

ĐỀ CHÍNH THỨC

ĐỀ THI MÔN: TIẾNG ANH (CHUYÊN)

Ngày thi: 03/6/2016

Thời gian làm bài: 120 phút (không kể thời gian phát đề)

(Đề thi gồm có: 08 trang)

Họ và tên thí sinh: _____	Giám thị 1: _____	STT (giám thị ghi)
Số báo danh: _____ Phòng thi _____	(Ký tên - Ghi họ và tên)	Số phách (HD chấm thi ghi)
Học sinh lớp _____ trường _____		
Hội đồng coi thi: _____		

(Phần này dành cho hội đồng chấm thi)

Điểm từng phần	Điểm bài thi		Họ tên và chữ ký		Số phách
	Bảng số	Bảng chữ	Giám khảo 1		
Câu I:.....			Giám khảo 1		STT (HD chấm thi ghi)
Câu II:.....					
Câu III:.....			Giám khảo 2		Số phách (Do HD phúc khảo ghi)
Câu IV:.....					
Tổng:.....					

(Phần này dành cho hội đồng phúc khảo)

Điểm từng phần	Điểm bài thi		Họ tên và chữ ký		Số phách (Do HD phúc khảo ghi)
	Bảng số	Bảng chữ	Giám khảo 1	Giám khảo 2	
Câu I:.....					
Câu II:.....					
Câu III:.....					
Câu IV:.....					
Tổng:.....					

I. LISTENING (2,0 marks)

A. Listen to a group leader talking to some students who are going to visit an important athletics event in Birmingham twice. Fill in the missing information in the numbered space. (0) has been done as an example. Write the answer in the box below. (1,0 mark)

Athletics Championships	
Date of college trip: (0) 15th of _____	
Number of sportspeople who will compete: (1) _____	
How the group will travel to Birmingham: by (2) _____	
What group members should take on the day: (3) _____ card	
Name of the website page: (4) _____	
Which day other details will be available to students: (5) _____	

ANSWERS:

0	1	2	3	4	5
March					

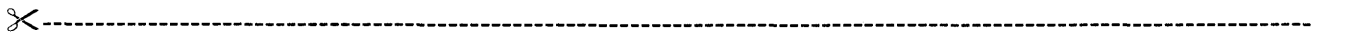
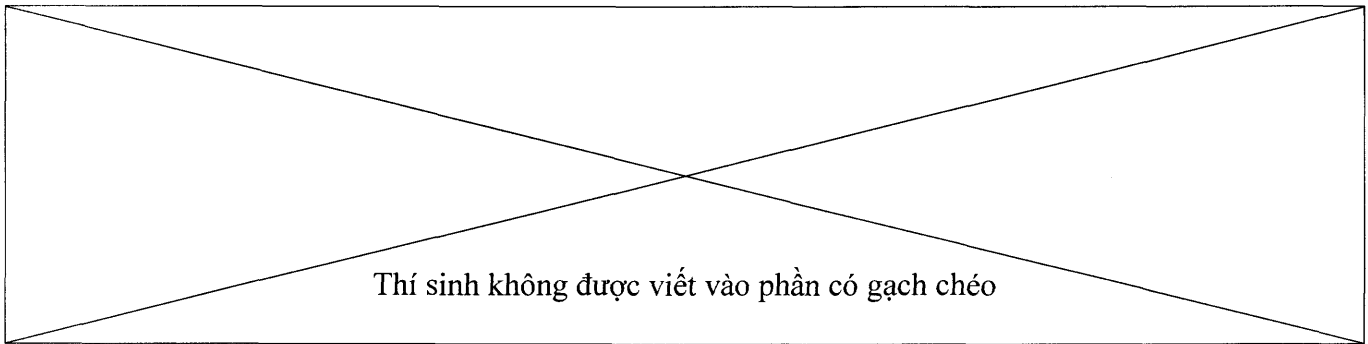
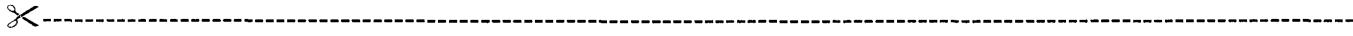
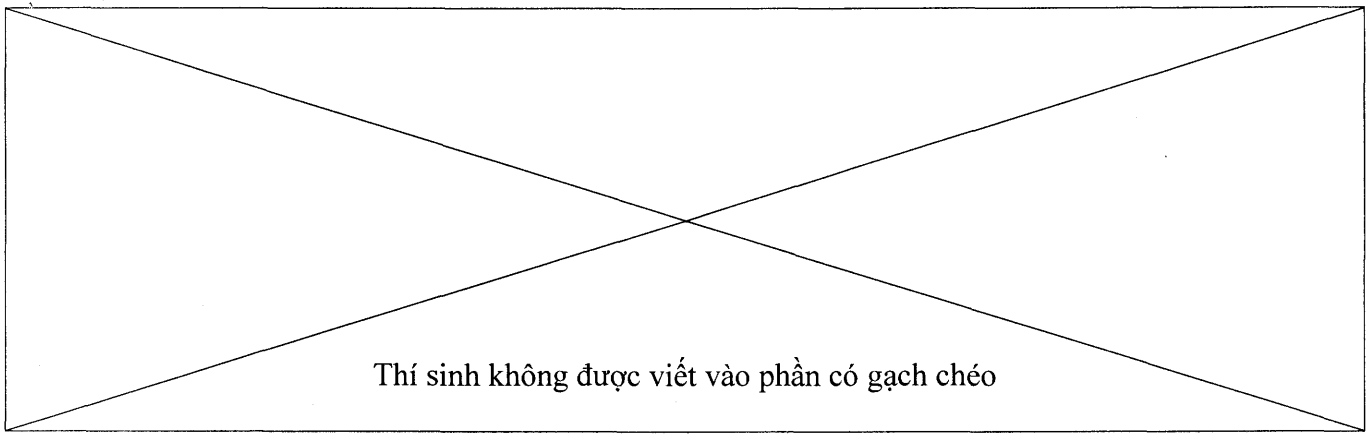
B. You will hear a radio interview with a teenage surfer called Abby Fielding twice. For each question, choose the correct answer A, B, or C. Write the answer in the box below. (1,0 mark)

