

**PHÒNG GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO  
THỊ XÃ QUẢNG YÊN**

**KỶ THI CHỌN HỌC SINH GIỎI  
CẤP THỊ XÃ LỚP 9 THCS  
NĂM HỌC 2018-2019**

**ĐỀ THI CHÍNH THỨC**

Ngày thi:        /        /2018

Thời gian làm bài: **150 phút**, không kể thời gian giao đề

(Đề thi này có 09 trang)

Cán bộ coi thi số 1: Họ, tên và chữ ký	
Cán bộ coi thi số 2:	
Họ, tên thí sinh:	<b>SỐ BÁO DANH</b>
Ngày sinh:	
Nơi sinh:	
Học sinh trường:	<b>SỐ PHÁCH</b>
Lớp:	
Hội đồng coi thi:	

Điểm bài thi	Họ tên, chữ ký của cán bộ chấm thi	Số phách
Bảng số: .....	1: .....	
Bảng chữ: .....	2: .....	

**Ghi chú:**

- Thí sinh trả lời ngay vào bài thi này. Nếu viết sai phải gạch bỏ rồi viết lại. Thí sinh không được sử dụng bút xóa trong bài thi.
- Thí sinh không được sử dụng tài liệu, kể cả từ điển.
- Cán bộ coi thị không giải thích gì thêm.

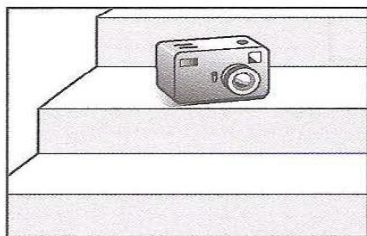
**A. LISTENING (5.0 points)**

**HƯỚNG DẪN PHẦN THI NGHE**

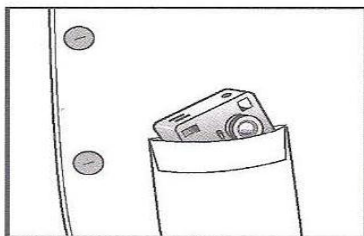
- Bài nghe gồm 4 phần; mỗi phần được nghe 2 lần, mỗi lần cách nhau 05 giây.
- Mở đầu và kết thúc bài nghe có tín hiệu nhạc.
- Mọi hướng dẫn cho thí sinh (bằng tiếng Anh) đã có trong bài nghe.

**Part 1: There are seven questions in this part. For each question there are three pictures and a short recording. Choose the correct picture and put a tick (✓) in the box below it. (1.4 points)**

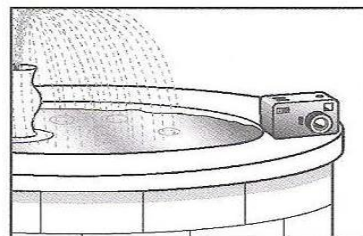
**Example:** Where did the man leave his camera?



A

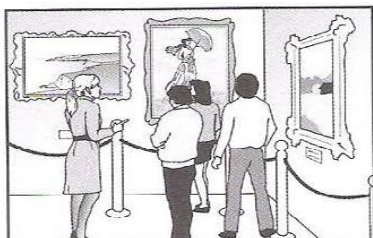


B

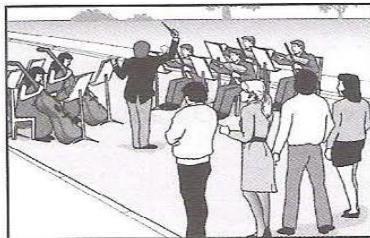


C

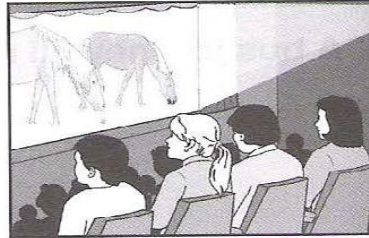
**1. Which part of the Arts Centre only opened recently?**



A

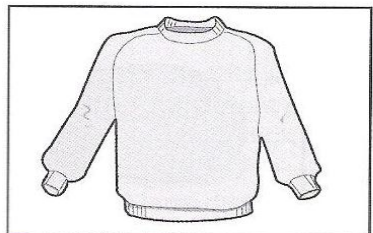


B

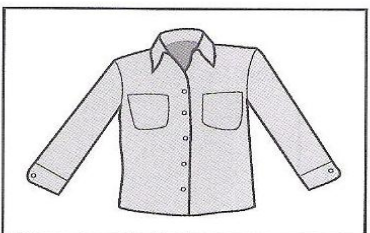


C

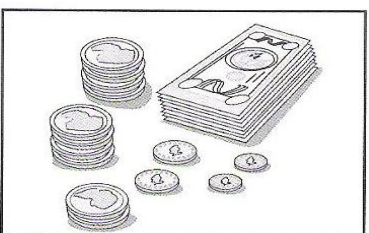
**2. What does the shop assistant give the man?**



