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| **THPT CHUYÊN VĨNH PHÚC** | **ĐỂ THI CHỌN ĐỘI TUYỂN HSG 12 CẤP TỈNH LẦN 1**  **NĂM HỌC: 2018-2019** |
| **(ĐỀ THI CHÍNH THỨC)** | ***Môn thi: Tiếng Anh*** |
|  | *Thời gian làm bài: 150 phút (Không kể thời gian giao đề)* |

**A. LISTENING**

***I. Listen to the recording and complete the note with NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS.***

**FOUR BUSINESS VALUES**

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| Many business values can result in (**1**)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  Senior managers need to understand and deal with the potential **(2)**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that may result.  ***Collaboration***  During a training course, the speaker was in a team that had to build a **(3)**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  Other teams experienced **(4)**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from trying to collaborate.  The speaker's team won because they, reduced collaboration.  Sales of a **(5)**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ were poor because of collaboration.  ***Industriousness***  Hard work may be a bad use of various company **(6)**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  The word 'lazy' in this context refers to people who avoid doing tasks that are **(7)**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  ***Creativity***  An advertising campaign for a **(8)**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was memorable but failed to boost sales.  Creativity should be used as a response to a particular **(9)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  ***Excellence***  According to one study, on average, pioneers had a **(10)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that was far higher than that of followers.  Companies that always aim at excellence may miss opportunities. |

***II. You will hear two people speaking about their fondness for trains. For questions 1-5, choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D) which fits best according to what you hear.***

**1) What point does Philip make about the people who are involved in the locomotive side of trains?**

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| A) Some avoid doing it because its too dirty. | B) Some worry about the dangers involved. |
| C) Some find it to be an instinctive activity. | D) Some only do it for the financial rewards it brings. |

**2) When Mike discusses why he enjoys the world of trains, what contrast does he identify between the different groups of people he interacts with?**

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| A) A difference in social status. | B) A difference in ages. |
| C) A difference in technical ability. | D) A difference in motivation. |

3**) What view is stated by Mike about how the railway has helped him in his role as a parent?**

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| A) It has helped him develop a closer relationship with his daughter. | B) It has taught him patience. |
| C) It has helped him focus on his daughters career possibilities. | D) It has given him stability in his life. |

**4) When discussing different aspects of the railway, both speakers agree that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

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| A) Age does not need to be a handicap. | B) Both men and women are equally welcome. |
| C) It can be quite demanding. | D) Cleanliness is not the first adjective that springs to mind. |

**5) What final conclusion do both speakers reach about volunteering on the railway?**

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| A) The time they have spent has been difficult but worth it. | B) They have both learnt a lot. |
| C) They are better people for having been involved with it. | D) It has helped them grow while at the same time giving them a direction for the future. |

**B. LEXICO AND GRAMMAR**

***I. Choose the correct answer A, B, C or D for each question.***

1. If the work-force respected you, you wouldn't need to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ your authority so often.

A. assert B. affirm C. maintain D. inflict

2. The factory is working below \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ because of the shortage of essential materials.

A. range B. scope C. capacity D. denstiy

3. His new designs are \_\_\_\_\_\_ the trend in women’s fashion right now.

A. aiming B. setting C. building up D. following

4. She wants to give full \_\_\_\_\_\_ to her anger about discrimination.

A. manifestation B. vent C. wear D. barometer

5. Without telling her directly, they \_\_\_\_\_\_ that she’d got the job.

A. prophesied B. inferred C. insinuated D. intimated

6. Athletes need to have a higher \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of protein and vitamins in order to stay heathy

A. intake B. increase C. infection D. production

7. He claimed \_\_\_\_\_ from military service because he was a foreign national

A. liability B. exception C. demobilization D. exemption

8. It’s Prime Minister’s right to \_\_\_\_\_\_ an election at any time he likes

A. summon B. nominate C. call D. submit

9. The footballer never really recovered from the injury \_\_\_\_\_\_ at the beginning of the season.  
A. got B.struck C.endured D.sustained

10. The drought \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ considerable problems for farmers.

A. instigated B. posed C. flexed D. pressed

11. At the start of the course, everyone is assigned a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of studies.

A. advisor B. consultant C. counsellor D. guide

12. Jerry has been burning the midnight \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ over the last few days; his final exam is soon.

