

SỞ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO TỈNH BÀ RỊA – VŨNG TÀU HƯỚNG DẪN CHẤM ĐỀ THI CHÍNH THỨC	KỲ THI CHỌN HỌC SINH GIỎI CẤP TỈNH LỚP 9 NĂM HỌC: 2022 – 2023 Môn: TIẾNG ANH Thời gian làm bài thi: 150 phút Ngày thi: 23/3/2023 (Hướng dẫn chấm có 08 trang)
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I. LISTENING. (12 x 0.25 = 3.0 pts)

Part 1. You will hear a woman talking on the radio about a singing course she attended. For each question, fill in the missing information in the numbered space.

SINGING FOR BEGINNERS

Place: Brownstoke College.

Course details:

- The maximum number of students per course is (1) 10.
- All classes start with exercises that help students to (2) relax.
- During the three days, about 20 (3) songs are learned in many different styles.
- Accommodation in Brownstoke college is very (4) comfortable.
- There's a very good lunch, especially (5) salad(s).

Date the next course finishes: (6) Thursday, 26th September.

(Adapted from Cambridge English – PET)

Part 2. You will hear a talk about the project on the wildlife found in city gardens in Britain. For each question, choose the best answer.

WILDLIFE IN CITY GARDENS

- What led the group to choose their topic?
 - They were concerned about the decline of one species.
 - They were interested in the effects of city growth.
 - They wanted to investigate a recent phenomenon.**
- The exact proportion of land devoted to private gardens was confirmed by _____.
 - consulting some official documents.**
 - taking large-scale photos.
 - discussions with town surveyors.
- The group asked garden owners to _____.
 - take part in formal interviews
 - keep a record of animals they saw**
 - get in contact when they saw a rare species
- The group made their observations in gardens _____.
 - which had a large number of animal species
 - which they considered to be representative**
 - which had stable populations of rare animals
- The group did extensive reading on _____.
 - wildlife problems in rural areas**

- B. urban animal populations
 - C. current gardening practices
6. The speaker focuses on three animal species because_____.
- A. a lot of data has been obtained about them
 - B. the group were most interested in them
 - C. **they best indicated general trends**

(Adapted from IELTS Listening practice tests)

II. SUPPLY the appropriate forms of the words in brackets to complete the passage. (6 x 0.25 = 1.5 pts)

More recent trends in reporting have seen a significant increase in stories that have little to do with distributing essential information. The general public is a hungry animal, seeking more and more personal details about celebrities of any description. We read the news for different reasons and different newspapers cater for these. However, the tactics used by journalists to discover details about people, in order to feed the public's constant **(1.hungry)** _____ for scandal, may cross legal and ethical lines.

In recent years many big stories – especially political ones – have been built upon 'leaks' passed on from interested parties. Sensitive information has reached the press in the form of personal emails, personal and official papers that have **(2.convenience)** _____ gone astray, or anonymous phone calls. In general, the public has turned a blind eye to the sources of many stories that have hit the headlines as long as the stories themselves have been **(3.mouth)** _____ juicy.

But there has long been a suspicion that journalists were not playing by the rules. In 2011 this exploded into a scandal that damaged some powerful people at the top of the news industry and brought one newspaper to its knees. This happened when it emerged that some journalists had been obtaining personal details about people in the news by hacking into their phones: the ultimate **(4.invade)** _____ of privacy. Public reaction to the **(5.allege)** _____ was at first not too fierce as those involved were politicians and famous people, but then revelations that the phones of crime victims and their families may also have been hacked caused an enormous public **(6.cry)** _____ and the withdrawal of advertising by major companies from the newspaper involved.

(Adapted from P.42 – Gateway B2+)

Answers:

- | | | |
|--------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. hunger | 2. conveniently | 3. mouthwateringly |
| 4. invasion | 5. allegations | 6. outcry |

III. CIRCLE the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the best answer to each of the questions. (10 x 0.25 = 2.5 pts)

1. Choose the word that has the main stress placed differently from that of the others.

A. sacrifice	B. diversity	C. wrongdoing	D. counterpart
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2. He resented _____ unjustly accused and implored the judge _____ the trial.

A. being / reconsidering	B. being / to reconsider
C. to be / reconsidering	D. to be / to reconsider
3. - **John:** Can you lend me 20 dollars?
 - **Nick:** _____.