1. Abby first decided to go surfing when _____.

A. her dad offered to teach her

C. she saw some local competitions

B. her mother gave her money for a surfboard



2. What did Abby discover when she started surfing?
 - A. Her local surfing school was expensive.
 - B. She needed more equipment than she'd expected.
 - C. It was good to try different surfboards.
3. What does Abby say about surfing in the winter?
 - A. The beaches are very quiet then.
 - B. The sea is warm enough where she lives.
 - C. She wears a special suit for winter surfing.
4. How did Abby feel about surfing the enormous wave?
 - A. worried at first by the size of the wave
 - B. disappointed that she didn't have the right board
 - C. scared about falling off her board
5. What does Abby want to do next?
 - A. train for the next surfing competition
 - B. find out about surfing as a career
 - C. study surfing science at university

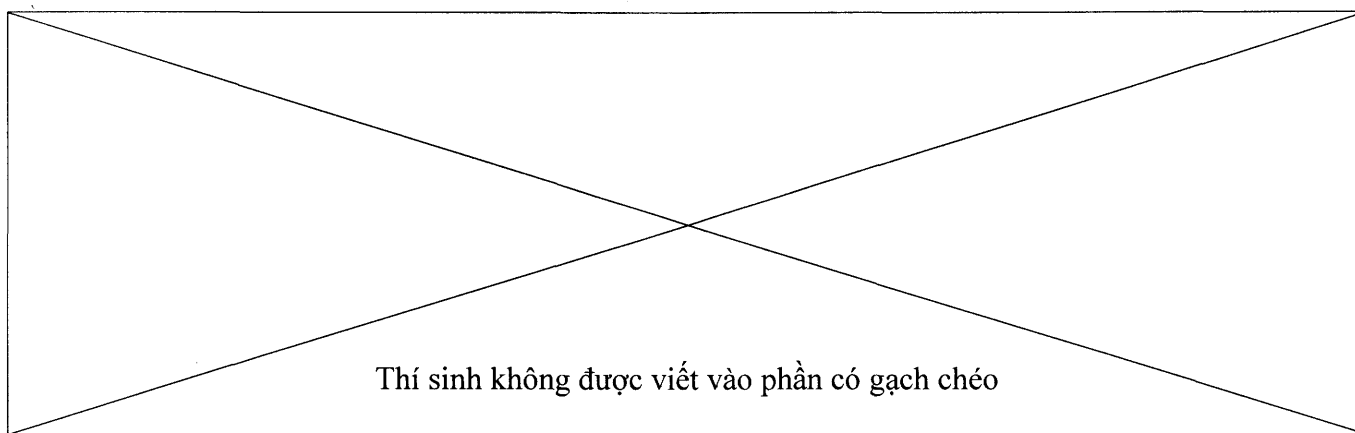
ANSWERS:

