

ĐỀ THI CHÍNH THỨC

Môn thi: **TIẾNG ANH – LỚP 11**
Thời gian làm bài: **180 phút**

(Đề thi có 12 trang)

- Thí sinh không sử dụng bất kể tài liệu nào, kể cả từ điển.
- Thí sinh làm bài trực tiếp vào đề thi, ghi câu trả lời vào các ô cho sẵn.
- Riêng phần trắc nghiệm thí sinh chỉ ghi đáp án A, B, C hoặc D.
- Giám thị không giải thích gì thêm.

Điểm của toàn bài thi		Các giám khảo	Số phách
(Bảng số)	(Bảng chữ)	(Ký và ghi rõ họ tên)	(Do chủ tịch Hội đồng ghi)
		Giám khảo 1:	
		Giám khảo 2:	

I. LISTENING

Hướng dẫn phần thi nghe hiểu:

- Bài thi gồm 3 phần, mỗi phần được nghe 2 lần. Mở đầu và kết thúc bài nghe đều có tín hiệu và lời dẫn.
- Sau khi nghe hết 3 phần của bài nghe, thí sinh có thời gian để viết đáp án vào các ô cho sẵn ở cuối các phần.

Part 1: You will hear a conversation between a clerk at the enquiry desk of a transport company and a man who is asking for travel information. Listen and answer the **questions 1–10**.

Questions 1–5: . Complete the notes below. Write no more than **TWO WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER** for each answer.

Transport from Bayswater

Example Answer: Destination **Harbour City**

- Express train leaves at **(1)**
- Nearest station is **(2)**
- Number 706 bus goes to **(3)**
- Number **(4)** bus goes to station
- Earlier bus leaves at **(5)**

Questions 6–10: Complete the table below. Write no more than ONE WORD AND/OR A NUMBER for each answer.

Transport	Cash fare	Card fare
Bus	(6) \$.....	\$1.50
Train (peak)	\$10	\$10
Train (off-peak) - before 5pm or after (7) pm.	\$10	(8)
(9)..... ferry	\$4.5	\$3.55
Tourist ferry (10.)	\$35	—
Tourist ferry (whole day)	\$65	—

Your answers:

1.	6.
2.	7.
3.	8.
4.	9.
5.	10.

Part 2: You will hear a part of a radio programme about penguins – birds which live in Antarctica. Complete the sentences with **A WORD OR A SHORT PHRASE**.

1. Amanda Newark has been studying penguins as part of a project run by the (1)
2. Scientists have found some evidence of what is known as (2) among penguins of Antarctica.
3. Amanda explains that the relationship between heart rate and (3) is similar in penguins and humans.
4. In the experiment she describes, Amanda placed a (4) containing a sensor in a penguin's nest.
5. Amanda explains that, for this experiment, it wasn't necessary to (5)..... the penguins.
6. To identify the penguin she had approached, Amanda put (6) on its front.
7. Amanda found that the penguin's heart rate increased when groups of more than (7)..... humans approached it.
8. Larger groups of people did not upset the penguin as long as they remained (8) when they were close to it.
9. According to Amanda, we often hear about the (9) on the environment.
10. Amanda feels that the arrangements made by (10) have been very good so far.

Your answers:

1.	6.
2.	7.

3.	8.
4.	9.
5.	10.

Part 3: You are going to hear two people (Joanne and Ralph) talking about memories they preserved from their childhood. Listen to the text and choose the best answer (1-10). There is an example (0) at the beginning.

Example: 0. As a child Joanne lived in a _____.

