

SỞ GIÁO VÀ ĐÀO TẠO
BÌNH PHƯỚC

KỶ THI CHỌN HỌC SINH GIỎI CẤP TỈNH LỚP 12
THPT

NĂM HỌC: 2023-2024

Môn: TIẾNG ANH

ĐỀ THI CHÍNH THỨC

Thời gian làm bài: 180 phút

Ngày thi: 04/11/2023

(Đề thi gồm có 11 trang)

Họ và tên thí sinh.....	Cán bộ coi thi 1
Số báo danh.....	Họ và tên.....
Học sinh trường.....	Chữ ký.....
Ngày sinh.....	Cán bộ coi thi 2
	Họ và tên.....
	Chữ ký.....

I. LISTENING (3.0 POINTS)

HƯỚNG DẪN PHẦN THI NGHE HIỂU

- Bài nghe gồm 3 phần, mỗi phần được nghe 2 lần, mỗi lần cách nhau 10 giây, mở đầu và kết thúc mỗi phần nghe đều có tín hiệu.
- 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: For the question 1-5, listen to a discussion between a man and a woman about their plans for the upcoming holiday and decide whether the following statements are True (T), False (F), or Not Given (NG).

Question 1. The man says that the cost of holidays is rising.

Question 2. The woman is looking forward to a vacation in August.

Question 3. The woman doesn't want to buy a caravan as she prefers to go on holiday to Greece.

Question 4. The man is thinking of staying behind while his family are holidaying.

Question 5. The man agrees that the caravan is going to be useful over the long haul.

Part 2: For the question 6-10, listen to a recording on three common misconceptions about growth mindset and complete the summary, using NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS for each answer.

The term "growth mindset" has become increasingly popular, with its true definition being (6) _____. When a growth mindset is promoted in companies, their employees become more encouraged and dedicated, and also receive greater (7) _____ for cooperation and innovation.

Meanwhile, companies with a fixed mindset are prone to cheating and deception among employees.

Due to people's lack of awareness of growth mindset concepts, three misconceptions remain:

Firstly, people hold the belief that they already have a growth mindset. They attribute having a growth mindset to being receptive, (8) _____, or optimistic. Yet, this is false because everyone is a mixture of growth and fixed mindsets, which develops overtime with experience.

Secondly, people think that a growth mindset is only about rewarding their own efforts. However, it is essential for people to reward effort, learning, progress and to emphasize the processes that lead to these. Then, by (9) _____ in such processes, people can achieve positive outcomes.

Thirdly and finally, there is an opinion that just espousing a growth mindset can make good things happen. For example, organizations give employees mission statements with lofty values, such as growth, (10) _____, and innovation, yet they mean little to employees unless they are practical and attainable.

Part 3: For questions 11-15, you will hear an interview in which two filmmakers, Tilly Woodford and Lee Davies, are talking about a documentary they have made about animals and select the best answer A, B, C or D which fits best according to what you hear. (C2 Proficiency: https://egis.com.pl/files/4883a3eb/cambridge_c2_listening.pdf)

Question 11. According to Tilly, what was the starting point of the documentary?

- A. realizing the practical sides of having working animals.
- B. encouraging her children to love animals.
- C. transforming people's life in some ways by pets.
- D. thinking about her fond memories of keeping animals.

Question 12. How did Lee originally feel about the number of people interested in this topic?

- A. relieved.
- B. doubtful.
- C. curious.
- D. guilty.

Question 13. What does Tilly suggest about the Youtuber she interviewed?

- A. He found it hard to take care of his pets.
- B. He seemed to feed his pets properly off-camera.
- C. He only focuses on the fun sides of pet ownership.
- D. He didn't care about his pets' needs at all.

Question 14. The reason why Lee and Tilly was surprised during their research is that

- A. Some people go so far to protect wild animals.
- B. The pet sector is of immense importance to the economy.
- C. People know so little about animal communication.
- D. Society's attitudes to pets have positively changed.

Question 15. When reflecting on the documentary, they wish they could have

- A. showed the content in the original form.
- B. let their personal views influence their work.
- C. avoided mistakes during the filming process.

C. Thanks, but I mustn't

D. As a matter of fact, I do.

Question 28: "What a meaningful thing you've done for your less fortunate friends, my son!"

