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| **TRƯỜNG THCS NGA THẮNG****LẦN 2** | **ĐỀ THI KHẢO SÁT HSG LỚP 9** **Năm học: 2020- 2021** **Môn thi: Tiếng Anh – Lớp 9**Ngày thi: ….. tháng 10 năm 2020Thời gian: **150 phút** *(Không kể thời gian giao đề)*Đề thi gồm: 05 trang |

**PART A: LISTENING (15pts)**

**I. Listen to the talk about men and apes, and then complete each sentence with NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS**

**1**. Men and apes differ little in their\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**2.** Like apes, men have no\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**3**. Both men and apes have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_instead of claws and hooves.

**4**. Both apes and men differ from other animals in having\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**5.** Apes can make and use simple tools. Only man, however, can\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**II. You will hear Peter Walsh being interviewed for a job. Listen and choose the correct answer for each question.**

**6**. How long has he been in his present job?

 **A**. Since 2005 **B**. For three months

 **C.** For about three years. **D.** For three weeks

**7**. Why does he want a new job?

 **A**. For a change **B**. To get promotion

 **C**. To see new friends **D**. To earn more money

**8**. What does he like most about his job?

 **A**. The right to take action and make decisions **B**. His colleagues

 **C**. Working conditions **D**. High salary

**9**. What kind of person are they looking for?

 **A**. Someone prepare to work overtime **B**. Someone who is punctual

 **C**. Someone who wants to get on **D**. Someone who is helpful

**10**. What qualifications does Peter have?

 **A**. Degree **B**. A school leaving certificate

 **C**. A postgraduate diploma **D**. Certificate of law

**III. You will hear an expert talking about deserts, what they are and how they are formed. Listen to his talk and decide whether statements are true (T) or false (F).**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | T | F |
| **11**. In a desert, everything is hard. |  |  |
| **12**. Only trees with hard needles can grow in deserts. |  |  |
| **13**. Space seems to have no limit in the desert. |  |  |
| **14**. Nature causes the change in the size and location of the world’s deserts. |  |  |
| **15**. Rabbits are one of the agents that help make deserts in Australia. |  |  |

**PART B: PHONETCICS (5 pts)**

**I- Circle the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others in the group.**

1. A. sacrificed B. laughed C. helped D. supposed
2. A. double B. courageous C. cousin D. country
3. A. houses B. faces C. horses D. sources

**II- Circle the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the word that differs from the rest in the position of the main stress in each of the following questions.**

1. A- variety B- derivative C- establish D- intimate
2. A- biligual B- immersion C- flexible D- obedient

**PART C: VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR (35 points)**

**I- Circle the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.**

1. He is not exactly rich but he ceraitnly earns enough to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A- get on B- get up C- get down D- get by

1. Do you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ your new classmates?

A- face up to B- keep up with C- get on with D- look forward to

1. It is a truth that dogs can hear and see \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ better than humans.

A- very B- far more C- a lot D- much more

1. The writer could not be at the ceremony, and his wife accepted his prize on his \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A- absence B- rememberance C- behalf D-reminder

1. The optic fiber was a major \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the field of telecommunications.

A- breakdown B- breakthrough C- revolution D- technique

1. Its programs emphasize developing community-level services to promote the health and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of children.

A- well-balanced B- well-being C- well-built D- well-developed

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ travelling is educational, it can also be stressful and expensive.
 A- Since B- Providing C- While D- As though
2. We nust have more time to relax after these exams, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

A- needn’t we B- haven’t we C-mustn’t we D- aren’t we

1. We were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_a mile of our destination when we ran out of petrol

 A. harldy B. inside C only D within

1. Nam: “You are a great dancer, Huong!” - Huong: “ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”
2. There’s no doubt about it B- You shouldn’t have said that

C- You must be kidding D- Yes. Congratulations.

