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| SỞ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO HÀ NỘI **CỤM TRƯỜNG THPT**   |  | | --- | | **ĐÁP ÁN**  **CHÍNH THỨC** | | **KỲ THI CHỌN HỌC SINH GIỎI LỚP 10**  **NĂM HỌC 2021-2022**  **MÔN: TIẾNG ANH LỚP 10** |

\* Đề thi có 8 trang, thang điểm 20.

\* Thí sinh không được sử dụng tài liệu kể cả từ điển.

\* Giám thị không giải thích gì thêm.

**I. PHONETICS**

**Part 1: Choose the word which has the underlined part pronounced differently from that of the others.**

1. A. economic B. conclusion C. sailor **D. minority**

2. A. chef **B. charity** C. parachute D. champagne

3. A. variety B. limestone C. tiled **D. rickshaw**

**Part 2: Choose the word whose stress pattern is different from that of the others.**

4. A. acupuncture **B. phenomenon** C. principle D. evidence

5. **A.** **digestive** B. complicated C. fortunateD. handicapped

6. A. imitate B. oxygenate **C. interact** D. balance

**II. LEXICO - GRAMMAR**

**Part 1: Choose the best answer from the four options to complete each sentence below.**

7.I'm relieved to hear that Paul is now .................. and on the road to recovery.

**A. out of danger** B. out of pityC. on good termsD. at first sight

8. The doctor was faced with so many injured people that he didn't know who to .................. first.

A. confine to **B. attend to** C. bother with D. associate with

9. The British Broadcasting Corporation is called the BBC .................. .

A. by degrees B. by nature **C. for short** D. on the agenda

10. .................. is a belief generally held by people who live in colder climates.

**A. That weather affects a person's mood** B. Weather affects a person's mood

C. A person's mood is affected by weather D. Although a person's mood is affected by weather

11. I am afraid your travel voucher does not ................. you ................. complimentary meals.

A. consult ... about C. limit ... to

B. provide ... for **D. entitle ... to**

12. I’m phoning them again because I want to ................. the arrangements for tomorrow.

A. ensure B. make sure **C. make sure of** D. take care

13. I've been completely ................. . Everything I've told you is what really happened.

A. true **B. truthful** C. genuine D. direct

14. He’s always been very ................. so he hates not being able to do anything now that he’s ill.

A. decisive **B. active** C. outgoing D. loud

15. How voters will react to this latest political scandal ................. to be seen.

A. is **B. remains** C. has D. waits

16. I wish the neighbours ................ making so much noise.

**A. would stop** B. will stop C. stopping D. stop

17. Can you take ............... of the shop while Mr. Bentall is away?

A. management B. running **C. charge** D. operation

18. It is very appropriate that the prize ................. go to such a young architect.

A. could **B. should** C. need D. might

19. All things ................., he is the best monitor we are likely to get.

**A. considered** B. thought C. taken D. added

20. After months of getting ................., the detectives began to feel that they were onto something.

A. somewhere **B. nowhere** C. everywhere D. anywhere

21. Don't tell anyone about this, .................?

A. do you B. won't you **C. will you** D. should you

22. The tool ................. to a wall or other surface is called a trowel.

A. that we apply plaster B. that plaster applies

C. whose plaster as applied **D. with which plaster is applied**

23. ................. then what I know today, I would have saved myself a lot of time.

**A. Had I known** B. Did I know C. If I know D. If I would know

**Part 2: Choose the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word (s) in each of the following sentences.**

24. The pilot miraculously survived the crash unscathed.

A. unsurprised **B. unhurt** C. unhappy D. undeterred

25. In 1952, Akihito was officially proclaimed heir to the Japanese throne.

A. installed **B. declared** C. denounced D. advised

**Part 3: Choose the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following sentences.**

26**.** If you are at a loose end this weekend, I will show you round the city.

A. free B. confident **C. occupied** D. reluctant

27**.** Whatever the activity level, all types of hobbies can require high levels of expertise.

A. incapable **B. incompetence** C. expertness D. skillfulness

**Part 4:** **Choose the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the option that best completes each of the following exchanges.**

28**.** Peter: “Do you mind if I take a seat?”

Ann: “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.”

A. Yes, I don’t mind. **B. No, do as you please.**

C. No, I mind. D. Yes, do as you please.

29. Jack: “I don’t think we should go to bed late.” – Jill: “\_\_\_\_\_\_.”

**A. Neither do I.** B. So do I. C. I don’t, neither. D. I think so, too.

30. **Mai:** “He's in a bad mood today.”