- " _____ "

A. Thanks for taking care of me, Mom.

B. What a wonderful gift you've made for me.

C. I don't really care. I must go now.

D. Thank you, Mom. That's just a bit I can do for them.

Question 29: Researchers are making enormous progress in understanding _____ and what causes it.

A. a tsunami is what

B. what a tsunami is

C. is what a tsunami

D. what is a tsunami

Question 30: While authors may see peer review as a(n) _____ evil, most recognize that it plays an important role in validating their work.

A. necessary

B. essential

C. indispensable

D. crucial

Question 31: Twenty thousand years ago, a sheet of ice a thousand meters _____ covered part of Canada

A. thickly

B. thick

C. thicken

D. thickness

Question 32: Whenever the two are playing cards together, they are _____ have bitter quarrels.

A. used to

B. tend to

C. like to

D. inclined to

Question 33: The company cannot start the project _____, ensuring legal obligations are met.

A. until the contract has been signed

B. when the contract had been signed

C. once the contract will be signed

D. after the contract was signed

Question 34: The cuisine of France is _____.

A. more famous than that of England

B. famous than the cuisine of England

C. more famous than which of England

D. as famous than that of England

Question 35: I'm not surprised he's feeling ill - he was eating one ice cream after _____!

A. the other

B. another

C. others

D. the other

Question 36: The extra payments are a _____ for most single mothers.

A. lifeline

B. lifeguard

C. lifeboat

D. lifebelt

Question 37: No matter _____, Mozart was an accomplished composer while still a child.

A. how it seems remarkable

B. how remarkable it seems

C. it seems remarkable how

D. how seems it remarkable

Question 38: The full horror of the war only hit _____ when we started seeing the television pictures of it.

A. base

B. down

C. home

D. back

Question 39: I read the contract again and again _____ avoiding making spelling mistakes.

A. in terms of

B. by means of

C. with a view to

D. in view of

Question 40: Don't _____ to conclusions, we don't yet know all the relevant facts.

A. hurry

B. jump

C. go

D. run

Question 41: The design is _____ from Japanese porcelains of the fourteenth century.

A. imitated

B. copied

C. emulated

D. faked

Question 42: From time to time he _____ himself to a weekend in a five-star hotel.

A. craves

B. indulges

C. benefits

D. treats

- Question 43:** As the two teams left the football ground, the 100,000 _____ gave them a standing ovation.
- A. bystanders B. spectators C. viewers D. audiences
- Question 44:** Your plants look very healthy, they're really _____ in that sunny window.
- A. accruing B. striving C. replenishing D. thriving
- Question 45:** Working mothers can inspire their kids _____ their hard work and devotion.
- A. with B. about C. at D. for
- Question 46:** The man whom you _____ on the bus yesterday is my father.
- A. came up with B. made fuss over C. put a stop to D. made room for
- Question 47:** His unfortunate character defect could well be the result of being brought up in a _____ family.
- A. defective B. debilitated C. flawless D. dysfunctional
- Question 48:** The flights are full at the moment, so you will have to _____.
- A. run a stroke of luck B. get a better luck
C. be down on your luck D. take pot luck
- Question 49:** A trial medication _____ to treat common viral infections has proved to be somewhat effective.
- A. is used B. used C. using D. that used
- Question 50:** _____ recent incidents, we are asking our customers to take particular care of their personal belongings.
- A. Considered B. Bearing in mind
C. In recognition of D. In the light of
- Question 51:** Recent findings have shown that some of the greatest musicians in history had feet of _____ in their life.
- A. iron B. clay C. wood D. steel
- Question 52:** Do you need to give your speech another _____ or do you already know it by heart?
- A. break-down B. check-up C. mix-up D. run-through
- Question 53:** These laws, far from being wasteful and random, are _____ elegant and efficient.
- A. supremely B. gorgeously C. exorbitantly D. substantially
- Question 54:** Your task is helping potential customers identify your business. _____, you need to create a brand awareness.
- A. On the other hand B. However C. Although D. In other words
- Question 55:** _____ of the great libraries of ancient times survived; _____ were destroyed in fires, or by volcanoes, others in wars and invasions.
- A. None – some B. Neither – many C. Many – much D. Some – a little

SECTION III: READING (0.2/ each)

Part 1. Read the passage below and choose the best answer for each blank. Write your answer in your answer sheet.