1	2	3	4	5

II. LEXICO-GRAMMAR (3,0 marks)

A. Choose the best answer A, B, C, or D to complete each sentence and write it in the box below. (1,0 mark)

1. Their exports are just _____ ours.
 - A. similar
 - B. as
 - C. like
 - D. same
2. Television came into _____ and became a competitor with the motion pictures.
 - A. effect
 - B. enforcement
 - C. use
 - D. life
3. Remember _____ the door before going to bed.
 - A. locking
 - B. to lock
 - C. locked
 - D. not locking
4. I don't think that purple shirt _____ with your yellow skirt.
 - A. suits
 - B. fits
 - C. goes
 - D. wears
5. The students have got _____ news about their exams.
 - A. many
 - B. a few
 - C. few
 - D. some



✂-----

6. John: "Is the baby still awake?" – Marry: "No, I am happy to say that she is fast _____."
- A. asleep B. sleeping C. slept D. sleepy
7. He was _____ boy when he could swim.
- A. a four-year B. a four-year-old C. four-years old D. a four-years-old
8. Quite soon, the world is going to _____ energy resources.
- A. run out of B. get into C. keep up with D. come up again
9. My friend _____ me that he was going to take a driving test.
- A. spoke B. told C. said D. talk
10. The development of laser use is a major _____ in medicine.
- A. breakaway B. breakup C. break-in D. breakthrough

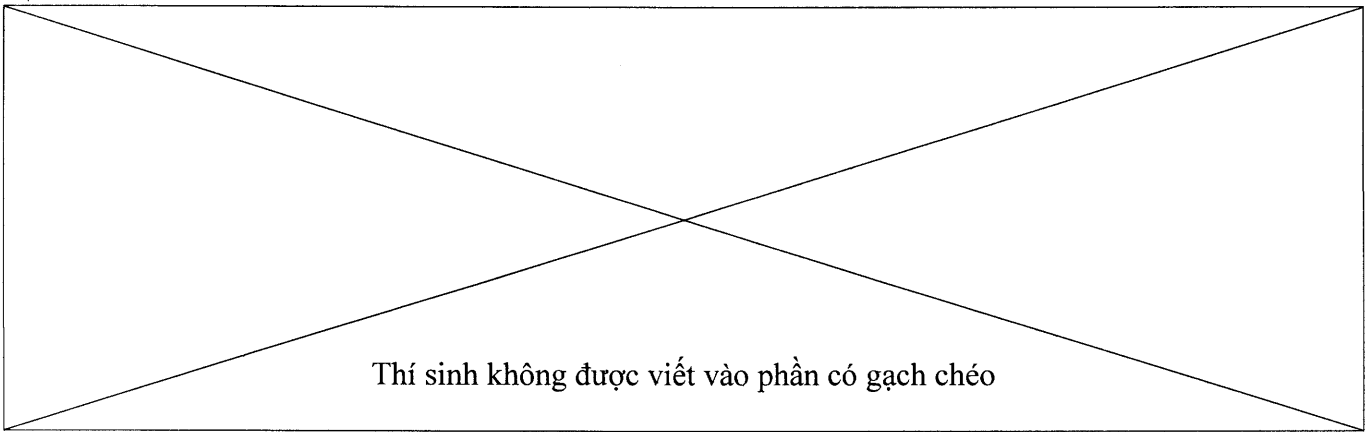
ANSWERS:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

B. Read the text below and look carefully at each line. Some of the lines are correct, but some have a word which should not be there. If a line is correct, put a tick (✓) in the space provided in the box for answer. If a line has a word which should not be there, write the word in the space provided in the box for the answer. (0 and 00) have been done as examples. (1,0 mark)

LINES		ANSWERS
0	We had left the house with plenty of time to spare, but	0..... ✓
00	suddenly I realised we might have miss the plane. There had	00.....have.....
1	been an accident on the motorway, and although that nobody	.....
2	had been hurt, the traffic was at a complete standstill. By the	.....
3	time when we started moving again, it was less than an hour	.....
4	to take-off. When the taxi reached the terminal, we had	.....
5	jumped out and ran quickly to the check-in, only to find	.....
6	an enormous queue. Everyone had a luggage, and we only	.....
7	had fifteen minutes before we left. Eventually, we reached	.....
8	the desk, and we gave the woman our tickets. I was very	.....
9	worried by then and I asked to her if we were too late.	.....
10	She smiled at, gave me your boarding cards and said, "Your flight has been delayed by an hour".	.....

C. Read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of each line to form a word that fits in the space in the same line. There is an example at the beginning (0). Write your answer in the box below. (0,5 mark)



✂-----

AUSTRALIA

For years, Australia has had an (0) _____ pattern of population distribution, with more people living in towns and cities in (1) _____ areas, especially the east and south-east, than in the interior of the country. Since the 1940s, the population has become still more (2) _____ distributed with a significant rise in the number of people living in these cities. Cities are now the (3) _____ centres of the country. An important element in their (4) _____ has been the number of people from Europe and Asia emigrating to Australia, especially in the second half of the twentieth century. The new (5) _____ decided to stay in the cities because the employment was easy to find there. Today, the population of Australia includes people who originally came from over 150 countries.