**Trang:** “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.”

A. So he can’t say that. B. You can agree about that.

C. Do you a gree about that? **D. You can say that again.**

**Part 5: Identify one of the four underlined parts in each sentence that is incorrect**.

31. Pop Art was a movement of the 1950’s and 1960’s **whom** imagery was based on readily recognized

A B C

American products and people.

D

32. Algebra is the branch of mathematics concerned with operations on sets of numbers or other elements that

A B C

are often represented **at** symbols.

D

33. As her focus changed, the love poetry that Edna St. Vincent Millay produced in the 1920’s **increasing**

A B C D

gave way to poetry dealing with social injustice.

34. In the nation, **among** 60 percent of the space on the pages of newspapers is reserved for advertising.

A B C D

35. The early **periods of aviation** in the United States was marked by exhibition flights made by individual

A B C

fliers or by teams of performers at country fairs.

D

**Part 6:**  **Give the correct form of the words in brackets to complete the following passage**

Technology changes fast, making it difficult to keep track of the latest (36. DEVELOP) **developments**. Yet, there are certain moments when technology makes a big impression on you. Imagine, for example, seeing television or a helicopter for the first time. It would be an (37. AWE) **awesome** experience. One such revelatory moment occurred while I was on a group camel trek across the Sahara Desert.

We were about fifty miles from the nearest (38. SETTLE) **settlement,** feeling that we'd finally managed to get away from it all. Hardly any technological (39. BREAK) **breakthroughs** had reached this corner of the globe, or so it seemed. There were just sand dunes as far as the eye could see. And yet, despite our (40. ISOLATE) **isolation,** the silence was suddenly broken by the somewhat (41. EXPECT) **unexpected** noise of a frog. Ignoring for the moment the looks of distinct (42. APPROVAL) **disapproval** I got from my fellow travellers, I put my hand in my pocket.

The (43. ANNOY) **annoying** frog was, of course, my ring tone. And when I pressed the button, there was my boss asking me a simple work question, (44. REGARD) **regardless** of the fact that I was thousands of miles away. We were beyond the limits of civilisation, yet had not gone far enough to avoid an (45. WELCOME) **unwelcome** work call from a colleague.

**Part 7: Replace each word/phrase in bold with a suitable expression in the box, using the correct tense/form.**

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| --- |
| bring round - chalk up - get by - give away - give up  go back to - hot up - put together - rank among - sort out |

46. Our local football team has **achieved** seven wins in its last eight matches.

=> **chalked up**

47. Many people who start a diet soon **quit** because they do not see immediate results.

=> **give up**

48. Waiters **distributed** glasses of champagne so that we could toast the bride and groom.

=> **brought round**

49. He can **manage** on his salary, but he never has any extra money for entertainment.

=> **get by**

50. We've **resolved** the problem with your cheque, so you can cash it tomorrow.

=> **sorted out**

51. The manager has **formed** a team which may be good enough to win the championship.

=> **put together**

52. She **is included in the group of** the world's ten best tennis players.

=> **ranks among**

53. After some disappointing recent defeats, he has **returned to** playing as well as ever.

=> **gone back to**

54. Sanderson **carelessly lost** several points because of a lack of concentration.

=> **gave away**

55. The competition between the two contenders for the title is really **beginning to get exciting.**

**=> hotting up**

**III. READING**

**Part 1:** **Fill each of the numbered blanks in the passage with ONE suitable word.**

The coronavirus COVID-19 pandemic is the defining global health crisis of our time and the greatest challenge we have (56) **faced** since World War Two. Countries are racing to slow the (57) **spread** of the disease by testing and treating patients, carrying out contact tracing, limiting travel, quarantining citizens, and cancelling large gatherings such as sporting events, concerts, and schools.

The pandemic is moving (58) **like** a wave - one that may yet crash on those least able to cope. However, COVID-19 is much more than a health crisis. (59) **By** stressing every one of the countries it touches, it has the potential to create devastating social, economic and political crises (60) **that/which** will leave deep scars.

Many of our communities are unrecognizable from even a week ago. Dozens of the world’s greatest cities are deserted as people stay indoors, (61) **either** by choice or by government order. Across the world, shops, theatres, restaurants and bars are closing.

Every day, people are losing jobs and income, with no way (62) **of** knowing when normality will return. Small island nations, heavily dependent on tourism, have empty hotels and deserted beaches. The International Labour Organization estimates that 25 million jobs could be lost.