What Makes an Outstanding School?

You may think that's easy to answer: surely a good school is one(56) _____ brings good exam results. After all, it is these results which will enable students to get into good universities.

However, schools are about much more than exams. They are about education for all, from the most academic to the least. A good school has three (57) _____ ingredients: good leadership from the head, dedicated teachers with high (58) _____ for all students, and students who want to be there and are willing to (59) _____ rules and respect one another. It isn't easy to turn around a failing school, (60) _____ research has shown that a strong and (61) _____ leader is often the key to success. A good head or principal of a school will motivate teachers and students alike, will not tolerate bullying or bad behaviour and will (62) _____ the respect of all.

He or she will make sure teachers are encouraged and assisted in their work, and that they receive the training they need to do their job (63) _____ ; once this is in place, teachers are happier and more fulfilled and students (64) _____ the benefits. Some will go on to get brilliant academic results, others may not do so well in their exams, but provided they have reached their potential and they have passed (65) _____ acceptable grades, the school will not have failed them.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 56. A. about which | B. who | C. where | D. which |
| 57. A. severe | B. acute | C. crucial | D. burning |
| 58. A. expectations | B. ideals | C. opportunities | D. potentials |
| 59. A. accept | B. understand | C. grasp | D. follow |
| 60. A. so | B. but | C. although | D. nevertheless |
| 61. A. inspirational | B. moving | C. promising | D. uplifting |
| 62. A. control | B. order | C. command | D. direct |
| 63. A. ineffectively | B. effectively | C. ineffective | D. effective |
| 64. A. earn | B. obtain | C. realise | D. reap |
| 65. A. by | B. with | C. in | D. as |

Part 2. For questions 66-75, read the passage, and then choose the option A, B, C or D to indicate the most suitable answer to each of the following questions.

Herbs are different kinds of plants and plant parts that can be used for medicinal purposes. This can include the leaves, stems, roots, or seeds of the plant. Herbs have been important in traditional medicine for centuries, in both the East and the West. In Western medicine, they have largely been replaced by drugs. Herbal treatments are, however, still an integral part of Eastern medicine. In recent years, interest in traditional medicine has increased in the West. Many people are either using modern methods combined with traditional treatments or are turning to these treatments entirely. While traditional medicines can be helpful, they are not without their share of problems.

The main difference between herbs and drugs is that, while herbs are simply parts of plants, drugs are specific chemicals in a pure form. Many modern drugs are derived from chemicals found in plants. One example is aspirin, which is made from a chemical extracted from the bark of the willow tree. Other drugs are entirely synthetic. Even those drugs that are derived from natural sources are heavily processed in order to purify and concentrate them. This allows drugs to be administered in very precise amounts. Different kinds and degrees of illnesses often require dosages that differ only slightly. A little too much or not enough of a certain drug can have negative effects on the patient. Many drugs also produce negative effects even when taken in the recommended dosage. These undesired negative effects are called “side-effects.”

The possibility of dangerous and unexpected side-effects from drugs has led many people back to traditional medicine. Herbal treatments seem more natural than modern drugs. Many feel that traditional medicine is more concerned with treating the underlying causes of disease instead of

just the symptoms, though the truth of this claim is not yet clear. In any case, there is a certain comfort in taking natural herbal treatments instead of the processed, synthetic chemicals derived from them.

There are, however, disadvantages to herbal treatments, some of them serious. Few herbal treatments have been scientifically studied. While the active chemicals in the herb may be known, it may not be clear what they really do, or if they are really effective at all. Because the active chemicals are not used alone, it is very difficult to determine the proper amount for treatment, since the levels of the chemical are not constant throughout the plant. Therefore, the risk of under- and overdose is higher than with drugs. A more serious problem is that certain herbal treatments may have no real medicinal effect, thus giving the patient a false sense of security. **This** is particularly harmful when the patient refuses treatment with modern drugs that could be effective.

There are even certain herbs that can cause side-effects, just like a drug. **(I)** One of these is ma-huang, also called ephedra, which is taken to increase energy. **(II)** It has been known to cause damage to the heart and nervous system. Garlic and ginger are common elements in food that are also taken as herbal treatments, but they can be dangerous for people with diabetes. **(III)** In general, herbs are most dangerous when they are taken along with common drugs. This may happen in two ways: a patient decides to supplement his or her regular treatment with herbs, or a dishonest manufacturer adds modern drugs to an herbal treatment. **(IV)** In both cases, the results can be very serious. The herb St. John's wort is often used to treat depression, but if it is used along with conventional antidepressants, such as Zoloft, the combination can cause confusion, headaches, allergic reactions, and other problems.