**REGULAR
COAST
EVENLY
ECONOMY
GROW
ARRIVE**

ANSWERS:

0	1	2	3	4	5
irregular					

D. Fill in the gaps in the following sentences with suitable particles. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes. (0) has been done as an example. (0,5 mark)

- 0. Could you deal _____ this problem? I'm rather busy.
- 1. To everyone's surprise, Mr. Brown turn _____ at the Trade Union meeting.
- 2. Is it okay if I write _____ pencil?
- 3. I came _____ an old friend while I was walking along the street.
- 4. Too many tests and exams have put high school students _____ pressure.
- 5. I was in a such hurry that I left one of my bags _____.

ANSWERS:

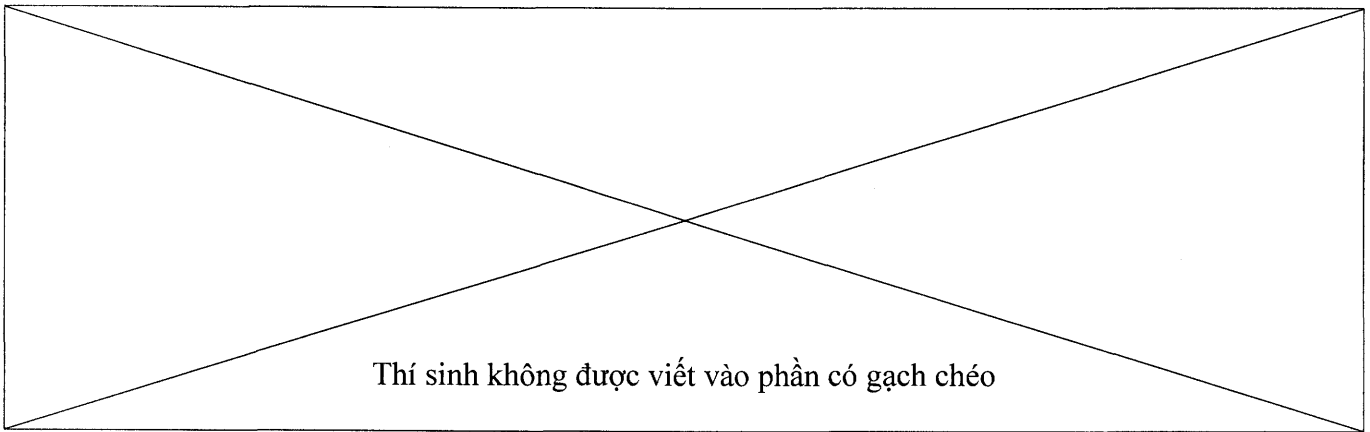
0	1	2	3	4	5
with					

III. READING (2,0 marks)

A. Choose the word which best completes each blank in the following passage. Write your answer in the box below. (0) has been done as an example. (0,5 mark)

Sweden's Ice Hotel

The village of Jukkasjarvi is (0) _____ Swedish Lapland, and winter temperatures there can reach -40° C. But 6,000 holidaymakers still go there annually to visit what is probably Europe's most unusual accommodation. In this hotel, you eat, drink, and sleep in rooms made (1) _____ ice. If you want, you can even get married in one. The bar is ice too, and putting hot drinks on it is obviously not (2) _____! The bedrooms are around -4° C, but fortunately guests are (3) _____



✕-----

_____ with special sleeping bags that will keep them warm in the coldest temperatures. (4) _____ outdoor clothes can be supplied too, if needed. The hotel is never more than six months old because it melts in summer, and (5) _____ winter it is rebuilt. Creating the hotel takes 10,000 tons of ice, plus 30,000 tons of snow.

- | | | | | |
|----|--------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 0. | A. in | B. on | C. at | D. from |
| 1. | A. by | B. of | C. within | D. for |
| 2. | A. supported | B. recognised | C. agreed | D. recommended |
| 3. | A. given | B. offered | C. provided | D. delivered |
| 4. | A. Suitable | B. Convenient | C. Acceptable | D. Satisfactory |
| 5. | A. some | B. any | C. each | D. others |

ANSWERS:

