

# KỶ THI NĂNG KHIẾU LẦN 2

NĂM HỌC 2019 - 2020

MÔN: TIẾNG ANH KHỐI 10 CHUYÊN

Thời gian làm bài: 180 phút (không kể thời gian giao đề)

## A. LISTENING. (15 points)

*I. You will hear a man talking on the radio about Welsh speakers in Patagonia, Argentina. For question 1-10, complete the sentence. (5 points)*

A popular place for tourists to visit in Patagonia is a Welsh (1)..... .

There are estimated to be (2) ..... speakers of Welsh in Patagonia.

The first settlers wanted to establish a colony in an area which was (3) .....

There were very few (4) ..... among the first Welsh settlers.

The settlers soon became friendly with the (5) .....

The name for the Andean region where the Welsh settled means (6) .....

A Welsh (7) ..... festival is held each year in Patagonia.

The National Assembly for Wales sends (8) ..... to Patagonia each year.

The streets and houses of Gaiman are decorated with (9) .....

The speaker decides to eat (10) ..... with his tea.

*II. You will hear five young people talking about the job they would like to do. For questions 1-5, choose from the list A-H what each speaker says. Use the letters only once. There are three extra letters which you do not need to use. (5 points)*

- A. I will need a specific qualification to do this job.
- B. I currently combine work with studying.
- C. I disagree with the careers advice I have been given.
- D. I heard about this job from someone in my family.
- E. I do not really mind what job I do.
- F. I think I have the necessary personal qualities.
- G. I am not clever enough for the job I would like to do.
- H. I am studying a relevant subject.

Speaker 1		(1)
Speaker 2		(2)
Speaker 3		(3)
Speaker 4		(4)
Speaker 5		(5)

*III. You will hear two urban clining students called Carla and Rob discussing their presentation on cities built by the sea following instructions from their tutor. Choose A, B or C as the correct answer for each question from 1 – 5. (5 points)*

1. Carla and Rob were surprised to learn that coastal cities

- A. contain nearly half the world's population.
- B. include most of the world's largest cities.
- C. are growing twice as fast as other cities.

2. According to Rob, building coastal cities near to rivers

- A. may bring pollution to the cities.
- B. may reduce the land available for agriculture.
- C. may mean the countryside is spoiled by industry.

3. *What mistake was made when building water drainage channels in Miami in the 1950s?*

- A. There were not enough of them.
- B. They were made of unsuitable materials.
- C. They did not allow for the effects of climate change.

4. *What do Rob and Carla think that the authorities in Miami should do immediately?*

- A. take measures to restore ecosystems
- B. pay for a new flood prevention system
- C. stop disposing of waste materials into the ocean

5. *What do they agree should be the priority for international action?*

- A. greater coordination of activities
- B. more sharing of information
- C. agreement on shared policies

## **B. LEXICO AND GRAMMAR**

*1. Choose the best answer for each question. (10 points)*

1. Aid agencies are still ..... the situation.

- A. estimating
- B. deducing
- C. assessing
- D. assuming

2. Not voting in elections preserves the ..... quo.

- A. status
- B. state
- C. statue
- D. statute

3. I was disappointed that the restaurant had ..... flowers on the table.

- A. false
- B. artificial
- C. untrue
- D. forged

4. They are unlikely to find any new evidence because so much time has ..... since the crime.

- A. spanned
- B. postponed
- C. lapsed
- D. elapsed

5. There's so much technical ..... in this manual that I can't really understand it.

- A. jargon
- B. slang
- C. tongue
- D. speech

6. Can you get those aspirin that ..... in water because I can't take the others?

- A. dilute
- B. dissolve
- C. diminish
- D. dispense

7. The sky suddenly went dark as a huge ..... of birds passed overhead.

- A. herd
- B. flock
- C. pack
- D. tribe

8. They all have to follow the rules, and none of them is ..... the law.

- A. over
- B. beyond
- C. above
- D. onto

9. I'm ..... my brother is.



III. Write ONE word in each gap. (15 points)

**Instant Decision**

We often assume the best way to come to a decision is to (1) ..... ages taking (2) ..... account a lot of information before we arrive (3) ..... our conclusion. We weigh the evidence (4) ..... the belief that instant decisions are unreliable. However, there are arguments (5) ..... a reassessment of that view. It may be that from (6) ..... to time our subconscious mind does a better job (7) ..... a moment than conscious mind does.

When Evelyn Harrison, an expert on sculpture, (8) ..... shown a statue that the J.Paul Getty Museum had purchased for \$10 million, she blurted (9) ..... that it was a fake. It came (10) ..... a shock to the museum. Harrison was unable to explain why she had formed that impression, but it was enough to cast doubt (11) ..... the statue. Now most experts have come (12) ..... to her position, but how did she tell the (13) ..... between that and the real article so quickly?