A. lamp B. light C. candle D. oil

13. In my first year at university I lived in the halls of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

A. abode B. residence C. dwelling D. accommodation

14. Books taken from the short \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ section are due to be returned the next day.

A. borrowing B. credit C. loan D. return

15. You are bound to find information on the stock market crash of 1987 in the newspaper \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

A. files B. archives C. records D. collections

16. The accused confidently \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that he was innocent.

A. preserved B. maintained C. conserved D. defended

17. We did our best to fix the broken computer but our efforts bore no \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. success B. fruit C. luck D. end

18. I knew my mother would \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a face the minute she saw my new haircut.

A. drag B. lift C. pull D. raise

19. There are a lot of computer programmes nowadays, but really good ones are few and far \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. between B. apart C. away D. amongst

20. He is such a kind and caring young boy - he wouldn’t hurt a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

A. bird B. worm C. fly D. bug

***II. Supply the correct form of the word in bracket to complete the passage.***

The signal broke a seven-hour wait of **(1. AGONY)** intensity and sparked scenes of **(2. JUBILEE)** at the European Space Agency’s mission control in Darmstadt. The team in charge of the Rosetta mission achieved what at times seemed an impossible task by landing a **(3. ROBOT)** **(4. CRAFT)** on a comet for the first time in history. The moment the tension broke came shortly after 1600 GMT when the Philae called home. “We are there. We are sitting on the surface. Philae is talking to us,” said a **(5. JUBILEE)** Stephan Ulamec, Philae lander manager at the DLR German space centre. “We are on the comet.” Andrea Accomazzo, the Rosetta flight operations director, added: “We cannot be happier than we are now.”

But celebrations were tempered by the later discovery that the probe’s two harpoons had not fired to fasten the craft down in the **(6. LOW)** gravity. Scientists now think the probe may have bounced after first coming into contact with the surface. Ulamec said: “Maybe today we didn’t just land once, we landed twice.” The safe, if **(7. CARE)**, **(8. TOUCH)** of the lander gives scientists a unique chance to ride **(9. BOARD)** a comet and study from the surface what happens as its activity ramps up as it gets closer to the sun. The first images beamed back from the lander’s descent revealed a dramatic **(10. SCAPE)** of pits and precipices, craters and boulders. However, there have been gaps in its radio link with the orbiting Rosetta mothership.

***III. There are 10 mistakes in the passage. Find and correct them.***

There are numerous **reason** behind the choice of clothing we make, ranging from the practice to the bizarre, but in every likelihood humans began wearing clothes in order to shield themselves of the elements.

‘The Iceman’, found mummifying in the ice of a glacier on the Italian-Austrian border in 1991, was still clad with remarkably well-preserved garments which would obviously have protected him from the rain and cold five thousand years ago.

The clothing worn by people living in warmer climates further illustrates this basic function of clothing. In hot, dry desert regions, people tend to wear cool, flowing materials which cover much of body, including the head. This helps keep them cool during the heat of the day and helps to keep the wearer warm at night when temperatures increase dramatically. On the other hand, many peoples living in tropical regions, with their constant high temperatures and humidity, are sparse clothed.

Not all clothing is functional, moreover, and at different times throughout history people, especially women, have worn clothes which are impractical – restricting the wearer’s movements and in some cases cause physical discomfort. Examples of such restrictive clothing can be seen in the hooped and corseted gowns worn by wealthy women in the 18th century, and in the opulent, heavy robes traditionally worn by royalties. Such customs send a clear message that the wearer does not need to work but occupies a position in society that others can be commanded to work for them.

***Example: 0. reason 🡪 reasons***

***IV. Fill in the blank with ONE suitable preposition.***

1. The school examination for eleven-year-olds was done\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with some years ago.

2. Tuck your shirt \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_your trousers.

3. At first Tim insisted he was right, but then began to back \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4. He is a solicitor\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ profession.

5. A huge crowd turned \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the pouring rain to cheer the president.

**PART C. READING**

***I. Read the passage and choose the correct answer that best fill in the blank.***

**OFFICE STRESS**

Stressful atmospheres, (1) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of deadlines and long hours dominate office life, according to a survey (2) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ recently.

The majority of those questioned said a good salary and career (3) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ were their main reason for working. But (4) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ numbers did not believe their employers offered either. In general the survey found that most felt that (5) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of life was more important than (6) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_and company perks. Most would prefer employers to offer (7) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ hours, challenging tasks and job (8) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ rather than perks such as company cars and private health care. Many employers’ (9) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to understand this meant more than a third worried about their work on holiday, and 40 per cent took days off (10) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_when not ill.