Finally, because production of herbal treatments is seldom regulated, harmful substances can be present in herbal preparations. Herbs grown in polluted soil may contain lead, arsenic, or mercury. They may also be **tainted** with pesticides. It is for these reasons that herbs should not be treated as the perfect substitute for drugs. Although herbs appear to be quite distinct from modern drugs, it is important to use them with the same sort of care.

Question 66: Why does the author mention that drugs are heavily processed?

- A. to show that herbs cannot compete with modern medical techniques
- B. to prove that many mistakes can occur in the processing
- C. to illustrate that drugs are not natural
- D. to point out that many countries cannot afford to produce drugs

Question 67: What is the difference between herbs and drugs according to the passage?

- A. Drugs can cause side-effects, whereas herbs do not.
- B. Some drugs are completely synthetic, whereas herbs are natural.
- C. Drugs don't affect the patients negatively at all, whereas herbs are always safe.
- D. Herbs cannot produce a false sense of security, whereas drugs do.

Question 68: According to the passage, when are herbs most dangerous?

- A. When not taken under a doctor's supervision
- B. When the patient refuses modern medicine
- C. When the dosage is not administered precisely
- D. When taken in combination with drugs

Question 69: Which of the following is closest in meaning to "**tainted**"?

- A. accompanied
- B. defiled
- C. reciprocated
- D. intruded

Question 70: Which of the following best states the topic of the passage?

- A. Patients are not educated enough to use herbal treatments.

- B. Modern drugs are still a better choice than herbal treatments.
- C. Modern medicine should use herbal treatments more in the future.
- D. Herbal treatment can be helpful, but should be used with care.

Question 71: The word “**this**” in paragraph 4 refers to

- A. patients taking ineffective herbs instead of drugs
- B. patients having a sense of security
- C. the risk of under- and overdose of an herbal treatment
- D. the patient’s belief that modern drugs are bad for you

Question 72: According to the passage, who should not take ginger or garlic as herbal treatments?

- A. Patients with diabetes
- B. Patients with liver damage
- C. Patients taking antidepressants
- D. Patients with problems of the heart or nervous system

Question 73: Which of the following is **NOT** mentioned in the passage?

- A. Some herbal treatments are not effective in fighting disease.
- B. Modern doctors often do not approve of using herbs.
- C. Herbal treatments can also produce side-effects.
- D. Some manufacturers add drugs to herbs.

Question 74: It can be inferred from the passage that _____

- A. the drug industry is better regulated than herb industry.
- B. people who use drugs instead of herbs recover more quickly.
- C. the popularity of herbal treatments will decrease in the future.
- D. the side-effects of drugs are more serious than those of herbs.

Question 75: Where would the following sentence best fit?

“Certain herbs have also been known to be harmful for people suffering from asthma.”

- A. (I)
- B. (II)
- C. (III)
- D. (IV)

Part 3. Read the passage and answer the questions as required. Write all your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes. (2 points)

Father of modern management

A. Peter Drucker was one of the most important management thinkers of the past hundred years. He wrote about 40 books and thousands of articles and he never rested in his mission to persuade the world that management matters. “Management is an organ of institutions ...the organ that converts mob into an organisation, and human efforts into performance.” Did he succeed? The range of his influence was extraordinary. Wherever people grapple with tricky management problems, from big organizations to small ones, from the public sector to the private sector, and increasingly in the voluntary sector, you can find Drucker’s fingerprints.

B. His first two books – The End of Economic Man (1939) and The Future of Industrial Man(1942)– had their admirers, including Winston Churchill, but they annoyed academic critics by ranging so widely over so many different subjects. Still, the second of these books attracted attention with its passionate insistence that companies had a social dimension as well as an economic purpose. His third book, The Concept of the Corporation, became an instant bestseller and has remained in print ever since.