0	1	2	3	4	5
A					

B. Fill in each blank with the most suitable word to complete the text. Write your answer in the box below. (0,5 mark)

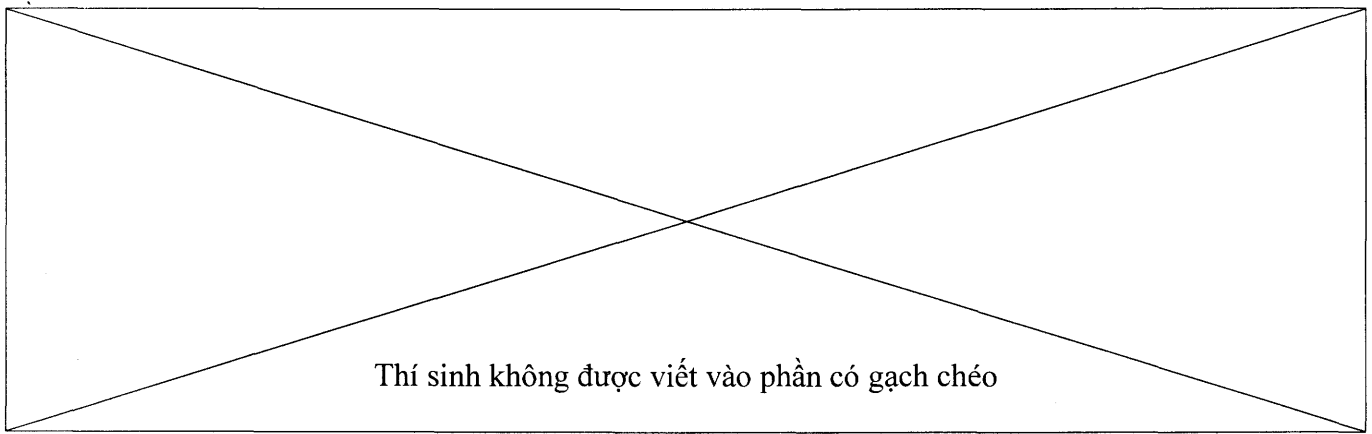
I study English for 6 hours per week in the secondary school. For 1 hour each week we have conversation classes with a (1) _____ speaker of English where we talk about topics (2) _____ as drugs, politics, and culture. I know it's a really good opportunity to practise my spoken English, (3) _____ I never made a contribution to the discussion. It's not (4) _____ I don't have an opinion, or that I'm shy, but more that I don't have vocabularies to express my views. I feel really frustrated at the end of the lesson. Nobody (5) _____ in the group seems to have the same problem.

ANSWERS:

1	2	3	4	5

C. Read the passage, choose the best answer and write it in the box below. (1,0 mark)

In addition to their military role, the forts of the nineteenth century provided numerous other benefits for the American West. The establishment of these posts opened new roads and provided for the protection of **daring** adventurers and expeditions as well as established settlers. Forts also served as bases where enterprising entrepreneurs could bring commerce to the West, providing supplies and refreshments to soldiers as well as to pioneers. Posts like Fort Laramie provided supplies for wagon trains traveling the natural highways toward new frontiers. Some posts became stations for the pony express; still **others**, such as Fort Davis, were stagecoach stops for weary travelers. All of these functions, of course, suggest that the contributions of the forts to the civilization and development of the West extended beyond patrol duty.

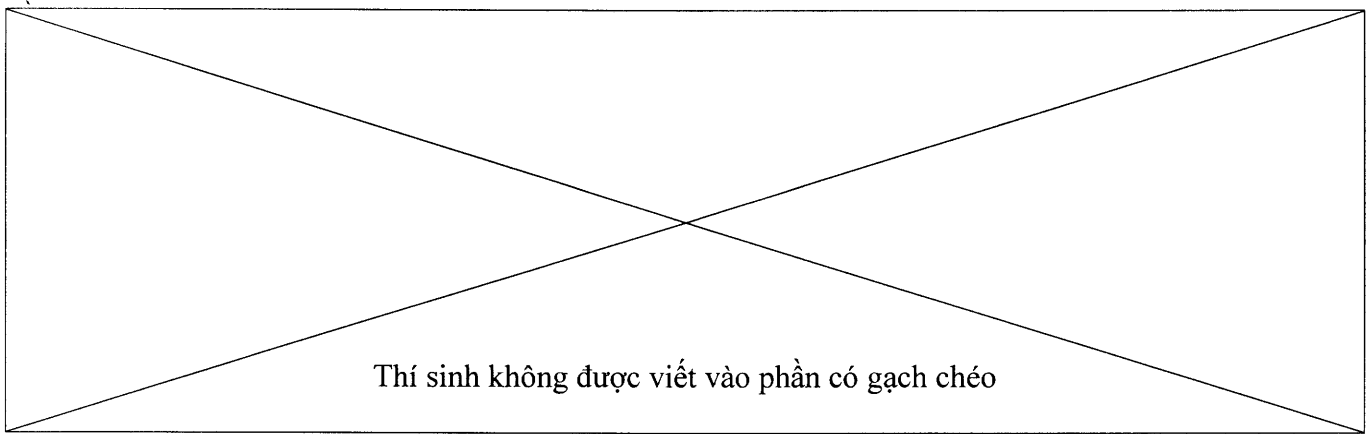


✂-----

Through the establishment of military posts, yet other contributions were made to the development of western culture. Many posts maintained libraries or reading rooms, and some – for example, Fort Davis – had schools. Post chapels provided a setting for religious services and weddings. Throughout the wilderness, post bands provided entertainment and **boosted** morale. During the last part of the nineteenth century, to reduce expenses, gardening was encouraged at the forts, thus making experimental agriculture another activity of the military. The military stations at the various forts also played a role in civilian life by assisting in maintaining order, and civilian officials often called on the army for protection.