Workers were also (11) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by the conditions they had to work in. A fifth struggled with (12) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ technology, badly lit offices and chairs which caused backache. Half said their (13) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ would increase if their environment improved**.**

On the plus side, the biggest (14) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was the friendship offered by colleagues, and it appears that the office also affords the chance to flirt with colleagues, make (15) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ calls to friends abroad, steal stationery and play computer games.

1. **A.** weight **B.** force **C.** heaviness **D.** pressure

2. **A.** published **B.** printed **C.** publicised **D.** proclaimed

3. **A.** outlooks **B.** odds **C.** prospects **D.** views

4. **A.** important **B.** impressive **C.** heavy **D.** significant

5. **A.** quality **B.** calibre **C.** excellence **D.** worth

6. **A.** rank **B.** status **C.** degree **D.** grade

7. **A.** pliable **B.** elastic **C.** amenable **D.** flexible

8. **A.** safety **B.** security **C.** sanctuary **D.** protection

9. **A.** failure **B.** defeat **C.** deficiency **D.** lack

10. **A.** indisposed **B.** unwell **C.** injured **D.** sick

11. **A.** pestered **B.** inflamed **C.** irritated **D.** ruffled

12. **A.** behind the times **B.** expired **C.** out-of-date **D.** invalid

13. **A.** fertility **B.** capacity **C.** value **D.** productivity

14. **A.** compensation **B.** damages **C.** reimbursement **D.** atonement

15. **A.** idiosyncratic **B.** unique **C.** personal **D.** individual

***II. Read the text and choose the correct answer A, B, C or D for each question.***

**THE FUTURE OF NEWSPAPERS**

Anybody who says they can reliably forecast the future of newspapers is either a liar or a fool. Look at the raw figures, and newspapers seem doomed. Since 2000, the circulation of most UK national dailies has fallen by between a third and a half. The authoritative Pew Research Center in the USA reports that newspapers are now the main source of news for only 26 percent of US citizens as against 45 percent in 2001. There is no shoratge of prophets who confidently predict that the last printed newspaper will be safely buried within 15 years at most.

Yet one of the few reliable facts of history is that old media have a habit of surviving. An over-exuberant New York journalist announced in 1935 that books and theatre ‘have had their day’ and the daily newspaper would become ‘the greatest organ of social life’. Theatre dully withstood not only the newspaper, but also cinema and then television. Radio has flourished in the TV age; cinema, in turn, has **held its own against** videos and DVDs. Even vinyl records have made a comeback, with online sales up 745 percent since 2008.

Newspapers themselves were once new media, although it took several centuries before they became the dominant medium for news. This was not solely because producing up-to-date news for a large readership over a wide area became praticable and economic only in the mid-19th century, with the steam press, the railway and the telegraph. Equally important was the emergence of the idea that everything around us is in constant movement and we need to be updated on its condition at regular intervals- a concept quite alien in the medieval times and probably also to most people in the early modern area. Now, we expect change. To our medieval ancestors, however, the only realities were the passing of the seasons, punctuated by catastrophes such as famine, flood or disease that they had no reliable means of anticipating. Life, as the writer Alain de Botton puts it, was ‘ineluctably cyclical’ and ‘the most important truths were recurring’.

Journalism as a full-time trade from which you could hope to make a living hardly existed before the 19th century. Even then, there was no obvious reason why most people needed news on a regular basis, whether daily or weekly. In some respects, regularity of newspaper publication and rigidity of format was, and remains, a burden. Online news readers can dip in and out according to how they perceive the urgency of events. Increasingly sophisticated search engines and algorithms allow us to personalise the news to our own priorities and interests. When important stories break, internet news providers can post minute-by-minute updates. Error, misconception and foolish speculation can be connected or modified almost constantly. There are no space restrictions to prevent narrative or analysis, and documents or events cited in news stories can often be accessed in full. All this is a world away from the straitjacket of newspaper publication. Yet few if any providers seem alive to the new medium’s capacity for spreading understanding and enlightenment.

