SỞ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO LONG AN

ĐỀ CHÍNH THỨC

KỲ THI CHỌN HỌC SINH GIỚI CẤP TỈNH LỚP 12 VÒNG 2 – NĂM 2017

Môn: TIẾNG ANH

Ngày thi: 13/10/2017 (Buổi thi thứ nhất)

HƯỚNG DẪN CHẨM

(gồm 05 trang)

TOTAL POINTS: 180

I. LISTENING (50/200 points)

Part 1. (2 points/correct answer)

1 art 1. (2 points/correct answer)	
1. organizing	6. edit
2. argument	7. learn
3. interpretation	8. B
4. preparation	9. C
5. style	10. E

Part 2. (3 points/correct answer)

1 art 21 (6 points, correct arts wer)	
11. (search) habits	14. legal action
12. profitability/ profits	15. tracking protection
13. recommendation	

Part 3. (3 points/correct answer)

16. submarine	19. crane
17. series of holes	20. E(e)xtension P(p)ack
18. piece of copper	

II. LEXICAL AND GRAMMATICAL STRUCTURES (20/200 points)

Part 1. (1 point/correct answer)

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1.D	2.B	3.A	4.A	5.D	6.C	7.D	8.D	9.B	10.C

Part 2. (1 noint/correct answer)

1.incomprehensible	4.unknown
2.countless	5.happenings
3.enigmatic/ enigmatical	

Part 3.(1 point/correct answer)

Golden Worms

High on a plateau near the Himalaya, Silang Yangpi and his wife, Yangjin Namo, crawl along steep mountain slopes, combing through grass, twigs, and wild-flowers. Along with relatives and friends, they spend 11 hours a day, from early May to late June, searching for a tiny fungus that is believed to have incredible healed powers. They are looking for a thin brown stalk that comes a few inches out of the soil. This stalk is attached to the head of a bright yellow caterpillar. For some, the caterpillar fungus looks like an odd mushroom, but for Silang and Yangjin, it represents a significant portion of their annual income. Caterpillar fungus have transformed the rural economy, leading to a modern-day gold rush. By the time these arrive at the shops of Beijing, they can be priced with more than twice their weight in gold. The fungus is called yartsa gunbu. This means "summer grass, winter worm," although it is technical neither grass nor worm. For centuries yartsa gunbu has been thought to possess miraculous medicinal powers. One of the earliest known descriptions of yartsa comes from a 15th-century Tibetan text, which describes the "faultless treasure" that "bestows inconceivable advantages" on those who ingest it. Just boil some in a cup of tea or stew in a soup, and all your ailment will disappear.

Your answers
(0) Himalayas
(1)
(2)
(3)
(4)
(5) healing
(6)
(7)
(8)
(9) fungi
(10)
(11)
(12) at
(13)
(14) technically
(15)
(16)
(17)
(18)
(19)
(20) ailments

III. READING (50/200 points) Part 1. (1 point/correct answer)

1. a	3. what	5. however	7. like	9. carry
2. its	4. how	6. less	8. next	10. into

Part 2. (2 points/correct answer)

1. C	2.A	3.D	4. B	5. G
6. E	7. A	8. F	9. B	10. FALSE
11. TRUE	12.NOT GIVEN	13 NOT GIVEN	14. FALSE	

Part 3. (2 points/correct answer)

15. G 16. A	17. C	18. F	19. E	20. B	
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IV. WRITING (60/200 points)

Part 1. (15 points)

The mark given to part 1 is based on the following criteria:

 2. Present the key points and main ideas in the right form of a paragraph. Make sure that no important points have been omitted or distorted. The summary should include the following information: The topic sentence: anthropologists have identified three main forms: direct, indirect, and forced. Supporting ideas: Direct diffusion: two cultures located nearby geographically; caused by cultural, economic, and physical interaction Forced diffusion: stronger culture conquers weaker one; African slaves 	10 pt
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cultural, economic, and physical interaction	
- 1	
brought to America and become Christian	
Indirect diffusion: most common from today; caused by globalization	
3. Use your own words or paraphrases with a variety use of synonyms, different	3 pt
sentence structures and word class.	
Total:/15	

Suggested answer:

Although anthropologists do not agree on all aspects of cultural diffusion, they have identified three main forms: direct, indirect, and forced. Direct diffusion occurs when populations are geographically close enough to allow for interaction through activities that include trade or marriage. Indirect diffusion can occur from exposure brought through a middleman such as a travelling merchant who carries wares and stories from one culture to another. Forced diffusion is the imposition of one's culture's values and customs on another through subjugation. Today, with the widespread use of mass media and the Internet, indirect diffusion is the most prevalent form. (99 words)