Certainly, among other significant contributions the army made to the improvement of the conditions of life was the investigation of the relationships among health, climate, and architecture. From the earliest colonial times throughout the nineteenth century, disease ranked as the foremost problem in defense. It slowed construction of forts and **inhibited** their military functions. Official documents from many regions contained innumerable reports of sickness that virtually incapacitated entire garrisons. In response to the problems, detailed observations of architecture and climate and their relationships to the frequency of the occurrence of various diseases were recorded at various posts across the nation by military surgeons.

1. Which of the following statements best expresses the main idea of the passage?
 - A. By the nineteenth century, forts were no longer used by the military.
 - B. Surgeons at forts could not prevent outbreaks of diseases.
 - C. Forts were important to the development of the American West.
 - D. Life in nineteenth-century forts was very rough.
2. The word “**daring**” in line 3 is closest in meaning to _____.
 - A. lost
 - B. bold
 - C. lively
 - D. foolish
3. Which of the following would a traveler be LEAST likely to obtain at Fort Laramie?
 - A. Fresh water
 - B. Food
 - C. Formal clothing
 - D. Lodging
4. The word “**others**” in line 7 refers to _____.
 - A. posts
 - B. wagon trains
 - C. frontiers
 - D. highways
5. The word “**boosted**” in line 13 is closest in meaning to _____.
 - A. influenced
 - B. established
 - C. raised
 - D. maintained
6. Which of the following is the most likely inference about the decision to promote gardening at forts?
 - A. It was expensive to import produce from far away.
 - B. Food brought in from outside was often spoiled.
 - C. Gardening was a way to occupy otherwise idle soldiers.
 - D. The soil near the forts was very fertile.
7. According to the passage, which of the following posed the biggest obstacle to the development of military forts?
 - A. Insufficient shelters
 - B. Shortage of materials
 - C. Attacks by wild animals
 - D. Illness



✂-----

8. The word “**inhibited**” in line 21 is closest in meaning to _____.
- A. involved B. exploited C. united D. hindered
9. How did the military assist in the investigation of health problems?
- A. By registering annual birth and death rates
 B. By experiments with different building materials
 C. By maintaining records of diseases and potential causes
 D. By monitoring the soldiers’ diets
10. The author organizes the discussion of forts by _____.
- A. describing their locations B. comparing their sizes
 C. explaining their damage to the environment D. listing their contributions to western life

ANSWERS:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

IV. WRITING (3,0 marks)

A. Write the second sentence so that it has the same meaning as the first one. (0,5 mark)

1. He sings well and plays the guitar well.
 Not only _____
2. Liz is a better pianist than Mai.
 Mai does _____
3. He was sorry he hadn’t said goodbye to her at the airport.
 He regretted _____
4. My younger brother was finally able to get a job.
 My younger brother finally succeeded _____
5. What a pity! you failed your exam last year.
 I wish _____

B. Complete the second sentence so that it has the similar meaning to the first sentence using the word given. Do not change the word given. (0,5 mark)

Example: The programme only finished a minute ago.

JUST: The programme **has just finished**.

1. Don’t forget to contact me if you come to London.
TOUCH: Don’t forget to _____
2. Normally I have a ten-minute journey to school.
ME: Normally _____
3. They say she has moved to a new house.
HAVE: She is said _____
4. They couldn’t understand the lecturer because she spoke so fast.
TOO: The lecturer spoke _____

HƯỚNG DẪN CHẤM ĐỀ THI MÔN: TIẾNG ANH (CHUYÊN)

Ngày thi: 03/6/2016

(Hướng dẫn chấm gồm có: 06 trang)

I. LISTENING (2,0 marks)

A. Listen to a group leader talking to some students who are going to visit an important athletics event in Birmingham twice. Fill in the missing information in the numbered space. (0) has been done as an example. Write the answer in the box below. (1,0 mark)

SENTENCES	CONTENTS	MARKS
1	520	0,2
2	Train	0,2
3	Identity	0,2
4	Birinfo	0,2
5	Friday	0,2

B. You will hear a radio interview with a teenage surfer called Abby Fielding twice. For each question, choose the correct answer A, B, or C. Write the best answer in the box below. (1,0 mark)