It's probable that her subconscious mind sorted through information that (14) ..... the notice of her conscious mind. Although we are rarely, (15) ..... ever, aware of our subconscious mind, it can be surprisingly effective.

IV. Match the verb in box A with the word(s) in box B to form a phrasal verb, and then fill it in each blank to complete the sentence. Be sure to use the correct verb tense and form. Write your answer in the box provided. (5 points)

Box A	Box B
Hand, see, come, make, get, bring, ask, put, make, work	Off, through, after, out, out, up, down with, up to, in, up

- Let's go to the airport to ..... Grandpa ..... when he flies back home.
- What did you ..... at the weekend?
- Scientists are trying to ..... ways to reduce pollution.
- There was a guy in the street ..... free tickets to that new quiz show.
- You ..... that story, didn't you?
- Some people never forget an argument, while others ..... and forgive easily.
- I saw Ms. Lam in the centre of town and she ..... you and your family.
- The government is thinking of ..... a law to allow on-the-spot fines for hooligans.
- He couldn't work because he ..... flu.
- Can you please ..... me ..... The Science Department?

V. Underline ten mistakes in the following sentences and correct them. Write the correction in the box provided. (5 points)

- Neither of the scout leaders know how to trap wild animals or how to prepare them for mounting.
- At the start of the seminar, they gave us a number of handouts and a little nice folder to keep them all in.
- Stephen Crane's story is a clinical portrayal of a man as an animal trapped by the fear and hunger.
- Time is precious. Let us do the most of it to enrich our knowledge.

5. Nora hardly never misses an opportunity to play in the tennis tournaments.
6. Because of the snow storm and the road blocks, the air force dropped food close the city.
7. They asked me what did happen last night, but I was unable to tell them.
8. Our new neighbors had been living in Arizona for ten years before moved to their present house.
9. Air pollution, together with littering, are causing many problems in our large, industrial cities today.
10. When I entered the room, I found my younger brother stand on the kitchen table.

### C. READING

*1. Read the following passage and circle the best answer for each blank. Write your answer (A, B, C or D) in the box provided. (7.5 points)*

What is the world largest desert? I'm sure the first that (1) ..... to mind is the legendary Sahara - but that's 3rd . It's actually the desert on the Antarctic (2)....., measuring just under 14,000.000kms<sup>2</sup>, closely followed by the Arctic desert. Most people living away from deserts associate this kind of (3)..... with sand, but only 10% of deserts are actually made up of sand (4).....

The term 'desert' in fact describes a (5)..... which receives almost no (6)....., meaning rainfall, snow, ice or hail. The term can also apply to regions where there is greater evaporation of (7)..... than rainfall. In other words, more water is absorbed back into the (8)..... than stays on or within the ground. So, in (9)..... deserts, you're mainly talking about ice sheets and a little rock, not sand, of course. The surface of many other deserts is comprised of loose rock where the finer particles of dust and sand have been (10)..... away.

It may surprise you to know that deserts exist all over the (11)..... from the Kalahari in Africa to the Great Victoria in Australia and so on, and that they (12)..... just over a fifth of the earth's land area. The world's largest hot desert, the Sahara, actually (13)..... temperatures of 122 Fahrenheit degrees. Other arid deserts may not be so hot but in common with the Sahara, they (14)..... considerably at night.

An issue that is worrying geologists, governments and the people that live on the edges of deserts is the way they are spreading. You might think that the reason for this is (15)..... - but lack of rain is not the cause.

- |                |                  |                  |                 |
|----------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. jumps    | B. leaps         | C. rises         | D. springs      |
| 2. A. country  | B. continent     | C. territory     | D. pole         |
| 3. A. terrain  | B. plain         | C. horizon       | D. nature       |
| 4. A. hills    | B. dunes         | C. piles         | D. slopes       |
| 5. A. base     | B. landscape     | C. ground        | D. soil         |
| 6. A. wildlife | B. agriculture   | C. precipitation | D. alteration   |
| 7. A. moisture | B. drops         | C. dampness      | D. drizzle      |
| 8. A. setting  | B. atmosphere    | C. environment   | D. surroundings |
| 9. A. extreme  | B. Mediterranean | C. typical       | D. polar        |
| 10. A. left    | B. disappeared   | C. blown         | D. removed      |
| 11. A. globe   | B. sphere        | C. atlas         | D. orb          |
| 12. A. contain | B. expand        | C. cover         | D. cross        |
| 13. A. obtains | B. reaches       | C. stretches     | D. raises       |
| 14. A. cool    | B. fall          | C. freeze        | D. decrease     |
| 15. A. tsunami | B. floodings     | C. flood         | D. drought      |

