

Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others. Write A, B, C or D in the corresponding numbered box on the answer sheet.

- Question 11: A. teenage B. sewage C. image D. advantage
Question 12: A. hatred B. ragged C. complained D. naked
Question 13: A. drought B. dough C. though D. mould
Question 14: A. charisma B. chemistry C. cholera D. charcoal
Question 15: A. catastrophe B. economic C. elaborate D. apostrophe

Read the passage and choose the best answer to each of the questions that follow. Write A, B, C or D in the corresponding numbered box on the answer sheet.

In the second millennium, one frequently asked question is: What are the limits of the human body? Is there a point at which it is physically impossible to do something?

"One thing we've all learned in the last 30 years or so is that just about anything is humanly possible," says Dr. Jack Wilmore, from Texas A&M University and author of *The Physiology of Sport and Exercise*, part of which examines the limits of the human body.

"As the new millennium progresses, I think you'll see more records continue to fall in every sport. The talent pool is better than ever. Never before have so many good athletes competed, and not just in this country, but all over the world. With more people involved and competing, records will fall and new standards will be set."

Many believed that it was physically impossible for a human to run a mile in under four minutes, but Roger Bannister proved that theory wrong with a three minute, 59 second mile (1.609 kilometers) in 1954. Today, sub four-minute miles are considered routine even in high school. And Bob Beamon stretched human performance in the 1968 Olympics with his historic long jump of 8.9027 meters. In an event in which a record is usually broken by mere inches, he shattered the previous jump by 0.6096 meters, but even **his record** was broken in 1991.

"We've all seen reports of people doing superhuman **feats** of strengths under duress, such as a man lifting a car off a child," Wilmore adds. "So we know that the human body can do things that go far beyond normal activity. That's why it's foolish to say any record can't be broken."

One additional factor is just now becoming more understood and heavily emphasized: sports psychology. Getting inside the athlete's head can be as effective as training and long workouts.

According to Wilmore, the psychological aspect of sports should not be discounted because we now know what makes the athlete tick mentally can be all-important. He points out that "most professional teams have hired sports psychologists for their players. It's just another way of tapping into a human's full potential."

"In addition, every aspect of athletics – training, nutrition, injury treatment – is far better than it's ever been. Better coaching, training techniques, equipment and other factors all contribute to make today's athletes more competitive than ever," he believes. "Children today tend to specialize in one or two sports instead of competing in several as was common twenty-five years ago," Wilmore says. That means they start concentrating on a sport much earlier and more intensely, and they become much better at it."

Wilmore also says that the chances of women achieving new heights in athletics could be greater than men, as more women are now involved in sports than at any other time and they are

starting at about the same age as boys, meaning they are more skilled than the previous generation of girls. "Plus, women are taller and stronger than ever. It used to be rare to see a girl who towered above you. Now it seems like you see them every day."

"There's a lot we don't know yet about the human body," he adds. "And one of those things is the full range of human potential. It can be foolish to try and put limits on what the human body can do."

Question 16: What is the topic of the reading passage?

- A. the physical limitations of the human body
- B. the physical potential of the human body
- C. records of physical achievements that the human body can perform.
- D. reasons why modern sportspeople perform better than they did previously.

Question 17: What initial comment does Dr. Jack Wilmore make?

- A. Athletics will become one of the most popular forms of exercise.
- B. It will become more and more difficult for athletes to break records.
- C. There will always be limits to what the human body can achieve.
- D. Athletes will continue to surprise us with what they can achieve.

Question 18: Why does the writer mention athletes like Bannister and Beamon?

- A. To exemplify what athletes can achieve under stressful conditions
- B. To demonstrate how accurately we can measure what athletes are capable of
- C. To prove that even their amazing achievements can be bettered
- D. To demonstrate the effect of their determination to win had on them

Question 19: Dr. Wilmore feels that attitudes within athletics are changing because _____.

- A. coaches have begun to realize the importance of more intensive training
- B. coaches now encourage athletes to unwind between training sessions.
- C. experts have begun to highlight the need for more unusual workouts
- D. athletes are now being given mental as well as physical training by experts

Question 20: According to Dr. Wilmore, how are today's children different from those years ago?