SENTENCES	CONTENTS	MARKS
1	C	0,2
2	C	0,2
3	B	0,2
4	A	0,2
5	B	0,2

II. LEXICO-GRAMMAR (3,0 marks)

A. Choose the best answer A, B, C, or D to complete each sentence and write it in the box below. (1,0 mark)

SENTENCES	CONTENTS	MARKS
1	C	0,1
2	C	0,1
3	B	0,1
4	C	0,1
5	D	0,1
6	A	0,1
7	B	0,1
8	A	0,1
9	B	0,1
10	D	0,1

B. Read the text below and look carefully at each line. Some of the lines are correct, but some have a word which should not be there. If a line is correct, put a tick (✓) in the space provided in the box for answer. If a line has a word which should not be there, write the word in the space provided in the box for answer. (0 and 00) have been done as examples. (1,0 mark)

LINES	CONTENTS	MARKS
1	that	0,1
2	✓	0,1
3	when	0,1
4	had	0,1
5	✓	0,1
6	a	0,1
7	✓	0,1
8	✓	0,1
9	to	0,1
10	at	0,1

C. Read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of each line to form a word that fits in the space in the same line. There is an example at the beginning (0). Write your answer in the box below. (0,5 mark)

WORD	FORM OF THE WORD	MARKS
1. Coast	coastal	0,1
2. Evenly	unevenly	0,1
3. Economy	economic	0,1
4. Grow	growth	0,1
5. Arrive	arrivals	0,1

D. Fill in the gaps in the following sentences with suitable particles. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes. (0) has been done as an example. (0,5 mark)

SENTENCES	CONTENTS	MARKS
1	up	0,1
2	in	0,1
3	across	0,1
4	under	0,1
5	behind	0,1

III. READING COMPREHENSION (2,0 marks)

A. Choose the word which best completes each blank in the following passage. Write your answer in the box below. (0) has been done as an example. (0,5 mark)

SENTENCES	CONTENTS	MARKS
1	B	0,1
2	D	0,1
3	C	0,1
4	A	0,1
5	C	0,1

B. Fill in each blank with the most suitable word to complete the text. Write your answer in the box below. (0,5 mark)

SENTENCES	CONTENTS	MARKS
1	native	0,1
2	such	0,1
3	but	0,1
4	that	0,1
5	else	0,1

C. Read the passage, choose the best answer and write it in the box below. (1,0 mark)

SENTENCES	CONTENTS	MARKS
1	C	0,1
2	B	0,1
3	C	0,1
4	A	0,1
5	C	0,1
6	A	0,1
7	D	0,1
8	D	0,1
9	C	0,1
10	D	0,1

IV. Writing (3,0 marks)

A. Write the second sentence so that it has the same meaning as the first one. (0,5 mark)

SENTENCES	CONTENTS	MARKS
1	Not only does he sing well but he also plays the guitar well.	0,1
2	Mai does not play the piano as well as Liz (does).	0,1
3	He regretted not saying/having said goodbye to her at the airport.	0,1
4	My younger brother finally succeeded in getting a job.	0,1
5	I wish you hadn't failed your exam last year./ I wish you had passed your exam last year./ I wish you had succeeded in your exam last year.	0,1

B. Complete the second sentence so that it has the similar meaning to the first sentence using the word given. Do not change the word given. (0,5 mark)

SENTENCES	CONTENTS	MARKS
1	Don't forget to get/keep in touch with me if you come to London.	0,1
2	Normally it takes me 10 minutes to get/go to school.	0,1
3	She is said to have moved to a new house.	0,1
4	The lecturer spoke too fast/quickly (for them) to understand.	0,1
5	I haven't seen him since my 31 th birthday party.	0,1

C. What are the benefits of self-study? Write an exposition (about 100-150 words) to express your own opinion. Use specific reasons and examples to support your opinion. (2,0 marks)

I. Introduction

Hook + Background information	0,25
Thesis statement	0,25

* Ghi chú:

Hook (0,125) + Background information (0,125) = 0,25

II. Body

Paragraph 1

Topic sentence	0,25
Supporting 1 + (example, explanation, quotation, statistic)	0,25

Paragraph 2

Topic sentence	0,25
Supporting 1 + (example, explanation, quotation, statistic)	0,25

* Ghi chú:

- Topic sentence = topic (0,125) + controlling idea (0,125) = 0,25

- Supporting sentence (0,125) + example/explanation,... (0,125) = 0,25

III. Conclusion

Summary	0,125
Giving students' thought/impression/suggestion/...	0,125

* Từ ngữ và cấu trúc

- Sử dụng các từ nối câu, nối ý một cách phong phú	0,125
- Trình bày mạch lạc, ngôn ngữ, cấu trúc đa dạng, dễ hiểu	0,125