Every country needs to act immediately to prepare, respond, and recover. The UN system will support countries through each stage, with a (63) **focus** on the most vulnerable. Drawing (64) **on** our experience with other outbreaks such as Ebola, HIV, SARS, TB and malaria, as well as our long history of working with the private and public sector, UNDP will help countries to urgently and effectively respond to COVID-19 (65) **as** part of its mission to eradicate poverty, reduce inequalities and build resilience to crises and shocks.

*(Source: UNDP Vietnam)*

**Part 2: Choose the appropriate option (A, B, C, or D) to fill in each blank of the following passage.**

**GADGETS FOR THE FUTURE**

This year's Future Product of the Year Award has attracted a number of unusual entries, including the Inculpable Mousetrap and an alarm-clock duvet and pillow. Stuart Penny and Gianni Tozzi (66) ................. the Inculpable Mousetrap as an 'exercise in morality' and accept it is unlikely to (67) ................. commercial success. You (68) ................. the trap, wander off to the cafe and wait to see what happens. If a mouse approaches the trap, a transmitter (69) ................. to it sends a signal to your mobile phone. You are then (70) ................. to send back a text message with your decision whether to activate the trap or not. Rachel Wingfield's alarm-clock duvet and pillow could (71) ................. the end for alarm clocks. The sleeper (72) ................. programmes the alarm clock on their mobile phone, plugs it into a socket on the duvet or pillow and is (73) ................. at the correct time - with light. The whole effect is (74) ................. to replicate the break of day because the duvet and pillow are woven through with electro-luminescent cords. At the (75) ................. time the mobile phone sends a tiny electric current through them and they begin to glow, waking the individual sleeper rather than the whole household.

66. A. projected B. held **C. conceived** D. evaluated

67. A. favour **B. enjoy** C. appreciate D. support

68. A. fix B. put **C. set** D. shut

69. A. enclosed **B. attached** C. collated D. united

70. A. offered **B. asked** C. urged D. let

71. A. say B. speak C. write **D. spell**

72. A. uniquely **B. simply** C. plainly D. purely

73. A. waken B. woke C. waking **D. woken**

74. A. pretended B. assumed **C. supposed** D. suggested

75. A. said B. stated C. announced **D. specified**

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| **Part 3: Read the passage and do the tasks that follow.**  According to the great English lexicographer Samuel Johnson, *knowledge is of two kinds. We know a subject ourselves or we know where we can find information upon it* (Boswell Life vol. 2 p. 383 18 April 1775). In the information-driven world we now inhabit, the latter has assumed a much greater level of importance.  At the time of the European Renaissance, which spanned the fourteenth, fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, it was considered possible for the educated, well-read man, the so-called Renaissance man, to possess the sum total of human knowledge. Admittedly, the body of knowledge then available was restricted, being held firmly in check by several important factors: the paucity of books in circulation at that time; the difficulty of acquiring copies of the texts; the need to copy texts by hand; and the cost of doing so. The example of Lupus of Ferrieres’ search for the *Ars rhetorical* of Fortunatus in the ninth century was repeated again and again throughout the Latin West until the momentous advent of printing in the middle of the fifteen century. Printed books saw the end of some of the practical limitations placed on the spread of human knowledge. The first revolution in information technology had begun.  Renaissance man was rapidly left behind by this development; and, henceforth, it would be increasingly difficult for the educated man to cope with the expansion of knowledge that flowed through Europe via the medium of movable type.  In today’s world, the scenario could hardly be more different. The most well-read individual, whom we could legitimately call *information man*, or *homo sapiens*, would certainly be considerably more knowledgeable than Renaissance man. Yet, because of the ever-expanding increase in the sum total of human knowledge over the latter half of the last millennium, and the changes in the world of technology, easy access to information has reduced the stature of the educated individual. All that he can hope to be now is an expert in a narrow field, not the all-knowing polymath of yesteryear.  It is not surprising to see people overwhelmed by the unlimited stream of information. There is simply too much of it to assimilate, and it is difficult to know what to do with the data once it is received; which brings us back to Johnson’s words. But we need to add another dimension to his dictum, one which was probably true in his time, but is even more pertinent today: *people need to be able to use the knowledge they acquire and not just know it or know where to find it*. Our deficiency in this regard is, perhaps, the most singular failure of the modern information age.  Acquisitiveness is a natural human instinct. Children collect cards of footballers, or whatever is the latest fad. Stamps, coins and books are targets for children and adult collectors alike, as their basic instincts are played upon and nurtured by market forces. The desire to gather knowledge is nothing new. What is astonishing; however, is the way in which people treat the knowledge once it has been collected. It is as if the collection were an end in itself; and herein lies the great deception. We have turned the world into a large machine of information, a veritable vortex into which we are all being inexorably sucked. People beaver away amassing raw data, labouring under the misapprehension that they are doing something worthwhile, when all that is really happening is the movement of information from one place to another. We should hardly be surprised that, as this becomes apparent, disillusionment and stress in the workplace are becoming sadly the all too common consequences.  The world is not really the richer for having the current wealth of knowledge at its fingertips. It is like standing amongst the wealth of the British Library, the Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris or other great libraries and not being able to read.  So what is to be done? Training in collecting and processing relevant information, followed by learning to collate, analyse and select or discard is the obvious solution. But there is such a dearth of people who know what to do that one remains pessimistic.  The pursuit of knowledge is sadly not all it is cracked up to be.  ***Questions 76 - 82***  ***Complete the sentences below. Use* NO MORE THAN FOUR WORDS *from the passage to complete each blank space.***  76. Samuel Johnson was an **English lexicographer.**  77. Renaissance man supposedly possessed all **(of) human knowledge.**  78. The spread of knowledge changed with the all-important **advent of printing.**  79. According to the writer, today’s information man knows more than **Renaissance man.**  80. The standing of the modern educated man has been diminished by **easy access to information / easily accessible information / easy information access.**  81. The polymath of the Renaissance is described as **all-knowing.**  82. In today’s world, people are weighed down by the endless **stream of information.**  ***Questions 83 – 85***  ***Do the following statements agree with the information given in the reading passage? Write your answers in the corresponding numbered spaces provided:***  **YES** if the statement agrees with the information in the passage  **NO** if the statement contradicts the information in the passage  **NOT GIVEN** if there is no information about the statement in the passage   |  |  | | --- | --- | | 83. As the world has a wealth of knowledge within easy reach, it is now richer.  84. Knowledge processing courses will soon be obligatory for all library workers.  85. The author believes that the pursuit of knowledge is worthwhile. | **Your answers**  83. **NO**  84. **NOT GIVEN**  85. **NO** | |