- A. They begin sports at a much earlier age.
- B. They become more proficient in their chosen sports.
- C. They participate in far more sports.
- D. They are more likely to become professional athletes.

Question 21: Dr. Wilmore believes that women _____.

- A. are beginning to play sports at a much younger age than boys.
- B. now have the same chance as boys of realizing their potential.
- C. have physically developed and advanced over the years
- D. perform equally well whether they are tall or short

Question 22: What conclusion does Dr. Wilmore make?

- A. We try to push the human body to its limits at our peril.
- B. We should not prejudge what might be beyond our physical capabilities.
- C. We must congratulate ourselves on what athletes have achieved so far.
- D. We need to do more research into what the human body is capable of.

Question 23: Look at the following sentence.

Who's to say it won't happen?

Where does the sentence best fit in the following paragraph?

"[1] We've all seen reports of people doing superhuman feats of strengths under duress, such as a man lifting a car off a child," Wilmore adds. "[2] So we know that the human body can do things that go far beyond normal activity. [3] That's why it's foolish to say any record can't be broken. [4]"

- A. [2] B. [3] C. [1] D. [4]

Question 24: What does the phrase "his record" in paragraph 4 refer to?

- A. Bob's long jump of 8.2931 meters
B. Roger's running a mile in four minutes
C. Bob's long jump of 8.9027 meters
D. Roger's running a mile in three minutes and 59 seconds

Question 25: The word "feats" as used in paragraph 5 is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. accomplishments B. shows C. failures D. performances

Read the text below and decide which answer best fits each gap. Write A, B, C or D in the corresponding numbered box on the answer sheet. The first one has been done as an example (0).

Example: (0). A. degree B. stage C. proportion D. scale

Correct answer: A

HOW TO BE CREATIVE

Few human attributes are held in higher esteem than creativity. To be creative requires a form of flexible thinking that most people possess to some (0)_____. Contrary to popular (26)_____, creativity can be cultivated. Here are some methods to set the stage.

- **Decide what you want to do.** It could be something as practical as living on your income, or getting a (27)_____ of furniture through a doorway that is too narrow. It could be as ambitious as inventing a new device, or as personal as (28)_____ yourself in poetry. Bear in mind that without a good idea of what to create, you can't be creative. It often helps to write down your objective.

- **Be positive** in your (29)_____. The solution may well be there for you if you work hard enough.

- **Learn all you can** about your subject. The more you know, the better (30)_____ you are to find a solution.

- **Think.** Thinking is hard work, which is why we (31)_____ away from it. Don't limit yourself to straight-line, logical thinking. Sneak up on your problem from a new (32)_____.

- **Incubate.** If the solution doesn't come after your (33)_____ efforts, put the problem out of your mind and let your subconscious work on it. Go back to it in a few days and see where you are.

- **Prune.** Review your ideas and set (34)_____ the ones that have not worked. Make changes until you come up with your best.

- **Put your ideas to (35)_____.** That's the best way of testing them.

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|----------------------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------|
| Question 26: A. legend | B. concept | C. myth | D. thought |
| Question 27: A. section | B. part | C. piece | D. bit |
| Question 28: A. expressing | B. showing | C. telling | D. representing |
| Question 29: A. attitude | B. spirit | C. feeling | D. opinion |
| Question 30: A. supplied | B. provided | C. equipped | D. furnished |
| Question 31: A. start | B. shy | C. draw | D. shrink |
| Question 32: A. angle | B. edge | C. point | D. approach |
| Question 33: A. early | B. primary | C. opening | D. initial |
| Question 34: A. about | B. off | C. aside | D. out |
| Question 35: A. perform | B. run | C. work | D. produce |

Choose the word whose primary stress is placed differently from that of the others. Write A, B, C or D in the corresponding numbered box on the answer sheet.

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|----------------------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|
| Question 36: A. compromise | B. constitute | C. decorate | D. determine |
| Question 37: A. parental | B. provincial | C. ultimate | D. conclusive |
| Question 38: A. comprise | B. vacate | C. respond | D. forecast |
| Question 39: A. rivalry | B. religion | C. diligence | D. slavery |
| Question 40: A. exemplary | B. exponential | C. executive | D. explanatory |

For questions 41 – 50, use the word given in brackets to form a word that fits in the space. The first one has been done as an example (0).