A

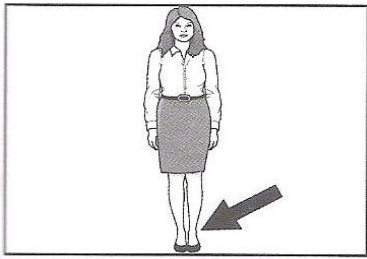


B

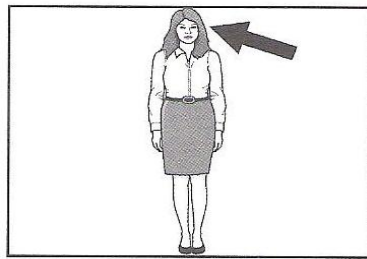


C

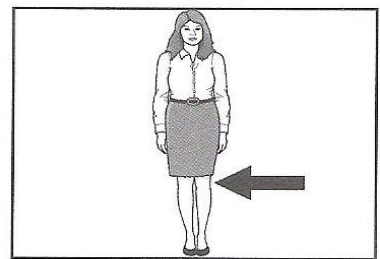
3. Where does the woman feel pain?



A

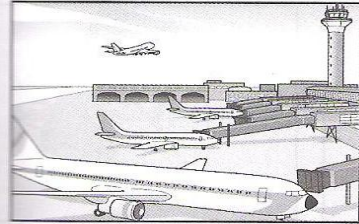


B

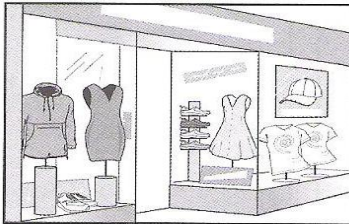


C

4. Where must the woman go to buy dollars?



A

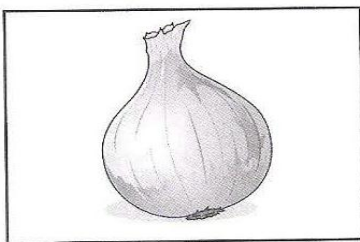


B

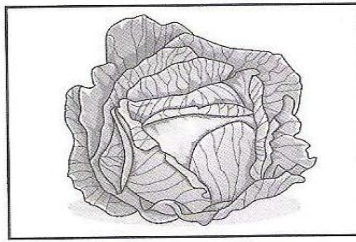


C

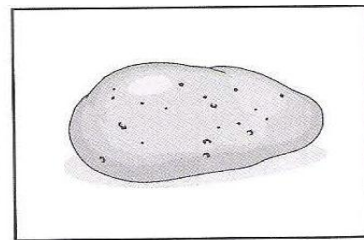
5. Which vegetable is used in all today's recipes?



A

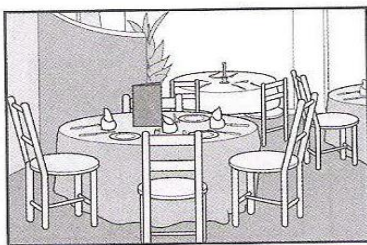


B

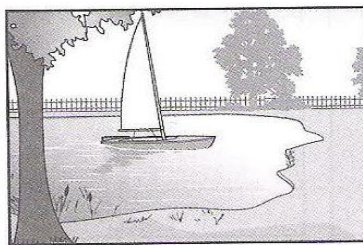


C

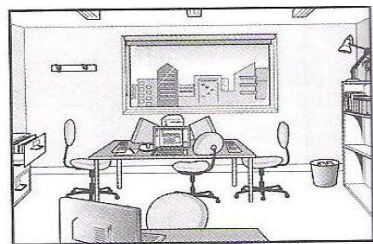
6. Where is the meeting?



A

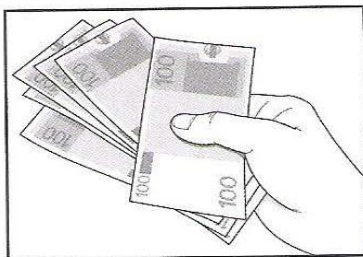


B

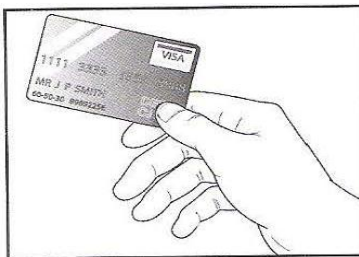


C

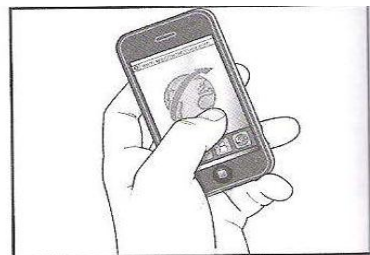
7. How did the man want to pay?