Instead, the anxiety is always to be first with the news, to maximise reader comments, to create heat and sound and fury and thus add to the sense of confusion. In the medieval world what news there was was usually exchanged amid the babble of the market place or the tarven, where truth competed with rumour, mishearing and misunderstanding. In some respects, it is to that world that we seem to be returning. Newspapers have never been very good- or not as good as they ought to be- at telling us how the world works. Perhaps they now face extinction. Or perhaps , as the internet merely adds to what de Botton discribes as our sense that we live in ‘ an improvable and fundamentally chaotic universe’, they will discover that they and they alone can guide us to wisdom and understanding.

1. In the first paragragh, the writer is presenting \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. his interpretation of a current trend.

B. evidence that supports a widespread view.

C. his prediction on the future of print journalism.

D. reasons for the decline in newspaper readership.

2. What point is the writer making in the second paragraph?

A. Existing media are not necessarily replaced by new ones.

B. The best media technologies tend to be the most long-lasting.v

C. Public enthusiasm for new types of media is often unpredictable.

D. It is inevitable that most media technologies will have a limited life.

3. Which phrase in the second paragraph has the same meaning as ‘**held its own against**’?

A. ‘had their day’ B. ‘withstood’ C. ‘flourished’ D. ‘made a comeback’

4. In the third paragraph, the writer stresses the importance of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. a shift in people’s attitudes towards the outside world.

B. certain key19th- century advances in mechanisation.

C. the challenges of news distribution in the pre-industrial era.

D. the competition between newspapers and more established media.

5. What does the writer suggest is the main advantage of online news sites?

A. the flexibility of the medium B. the accuracy of the reporting

C. the ease of access for their users D. the breadth of their potential readership

***III. Read the passage and think of ONE word that best fits in the numbered blank.***

**A BELATED CONFESSION**

“I have been having a crush on you for the past 4 years, I never had the **(1)\_\_\_\_\_\_** to tell you, but I can’t be so cowardly anymore.” said Peter as he caught Helen hand in the crowd watching fireworks.

Helen was taken **(2)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** by Peter’s words, both because he appeared out of nowhere and also never had she expected a boy, so silent and seemed uninterested in class’ business, would like her.

“Peter? Why are you here? I thought you said you wouldn’t come.”

“-Listen, we don’t have much time **(3)**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, I’m moving to another country, this will be the last **(4)**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ we can be together until a few more years”

“Why didn’t you tell-“

“-I realized that I had made a mistake, a huge one. I had always been such an **(5)**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, never made an effort to make friends, but you always tried to **(6)**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ me, you truly changed me, and so I don’t want to lose you.”

No **(7)**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ words were said, they slowly turned to the sky. Little does Peter know, Helen had also had something for him, but she had been afraid that her friends would’ve teased her. Ever since her boyfriend **(8)**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ her and her friends turned their back on her, Peter has always been there for her, he never talked much, mostly listen, but that’s enough for her.

At that **(9)**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ moment, she knew she didn’t want to let him go, but then it was too late. He’d always been stoic, never wanted others to worry about him, so he decided to keep it a secret before he leaves. That night, there wasn’t **(10)**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ his first kiss but also her first time feeling truly cared about and loved.

***IV. In the following text, five paragraphs have been removed. Above the extract you will find the five removed paragraph PLUS one paragraph which doesn't fit. Choose from the paragraphs (A-F) the one which fits each gap (1-5). There is one extra sentence you do not need to use.***

**THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION**

The Industrial Revolution is the name given to the massive social, economic, and technological change in 18th century and 19th century Great Britain. It commenced with the introduction of steam power (fuelled primarily by coal) and powered, automated machinery (primarily in textile manufacturing).

The technological and economic progress of the Industrial Revolution gained momentum with the introduction of steam-powered ships, boats and railways. In the 19th Century it spread throughout Western Europe and North America, eventually impacting the rest of the world.

**CAUSES**

The causes of the Industrial Revolution were complex and remain a topic for debate, with some historians seeing the Revolution as an outgrowth of social and institutional changes wrought by the final end of feudalism in Great Britain following the English Civil War in the 17th century.

The Enclosure movement and the British Agricultural Revolution made food production more efficient and less labor-intensive, forcing the surplus population who could no longer find employment in agriculture into the cities to seek work in the newly developed factories.

The colonial expansion of the 17th century with the accompanying development of international trade, creation of financial markets and accumulation of capital is also cited as a set of factors, as is the scientific revolution of the 17th century.