(0). *disproportionately*

Humans are (0. PROPORTION) _____ right-handed. Scientists have not been able to agree over the exact percentages of right versus left-handers because there is no accepted standard for identifying which hand is (41. DOMINATE) _____. For example, some people who write or throw with their right hands may perform other tasks with their left hands or may kick a ball with their left foot. Absent an objective measure, therefore, the range of (42. ESTIMATION) _____ is wide. Right-handers are said to make up 85% to 95% of all people and left-handers 5% to 15%, while the (43. REMAIN) _____ tiny percentage are (44. DEXTERITY) _____, so they can use both hands with equal ability.

Perhaps the most unusual fact about right-hand dominance is how little we know about its causes. Several theories have been proposed. Some evidence exists that the phenomenon is genetic, but (45. GENE) _____ cannot agree on the process by which handedness may be passed only by (46. INHERIT) _____. Social and cultural forces can also cause a (47. PREFER) _____ for one hand, as when teachers or parents force a naturally left-handed child to use the right hand. And it has been observed by (48. ANTHROPOLOGY) _____ that left-handedness tends to be less common in (49. RESTRICT) _____ societies and more common in (50. PERMIT) _____ ones. But no consensus has been reached on how that could occur.

For questions 51 – 60, read the text below and think of the word which best fits each space. Use only ONE word in each space. The first one has been done as an example.

(0) *found*

Vera Neuman was a designer and businesswoman whose products (0) _____ their way (51) _____ the homes of people across the USA.

Vera was born in Connecticut in 1907 and showed artistic (52) _____ from an early age. After attending art college in New York, she got a job as a textile designer, but didn't like being told what to do. Determined to develop her own styles, Vera started to produce tablecloths each item printed by hand in her kitchen.

But (53) _____ was her scarves that (54) _____ Vera's name. Good fabric was in short (55) _____ during the Second World War, but Vera was lucky enough to (56) _____ across some silk (57) _____ over from the manufacture of parachutes. Vera used it to design scarves with floral, abstract and geometric designs. These were an instant (58) _____ when they appeared in department stores and during the 1950s they were the (59) _____ of fashion, (60) _____ worn by celebrities such as the film star Marilyn Monroe. By 1960, the company which Vera had set up was employing 200 staff and producing 130 patterns per season.

For questions 61 – 65, complete each of the following sentences with one of the phrasal verbs given in the box. Each phrasal verb is used only ONCE. Make any necessary changes.

ease off	drop in	stand for	do away with	fall through
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Question 61: This time you've gone too far. I won't _____ such behaviour. I'm going to report you to the boss.

Question 62: I should be in Italy now but my holiday plans _____ when the travel company went bankrupt.

Question 63: Guess who _____ when you were out.

Question 64: With the introduction of computers, a lot of firms have begun to _____ the outdated clerical system.

Question 65: It's pouring. Let's wait for the rain to _____ before we go shopping.

For questions 66 – 75, complete the second sentence, using the word given so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence. Write between THREE AND SIX WORDS in the space provided on the answer sheet. Do NOT change the word given in brackets in any way.

Question 66: I think it's disgraceful the way they never get round to repairing this pavement. (SHOULD)

→ This pavement _____ time ago.

Question 67: They have been building their dream home for the past ten years. (UNDER)

→ Their dream home _____ for the past ten years.

Question 68: Shortly after Sue and Brian met, he announced they were getting married. (HAD)

→ Scarcely _____ he announced they were getting married.

Question 69: Although I had imagined my parachute jump would terrify me, it was actually quite exciting. (BEING)

→ Far _____ experience I had imagined, my parachute jump was actually quite exciting.

Question 70: In his speech, the College Principal spoke highly of the third-year science students who had won an award. (PAID)

→ The College Principal _____ the award-winning third-year science students in his speech.

Question 71: Everyone believed my neighbor's claims about once being a famous singer. (TAKEN)

→ Everyone _____ my neighbor's claims about once being a famous singer.

Question 72: Leo is the most infuriating person I've ever met. (YET)

→ I've _____ person as Leo.