A. big town in the south-west.

B. small place near the sea.

C. village with 600 inhabitants.

1. She did not swim in the sea _____.
A. until she began to use wetsuits.
B. because she found the water cold.
C. before the age of thirteen.
2. On Friday morning they were _____.
A. taught how to use the bus.
B. picked up at the car park.
C. taken off to swim in the sea.
3. Those who were late _____.
A. had to be with older students.
B. were given extra lessons later.
C. had to do exercises in the room.
4. Joanne finally learned to swim because _____.
A. she got chocolate for that.
B. there were Smarties in the water.
C. a friend of her family taught her.
5. When swimming in the sea she _____.
A. never chased fish.
B. used to wear a wetsuit.
C. swam around buoys.
6. Swimming is a skill that people _____.
A. should be taught at a young age.
B. do not appreciate until they are old.
C. often seem to be afraid of.
7. During the past three years Joanne's dad _____.
A. learned to swim within two weeks.
B. spent little money on travelling.
C. went on five residential courses.
8. Earlier, when he could not swim _____.
A. he could not travel to the beach.
B. he could not appreciate his holidays.
C. his wife had to catch fish for him.
9. When she goes into the water _____.
A. she splashes it around her.
B. she puts cream on her face.
C. it takes her a long time.
10. She no longer goes swimming because _____.
A. her favourite pool was closed.
B. she was kicked out of the pool.
C. she became afraid of swimming.

Your answers:

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
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II. LEXICO – GRAMMAR

Part 1:

Choose the correct word or phrase to complete each sentence. Write your answer A, B, C or D in the numbered boxes.

1. _____ for Tom's opposition, we would have agreed to the contract.
A. Be it not B. Would it not have been
C. Should it not have been D. Had it not been
2. Do not _____ the driver while the bus is still in motion.
A. distract B. disturb C. convert D. interrupt
3. _____ comes a time when you have to make a decision and stick to it.
A. It B. Therefore C. There D. That
4. Safety experts are trying to establish the _____ of yesterday's train crash.
A. cause B. reason C. grounds D. creation
5. The lawyer insisted that his client _____ never have been arrested in the first place.
A. should B. must C. ought D. would
6. The government failed to keep its promises to the workforce, _____ the call for a general collection.
A. therefore B. hence C. so D. thus
7. By this time next week, Mandy _____ her exams and we can all go out to celebrate.
A. will be finishing B. will have finished
C. is going to finish D. will finish
8. The government decided to _____ down on income tax evasion.
A. press B. crack C. push D. snap
9. The Prime Minister did not attend the conference. _____ very busy with other matters.
A. It is said he is being B. He says to have been
C. It says he has been D. He is said to have been
10. They managed to find their way out of the jungle _____ not having a map or compass.
A. despite of B. even though C. nevertheless D. in spite of
11. Many people love to watch old movies just to _____ in nostalgia.
A. flounder B. relish C. enjoy D. wallow
12. It's not easy to make Stanley furious. The boy is very gentle by _____.
A. himself B. personality C. reaction D. nature
13. I don't think that this fashion will _____.
A. catch on B. catch out C. catch over D. catch up
14. "Did he plead guilty?" "Yes, he admitted _____ the crime."
A. to being B. committed C. to having committed D. to have committed
15. Maria: "This dish is really nice!"
Tom: "_____. It's called yakitori, and it's made with chicken."
A. It's my pleasure. C. Sure, I'll be glad too.
B. I'm glad you like it. D. I guess you are right.

Your answers:

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
11.	12.	13.	14.	15.					

Part 2: Write the correct FORM of each bracketed word in the numbered space provided in the column on the right.

The car	Your answers
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<p>The car has been (0) _____ (INCREDIBLE) successful. In one century it has come to dominate most of the world and the (1) _____ (INHABIT) of any developed country rely on it in all kinds of ways. Its (2) _____ (POPULAR), though, has had worrying effects on our environment. The (3) _____ (CONSTRUCT) of roads has meant the destruction of areas of natural beauty. The (4) _____ (HARM) fumes produced by car engines affect us and the (5) _____ (COUNT) species we share the planet with. Scientists and environmental (6) _____ (SPECIAL) are keen to draw attention to the dangers of our modern lifestyles. However, people seem (7) _____ (EXTREME) reluctant to give up their cars. Life behind the wheel is too (8) _____ (COMFORT) and any worries about nature and its problem are (9) _____ (SECOND). Unless we can get over our attachment to the car, we will face a (10) _____ (GROW) problem of environmental damage.</p>	<p>Example: incredibly</p> <p>1.</p> <p>2.</p> <p>3.</p> <p>4.</p> <p>5.</p> <p>6.</p> <p>7.</p> <p>8.</p> <p>9.</p> <p>10.</p>
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Part 3: Read the text below. If a line has a word that should not be there, write the word at the end of the line. If a line is correct, put a tick (✓) next to it. There are two examples (0) and (00).