The importance of a large domestic market should also be considered an important cause catalyst of the Industrial Revolution, particularly explaining why it occurred in Britain. In other nations (e.g. France), markets were split up by local regions often imposing tolls and tariffs on goods traded among them. The restructuring of the American domestic market would trigger the second Industrial Revolution over 100 years later.

**EFFECTS**

The application of steam power to the industrial processes of printing supported a massive expansion of newspaper and popular book publishing, which reinforced rising literacy and demands for mass political participation. Universal white male suffrage was adopted in the United States, resulting in the election of the popular General Andrew Jackson in 1828 and the creation of political parties organized for mass participation in elections.

**1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

In France, the July Revolution widened the franchise and established a constitutional monarchy. Belgium established its independence from the Netherlands, as a constitutional monarchy, in 1830. Struggles for liberal reforms in Switzerland's various cantons in the 1830s had mixed results. A further series of attempts at political reform or revolution would sweep Europe in 1848, with mixed results, and initiated massive migration to North America, as well as parts of South America, South Africa, and Australia.

**TEXTILE MANUFACTURE**

In the early 18th century, British textile manufacture was based on wool which was processed by individual artisans, doing the spinning and weaving on their own premises. This system is called a cottage industry. Flax and cotton were also used for fine materials, but the processing was difficult because of the pre-processing needed, and thus goods in these materials made only a small proportion of the output.

Use of the spinning wheel and hand loom restricted the production capacity of the industry, but a number of incremental advances increased productivity to the extent that manufactured cotton goods became the dominant British export by the early decades of the 19th century. India was displaced as the premier supplier of cotton goods.

Step by step, individual inventors increased the efficiency of the individual steps of spinning (carding, twisting and spinning, and subsequently rolling) so that the supply of yarn fed a weaving industry that itself was advancing with improvements to shuttles and the loom or 'frame'. The output of an individual labourer increased dramatically, with the effect that these new machines were seen as a threat to employment, and early innovators were attacked and their inventions wrecked. The inventors often failed to exploit their inventions, and fell on hard times.

**2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

He created the cotton mill which brought the production processes together in a factory, and he developed the use of power - first horse power, then water power and finally steam power - which made cotton manufacture a mechanised industry.

**WHY EUROPE?**

One question that has been of active interest to historians is why the Industrial Revolution occurred in Europe and not in other parts of the world, particularly China. Numerous factors have been suggested including ecology, government, and culture. Benjamin Elman argues that China was in a high level equilibrium trap in which the non-industrial methods were efficient enough to prevent use of industrial methods with high capital costs.

Kenneth Pommeranz, in The Great Divergence, argues that Europe and China were remarkably similar in 1700, and that the crucial differences which created the Industrial Revolution in Europe were sources of coal near manufacturing centres and raw materials such as food and wood from the New World which allowed Europe to economically expand in a way that China could not. Indeed, a combination of all of these factors is possible.

**WHY GREAT BRITAIN?**

The debate around the concept of the initial startup of the Industrial Revolution also concerns the thirty to hundred year lead the British had over the continental European countries and America. Some have stressed the importance of natural or financial resources the United Kingdom received from its many overseas colonies or that profits from the British slave trade between Africa and the Caribbean helped fuel industrial investment.

Alternatively, the greater liberalisation of trade from a large merchant base may have been able to utilise scientific and technological developments emerging in the UK and elsewhere more effectively than other states with stronger monarchies, such as China's Emperors and Russia's Tzars.

The UK's extensive exporting cottage industries also ensured markets were already open for many forms of early manufactured goods. The nature of conflict in the period resulted in most British warfare being conducted overseas, reducing the devastating effects of territorial conquest impacting much of the rest of Europe.

Another theory believes that Great Britain was able to succeed in the Industrial Revolution due to its dense population for its small geographical size, and the availability of natural resources like copper, tin and coal, giving excellent conditions for the development and expansion of industry.

**3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**THE "PROTESTANT WORK ETHIC"**

Another theory is that the British advance was due to the presence of an entrepreneurial class which believed in progress, technology and hard work. The existence of this class is often linked to the Protestant work ethic and the particular status of so-called Dissenter Protestant sects that had flourished with the English revolution.