**II- Write the correct tense or form of the verbs in brackets.**

1. We (arrange)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to meet at 8:00 p.m tomorrow.
2. Since his wife died, he has taken to (smoke)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a lot.
3. She still has nightmares from (lock up) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in a small dark cupboard for hours.
4. Did you remember (book) \_\_\_ seats? – Oh, no, I forgot. I will telelphone for them now.
5. We hope (invite) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to the discussions with the company.
6. You are (take) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_over my business while I go away.
7. Ice (turn) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to water if you heat it.
8. I’ll phone you at 8 o’clock. – No, I (watch)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a football match then.
9. Sorry about the noise we made last night. We (have) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_a party.
10. Louisa is still in Palma, so you (not see) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_her at the party last night.

**III- Supply the correct form of the words in brackets.**

1. So people are being \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the surburbs and have to comute to work. (**HOUSE**)
2. Last week he offered the boss his \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (**RESIGN**)
3. The result was very strange! In fact it was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (**BELIEF**)
4. Barry always does his hair with a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_in the middle. (**PART**)
5. The car in front braked \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_and I ran into it. **(EXPECT)**
6. Alex usually \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Diana at the piano when she sings. (**COMPANY**)
7. Of course it's a daffodil! It's shape and colour are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (**MISTAKE**)
8. You cant open the top unless you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_it first. (**SCREW)**
9. The soldier was accused of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_because he ran away. (**COWARD)**
10. I find computers rather cold and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (**PERSON)**

**IV- Find and correct the mistake in each sentence.**

1. Compared with numbers fifty years ago, there are twice more students in college today.

2. Sally must have called her sister last night, but she arrived too late to call her.

3. It's very difficult to compute how much does an item cost in dollars when one is accustomed to calculating in another monetary system.

4. If Sally had not attended the meeting, she never would meet her old friend, whom she had not seen in years.

5. Writers like William Shakespeare and Edgar Allan Poe are not only prolific but too interesting.

**PART D: READING COMPREHENSION (25 points)**

**I- Fill in each blank with one suitable word.**

 One of the main problems facing the environmental movements is that it may become a victim of its own success. It is now generally accepted that issues such as global warning need to be (1) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_with seriously, and that the Scandinavian forests are being destroyed (2) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the effects of (3) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_rain. Views (4) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ these have now become an accepted part of the political scene, and consumers are constantly bombarded with green or (5) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_friendly products. However, this does not mean that environmental groups can now afford to relax. On the (6)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, the green movement must consider how the momentum will (7) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_sustained when the current enthusiasm has (8)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ The environment must not be (9)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to fade from people’s minds, because the progress of ecological collapse has already been (10) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in train, and so far very little has been done to reverse it.

**II- Read the text and choose the best answer A, B, C or D to fill in the numbered blanks.**

 The computer is undoubtedly one of the most (1) ............ and important inventions of the twentieth century. Boring or time-consuming jobs which, in the past, would have been (2) ............ by hundreds of workers can now be done by one small computer. However, the (3) ............ of the computer has not been entirely problem-free. Many people feel that we are already too (4) ............ on computers. They think that computers themselves are (5) ............ too powerful, and that people are no longer in control of them.

 One of the problems with a computer is that, like any other machines, it can (6) ............ If a computer is (7) ............, the information it is storing can be lost. If a computer program has a(n) (8) ............ in it, the computer’s calculation can be seriously (9) ............ . A faulty program in a hospital or police computer could (10) . ............ terrible mistakes.

 1. A- shocking B**-** amazing C- astonishing D- surprising

 2. A- done out B- made out C- carried out D- figured out

 3. A- usage B- experiment C- introduction D- operation

 4. A- dependent B- based C- influenced D- carried

 5. A- becoming B- getting C- running D- turning

 6. A- break up B- break down C- break into D- break out

 7. A- changed B- modified C- contaminated D- damaged

 8. A- foul B- abnormality C- wrongdoing D- error

 9. A- devalued B- affected C- fooled D- broken

 10. A- do B- produce C- find D- cause

**III -Read the text and choose the correct phrase or clause A, B, C, or D to complete the sentences or answer the questions.**

Speed reading is not just a parlour trick you can use to impress your friends and family. For many, it's a necessary tool for managing time and information in the fast-paced business world; and for many others, specifically students, it's the only way to get through reading-heavy class loads.