A



B



C

**Part 2. Questions 8-13: You will hear an interview with a woman called Marta Stanston, who runs a mobile restaurant that she sets up in different places. For each question, put a tick in the correct box. (1.2 points)**

8. What did Marta dislike about her first job?
- A. It was really badly paid.
- B. The boss didn't listen to her.
- C. She found the staff unfriendly.
9. At first, what did Marta find most surprising about mobile restaurants?
- A. They are only advertised online.
- B. Food never gets thrown away.
- C. Menus can be easily changed.
10. For Marta, the best thing about mobile restaurants was \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. knowing she would have customers
- B. being able to work outdoors
- C. finding that waiters weren't needed
11. Marta had difficulty serving food on a beach because of \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. the sun
- B. the rain
- C. the wind
12. Marta tries to avoid serving meals in her home because \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. she doesn't have enough furniture
- B. the neighbours have complained
- C. there is a lack of space
13. What worries Marta about the future?
- A. mobile restaurants going out of fashion
- B. the wrong people opening restaurants like hers
- C. health inspectors coming to her restaurant

**Part 3: Questions 14-19.** *You will hear an announcement about an outdoor cinema. For each question, fill in the missing information in the numbered space. (1.2 points)*

### Outdoor cinema

The cinema is surrounded by (14) \_\_\_\_\_ and there are beautiful views.

It's possible to watch the (15) \_\_\_\_\_ during a film.

Cinema visitors are advised to take a (16) \_\_\_\_\_ with them to sit on.

The cinema is (17) \_\_\_\_\_ kilometres from the city if you go on foot.

It's a good idea to have a (18) \_\_\_\_\_ when the film is over.

Cinema tickets can be bought online at www. (19) \_\_\_\_\_ .org.

**Part 4: Questions 20-25.** *You will hear a woman called Laura and a man called Karl talking about living away from home whilst studying at university. While you are listening, decide if each sentence is correct or incorrect. If it is correct, put a tick (✓) in the box under A for YES. If it is incorrect, put a tick (✓) in the box under B for NO. (1.2 points)*

A YES      B NO


20. Karl says it's been difficult finding somewhere to live.
21. Karl has had problems studying in another language.
22. Laura is surprised at how little work there is on her course.
23. Karl is certain whether to return home after his course.
24. Laura is missing her parents.
25. Laura feels that she's too busy to visit Karl.

**B. GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY (3.0 points)**

**Part 1: Choose the word or phrase that best completes each sentence by circling A, B, C or D. (1.0 point)**

1. - "Did you find out anything more about the fire?"  
- "If I do, you will be the first person \_\_\_\_\_."  
A. to know                      B. will know                      C. knowing                      D. who is knowing
2. "Who sent you the letter?"  
"The university I graduated \_\_\_\_\_ last Spring."  
A. of                      B. by                      C. at                      D. from
3. The car was completely \_\_\_\_\_ in the accident.  
A. wounded                      B. wrecked                      C. revoked                      D. impaired
4. John has \_\_\_\_\_ his job and will no longer be working here.  
A. abstained                      B. disclosed                      C. expired                      D. resigned
5. \_\_\_\_\_ knowledge, the flight takes about 3 hours.  
A. To the best of my                      B. To my best                      C. In my best                      D. In best of my
6. Those kids are always \_\_\_\_\_ trouble.  
A. looking up to                      B. getting into                      C. finding about                      D. putting with
7. The farmers were pleased by the \_\_\_\_\_ of their crops.  
A. popularity                      B. redundancy                      C. ambiguity                      D. abundance
8. - "Are you still planning to go to Hawaii?"  
- "Yes, I'm getting ready to leave \_\_\_\_\_ two days."  
A. around                      B. at                      C. in                      D. before
9. - "Which is more important: luck or effort?"  
- "Luck is \_\_\_\_\_ effort."  
A. of the same importance                      B. the same importance as  
C. of the same importance as                      D. as the same importance as
10. \_\_\_\_\_ her, what would you ask her?  
A. Had you seen                      B. Were you to see                      C. Should you see                      D. Have you seen

**Part 2: From the four underlined words or phrases A, B, C and D, choose the one that is not correct by circling the letter A, B, C or D. (1.0 point)**