Reinforcement of confidence in the rule of law, which followed the establishment of the prototype of constitutional monarchy in Great Britain in the Glorious Revolution of 1689, and the emergence of a stable financial market there based on the management of the National Debt by the Bank of England, contributed to the capacity for, and interest in, private financial investment in industrial ventures.

The Dissenters found themselves barred or discouraged from some public offices when the restoration of the monarchy took place and membership in the official Anglican church became, once more, an important advantage.

Historians sometimes consider this social factor to be extremely important, along with the nature of the national economies involved. While members of these sects were excluded from certain circles of the government, they were considered as fellow Protestants, to a limited extent, by many in the middle class, such as traditional financiers or other businessmen.

**4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

This argument has, on the whole, tended to neglect the fact that several inventors and entrepreneurs were rational free thinkers or "Philosophers" typical of a certain class of British intellectuals in the late 18th century, and were by no means normal church goers or members of religious sects.

Examples of these free thinkers were the Lunar Society of Birmingham (which flourished from 1765 to 1809). Its members were exceptional in that they were among the very few who were conscious that an industrial revolution was then taking place in Great Britain. They actively worked as a group to encourage it, not least by investing in it and conducting scientific experiments which led to innovative products.

**5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

Industrialization also led to the creation of the factory. One of the earliest reformers of early factory conditions was Robert Owen. Josiah Wedgwood was another prominent early industrialist. The factory system was largely responsible for the rise of the modern city, as workers migrated into the cities in search of employment in the factories.

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| **PARAGRAPH**  A. Given this relative tolerance and the supply of capital, the natural outlet for the more enterprising members of these sects would be to seek new opportunities in the technologies created in the wake of the Scientific revolution of the 17th century.  B. To capitalize upon these advances, it took a class of entrepreneurs, of which the most famous is Richard Arkwright. He is credited with a list of inventions, but these were actually the products of such as Thomas Highs and John Kay; Arkwright nurtured the inventors, patented the ideas, financed the initiatives, and protected the machines.  C. In the United Kingdom, the Reform Act 1832 addressed the concentration of population in districts with almost no representation in Parliament, expanding the electorate, leading to the founding of modern political parties and initiating a series of reforms which would continue into the 20th century.  D. Furthermore, the stable political situation, in addition to the greater receptiveness of the society (as compared to other European countries) are reasons that add to this theory, enhancing its plausibility.  E. The transition to industrialization was not wholly smooth, for in England the Luddites — workers who saw their livelihoods threatened — protested against the process and sometimes sabotaged factories.  F. It was this process which started the urbanisation of areas in around the west of the country. As agricultural workers lost their jobs on the farm, they turned in increasing numbers to the city to provide them with employment. Many new cities sprung up as factories were built close to raw supplies such as coal and wool - and the people moved near the factories to find work. |

**PART D. WRITING**

***I. Complete the sentences without changing the meaning of the given one.***

1. I was not surprised to hear that Harry had failed his driving test.

🡪It came \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

2. She wore a hearing-aid, even though she could hear the phone ring perfectly well.

🡪She wasn’t so \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

3. The sales man told me that my new car would be delivered next Wednesday.

🡪 According \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

4. Their chances of success are small.

🡪 It is not \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

5. This affair does not concern you.

🡪 This affair is no \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

***II. Complete the sentences without changing the meaning of the given one. Do not change the form of the given word in any way.***

1. My cat has lost its appetite. **(OFF)**

🡪My cat \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

2. Gerald never had enough to live on until he married that rich businesswoman. **(SHORT)**

🡪Gerald \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

3. His reactions are quite unpredictable. **(KNOWS)**

🡪One \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

4. There are several categories of people who do not have to pay the new tax. **(EXEMPT)**

🡪There are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

5. Ours is the only company allowed to import these chemicals. **(MONOPOLY)**

🡪Our \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

***III. Nowadays, there are many couples chosing to live together without having a baby.***

***Is it a good thing or bad thing? What’s your point of view on this issue? Write in an essay of at least 300 words.***

**THE END**

**BEST OF LUCK**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **THPT CHUYÊN VĨNH PHÚC** | **ĐỂ THI CHỌN ĐỘI TUYỂN HSG 12 CẤP TỈNH LẦN 1**  **NĂM HỌC: 2018-2019** |
| **(ĐÁP ÁN CHÍNH THỨC)** | ***Môn thi: Tiếng Anh*** |