*II. You are going to read a magazine article about people who bought clothes in different ways. For questions 1-15, choose from the people (A-D). The people may be chosen more than once. When more than one answer is required, these may be given in any order. (7.5 points)*

Which person...?	
Was pleased with a replacement item	1. ....
regretted not buying a different kind of item	2. ....
was disappointed with the item after they had owned it for some time	3. ....
had difficulty deciding which to buy as there were so many attractive items	4. ....
became impatient while waiting to pay for the item	5. ....
is sure they got a bargain	6. .... 7. ....
had not previously bought clothes that way	8. ....
had difficulty finding the right item because of the labelling	9. ....
bought an item that was the wrong size	10. ....
asked the seller a question about the item before they bought it	11. ....
says they will always buy clothes in the same place	12. ....
had not intended to buy clothes there	13. ....
was in the street when they saw the item advertised	14. ....
wished they had bought more than one of the same items	15. ....

## Shopping for clothes

### A. Brad Stevens

I was food shopping in the big supermarket near here and I saw they were selling jeans at a ridiculously low price, so I thought I'd pick up a pair. Later when I remembered I had a job interview the week after, I realised I should have bought some formal trousers instead, but I suppose it was just one of those things you suddenly do when you see something going cheap. Even though I probably could have got them for less on eBay. Anyway, I spent quite a bit of time going through this great pile of jeans because all the different sizes were mixed up and they weren't very clearly marked 'large' or 'extra large' or whatever. Eventually I came across a pair that seemed about my size and headed for the checkout. It was very slow there, and I got fed up standing in a line of about ten customers. Why they don't open more checkouts at busy times I really don't know.

### B. Sara Desai

I saw a stall selling sweaters when I was wandering around my usual clothes market and there was such a wide range of lovely ones that I was spoilt for choice. In the end I made my mind up and I enquired whether they had a particularly attractive pale blue one in medium. The stall holder said they had. I couldn't try it on there and then but I was sure it would fit me, so I paid and took it home. There I discovered that the sleeves were far too short so I had to take it back. That was annoying, but the man on the stall quickly found me a larger one for the same very reasonable price and that turned out to be just right on me. I'd wasted an hour or so travelling to and from the market, but I still wouldn't dream of shopping for things like that anywhere else.

### C. Tania Ferreira

I was walking along the pavement looking for something new to wear when a sign in a shop window saying 'cotton jackets 50% off' caught my eye, so I went in. They didn't have one in my size but said they could order it for me. A few days later they called me to say it'd arrived and I went back to the shop to collect it. It fitted me perfectly, but when I tried it on, I just didn't take to the colour, a kind of grey-brown, and I said I'd prefer a lighter one. Again I had to wait, and again I went back to the shop. This time everything seemed fine, and I paid for it and took it home. After I'd worn it twice, though, I put it through the washing

machine and was most upset to find it'd shrunk, despite the fact that I'd followed the washing instructions exactly. It was a waste of money, really.

D. Ali Haddad

I'd picked up lots of things like books and computer games online, but that was the first time I'd actually got myself something to wear over the Internet. It looked like a really lovely shirt and the price was incredibly low, so I clicked on 'Buy it now', paid by credit card and waited for it to arrive. I thought afterwards that perhaps I should have emailed the seller to check the colour, because although it looked fine in the photo, it might not be exactly what I wanted. In the event I needn't have worried, and I was absolutely delighted when I saw it.

I would have got another one if I'd known how good it would look.

III. Read the text and follow the instructions. (5 points)

## Think happy

***It's no joke: even scientists at the Royal Society are now taking the search for the source of happiness very seriously***

What would Sir Isaac Newton have made of it? There he was, painted in oils, gazing down at one of the strangest meetings that the Royal Society, Britain's most august scientific body, has ever held. If Newton had flashed a huge grin, it would have been completely appropriate, for beneath him last week a two-day conference was unfolding on a booming new field of science: investigating what makes people happy. Distinguished professors strode up to the podium, including one eminent neurologist armed with videos of women giggling at comedy films; another was a social scientist brandishing statistics on national cheerfulness. Hundreds of other researchers sat scribbling notes on how to produce more smiles.

