

**SỞ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO
PHÚ THỌ**

ĐỀ CHÍNH THỨC

(Đề thi có 08 trang)

**KỲ THI CHỌN HỌC SINH GIỎI LỚP 9 THCS CẤP TỈNH
NĂM HỌC 2025-2026**

Môn thi: TIẾNG ANH

Ngày thi: 03/02/2026

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

I. LISTENING

1. cash
2. bus tour
3. museum
4. Golden Beach
5. caravan
6. sailing
7. motel
8. snowboarding
9. some lessons
10. cakes
11. T
12. F
13. F
14. T
15. F
16. C
17. D
18. A
19. B
20. B

II. LANGUAGE

21. C
22. D
23. A
24. C
25. B
26. A
27. C
28. C
29. B
30. A
31. B
32. C
33. A
34. A
35. B
36. D
37. D
38. C
39. B
40. C

- 41. reportedly
- 42. respiratory
- 43. discouraged
- 44. incentives
- 45. inadequate
- 46. idea → ideal
- 47. little → few
- 48. (familiar) to → (familiar) with
- 49. help → helps
- 50. what → how

III. READING

- 51. B
- 52. A
- 53. D
- 54. C
- 55. B
- 56. C
- 57. C
- 58. B
- 59. A
- 60. B
- 61. and
- 62. What
- 63. glance
- 64. according
- 65. is
- 66. a
- 67. up
- 68. though
- 69. meat
- 70. less
- 71. A
- 72. A
- 73. D
- 74. D
- 75. A
- 76. A
- 77. C
- 78. A
- 79. B
- 80. D

IV. WRITING

- 81. It's the second **nature to most people to lock their doors at night nowadays.**
- 82. We can put **you up for a few days.**
- 83. I wish **I could attend your graduation ceremony tomorrow.**
- 84. Such is the **popularity of the play that the theatre is likely to be full every night.**
- 85. If a company is performing poorly, it's difficult to turn **it into a profitable one.**
- 86. Thanh and her best friend have **a lot of hobbies and interests in common.**
- 87. The book gives **an interesting account of the** life of Marx as a young man.

88. He lost his job **on the grounds of** his inefficiency.
89. Mass tourism is **partly to blame for** the problem.
90. Watching the last football matches in AFC Asian Cup **gave/provided me an outlet** for my frustrations.

TRANSCRIPTS

Part 1.

John: Hi Anna, how was your holiday to Jackson Island?

Anna: It was good. There's quite a lot to see. It's quite a big island, really.

John: Yeah, I was thinking of going in the summer. So where would you recommend going on the island?

Anna: Well, the capital of course, Camford. I stayed there with my cousin.

John: What did you do there?

Anna: Well, actually I spent most of my time there shopping.

John: So has it got good shopping centres?

Anna: Yes, but they're the same as at home, really. So I did all my shopping in the market, which is great.

John: What kinds of things are good to buy there?

Anna: Everything, but bags and shoes especially. Just make sure you've got **cash** with you, as most of the stalls don't take credit cards.

John: Okay, that's good to know. Where else did you go?

Anna: Well, my cousin and I went to Newtown. She said it was famous for its modern architecture. We only had half a day there, so we took a **bus tour** around the town. But if I were you, I'd give the bus tour a miss. Unless you know a lot about architecture, the buildings all look the same. There's a **museum** though, that's supposed to be good.

John: Okay, I'll give it a go.

Anna: Then after that, we headed for **Golden Beach**, because we were going to meet up with an old friend that I hadn't seen for years. But we had to stay in a **caravan**, as the hotels were all booked up.

John: Is it as pretty as it looks in the brochures?

Anna: Yes, it's very picturesque. We did some **sailing** on the most beautiful blue sea. It was so clear that you could see the bottom, even quite far out to sea. That part of the trip was great, and I'd have liked to have stayed even longer. I'd suggest staying there for a minimum of four days if I were you. We had two days there, and it wasn't nearly enough.

John: Sounds great. I'll put that on my must-do list. Was that the end of your trip?

Anna: No. After Golden Beach, we drove into the centre of the island, to White Mountain.

John: White as in the colour?

Anna: Yes. The island's great, because you can go from the beaches up to the snowy mountain in a couple of hours. We took a tent, because we were going to camp, but the weather was so cold. In fact, it was snowing when I was there, that we stopped in a **motel** instead.

John: Did you go skiing then?

Anna: No. But we tried **snowboarding**, and it was harder than it looked. It looks so easy when you see other people doing it. But it took me ages to get the hang of it. I wish I'd had **some lessons**, but you had to make your bookings in advance. Have some lessons, but you had to make your bookings in advance.

John: Okay, I'll look into that. Thanks.

John: So are there any other tips or advice you could give me?

Anna: I don't know. Let me think. Oh, one place you should try to visit is this very quaint cafe, which is at the foot of the mountain. It has the best **cakes** ever. It's worth going there just for them.

John: I'll have to try **those**. So what other advice would you give?

Anna: Oh, let me think. We didn't really have any problems.

John: Well, how did you get around when you were there?

Anna: We wanted to get a motorbike at first. They're very cheap to hire and great fun to ride as the roads are very good. But it turned out not to be a good idea because the weather is so changeable. You'd be much better off in a car. There are plenty of places where you can hire them, and the roads are well signposted so you won't get lost.

John: And presumably I can get a map when I get there.

Anna: Well you can but they are expensive. It'd be better to get one here before you go.

John: Great. That's been really useful. Thank you.

Part 2.

ELLIOT: Have you had a chance to look at the information for our project yet, Beth?

