly or indirectly by humans to the atmosphere in such quantities as to affect humans, animals, vegetation, or materials ***adversely.*** Air pollution requires a very flexible definition that permits continuous change. When the first air pollution laws were established in England in the fourteenth century, air pollutants were limited to compounds that could be seen or smelled - a far cry from the extensive list of harmful substances known today. As technology has developed and knowledge of the health aspects of various chemicals has increased, the list of air pollutants has lengthened. In the future, even water vapor might be considered an air pollutant under certain conditions.

Many of the more important air pollutants, such as sulfur oxides, carbon monoxide, and nitrogen oxides, are found in nature. As the Earth developed, the concentration of these pollutants was altered by various chemical reactions; they became components in biogeochemical cycles. ***These*** serve as an air purification scheme by allowing the compounds to move from the air to the water or soil. On a global basis, nature's output of these compounds dwarfs that resulting from human activities.

However, human production usually occurs in a ***localized*** area, such as a city. In such a region, human output may be dominant and may temporarily overload the natural purification scheme of the cycles. The result is an increased concentration of ***noxious*** chemicals in the air. The concentrations at which the adverse effects appear will be greater than the concentrations that the pollutants would have in the absence of human activities. The actual concentration need not be large for a substance to be a pollutant; in fact, the numerical value tells us little until we know how much of an increase this represents over the concentration that would occur naturally in the area. For example, sulfur dioxide has ***detectable*** health effects at 0.08 parts per million (ppm), which is about 400 times its natural level. Carbon monoxide, however, has a natural level of 0.1 ppm and is not usually a pollutant until its level reaches about 15 ppm.

71. What does the passage mainly discuss?

A. The economic impact of air pollution.

B. What constitutes an air pollutant.

C. How much harm air pollutants can cause.

D. The effects of compounds added to the atmosphere.

72. The word "***adversely***" in the first paragraph is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. negatively B. quickly C. admittedly D. considerably

73. It can be inferred from the first paragraph that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. water vapor is an air pollutant in localized areas

B. most air pollutants today can be seen or smelled

C. the definition of air pollution will continue to change

D. a substance becomes an air pollutant only in cities

74. The word "***These***" in the second paragraph is closest in meaning to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. the various chemical reactions

B. the pollutants from the developing Earth

C. the compounds moved to the water or soil

D. the components in biogeochemical cycles

75. For which of the following reasons can natural pollutants play an important role in controlling air pollution?

A. They function as part of a purification process.

B. They occur in greater quantities than other pollutants.

C. They are less harmful to living beings than other pollutants.

D. They have existed since the Earth developed.

76. According to the passage, human-generated air pollution in localized regions \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. can be dwarfed by nature's output of pollutants

B. can overwhelm the natural system that removes pollutants

C. will damage areas outside of the localized regions

D. will react harmfully with natural pollutants

77. The word "***localized***" in the third paragraph is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. specified B. circled C*.* surrounded D. encircled

78. According to the passage, the numerical value of the concentration level of a substance is only useful if \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. the other substances in the area are known B. it is in a localized area

C. the natural level is also known D. it can be calculated quickly

79. The word "***detectable***" in the third paragraph is closest in meaning to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. beneficial B. special C. measurable D. separable

80. The word "***noxious***" in the third paragraph is closest in meaning to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. poisonous B. natural C. known D. essential

**PART D: WRITING (20 pts)**

**Question 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. (5 pts)***

81. The man was not able to go on an expedition to the Middle East because of his age.

🡪 The man was too \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

82. Your silly questions distracted me*.*

🡪 You drove \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

83. Go to the international ticket desk immediately on arrival.

🡪 As \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

84. His second attempt on the world record was successful.

🡪 He broke \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

85. This problem cannot be solved instantly.

🡪 There is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Question II: *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. Do not change the form of the given word. (5 pts)***

86. The two theories appear to be completely different. **COMMON**

🡪 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

87. Although we were impressed by the new cinema, we found it rather expensive. **AS**

🡪 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

88. The accident victim was having increasing difficulty in breathing. **DIFFICULT**

🡪 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

89. Teams of experts are examining the damage to the building. **EXAMINED**

🡪\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

90. You didn't think carefully enough before you decided. **OUGHT**

🡪 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

***III. Essay writing (10 pts)***

***Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? “Studying the English language in an English speaking country is the best but not the only way to learn the language”. Write an essay (about 150 to 200 words) to express your personal points of view.***

----------THE END ---------