Part 2. (15 points)
The mark given to parts 2 is based on the following criteria:

Criteria	Comments
1. Content and Development, and	You use appropriate styles and registers for
Communicative Effect (9)	describing data and use language of comparison accurately.
 Relevance of content to task 	
 Quality of ideas used to develop the 	Your writing shows that the reader understand the
response	information presented without referring to the
 How well communicative goals are 	graph and table including:
achieved	Topic words: energy used in typical
	Australian household and amount of
	electricity used by occupants
	• Tense: present tenses
	Measurements: kinds of household energy
	used in percentages and amount of electricity
	by number of people in kWh

2. Organization and Connection of ideas (2)	General/notable trends: Heating and cooling devices account for most energy; Standby power comprises a remarkable low; a single person's electricity usage and that of two people have a similar amount. Six people or more only double the consumption of a two-person household.			
Arrangement of contentHow language is used to link ideas	You present the information clearly You use connectors correctly so that your reader understands what you have to write			
3. Linguistic Range and Control (4)				
Variety and precision of grammar and vocabulary	You use different grammar structures and many good relevant adjectives and adverbs to describe trends.			
Total:/15				

Suggested answer:

The pie chart illustrates the proportion of energy consumed by different appliances in an average Australian home. In general, the pie chart shows that temperature control, both for heating and cooling, is the major user, followed by water heating, and the table shows that energy consumed per capita drops as household size increases.

Heating and cooling devices account for almost 40% of total energy, and water heating consumes a quarter of total household power. Other appliances, such as dishwashers, televisions and smaller items, make up 16 % of energy consumption. Slightly less than half that that amount (7%) is used for both refrigeration and lighting. Standby power comprises a remarkable 3% compared with stoves, ovens and other cooking equipment that extend only 4% of household energy.

The table shows that a single person's electricity usage is 5,000 to 6,000 kWh per annum, whereas two people use a similar amount or not much more. A three-person Australian household typically uses about the same as two people (6,000 - 8,000) or perhaps up to 10,000kWh. Six people or more living in the same house only double the consumption of a two-person household.

In summary, all forms of heating and cooling – air temperature, water, refrigeration and cooking are major consumers of energy in Australian houses, and it is more economical to live in a large household. (222words)

Part 3. (30 points)
The mark given to parts 3 is based on the following criteria:

Criteria	Things to consider
1. Content and Development, and	
Communicative Effect (18)Relevance of content to task	You use good arguments and appropriate supporting details
 Quality of ideas used to develop the response How well communicative goals are achieved 	your writing shows that the reader understand your ideas and arguments
2. Organization and Connection of ideas (6)	You present your ideas and arguments clearly
Arrangement of contentHow language is used to link ideas	You use connectors correctly so that your reader understands what you have to write
3. Linguistic Range and Control (6)	
Variety and precision of grammar and vocabulary	You use different grammar structures and many good relevant words.
Total:/30	

Sample essay:

Nature is both a beauty to **behold** and a force to fear. Her kingdom is enormous and her strength absolute. Throughout history man has struggle to survive nature's attacks and **hardships**, improving his knowledge and weapons over time. Today the battle continues, but the balance has been altered. Through technology and industrialization, along with the constant **pursuit** of a better existence, man has challenged nature and brought the threat of destruction to many parts of its realm.

The **sheer** destructive force of nature is **undeniable**. Extreme climates of hot and cold threaten the lives of people and the plants and animals that they need to **sustain** themselves. Severe weather conditions and disastrous natural phenomena such as tornadoes, typhoons and earthquakes can have near **apocalyptic** effects. Man has constantly fought to protect himself from such **devastation** through any means available. Historically, he has not **fared** well.

The advancements o modern times, have brought about a turn of events. In the **quest** to gain better control of the environment and **forge** a more comfortable life, man has brought nature to the **brink** of destruction. Without consideration of the damage, he has destroyed, polluted, and killed whatever stand before him. Entire forest has been cleared, resources depleted, water systems polluted and species made extinct. The consequences of such **reckless** and **arrogant** behavior are **profound**: life on this planet cannot continue this way.

Nature is indeed threatened by man and his will to **dominate** it. Never before has our world been in more **imminent** danger. Great efforts are now underway to reserve the damages, to halt the destruction, to make **amends**. Man must find a new harmony with nature or both of these great powers will **perish** together. (284 words)

THE END