A. Good idea, thanks	B. You're welcome	C. Nothing doing	D. Never mind
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4. They have introduced a new system _____ regular training.
 A. on which all employees must undergo B. where all employees must be undergone
C. whereby all employees must undergo D. which all employees must undergo
5. I'm in a real _____ and I just don't know what to do.
 A. **dilemma** B. paradox C. query D. hunch
6. They're staying in rented accommodation for the time _____.
 A. going B. making C. doing **D. being**
7. He's not _____ for teaching children with special needs, which requires patience and understanding.
 A. made off **B. cut out** C. taken on D. read up
8. _____ quickly we ran, we just couldn't catch up with the van.
 A. Although B. Even C. Much **D. However**
9. The flat wasn't in very good condition, but we were staying there rent-free, and you should never look a gift _____ in the mouth, should you?
 A. **horse** B. cat C. cow D. mouse
10. _____ idea of producing _____ safe road users through _____ pre-school parental instruction has been widely acclaimed in many communities.
 A. The / the / a **B. The / - / -** C. The / the / - D. An / - / a

(Note: “-” means No article is used)

IV. IDENTIFY the underlined part that needs correction and CORRECT it. (4 x 0.5 = 2.0 pts)

1. Self-confidence is their main problem and, if the (A) professions can get hold of them (B) in the first few months, they'll be (C) back at work or at least in (D) settled, long-term accommodations within a year or two.
2. Today's newspapers (A) frequently include stories about the (B) ups and downs in the (C) lives of celebrities of any description, (D) no matter how they are famous.
3. Most people would agree that the primary purpose of the press is (A) to distribute information to (B) as wide readership as possible, and (C) to that extent it fulfils an essential role that we often take (D) for granted.
4. The number of organs (A) donated for transplant (B) is still a long way off (C) meeting this demand and there have recently been (D) called for the UK to adopt a policy that is currently practiced in many European countries.

Answers:

1. A → **professionals** 2. D → **no matter why**
 3. B → **as wide a readership** 4. D → **calls for**

V. Complete the passage by filling ONE suitable word in each blank. (6 x 0.25 = 1.5 pts)

The March of the Machines

Is your job machine-proof? In recent decades, machines have taken over a lot of jobs, particularly in the manufacturing industry. Where once people toiled away assembling cars or bottling drinks, you now find fully machine-operated factories. Most likely, with the latest advances in artificial intelligence, automation won't be confined just (1) to manual jobs in the future.

Is it possible that the entire human workforce is in (2) **danger** of being replaced by computers and robots? A recent study was carried out by a group of researchers at Oxford University (3) **whose** aim was to determine the likelihood of different occupations becoming automated over the coming years. They found that professions based on the uniquely human skills of creativity, empathy and social perceptiveness were the safest and the (4) **least** vulnerable to the threat of automation. (5) **However/ Nevertheless**, jobs in the telemarketing and finance industries can easily be done by computers. The researchers concluded that (6) **these / such / the** jobs are at high risk of automation. As technology races ahead, focusing on creative and social fields of work definitely is a wise choice.

(Adapted from On Screen C1- Student's book)

VI. Read the text and CIRCLE the answer which best fits each space. (8 x 0.25 = 2.0 pts)

CYBER BULLY

Before the advent of social networking, a school bully was more often than not a physically imposing individual with low self-esteem who (1) _____ enjoyed causing pain and suffering. Together with his cronies, he would actively seek out those he could intimidate without any fear of getting a (2) _____ of his own medicine from a victim's older brother or relative. To avoid losing money, a packed lunch or beating, the bully's target had to take evasive action by giving his tormentor a (3) _____ berth at all times.

Nowadays, there is a new breed of tormentor – the cyber bully. Although these people do not have to (4) _____ the physical requirements of their predecessors, they can easily (5) _____ substantial psychological damage on those they set their (6) _____ on. What is more, there is no hiding (7) _____ for the victims as they become an object of derision and ridicule for every member of the virtual community who has seen an incriminating image or read a damning accusation.

This insidious use of social networks is just one example of the harm they can do. As a result, many observers are not yet prepared to (8) _____ their praises without reservation.

(Adapted from Cambridge Proficiency Practice Tests-book 1)

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. positively | B. strongly | C. fully | D. perfectly |
| 2. A. portion | B. feeling | C. taste | D. spoon |
| 3. A. wide | B. broad | C. distant | D. long |
| 4. A. follow | B. attain | C. gain | D. meet |
| 5. A. pour | B. inflict | C. impose | D. ascribe |
| 6. A. aims | B. objectives | C. sights | D. plans |
| 7. A. spots | B. location | C. area | D. place |
| 8. A. sing | B. yell | C. tell | D. utter |

VII. READING COMPREHENSION. (8 x 0.25 = 2.0 pts)

Passage 1. Read the passage and CIRCLE the best answers to the questions.

A family adventure centre

I'm focused. Completely terrified, but focused. I've got a tiny area to stand on and beneath me is a 10-metre drop. To make things worse, the totem pole I'm trying to climb onto is shaking. With one knee bent on the top of the pole and the other foot next to it, I slowly stand up with my arms outstretched for balance. Once upright, my legs are still wobbling but an enormous smile has spread across my face. I shuffle my toes over the edge. And then I jump. Back on the ground, my knees

won't stop quaking. But for the boys at Head 4 Heights, an aerial adventure centre in Cirencester, it's all in a day's work.