 The practiced speed reader can pick up a lengthy document or a thick stack of paper and use their skill to get the meat of their subject by skimming for the most important details and information. Without developing the ability to speed read, this time-saving technique is merely flipping through pages fast.

 Speed reading, or increasing the rate at which you read text, is linked to increasing the rate at which you understand what you’re reading. The key to successful speed reading is increasing your understanding of the text as you increase the rate at which you read the words. This natural step takes training and practice, but don’t be intimidated by the idea of a challenge. Once you've mastered it, it's a skill that will stick with you for the rest of your life. With continued practice, common words and sentence structures became more familiar and because your brain was tuned and ready, your eyes started taking in blocks of words at a time. The difference between average readers and speed readers is in the blocks of words their eyes take in at one time. The larger the blocks, the faster your eyes move through the text.

 Speed reading teaches you how to take your reading and your comprehension to the next level. The techniques used in teaching speed reading focus on your individual abilities, namely

where you are right now and what might be keeping you from progressing. For example, if you are a slow reader, factors that hold you back may include, but are not limited to, moving your lips or reading out loud or holding the text too close to your eyes. If you are in the practice of moving your lips, or speaking or whispering while you read, you're slowing yourself down ***dramatically***.

 Your lips can only move so fast. You should be able to read at least two or three times faster than you can speak. In effect, you’re keeping yourself at that word-by-word stage that children generally grow out of in elementary school.

 Having the ability to speed read can make a significant difference in your life, especially if reading is a strong component of your work. Implementing thực hiện some simple techniques can get you reading faster and more efficiently in no lime at all.

 (From *Understanding Speed Reading* by Brandon C.Hall)

**1** What does the passage mainly discuss?

A The practice of speed reading B Features of speed reading

C. The use of speed reading in studies D. Various roles of speed reading

**2**: According to the passage, why is speed reading useful for students?

A. They have problems collecting information. B. They can impress their friends.

C. They have difficulty managing their time. D.They have a lot of reading to do.

**3**: According to the passage, what happens if the reader does not develop their capacity to speed read?

A. Readers cannot get the gist of what they have read.

B. Readers cannot increase the rate of understanding what they are reading.

C. Speed reading means flipping pages as fast as possible.

D. Speed reading may prevent them from understanding what you have read.

**4**: What is the difference between an average reader and a speed reader?

A. The average reader recognizes more familiar words.

B. The average reader understands fewer words at a time.

C. The average reader takes in bigger blocks at one time.

D. The average reader moves faster through the text.

**5**: The word "***dramatically***" in line 23 is closest in meaning to.........

A. quickly B. ordinarily C. considerately D. considerably

**PART E: WRITING (20 points)**

**I- Rewrite the following sentences, beginning as shown so that their meaning stay the same.**

1. I find his clothes the most irritating about him.
* What \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
1. Her success went beyond her expectation.
* Never \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
1. You won’t find a more dedicated worker anywhere than Mrs . Jones.
* Nowhere \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
1. Our picnic was cancelled because it rained heavily last Sunday.
* If it \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
1. “ The Times” was first printed 200 years ago.
* It is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**II- Rewrite the sentences, using the words given in brackets so that their meaning stay the same.**

1. The painting is worth $25,000. (VALUED)
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
1. I don’t personally care if they come or not. (MATTER)
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
1. We’d better leave them a note, because it’s possible they’ll arrive later. (CASE)
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
1. Despite his age, he’s still working. (RETIRED)
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
1. The accident wasn’t his fault. (BLAME)
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**III- Paragraph writing (10 pts).**

During the time we had to stay at home due to the covid-19 pandemic, studying online was the best choice for students and schools. From your point of view, write a paragraph of 150 words about the advantages and disadvantages of studying online.