C. The two most interesting arguments in *The Concept of the Corporation* actually had little to do with the decentralization fad. They were to dominate his work. The first had to do with “empowering” workers. Drucker believed in treating workers as resources rather than just as costs. He was a harsh critic of the assembly-line system of production that then dominated the manufacturing sector—partly because assembly lines moved at the speed of the slowest and partly because they failed to engage the creativity of individual workers. The second argument had to do with the rise of knowledge workers. Drucker argued that the world is moving from an “economy of goods” to an economy of “knowledge” – and from a society dominated by an industrial proletariat to one dominated by brain workers. He insisted that this had profound implications for both managers and politicians. Managers had to stop treating workers like cogs in a huge inhuman machine and start treating them as brain workers. In turn, politicians had to realise that knowledge, and hence education, was the single most important resource for any advanced society. Yet Drucker also thought that this economy had implications for knowledge workers themselves. They had come to terms with the fact that they were neither “bosses” nor “workers”, but something in between: entrepreneurs who had responsibility for developing their most important resource, brainpower, and who also needed to take more control of their own careers, including their pension plans.

D. However, there was also a hard side to his work. Drucker was responsible for inventing the international school of management’s most successful products – “management by objectives”. In one of his most substantial works, *The Practice of Management* (1954), he emphasised the importance of managers and corporations setting clear long-term objectives and then translating those long-term objectives into more immediate goals. He argued that firms should have an elite corps of general managers, who set these long-term objectives, and then a group of more specialised managers. For his critics, this was a retreat from his earlier emphasis on the soft side of management. For Drucker it was all perfectly consistent: if you rely too much on empowerment you risk anarchy, whereas if you rely too much on command-and-control you sacrifice creativity. The trick is for managers to set long-term goals, but then allow their employees to work out ways of achieving those goals. If Drucker helped make management a global industry, he also helped push it beyond its business base. He was emphatically a management thinker, not just a business one. He believed that management is “the defining organ of all modern institutions”, not just corporations.

E. There are three persistent criticisms of Drucker’s work. The first is that he focused on big organisations rather than small ones. *The Concept of the Corporation* was in many ways a fanfare of big organisations. As Drucker said, “We know today that in modern industrial production, particularly in modern mass production, the small unit is not only inefficient, it cannot produce at all.” The book helped to launch the “big organisation boom” that dominated business thinking for the next 20 years. The second criticism is that Drucker’s enthusiasm for management by objectives helped lead the business down a dead end. They prefer to allow ideas, including ideas for long-term strategies, to bubble up from the bottom and middle of the organisations rather than being imposed from on high. Thirdly, Drucker is criticised for being a maverick who has increasingly been left behind by the increasing rigour of his chosen field. There is no single area of academic management theory that he made his own.

F. There is some truth in the first two arguments. Drucker never wrote anything as good as *The Concept of the Corporation* on entrepreneurial start-ups. Drucker’s work on management by objectives sits uneasily with his earlier and later writings on the importance of knowledge workers and self-directed teams. But the third argument is short-sighted and unfair because it ignores Drucker’s pioneering role in creating the modern profession of management. He produced the first systematic studies of a big company. He pioneered the idea that ideas can help galvanise companies. The biggest problem with evaluating Drucker’s influence is that so many of his ideas

have passed into conventional wisdom. In other words, he is the victim of his own success. His writings on the importance of knowledge workers and empowerment may sound a little banal today. But they certainly weren't banal when he first dreamed them up in the 1940s, or when they were first put into practice in the Anglo-Saxon world in the 1980s. Moreover, Drucker continued to produce new ideas up until his 90s. His work on the management of voluntary organisations remained at the cutting edge.

Questions 76-81

Reading Passage has six paragraphs, A-F

Choose the correct heading for each paragraph from the list below. Write the correct number, i-ix, in boxes 76-81 on your answer sheet.

List of Headings

- i** The popularity and impact of Drucker's work
- ii** Finding fault with Drucker
- iii** The impact of economic globalisation
- iv** Government regulation of business
- v** Early publications of Drucker's
- vi** Drucker's view of balanced management
- vii** Drucker's rejection of big business
- viii** An appreciation of the pros and cons of Drucker's work
- ix** The changing role of the employee

Question 76. Paragraph A
D

Question 79. Paragraph

Question 77. Paragraph B

Question 80. Paragraph E

Question 78. Paragraph C

Question 81. Paragraph F

Questions 82-85

Do the following statements agree with the information given in the reading passage? In boxes 82-85 on your answer sheet, write

- YES** *if the statement agrees with what is stated in the passage.*
- NO** *if the statement counters to what is stated in the passage.*
- NOT GIVEN** *if there is no relevant information given in the passage.*

Question 82. Drucker believed the employees should enjoy the same status as the employers in a company.