CHÚ Ý:

1. Trừ điểm sai ngữ pháp, chính tả, ... - **0,1** /lỗi nhưng không quá **0,4**
2. Thí sinh phải nêu ít nhất **2 ý chính**. Nếu nêu nhiều hơn 2 ý chính chọn ý hay nhất để tính điểm, nhưng lỗi sai được tính cho tất cả)

TAPESCRIPT

A. Listen to a group leader talking to some students who are going to visit an important athletics event in Birmingham twice. Fill in the missing information in the numbered space. (0) has been done as an example. Write the answer in the box below. (1,0 mark)

You will hear a group leader talking to some students who are going to visit an important athletics event in Birmingham.

For each question, fill in the missing information in the numbered space. You now have twenty seconds to look at Part 3.

[Pause]

Now we are ready to start. Listen carefully. You will hear the recording twice.

Teacher: Right everyone! Some important information about the three college trips before the end of June. Firstly, we're all going to Birmingham to see the International Athletics Championships. That's the only trip we've planned during March because I know that April is such a busy time for students. We're going on the 15th. For those of you who haven't heard of this event before, it's the largest single sports competition in Britain, so we're really pleased that we're going. A hundred and forty different national teams will take part, which means you'll see five hundred and twenty world-class sportsmen and women there, and you'll be amongst thousands of other fans. The stadium seats seventeen thousand!

We'll be leaving here early and we've decided to go by train this time and not hire a coach, because we got delayed in traffic jams when we went to Birmingham before. I hope everyone's pleased about that.

Next, someone asked me what to take. Firstly, what *not* to take! Leave your cameras behind because taking photos is forbidden, but you *must* have your identity card with you as we've bought a group ticket, and you may need to show it. Mobile phones are okay, but you'll have to turn them off during the event, so it's probably better not to take them.

If you want to read some more about the event on the Internet, go to Birmingham's website. Then look for the word 'Birinfo' in the page index, that's spelt B-I-R-I-N-F-O. You'll find all kinds of information about the Championships there.

As for our trip, I don't have the final details of journey times yet, but I will by this afternoon. So, I think I'll write an information sheet with answers to all your questions on it. You'll get copies of this on Friday, so you can read through everything over the weekend.

Right . . . the second trip will . . .

[Pause]

Now listen again.

B. You will hear a radio interview with a teenage surfer called Abby Fielding twice. For each question, choose the correct answer A, B, or C. Write the answer in the box below. (1,0 mark)

You will hear a radio interview with a teenage surfer called Abby Fielding.

For each question, choose the correct answer A, B or C.

You now have 45 seconds to look at the questions for Part 2.

[Pause]

Now we are ready to start. Listen carefully. You will hear the recording twice.

Man: Today, I'm talking to teenage surfer Abby Fielding. Abby, welcome. Tell us about how you started surfing.

Abby: Well, my family have always loved going to our local beach, and my dad became keen on surfing. He wasn't very good, but he really wanted to show me how to do it, and my mum offered to buy me a board. I still wasn't keen, but then I started watching surfing competitions near home, and when I saw the standard of the surfers, I just felt I could do better!

Man: Very confident! How easy was it to get started?

Abby: Well, it's free to practise, once you've got the equipment. But it can cost quite a lot to buy what you need. I went to the local surfing school for a bit too. I was lent some boards before I bought one, to see which type I liked best – that was useful.

Man: So do you go surfing all year round now?

Abby: Yes – even in winter when it's cold! The sea is actually warmer than the land. I just wear the same wetsuit as I do in the summer – although sometimes I do add gloves! You'd be surprised how many people are out there surfing with me.

Man: And your biggest achievement was surfing an enormous wave!

Abby: Yeah! That kind of wave only comes along a couple of times a year. I borrowed a large board, as mine wasn't big enough, and I was nervous – the waves were a lot bigger than they look from the beach. People say it hurts if you fall off in those conditions – but I didn't have time to think about that!

Man: So – any advice for other teenagers taking up surfing?

Abby: Well, you're never too young to start – not on big waves, of course, in case you have to swim back to the beach. But in many places, you need to know how to surf whatever the waves are like – good and bad. And surfing schools are OK, but watching other surfers is just as useful – and practising yourself, of course!

Man: So . . . you're still young – what next?

Abby: Well, I'm going to miss the next big competition, as I've injured my ankle, but my future's definitely in surfing, so I need to investigate what opportunities there are. There's a course in surfing science you can do at the university here, but I'm not sure that's the right path for me at the moment.

Man: Well, thank you Abby.

[Pause]

Now listen again.

[The recording is repeated.]

THE END.