Happy Birthday Aliens

0 We humans must be careful, because the aliens are coming.

00 Already, strange beings walk our streets, their heads full of little

1 green men. These are ufologists and it's their year. The one first

2 report of a 'flying saucer' was for fifty years ago next month and

3 thousands of UFO enthusiasts they are going to celebrate. As

4 well as new books and films, a series of the special conferences

5 will be taking place there. At one event in London, people will be

6 able to hear talks on such subjects as abduction by aliens. In

7 America, an estimated 150,000 people who are intending to visit

8 Roswell, the site of one of the most biggest mysteries in the UFO

9 world. In 1947 it was claimed that the U.S. military did found

10 parts of an alien spacecraft here, complete with the bodies of

11 extra-terrestrials. However, and some UFO watchers now see

12 this event as a deliberate misinformation, set up to hide the truth

13 about a top secret military project. 95% of UFO sightings turn out

Your answers

0.the.....

00.✓.....

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.

9.

10.

11.

12.

13.

14.

14 to be cases of mistaken identity – though that still leaves more 5%
15 which cannot be explained. So why not to let the ufologists party on!

15.

III. READING

Part 1: Read the following passage and decide which answer (A, B, C, or D) best fits each gap. Write your answer in the numbered boxes.

The spirit of adventure

The scientists who (0) _____ work and study in Antarctica are fortunate. They can (1) _____ on the regular arrival of supplies by ship and plane, they are (2) _____ protected against the cold in comfortable, centrally-heated huts and they have specially (3) _____ vehicles called snowmobiles to move around in. But Antarctica still (4) _____ adventurers.

In 1992 two British men, Ranulph Fiennes and Mike Stroud, (5) _____ to walk across Antarctica, without any of these modern aids. They had (6) _____ to suffer a lot, and after walking for 95 days in temperatures below -40 °C, they were in a terrible state. However, they managed to (7) _____ from one side of the continent to the other. Luckily, they were (8) _____ to radio for an aircraft, which came and picked them up from the ice.

So, why did they do it? One explanation is that human beings have a strong desire to (9) _____ both with themselves and against nature. In the past, such people might have gone off to discover new lands. Today, these people (10) _____ new challenges, trying to achieve something that no human being has ever done.

- Example: 0. A. **currently** B. formerly C. recently D. lately
- | | | | |
|-------------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. A. live | B. trust | C. count | D. claim |
| 2. A. accurately | B. severely | C. exactly | D. properly |
| 3. A. intended | B. designed | C. drawn | D. formed |
| 4. A. appeals | B. leads | C. attracts | D. catches |
| 5. A. set out | B. got away | C. set up | D. got by |
| 6. A. anticipated | B. waited | C. predicted | D. expected |
| 7. A. reach | B. cover | C. cross | D. arrive |
| 8. A. adequate | B. able | C. capable | D. efficient |
| 9. A. compete | B. attack | C. oppose | D. combat |
| 10. A. search | B. look | C. seek | D. watch |

Your answers:

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
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Part 2: Fill each of the following numbered blanks with ONE suitable word. Write your answer in the boxes.

Songwriting

Every time a record is played in full (1) _____ national radio in Britain, its music publisher gets £40. Imagine you are the writer of that song. If you are just a beginner with a poor contract, you may only get as (2) _____ as 50 per cent of that sum. But if you are an established writer and you have a sharp business sense, the split could be as high as 80 per cent in (3) _____ favour. If you wrote the song together with someone (4) _____, the resulting money will be divided equally between you and your partner. If it was all your (5) _____ work, however, and if you are lucky enough to have come up with one of those songs that stays at number 1 for a great (6) _____ weeks or becomes an international hit,

you will make a fortune. And if the song is then recorded again and (7) _____ by different artists over the years, or if it gets used on the soundtrack of a successful film, you will even be richer. This kind of luck doesn't happen to most songwriters, no (8) _____ how hard they try or how much talent they have. They know that, of course, but when has logic stopped people from dreaming? (9) _____ the earliest days of pop music, the possibility of writing a song (10) _____ becomes a huge hit has kept thousands of hopefuls scribbling in notebooks, experimenting on pianos or guitars or, more recently, working in their home studios.