Question 73: We were just about to leave the restaurant when the waitress finally brought our food. (POINT)

→ We were _____ the restaurants when the waitress finally brought our food.

Question 74: If it hadn't rained so heavily, the garden would have been a success.

(DOWNPOUR)

→ But for _____, the garden would have been a success.

Question 75: Would you mind if I asked you to sign this petition? (RAISE)

→ Would you _____ my asking you to sign this petition?

The following paragraph contains 10 errors. For questions 76 – 85, write the line number, the error and correction in the space provided on the answer sheet. The first one has been done as an example (0).

(0)Line 1: advised → advisable

PREPARING FOR YOUR FIRST INTERVIEW

Line	
1	Before going to an interview, it is (0) advised to go through a mock interview. This will
2	give you the opportunity to try out your technique and answers live. It is also a chance to
3	receive feedback that is benefit in guiding you towards improving on your interview style
4	and general presentation. Just one mock interview will result from a noticeable
5	improvement in your interview skills. Why? For the same reason that a speech doesn't
6	exist while it is still on paper or float in your head. It only exists when you give it oral.
7	The first time you give it in front of an audience, it will come out nothing like the one you
8	prepared. It is the same with being interviewed. It is not enough to look at a question and
9	say, "Yeah, I know the answer for that one." You need practicing your answers live; this
10	is not the time to talk to oneself in front of a mirror. Seek out a professional and have the
11	session videotape. Then you will have two opinions – the interviewer and yours.

Write a paragraph of about 150 words about the reason why teenagers should be encouraged to do household chores.

THE END

Thí sinh không được sử dụng tài liệu. Cán bộ coi thi không giải thích gì thêm

Họ tên:.....Số báo danh:.....

ĐÁP ÁN & HƯỚNG DẪN CHẤM ĐỀ THI CHUYÊN TIẾNG ANH – MÃ ĐỀ: 209

Từ câu 1 – 75: Mỗi phương án trả lời đúng được 0.1 điểm

Từ câu 76 – 85: Mỗi phương án trả lời đúng được 0.15 điểm. Thí sinh phải đáp ứng được đầy đủ những yêu cầu sau:

- Phát hiện đúng dòng có lỗi sai: 0.05 điểm
- Phát hiện và ghi đúng lỗi cần sửa: 0.05 điểm
- Sửa đúng lỗi đã phát hiện: 0.05 điểm

(Lưu ý: Giám thị cho điểm khi thí sinh ghi được số dòng chính xác, phát hiện và sửa được lỗi mà KHÔNG cần theo trật tự trước sau)

Tổng điểm: 9

Q	A	Q	A	Q	A	Q	A
1	A	18	C	35	C	52	talent / <i>talent ability / ...</i>
2	D	19	D	36	D	53	it
3	D	20	B	37	C	54	made
4	B	21	C	38	D	55	supply
5	A	22	B	39	B	56	come
6	D	23	D	40	B	57	left
7	A	24	C	41	dominant	58	success
8	C	25	A	42	estimates	59	height
9	B	26	B	43	remaining	60	being
10	A	27	C	44	ambidextrous	61	stand for
11	A	28	A	45	geneticists	62	fell through
12	C	29	A	46	inheritance	63	dropped in
13	A	30	C	47	preference	64	do away with
14	D	31	B	48	anthropologists	65	ease off
15	B	32	A	49	restrictive		
16	B	33	D	50	permissive		
17	D	34	C	51	into/ to		
66	should have been repaired a long						
67	has been under construction						
68	had Sue and Brian met when						
69	from being the terrifying						
70	paid tribute to						
71	was taken in by						
72	yet to meet so infuriating a yet to meet such an infuriating yet to meet as infuriating a						
73	on the point of leaving						
74	the heavy downpour						
75	raise any objections to						
76	Line 3: benefit → beneficial						
77	Line 3: on → X						
78	Line 4: from → in						
79	Line 6: float → floating/ floats						
80	Line 6: oral → orally						
81	Line 9: for → to						
82	Line 9: practicing → to practice/ to practise						
83	Line 10: oneself → yourself/ yourselves						
84	Line 11: videotape → videotaped						
85	Line 11: interviewer → interviewer's						

In any order