**…………….. THE END ……………..**

**ĐÁP ÁN:**

**PART A. LISTENING**

***I/ Listen to the talk about men and apes, and then complete each sentence with NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS. (5pts)***

1. body structure **2**. tail **3**. hands and feet  **4**. large brains **5**. make a plan

***II/ You will hear Peter Walsh being interviewed for a job. Listen and choose the correct answer for each question***. ***(5pts)***

***6****. C* ***7****.B* ***8****.A* ***9****.A* ***10****.A*

***III. You will hear an expert talking about deserts, what they are and how they are formed. Listen to his talk and decide whether the statements are true (T) or false (F). (5pts)***

***11****. T* ***12****.F* ***13****.T* ***14****.F* ***15****.T*

**PART B: PHONETCICS**

**I- Circle the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others in the group. (3 pts)**

1-D 2- B 3- A

**II- Circle the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the word that differs from the rest in the position of the main stress in each of the following questions. (2 pts)**

1-D 2- C

**PART C: VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR – 35 points**

**I- Circle the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions . (10pts)**

1- D 2- C 3- C 4- C 5- B

6- B 7- C 8- A 9- D 10- C

**II- Write the correct tense or form of the verbs in brackets. (10 points)**

1- have arranged 2- smoking 3- having been locked up 4- to book

5- to be invited 6- to take 7- turns 8- will be watching

9- were having 10- can’t have seen

**III- Supply the correct form of the words in brackets. (10 points)**

1- housed 2- resignation 3- unbelievable 4- parting

5- unexpectedly 6- accompanies 7- unmistakable 8- unscrew

9- cowardice 10- impersonal

**IV- Find and correct the mistake in each sentence. (5 points)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. twice more | twice as |
| 2. must | should |
| 3. how much does an item cost in dollars | how much an item costs in dollars |
| 4. never would meet | would never have met |
| 5. but too | but also |

**PART D: READING COMPREHENSION – 30 points**

**I- Fill in each blank with one suitable word. (10points)**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. dealt | 2. due | 3. acid | 4. like | 5. environmentally |
| 6. contrary | 7. be | 8. passed | 9. allowed/ permitted | 10. set |

**II- Read the text and choose the best answer A, B, C or D to fill in the numbered blanks. (10points)**

1. B 2- C 3- A 4- A 5- A

6- B 7- D 8- D 9- B 10- D

**III -Read the text and choose the correct phrase or clause A, B, C, or D to complete the sentences or answer the questions. (10points)**

1. B 2- D 3- B 4- B 5- D

**PART E: WRITING – 20 points**

**I- A-Rewrite the following sentences, beginning as shown so that their meaning stay the same.(5pts)**

1- What I find the most irritating about him is his clothes.

1. Never had she expected she was so successful. / Never had she expected such success.
2. Nowhere will// can you find a more dedicated worker than Mrs Jones.
3. If it hadn’t been for the heavy rain, our picnic wouldn’t have been cancelled last Sunday.
4. It is 200 years ago since “The Times” was first printed.

**B- Rewrite the sentences, using the words given in brackets so that their meaning stay the same. (5pts)**

1. The painting has been valued at $ 25,000.
2. It doesn’t matter to me whether they come or not.
3. We’d better leave them a note in case they arrive later.
4. He still has not retired despite his age.
5. He wasn’t to blame for the accident.

**II- Paragraph writing (10 pts).**

**Marking criteria:** giám khảo căn cứ mức độ hoàn thành bài viết của thí sinh, đối chiếu với hướng dẫn sau đây để cho điểm:

* ***Task completion: 3 points***

 thí sinh hoàn thành bài viết với nội dung và số lượng từ yêu cầu cho từ 2-3 points

* ***Vocabulary and grammar: 2 points***

từ vựng và ngữ pháp phong phú , ít lặp lại cho từ 1-2 points

* ***Speling mistakes and grammar mistakes: 3 points***

 Dưới 5 lỗi cho 3 points, 5- 8 lỗi cho 2 points, trên 9-10 lỗi cho 1 point, trên 10 lỗi ko cho điểm phần này.

* ***Coherence and cohesion: 2 points***

 Bài viết mạch lạc, có tính liên kết tốt cho tối đa 2 points, nếu sự mạch lạc, liên kết quá kém không cho điểm.

**HƯỚNG DẪN CHẤM**

**Tổng số points**

 **Tổng điểm toàn bài =**

 **5**

**Điểm toàn bài được làm tròn đến 0,25**