Question 83. Drucker argued the managers and politicians will dominate the economy during a social transition.

Question 84. Drucker support that workers are not simply put themselves just in the employment relationship and should develop their resources of intelligence voluntarily.

Question 85. Drucker's work on the management is out of date in moderns days.

SECTION IV: WRITING

Part 1. Questions 86-90 (1.5 points – 0.3/ each)

Rewrite each of the sentences below, using the given word(s) so that the new one has a similar meaning to the given one. You must not change the given word(s).

Question 86. It's sad, but unemployment is unlikely to go down this year.

→ Sad _____.

Question 87. The fire in mini-apartment blocks led to the setting up of a public enquiry.

→ As a _____.

Question 88. The young beautiful girl was arrested as soon as she committed a motoring offence.

→No sooner _____.

Question 89. You don't have to come and see the new house if you don't wish. (**OBLIGATION**)

→You are _____.

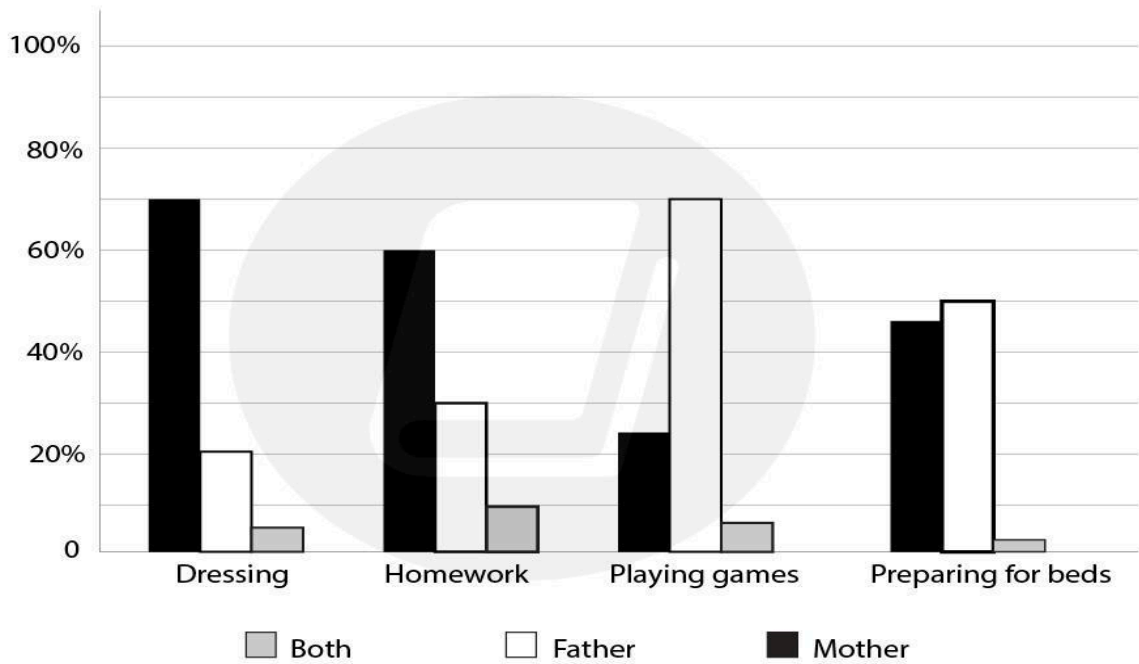
Question 90. When it comes to his political view, his comments are sometimes inappropriate. (**PALE**)

→ When it comes to his political view, _____.

Part 2. Chart Description (2.0 points)

The chart below compares the percentage of time Australian mothers and fathers spent helping their children with four activities in 2013.

Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant. Write at least 100 words.



Part 3. Essay writing (2.5 points)

In recent years, an increasing number of companies have been hiring celebrities to advertise their products. This practice is believed to do more harm than good to their customers . To what extent do you agree or disagree?

Write an essay to support your opinion. Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience.

Write at least 200 words and do not include any personal information.

-----THE END-----