Your answers:

1.	3.	5.	7.	9.
2.	4.	6.	8.	10.

Part 3: Read the following passage and answer questions 1-13. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes.

Eco-tourism

If you still believe the once-commonly held misconception that tourism is only an indulgence for the wealthy, you are out of step with the times! The tourism market is accessible to, and indeed marketed toward, many different sections of the community. Adventurers, fitness freaks, nature-lovers and business people all contribute to a rapidly expanding sector of the global economy.

Section A

This billion-dollar industry, whilst affected slightly by the unforeseen events of 11 September 2001, has experienced significant growth since the late 1980s. The subsequent economic benefits for governments are well-documented as tourism boosts foreign investment and foreign exchange. Large-scale resorts and civil infrastructure were often the only response to successful marketing and increased tourist demand. It is not surprising then that the direct impact on the environment and regional or indigenous populations became a contentious issue. Governments and big business became the target of environmentalists and activists who argued that mass tourism was not (and is not) sustainable. As hordes of tourists descended on often overcrowded beaches and overused parklands, this became apparent. Eco-tourism was born.

Section B

The broad concept of eco-tourism as a nature-based, culturally sensitive form of tourism was taken up enthusiastically because there appeared to be few losers. Governments were given a convenient escape route as eco-tourism appeased the environmentalists and local communities, but still provided income. Environmentalists saw eco-tourism as an alternative to mass tourism and its resource-exploiting ways. Local communities envisaged receiving at least a percentage of the tourist dollars, creating job opportunities and giving them control over the impact on their own communities. It seemed that the benefits of mass tourism were going to be expanded in the new world of eco-tourism to include cultural, social and environmental elements.

Section C

As evidence of the benefits of eco-tourism unfolded, the practice has spread. So much so that the United Nations nominated 2002 as the International Year of Eco-tourism. Perhaps inevitably, the meaning of eco-tourism became less clear as it enveloped the globe. It could be argued that the form of eco-tourism adopted in some cases was found wanting in certain aspects and the need for agreement on a tighter definition resulted.

The eco-tourist is one who does not wish to contribute to the negative impact of large-scale tourism. He/she generally travels in small groups to low-key developments and attempts to "tread lightly" on the earth. These smaller-scale developments are environmentally responsible with a view to sustainability in all of the resources used. Their landscaping often relies on the use of native flora and they incorporate recycling methods and energy-efficient practices.

Within the eco-tourist's holiday experience will be an element of education about the local environment. The emphasis is on conservation and the part that humans play in keeping ecosystems functioning. If the area is of cultural or social importance, this too is highlighted.

The eco-tourist doesn't condone the exploitation of the indigenous or local community. Far from it, they insist that the host culture is acknowledged and respected. The repatriation of funds to external sources is frowned upon. Wherever possible, the benefits of an eco-tourist's holiday should be shared with the regional community-the hosts.

Section D

All of these elements promote minimal impact on human resources as well as on physical, cultural and environmental ones. They support conservation through education and experience. Despite the best of intentions, as popularity of eco-tourism spreads there is concern that the eco-tourist will have a more adverse effect on the environment.

Critics argue that unethical tour operators wanting to take advantage of the trendy eco-tourism market print brochures that espouse the ethics of eco-tourism and show familiar emblems of green frogs and crocodiles to promote themselves but do little else. If such operators are not held accountable, the industry will not survive. Open and honest eco-tourism marketing as well as world-recognised accreditation must be endorsed and implemented.

The sheer volume of tourists wanting to visit unique, unspoiled environments is also a cause for concern. Evidence of the need to restrict the number of visitors to sensitive areas exists in many eco-tourist attractions already. Hikers and bush walkers in Mount Kenya National Park have caused damage by straying from set trails and leaving food scraps behind. The number of Orca whales visiting Canada has declined in recent migratory seasons, as the restrictions placed on whale-watching boats and organisers are thought to be inadequate.