Head 4 Heights, one of the tallest climbing centres in Britain, opened two years ago. It's the only UK climbing centre open to the public year-round (the only days it closes are when winds exceed 70 mph, almost enough to blow you off a totem pole and into one of the lakes). The course was set up by Rod Baber, adventurer extraordinaire and holder of the world record for scaling the highest peak of every country in Europe in the shortest time. Rod's latest plan is to snag the record for North and South America as well, but in between he starts every day with a clamber round the Cirencester course. His favourite is the 'Trapeze' challenge: 'It still gets me every time. Eyes dilate, mouth goes dry and adrenalin goes everywhere.'

Although the course is only roughly the size of a tennis court, it packs a lot into a small space. There are four totem poles (of varying degrees of difficulty according to the holds attached to them), a stairway to heaven (a giant ladder with an increasing distance between the rungs), two freefall platforms and a trapeze jump. Plans for a new 30-metre pole are presently under way. All can be made easier or harder, according to ability, and incorporated into different challenges, which is why the course has proved a success with families, corporate days out and the armed forces. More than half who visit return for more and the centre now averages about 1.500 visitors a month.

All ages over five are welcome, but children are the most enthusiastic and 'far easier to teach than the bankers,' says Rod. Parents are usually more reluctant to join in. 'We hear all sorts of excuses,' says Rod. 'Everything from bad knees to "I haven't trimmed my toenails".' The oldest customer was a 78-year-old who arrived with his son and grandson. When the younger two decided to give it a miss, the grandfather set off to show them how it was done.

For the most part, though, people start off nervous and only gain confidence as they progress. 'Everything is kept very positive. We always tell people to look up not down and to take their time', says Rod. 'We want to push people outside their comfort zone and into the adventure zone, but we don't want people to be pushed into the panic zone, which can be mentally damaging.'

Also reassuring is the 100 percent safety record. The course was designed and built by Nick Moriarty, an expert in his field who has constructed 450 courses in 16 countries and trained 2.700 instructors. Key to the design is the safety-rope system, which ensures that if you do lose your balance or grip, your full-body harness will guarantee that you float, not fall, back to earth.

What isn't guaranteed, though, is family harmony.' The Leap of Love' is usually left as the final challenge and involves two (similarly sized) people squeezing themselves onto a 'bird table' at the top of a totem pole, before jumping in tandem to grab a trapeze. Not everything always goes according to plan. Aside from not arguing, both people need to be careful not to unbalance each other and must jump at exactly the same time. 'We do have some people who have refused to speak to each other afterwards,' says Rod,' but if you can both make it together, it's such a buzz.'

(Adapted from FCE - Practice Tests)

1. What do we learn about Head 4 Heights in the second paragraph?

A. It remains open even in quite windy conditions.

B. Rod Baber got the idea for it while climbing mountains.

C. It did not initially stay open throughout the year.

D. It is aimed at people who don't have the chance to climb mountains.

2. What does Rod Baber say about the 'Trapeze' challenge?

A. He does it more often than anything else on the course.

- B. He always fails to complete it.
C. He continues to find it difficult.
D. He takes a long time to recover after doing it.
3. The writer says that the main reason for the course's popularity is that_____.
A. the challenge it offers cannot be found anywhere else
B. new challenges are constantly being added
C. it can be completed in a fairly short time
D. it can be adapted for different people
4. The writer uses the phrase '**Also reassuring**' to emphasize_____.
A. that people benefit from doing the course
B. how carefully the course has been constructed
C. that people should not be afraid to do the course
D. how enthusiastic Rod is about the course

Passage 2. Read the passage and CIRCLE the best answers to the questions.

A varied career

Chloe Kelling, a successful model and singer-songwriter, now has a new venture.

I arrive for my interview with Chloe Kelling and I'm asked to wait in the garden. I hardly have time to start looking round at the carefully tended flowerbeds when Chloe appears. Every bit as tall and striking as I'd expected, Chloe emerges from the house wearing an oversized man's jacket, a delicately patterned top and jeans. Chloe is known for her slightly quirky sense of fashion and, of course, she looks great as she makes her way towards me through the flowerbeds.

'Let's talk in my office,' she says, leading the way not back to the house, but instead to an ancient caravan parked up next to it. As we climb inside the compact little van, the smell of fresh baking greets us. A tiny table is piled high with cupcakes, each iced in a different colour. Chloe's been busy, and there's a real sense of playing tea parties in a secret den! But what else should I have expected from a woman with such a varied and interesting career?