**A. LISTENING (10 points)**

***I. (5 points)***

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. damage | 2. side effects | 3. bridge | 4. confusion | 5. smartphone |
| 6. resources | 7. unnecessary/  not necessary | 8. chocolate bar | 9. problem | 10. market share |

***II. (5 points)***

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. C | 2. D | 3. A | 4. D | 5. D |

**B. LEXICO AND GRAMMAR (30 points)**

**I. (10 points)**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. A | 2. C | 3. B | 4. B | 5. C |
| 6. A | 7. D | 8. C | 9. D | 10. B |
| 11. A | 12. D | 13. B | 14. C | 15. B |
| 16. B | 17. B | 18. C | 19. A | 20. C |

**II. (10 points)**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. agonising | 2. jubilation | 3. robotic | 4. spacecraft | 5. jubilant |
| 6. ultra-low | 7. precarious | 8. touchdown | 9. onboard | 10. landscape |

**III. (5 points)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| There are numerous reason behind the choice of clothing we make, ranging from the practice to the bizarre, but in all likelihood humans began wearing clothes in order to shield themselves of the elements.  ‘The Iceman’, found mummifying in the ice of a glacier on the Italian-Austrian border in 1991, was still clad with remarkably well-preserved garments which would obviously have protected him from the rain and cold five thousand years ago.  The clothing worn by people living in warmer climates further illustrates this basic function of clothing. In hot, dry desert regions, people tend to wear cool, flowing materials which cover much of the body, including the head. This helps keep them cool during the heat of the day and helps to keep the wearer warm at night when temperatures increase dramatically. On the other hand, many peoples living in tropical regions, with their constant high temperatures and humidity, are sparse clothed.  Not all clothing is functional, moreover, and at different times throughout history people, especially women, have worn clothes which are impractical – restricting the wearer’s movements and in some cases cause physical discomfort. Examples of such restrictive clothing can be seen in the hooped and corseted gowns worn by wealthy women in the 18th century, and in the opulent, heavy robes traditionally worn by royalties. Such customs send a clear message that the wearer does not need to work but occupies a position in society that others can be commanded to work for them. | 0. reasons  1. practical  2. from  3. mummified  4. in  5. plummet /drop/fall  6. sparsely  7. however  8. causing  9. royalty  10. where |

**IV. (5 points)**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. away | 2. in | 3. down | 4. by | 5. out |

**C. READING (30 points)**

**I. (10 points)**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. D | 2.A | 3.C | 4.D | 5.A | 6.B | 7.D | 8.B |
| 9.A | 10.D | 11.C | 12.C | 13.D | 14.A | 15.C | |

**II. (5 points)**

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

**III. (10 points)**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. guts/courage | 2. aback | 3. left | 4. night | 5. introvert |
| 6. befriend | 7. more | 8. dumped/left | 9. very | 10. only |

**IV. (5 points)**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. C | 2. B | 3. D | 4. A | 5. E |

**D. WRITING (30 points)**

**I. (5 points)**

1. It came as no surprise to me that Harry had failed his driving test.

2. She wasn’t so deaf/hard of hearing that she couln’t hear the phone.

3. According to the salesman my new car would/will be delivered next Wednesday.

4. It is not (very) likely (that) they will succeed.

5. This affair is no concern/business of yours.

**II. (5 points)**

1. My cat has gone/is **OFF** its food.

2. Gerald was (always) **SHORT** of money until/before he married that rich businesswoman.

3. One never **KNOWS** how he is going to/will/may/might react.

4. There are several categories of people who are **EXEMPT** from (paying) the new tax.

5. Our company has got (the/a) **MONOPOLY** of/on/over the importation of these chemicals.

**III. (20 points)**

**1. Content: (35% of total mark)**

a. Providing all main ideas and details as required

b. Communicating intentions sufficiently and effectively

**2. Organization & Presentation: (30% of total mark)**

a. Ideas are well organized and presented with coherence, cohesion, and clarity

b. The essay is well-structured

**3. Language: (30% of total mark)**

a. Demonstration of a variety of vocabulary and structures appropriate to the level

of English language gifted upper-secondary school students

b. Good use and control of grammatical structures

**4. Handwriting, punctuation, and spelling (5% of total mark)**

a. Intelligible handwriting

b. Good punctuation and no spelling mistakes

*Markers should discuss the suggested answers and the marking scale thoroughly before marking the paper.*

**THE END**