1. After they had finished their meal, they asked the waiter the bill.  
A                      B                      C                      D
2. Most banks do not mind to lend money to young entrepreneurs.  
A                      B                      C                      D
3. Working all day long in financial services can be a very tired occupation.  
A                      B                      C                      D
4. It is quite acceptable to pay a lot for high quality work especially if the service is very well.  
A                      B                      C                      D
5. There is so many more opportunities today in media related industries than could be found 30 years ago.  
A                      B                      C                      D
6. At the beginning everybody put their money into internet enterprises.  
A                      B                      C                      D





## LEARNING HOW TO LEARN

There is usually one important (1) \_\_\_\_\_ missing from most school timetables. Very few students are (2) \_\_\_\_\_ how to organize their learning and how to (3) \_\_\_\_\_ the best use of their time. Let's take some simple examples. Do you know how to (4) \_\_\_\_\_ up words in the dictionary, and do you understand all the (5) \_\_\_\_\_ the dictionary contains? Can you take notes quickly, and can you understand them (6) \_\_\_\_\_? For some reason, many schools give learners no (7) \_\_\_\_\_ with these matters. Teachers ask students to (8) \_\_\_\_\_ pages from books, or tell them to write ten pages, but don't explain how to do it. Learning by (9) \_\_\_\_\_ can be useful, but it is important to have a genuine (10) \_\_\_\_\_ of a subject. You can waste a lot of time memorizing books, without understanding anything about the subject!

- |                    |               |                  |              |
|--------------------|---------------|------------------|--------------|
| 1. A. theme        | B. book       | C. subject       | D. mark      |
| 2. A. taught       | B. learnt     | C. educated      | D. graduated |
| 3. A. take         | B. give       | C. get           | D. make      |
| 4. A. find         | B. look       | C. research      | D. get       |
| 5. A. information  | B. advice     | C. subjects      | D. themes    |
| 6. A. after        | B. afterwards | C. lastly        | D. at last   |
| 7. A. teaching     | B. ability    | C. instruction   | D. help      |
| 8. A. concentrate  | B. remind     | C. forget        | D. memorize  |
| 9. A. the way      | B. heart      | C. now           | D. law       |
| 10. A. information | B. success    | C. understanding | D. attention |

### Part 3: Read the text below and circle the best answer A, B, C or D to each question. (2.0 points)

Although noise, commonly defined as unwanted sound, is a widely recognized form of pollution, it is very difficult to measure because the discomfort experienced by different individuals is highly subjective and, therefore, variable. Exposure to lower levels of noise may be slightly irritating, whereas exposure to higher levels may actually cause hearing loss. Particularly in **congested** urban areas, the noise produced as a by-product of our advancing technology causes physical and psychological harm but it also detracts from the quality of life for those exposed to it.

Unlike the eyes, which can be covered by the eyelids against strong light, the ear has no lid, and is, therefore, always open and vulnerable; noise penetrates without protection.

Noise causes effects that the hearer cannot control and to which the body never becomes accustomed. Loud noises instinctively signal danger to any organism with a hearing mechanism, including human beings. In response, heartbeat and respiration **accelerate**, blood vessels constrict, functioning brought about the flow of adrenaline released in response to fear, and some of these responses persist even longer than the noise, occasionally as long as thirty minutes after the sound has ceased.

Because noise is unavoidable in a complex, industrial society, we are constantly responding in the same ways that we would respond to danger. Recently, researchers have concluded that noise and our response may be much more than an annoyance. It may be a serious threat to physical and psychological health and well-being, causing damage not only to the ear and brain but also to the heart and stomach. We have long known that hearing loss is America's number one nonfatal health problem, but now we are learning that some of us with heart disease and ulcers may be victims of noise **as well**. Investigations on human subjects have demonstrated that babies are affected by noise even before they are born. Fetuses exposed to noise tend to be overactive, they cry easily, and they are more sensitive to gastrointestinal problems after birth. In addition, the psychological effect of noise is very important. Nervousness, irritability, tension, and anxiety increase affect the quality of rest during sleep, and the efficiency of activities during working hours, as well as the way that we interact with one another.

1. Which of the following is the author's main point?
  - A. Hearing loss is America's number one nonfatal health problem.
  - B. Loud noises signal danger.
  - C. Noise may pose a serious threat to our physical and psychological health.

- D. The ear is not like they eye.
2. According to the passage, what is noise?
 