**IV: WRITING**

**Part 1*:* Rewrite sentences starting with the words given.**

86. It was an impressive building but it wasn’t to my taste.

🡪 Impressive **as/though the building/it was, it/the building wasn’t to my taste.**

87. They only reimbursed us because we took legal advice.

🡪 We wouldn’t **have been reimbursed if we hadn’t taken legal advice.**

88. My parents think that I should go to university rather than start a job immediately.

🡪 My parents would prefer **me to go to university rather than start a job immediately.**

89. Regarding payment, most major credit cards are acceptable.

🡪 As far as **payment is concerned, most major credit cards are acceptable.**

90. It’s a waste of time to try and explain anything to Tony.

🡪 It is not worth **trying to explain anything to Tony.**

91. The world would be much better off if all environmental pollution stopped today.

🡪 Were **all the environmental pollution to stop today, the world would be much better.**

92. I wasn’t surprised to find out that Paul had put on weight.

🡪 It came **as no surprise to me that Paul had put on weight.**

93. The football match didn’t start until the lights went on.

🡪 It was **not until the lights went on that the football match started.**

94. You must concentrate on your study more.

🡪 You must apply **yourself with your study more.**

95. If you don’t pay on time, your booking will be cancelled.

🡪 Failure **to pay on time will cancel your booking.**

**Part 2: Rewrite sentences with the words given.**

96. It never occurred to me that there’d be a cashpoint machine in the supermarket. **CROSSED**

🡪 It never **crossed my mind (that) the supermarket** **would have a cashpoint machine/there’d be a cashpoint machine in the supermarket.**

97. We had to go home early from our holiday because of a strike threat from airport workers. **SHORT**

🡪 We had to **cut our holiday short / cut short our holiday because / as / since airport workers were** **threatening/threatened to strike.**

98. They didn’t give me the job because I didn’t have the right experience. **GROUNDS**

🡪 I was not **given the job on the grounds that I didn’t have the right experience.**

99. Pauline was surprised at the directness of Mike’s answer. **ABACK**

🡪 Pauline **was taken aback by the directness of Mike’s answer.**

100. We were faced with many problems that prevented us finishing the project on time. **AGAINST**

🡪 If we **hadn’t come up against many problems, we would have finished the project on time.**