Section E

Eco-tourism does not guarantee sustainable tourism and it should not be viewed as a complete cure for the problems that have beset tourism. Until all stakeholders agree to a definition of eco-tourism, insist that eco-tourism operators abide by a strict code of ethics and carefully monitor the impact of eco-tourism (and all tourism), fragile ecosystems will continue to be besieged by tourists. There must be an educational program to promote ecologically-sustainable tourism across the board, so that the underlying principle in ALL forms of tourism is the management of resources.

Eco-tourism can bring wealth to areas where there is nothing else but natural attractions. The reasons for visiting the Galapagos Islands in Ecuador can only be explained by an interest in nature itself, the subsequent tourist dollars, if re-injected into the community, can mean the survival of such habitats. Licenses and entry fees to some sites have, in many cases, replaced government funding as their source of income.

Countries as diverse as Australia, New Zealand, Costa Rica and Kenya are developing strategies to identify and cope with the constraints that inevitably come with a long-term vision of sustainable tourism. Eco-tourism has played an important role in developing an awareness for sustainable tourism practices but governments, tourist agencies and operators must be willing to join forces with eco-tourists to ensure that natural attractions are protected from their own popularity.

Questions 1-4: Choose the most suitable headings for Sections B to E:

Example: Section A **III**

List of Headings	Your answers:
I Eco-tourism Explained	1. Section B: _____
II The Appeal of Eco-tourism	2. Section C: _____
III Tourism Gives Birth to Eco-tourism	3. Section D: _____
IV The Future of Eco-tourism	4. Section E: _____
V Questioning Sustainability	
VI The Eco-tourist's Itinerary	

Questions 5-9: Complete the sentences, using NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS taken from the passage. Write your answers in the numbered boxes.

5. Polluted, high density tourist destinations are proof that _____ cannot be allowed to continue.
6. Eco-tourism spread because _____ were obvious to environmental and government representatives as well as cultural and social groups.
7. Eco-tourists choose to stay in _____ that do relatively less harm to the environment.
8. _____ can damage the eco-tourism industry and governments need to supervise them carefully.
9. The success of the Galapagos Islands shows that _____ can be a magnet for tourists.

Your answers:

5.	8.
6.	9.
7.	

Questions 10 – 13: Choose the best answer A, B, C or D. Write your answers in the numbered boxes.

10. The main aim of the writer is to _____.
 A. point out the economic benefits of tourism.
 B. outline the impact of tourism on the environment.
 C. introduce the concept of eco-tourism.
 D. explain the origins of eco-tourism.
11. The tourism industry cannot survive unless it _____.
 A. promotes ecologically-sustainable activities.
 B. ensures that eco-tourism operators are genuine.
 C. considers the long-term effects of tourism on physical resources.
 D. All of the above.
12. The eco-tourist _____.
 A. is often a victim of false advertising by unethical tour operators.
 B. accepts the restrictions that are placed on natural habitats.
 C. can unintentionally contribute to the negative effects of tourism.
 D. never goes to larger-scale tourist resorts.
13. The eco-tourism market _____.
 A. is more likely to impact on natural habitats.
 B. is likely to restrict marketing of unethical tour operators.
 C. is more likely to repatriate profits from local communities.
 D. is likely to be more sustainable than mass tourism.

Your answers:

10.	11.	12.	13.
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Part 4: You are going to read a newspaper article about young pop stars. For questions 1 - 7, choose from the people (A - E). The people may be chosen more than once.

Band fever

We asked five young pop stars, each from a different band, what it's like to be in a band.

A Nat

I heard an advert on the radio for a band audition. I loved singing, but only really ever did it on the karaoke. But I went, and I got in. People think it was easy for us but they don't realise that we didn't have a record deal for ages. We sang in all kinds of places to start with. Our producer always said he wanted

effort from band members rather than good looks or even talented singers and I know now that was the right emphasis. He even sacked me twice for messing around. I remember him shouting: 'I don't work with people like that.' Thankfully, he listened when I begged him to take me back and before long we became famous. It doesn't matter what the newspapers say about your music - that's just life. When you're up there and you hear the fans scream when they recognise a song - that's the best feeling in the world.