A. A byproduct of technology	B. Physical and psychological harm
C. Congestion	D. Unwanted sound
  3. Why is noise difficult to measure?
    - A. All people do not respond to it in the same way.
    - B. It causes hearing loss.
    - C. It is unwanted.
    - D. People become accustomed to it.
  4. The word “congested” in paragraph 1 could best be replaced by \_\_\_\_\_.
 

A. hazardous	B. crowded
C. polluted	D. rushed
  5. The word “it” in paragraph 1 refers to \_\_\_\_\_.
 

A. the quality of life	B. our advancing technology
C. the noise	D. physical and psychological harm
  6. According to the passage, people respond to loud noises in the same way that they respond to \_\_\_\_\_.
 

A. annoyance	B. danger
C. damage	D. disease
  7. The word “accelerate” in the paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.
 

A. cease	B. rise	C. swell	D. increase
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  8. The phrase “as well” in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to which of the following?
 

A. after all	B. instead	C. also	D. regardless
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  9. It can be inferred from this passage that the eye \_\_\_\_\_.
 

A. responds to fear	B. enjoys greater protection than the ear
C. increases functions	D. is damaged by noise
  10. With which of the following statements would the author most probably agree?
    - A. Noise is an unavoidable problem in an industrial society.
    - B. Noise is not a serious problem today.
    - C. Noise is America’s number-one problem.
    - D. Noise is a complex problem.

**Part 4: Choose one of the sentence endings from the list (A-K) to complete each blank in the passage. Write your answers in the numbered spaces provided. (0) has been done as an example (1.0 points)**

Richard and Sonia Muller make documentaries about wildlife, particularly dangerous animals, (0)   J  . Film-making for them is a way to bring the message of the importance of understanding wildlife to international audiences, with their last film, *Staying Alive*, exploring relationships between lions and other wildlife (1) \_\_\_\_\_. When Richard and Sonia were invited to help with a special project run by a wildlife organisation that was providing information about the falling numbers of big cats, especially lions, (2) \_\_\_\_\_.

Richard grew up near a wildlife park and as a child (3) \_\_\_\_\_. The couple were introduced at university in Cape Town, (4) \_\_\_\_\_. They were both curious about the natural world and Sonia soon discovered a similar talent for filmmaking. As a child in South Africa, Sonia often ran off alone to explore the wild areas surrounding her home, (5) \_\_\_\_\_.

When asked what they found hardest about their work, Sonia and Richard have the same answer - (6) \_\_\_\_\_. Sonia adds that the hours required can be hard, and things like the heat, dust, and bugs (7) \_\_\_\_\_. The excitement of her work comes from not knowing what will happen, perhaps even discovering something new for science, while Richard takes most interest in spending time with individual animals, (8) \_\_\_\_\_.

The pair visit schools around the world, and notice that students with access to lots of information don’t always have as much understanding about geography as students in countries (9) \_\_\_\_\_. “Students without the internet constantly available actually look at maps, they want to find out where they are and often end up with a better idea of place,” Richard says. A major part of their work is



explaining to students the importance of a fuller understanding of various environments by studying the climate, (10) \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. in one African region
- B. and quickly realised how much they had in common
- C. he was keen on filming what he saw
- D. leaving an area and finishing a project
- E. animals and culture of a specific location
- F. they immediately agreed to take part
- G. make it very tiring
- H. where access is limited
- I. getting to know their character
- J. like the big cats found in Africa
- K. despite her parents' fears

**D. WRITING (6.0 points)**

**Part 1: Complete the second sentence in such a way that it is almost the same as the one given before it. (1.5 points)**

1. Though the doctor has warned him, he keeps on smoking.  
→ In spite of \_\_\_\_\_.
2. He doesn't smoke, and his brother doesn't smoke either.  
→ Neither \_\_\_\_\_.
3. "Don't move or I'll shoot!" the bank robber said to the clerk.  
→ The bank robber threatened \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Because she behaves badly everybody hates her.  
→ Because of \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Your decision to get married before finishing your degree surprised us.  
→ We were \_\_\_\_\_.

**Part 2: Rewrite the following sentences, using the word in the bracket. The second sentence must be as close as possible in meaning to the first. (1.5 points)**

1. He can speak French well enough to go to the conference. (FLUENT)  
→ \_\_\_\_\_.
2. His arrival was completely unexpected. (TOOK)  
→ \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Sarah wore dark glasses so that no one would recognise her. (AVOID)  
→ \_\_\_\_\_.
4. As I get older, I want to travel less. (THE)  
→ \_\_\_\_\_?
5. "I wonder if you could possibly open the door for me." (MIND)  
→ " \_\_\_\_\_?"

**Part 3: Write a paragraph of about 150 words about an unforgettable experience in your life (3.0 points)**

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