Chloe originally trained as a make-up artist, having left her home in the country at nineteen to try and make her name as a model in London, and soon got work in adverts and the fashion business. 'I went to Japan to work for a short period, but felt very homesick at first,' she recalls. 'It was very demanding work and, though I met loads of nice people, it was too much to take in at nineteen. If I'd stayed longer, I might have settled in better.'

Alongside the modelling, Chloe was also beginning to make contacts in the music business. 'I'd been the typical kid, singing with a hairbrush in front of the mirror, dreaming of being a star one day,' she laughs. She joined a girl band which 'broke up before we got anywhere', before becoming the lead singer with the band Whoosh, which features on a best-selling clubbing album. Unusually though, Chloe also sings with two other bands, one based in Sweden and another in London, and each of these has a distinct style.

It was her work with Whoosh that originally led to Chloe's link with Sweden. She was offered a song-writing job there with a team that was responsible for songs for some major stars, but gradually became more involved in writing music for her own band.

Although she now divides her time between London and Sweden, her first stay there turned out to be much longer than she'd bargained for. 'The rooms are very tall over there and so people have these rather high beds that you climb up to,' she explains. 'I fell as I climbed up the ladder and

cracked three ribs. Although the people at the hospital were very kind, I was stuck there for a while, which was very frustrating. Sneezing and laughing were so painful at first, let alone singing!’

It was while recovering from her injuries that Chloe hit upon the idea of staging what she calls **vintage fairs**. ‘It was snowing in Sweden and I wanted something nice to look forward to.’ Chloe had always loved vintage clothes, particularly from the 1950s, and decided to stage an event for others who shared her passion. The first fair was held in her home village and featured stalls selling all sorts of clothes and crafts dating back to the 1950s. It was a huge hit, with 300 people turning up.

‘When I had the idea of the first fair, it was only meant to be a one-off, but we had so many compliments, I decided to go ahead with more,’ says Chloe. ‘There’s something for all ages and people find old things have more character than stuff you buy in modern shops. It also fits perfectly with the idea of recycling.’ Looking round Chloe’s caravan, I can see what she means.

(Adapted from <https://engexam.info/fce-reading-and-use-of-english-practice-tests>)

1. In the first paragraph, the writer suggests that Chloe _____.
A. usually keeps people waiting
C. lives up to her stylish reputation
B. is much taller than he expected
D. is surprisingly interested in flowers
2. What does Chloe say about her trip to Japan?
A. She soon got used to her life there.
B. She felt lonely most of the time there.
C. She wishes she’d done the work better.
D. She wasn’t old enough to appreciate it fully.
3. Chloe ended up in hospital in Sweden after _____.
A. breaking a rib whilst trying to move her bed
C. falling off a ladder in her bedroom
B. hurting her leg in a fall from her bed
D. tripping over in her room at night
4. What does Chloe say about her ‘**vintage fairs**’?
A. Her main aim is to raise awareness of environmental issues.
B. She has responded to positive feedback from customers.
C. Certain shops are now showing interest in the idea.
D. They are mostly popular with older people.

VIII. WRITING.

Part 1. Complete the sentences, using the words in brackets without changing the original meaning. Use between FOUR and TEN words. DO NOT change the words given.

(5 x 0.5 = 2.5 pts)

1. Golf is becoming increasingly popular in Britain. (**increase**)
→ The **popularity of golf (0.25 pt) is on the increase (0.25 pt)** in Britain.
2. I find Robert’s taste in music very hard to tolerate. (**put**)
→ I find **it hard (0.25 pt) to put up with (0.25 pt)** Robert’s taste in music.
3. "You should have crafted the whole report for the beginning," the team leader said to John. (**scratch**)
→ The team leader criticized John **for not crafting the whole report (0.25 pt) from scratch (0.25 pt)**.
→ The team leader criticized John **for not having crafted the whole report (0.25 pt) from scratch (0.25 pt)**.

4. The result of the match was never in doubt. (**cast**)

→ At no **time did they / we / people cast (0.25 pt) (any) doubt / suspicion on the result (0.25 pt)** of the match.

5. I can't understand what Doris has done at once. (**sense**)

→ It will be a **long time that (0.25 pt) I can make (any) sense of (0.25 pt)** what Doris has done.

→ It will be a **long time before (0.25 pt) I can make (any) sense of (0.25 pt)** what Doris has done.

→ It will be a **long time (0.25 pt) I can make (any) sense of (0.25 pt)** what Doris has done.

Part 2. Essay writing (1.0 pt)

It is generally believed that acquiring knowledge is something that takes place not only in school but also outside the classroom.

In about 150 words, express your opinion about the issue.

MARKING CRITERIA

- Ideas/ Vocabulary:	0.5 pt
- Organization/ Structure/ Cohesion:	0.25 pt
- Grammar/ length:	0.25 pt

---THE END---