B Alex

I'd trained to be a footballer, kicking a ball from dawn to dusk, so I missed watching all the music programmes on TV. Then I became a model and one day a record manager came to me and said: 'You've got a great face, can you sing?' Singing seemed an odd thing to do, so I said: 'Not at all.' Then I did an audition and suddenly I was in a band. At first, I didn't know what had hit me because it all happened in such a rush. I was going out spending a fortune. My advice to bands would be: remember how the world really works, and never forget where you came from. You could easily end up back there.

C Morgan

When I was 15 I was obsessed with forming a band, but I didn't tell my mates straightaway, because I didn't want them to tease me. I plotted in my head, wrote songs and hassled John Matthews, a manager who had looked after some successful bands, just sending him tapes. He said I was rubbish so many times, but as he'd taken the time to reply, I stuck at it. One day I sent him a song called Heavy. He loved it - and it all went crazy from there. He got us reviewed in the magazine Smash Hits, then we got a record deal, and we were on roadshows and TV, like some amazing, weird dream. What would I say to a new band? Enjoy the days when you're starting out - they're the best: coming up, getting known.

D Jules

So much has changed since we started. We've got bodyguards now and a whole team who travel with us. To outsiders, it's strange, but we depend on them and it's like gaining a new family. Bands are different today. Fans won't just accept singing groups who follow dance routines. They'll still argue over who's their favourite in the band, but they expect you to write your own songs and be original. That's good, because we're getting older as well, and getting into different stuff. I love it when we write songs influenced by other groups, and our fans start to listen to their music as well. My advice to bands would be to keep levelheaded, but think about how you can branch out it's not enough just to sing. Your fans will grow with you, but you've got to move with them, too.

E Guy

We didn't like being called a boyband even when we started. When we had our first big hit, it was a word-of-mouth thing: it took its time climbing the charts. But once you're thought of in a certain way - as a bunch of boys singing love songs, wearing nice clothes - then that's that. You've got to fight to be thought of differently. I'll be making music until I'm old and grey, partly because I don't know what else I'd do, partly because I've known what it's like to stand before a huge audience and feel that incredible rush. My advice to bands? Enjoy every moment.

Which person says	Your answers
0. he/she realised it would be difficult to change the band's image?	Example: 0. E
1. it is important to develop in your role as a member of a band?	1.
2. he/she initially had some concerns about discussing their ambition of starting a band?	2.
3. he/she nearly lost the opportunity to stay in the band?	3.
4. he/she can't imagine giving up making music?	4.
5. he/she were not defeated by negative feedback?	5.
6. he/she didn't have time to adjust to being in a successful band?	6.

IV. WRITING**Sentence transformation**

Part 1: Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it means exactly the same as the sentence before it.

1. If you practice regularly, you will become more skillful.

Without _____.

2. Our profits this year are higher than they have ever been.

Never _____.

3. Only the managing director and the chief chemist know the details.

Knowledge _____.

4. No one could explain why the money had disappeared.

No one could account _____.

5. The alarm went off just as they came out of the building.

Scarcely _____.

Part 2: Use the word given in brackets and make any necessary additions to write a new sentence in such a way that it is as similar as possible in meaning to the original sentence. Do NOT change the form of the given word. You must use **between three and eight words**, including the word given. (0) has been done as an example.

0. Jane regretted speaking so rudely to the old lady. (**more**)

Jane wishes she had spoken more politely to the old lady.

1. Sarah's mother complained constantly but Sarah didn't pay attention anymore. (**notice**)

Sarah no _____ complaining.

2. If we don't leave this minute, we'll be late! (**otherwise**)

It's high _____ get there on time.

3. The manager usually decides which products we sell. (**rule**)

As _____ who decides which products to sell.

4. No one listened to what the politician was saying last night. (**ears**)

What the politician was saying _____ last night.

5. Good working relations depend on effective management. (**more**)

The _____ the working relations will be.

Essay writing

Many high schools in some countries now require students to spend a certain number of hours each term doing volunteer work or community service. Some people believe this is an excellent idea that promotes good citizenship and cultivates compassion. Others feel that forced volunteerism is not volunteerism at all.

What do you think about this issue? Write an essay of about 250 words to state your opinion. Use specific reasons and examples to support your position.

___The end___