The decision by the Royal Society to pick 'the science of wellbeing' from hundreds of applications for conferences on other topics is no laughing matter. It means that the investigation of what makes people happy is being taken very seriously indeed. 'Many philosophies and religions have studied this subject, but scientifically it has been ignored,' said Dr Nick Baylis, a Cambridge University psychologist and one of the conference organisers. 'For the Royal Society to give us its countenance is vital, because that states that what we are doing deserves to be acknowledged and investigated by the best scientific minds.'

At first sight, the mission of Baylis - and the growing number of other scientists working on happiness research - appears fanciful. They want to deploy scientifically rigorous methods to determine why some people are lastingly happy while others tend to misery. Then they envisage spreading the secret of happiness across the globe and, in short, increasing the sum of human happiness. 'If someone is happy, they are more popular and also healthier, they live longer and are more productive at work. So it is very much worth having,' he says.

Baylis, the only 'positive psychology' lecturer in Britain, knows that the aims of happiness research might sound woolly, so he is at pains to distance himself from the brigades of non-academic self-help gurus. He refers to 'life satisfaction' and 'wellbeing' and emphasises that his work, and that of others at the conference, is grounded in solid research. So what have the scientists discovered - has a theory of happiness been defined yet?

According to Professor Martin Seligman, probably the world's leading figure in this field, happiness could be but a train ride - and a couple of questionnaires - away. It was Seligman, a psychologist from Pennsylvania University, who kick-started the happiness science movement with a speech he made as President of the American Psychological Association (APA). Why, asked Seligman, shocking delegates at an

APA conference, does science only investigate suffering? Why not look into what steps increase happiness, even for those who are not depressed, rather than simply seek to assuage pain? For a less well-known scientist, the speech could have spelt the end of a career, but instead Seligman landed funding of almost £18m to follow his hunch. He has been in regular contact with hundreds of other researchers and practising psychologists around the world, all the while conducting polls and devising strategies for increasing happiness.

His findings have led him to believe that there are three main types of happiness. First, there is 'the pleasant life' - the kind of happiness we usually gain from sensual pleasures such as eating and drinking or watching a good film. Seligman blames Hollywood and the advertising industry for encouraging the rest of us, wrongly as he sees it, to believe that lasting happiness is to be found that way. Second, there is 'the good life', which comes from enjoying something we are good or talented at. The key to this, Seligman believes, lies in identifying our strengths and then taking part in an activity that uses them. Third, there is 'the meaningful life'. The most lasting happiness, Seligman says, comes from finding something you believe in and then putting your strengths at its service. People who are good at communicating with others might thus find long-lasting happiness through becoming involved in politics or voluntary work, while a rock star wanting to save the world might find it in organising a charity concert.

**Questions 1-4. Complete the sentences below with words taken from the reading passage. Use NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS for each answer.**

1. At the conference, research into happiness was referred to as the .....
2. Baylis and others intend to use ..... to find out what makes people happy or unhappy.
3. Baylis gives classes on the subject of .....
4. Baylis says he should not be categorised among the ..... who do not have academic credentials.

**Questions 5-10. Complete the summary below using words from the box.**

### Seligman's categories of happiness

Seligman's first type of happiness involves the enjoyment of pleasures such as (5)..... . He believes that people should not be under the (6) ..... that such things lead to happiness that is not just temporary. His second type is related to (7) ..... Identification of this should lead to (8) ..... and the result is 'the good life'. His third type involves having a strong (9) ..... and doing something about it for the benefit of others. This, according to Seligman, leads to happiness that has some (10) .....

Confidence	entertainment	Incentive	leadership
Thrill	perseverance	Illusion	effort
Ability	theory	Celebration	participation
Ego	permanence	Leadership	encouragement
Exaggeration	concept	Conviction	support

## D. WRITING

1. Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it means exactly the sentence before it. (5 points)

1. I have frequently made stupid mistakes like that.

-> Many's .....

2. I rarely sleep in the afternoon.

-> I'm not in .....

3. You think that fat people are always jolly, but you are wrong.

-> Contrary .....

4. It was not until five years have elapsed that the whole truth about the murder came out.

-> Not for .....

5. Erika said I had caused the accident.

-> Erika blamed .....

II. For each of the sentences below, write a new sentence as similar as possible in meaning to the original one, using the word given. DO NOT CHANGE the word given. (5 points)

1. I don't understand one word of this document. **(HEAD)**

-> I can't .....

2. Mary didn't mention her illness at all. **(REFERENCE)**

-> Mary made .....

3. Tony didn't feel like dancing that night. **(MOOD)**

-> Tony .....

4. You're going to enjoy tonight! **(TREAT)**

-> You're .....

5. Why do you think you are allowed to criticize me like that? **(GIVES)**

-> What do you think .....

III. Write at least 150 words to answer the question: How do you define a true friendship? (15 points)