BETH: I've had a look at most of the stuff on the relationship between climate change and allergies, and at the role played by pollen from flowering plants and trees.

ELLIOT: Yeah, me too. The main message is that seasonal allergies seem to be getting worse. In just the last 20 years, the amount of pollen that's produced by the flowers on birch trees has tripled, and one in four people suffers from either hay fever or asthma, which is triggered by pollen.

BETH: I read something about allergy sufferers being more likely to have a vitamin D deficiency, because we no longer take cod liver oil as a vitamin supplement, like many people used to do in the 1950s in Britain. And since then, allergies have quadrupled in most European countries. But it was only in Britain that cod liver oil was so popular, so that argument doesn't really make sense.

ELLIOT: No, it doesn't seem that relevant.

BETH: What seems to be happening now is that an increasing number of people are getting their first attack in their 40s and 50s.

ELLIOT: That must be because of the link with climate change causing rising temperatures. But CO₂ levels are seriously affecting pollen counts too.

BETH: As much as milder winters.

ELLIOT: Definitely. CO₂ helps stimulate plant growth, and several recent studies have shown that when plants are exposed to more CO₂, they produce more pollen.

BETH: Really? So people might experience more severe allergic symptoms in future?

ELLIOT: That's right.

BETH: And another factor is that the pollen season is changing.

ELLIOT: Yes. Scientists are predicting spring will come five weeks earlier, by 2130.

BETH: That's in the long term. But that doesn't mean that spring will come earlier every year. Look at last winter. That was really cold until March, and the pollen season was delayed. Whereas this year, spring came earlier and lasted longer.

ELLIOT: Right. And another thing we should mention is ragweed.

BETH: As an example of a plant species moving into new areas as a result of climate change.

ELLIOT: Yes. In the US, it's already the major allergen, affecting millions of people in August and September. But we're starting to see it grow in Europe for the first time, which is really worrying because it's so allergenic.

BETH: The problem with tree pollen is also worse in cities because there are so many hard surfaces around, and the pollen doesn't get absorbed so much, just stays in the air.

ELLIOT: Yeah. Wasn't the pollen shown to be three times higher in one city?

BETH: I think so. So because of this, many cities have started to ban the planting of certain types of trees.

Part 3.

Interviewer: Good afternoon, Adam. You're one of the country's most successful professional photographers. Yet, unlike some professional photographers, you keep yourself open and accessible to the amateur photography community. Why is this relationship important to you?

Adam: The simplest reason is that I was an amateur photographer myself ten years ago and remember what it was like. I struggled to get help on the simplest topics and a couple of well-established wildlife pros at the time were pretty rude and nasty to me. I vowed never to be like that and to remain accessible, which is one reason I now run workshops. Financially I don't need to and sometimes they

occur right in the middle of a project but I just get satisfaction from helping other photographers expand their photographic horizons.

Interviewer: You often talk about professional ethics in wildlife photography, What exactly do you mean by this?

Adam: Well, simply that some photographers seem to think it's more important to get the shot, rather than the actual process of taking it. But I don't consider this honest. Wildlife photography, for me, is first and foremost a way of getting close to wildlife - it's not about the equipment, or what software you use or anything else. This means you have a responsibility to what you're photographing that far transcends any technical considerations that you might have. After all, the camera won't abandon its nest if you get too close and disturb it. It's all about respect, whether you're taking pictures of animals in the wild or in captivity.

Interviewer: How do you see the balance between fieldcraft - or knowing about wildlife - and being able to take a technically perfect picture?

Adam: Well, the technical element rarely counts for anything as most modern cameras are pretty simple to operate. Unfortunately, however, fieldcraft seems to be a dying art, as there are so many magazine articles these days on using software to enhance your photos, which is, in my book, an inappropriate way to approach wildlife photography. Yet there are occasional photographers I meet who have absolutely stunning pictures that clearly show they've spent ages becoming experts in their own areas of fieldcraft – one guy I met last year had the most amazing birds of prey collection. He clearly loved photographing them, that's of course the key to everything.

Interviewer: When you're intending to photograph a specific animal, how do you usually prepare?

Adam: Mm, I treat everything as a project and never just rush in. Take the Great Crested Grebes that I worked on this summer as an example. I spent about six weeks watching them, working out what cause them to be to be scared and exactly how I could get close enough to get a decent shot. When they were on the nest, I observed them from a long way away, as I wanted to ensure that there was no chance that I caused any disturbance at the nest. My only possible vantage point was to sit in three foot of freezing cold water under a dense thorn bush. There was nothing I could wear that would completely stop me from getting scratched to pieces and frozen solid after each shoot – but I always came out smiling.

Interviewer: You were an early adopter of digital photography when many professionals were slow to take to it. Why was that?

Adam: Oh that's simple. I was spending tens of thousands a year on slide film, developing and creating high quality 70mm duplicates for my network of agents worldwide. This could have been better spent on my travel so I quickly saw that using digital equipment would save me a packet and allow me to channel the money elsewhere. All I needed to do was to be convinced of the quality, which I pretty soon was.

Interviewer: Mm, you recently received two awards in a prestigious wildlife photography competition. What do you feel sets your work apart from other people's?

Adam: The competition is all luck. I know many photographers who enter several great images into competitions and get nowhere, conversely, some lucky people enter one image and get placed. So, it's a lottery in any competition. My style is not that unique. I just take pictures of beautiful things – it's as simple as that. I must say I have a particular fondness for the photos that won, I hadn't really set out with a certain image in mind, I just made the most of an amazing opportunity that presented itself. Nature did the rest. So I'm not sure that I deserved to win but the prize money comes in handy, of course, even though it's not a lot.