

ANSWER KEY - OLYMPIC 30/4 GRADE 10

MULTIPLE CHOICE (20 PTS)

I. LEXICO-GRAMMAR (20 PTS): Choose the best options to complete the following sentences.

1. **Insight (into)** (n): (the ability to have) a clear, deep, and sometimes sudden understanding of a complicated problem or situation
2. **Further** (adv): at a more advanced level
→ **Further develop/get something** (collocation): take/ develop something to a more advanced stage
3. **Nuances (of)** (n): very slight differences in appearance, meaning, sound, etc. (Những sắc thái khác nhau)
4. **Blasé (about something/ somebody)** (adj): bored or not excited, or wishing to seem so:
 - **blunt** (adj): saying what you think without trying to be polite or considering other people's feelings
 - **biased** (against/ in favour of something/somebody): preferring or disliking someone or something more than someone or something else, in a way that means that they are treated unfairly
5. **Allocate something to something** (v): To give a particular amount of time, money, etc. to someone or something, so that it can be used in
6. **Flimsy** (adj): weak, not persuasive, or difficult to believe (evidence, excuse/ explanation,..) = **Feeble** (adj)
 - **Incorrigible** (adj): impossible to change or improve (person, behavior)
 - **Irrefutable** (adj): cannot be proved wrong (evidence/ proof,...)
7. **Illuminating** (v): to explain and show more clearly something that is difficult to understand = casting/ shedding light on (Làm sáng tỏ)
8. **Fringe** (n): a part of a group that is not very powerful, or is more extreme than the main group, and does not include many of its members
 - **surcharge** (n): a charge in addition to the usual amount paid for something, or the amount already paid (Phụ phí)
 - **supplement** (n): something that is added to something else in order to improve it or complete it; something extra (Điều bổ sung)
 - **probationer** (n): a criminal on probation (Người quản chế); a person such as a police officer or teacher who has recently passed his or her final exams and who is doing the first year of work (Người tập sự)
9. **Hereinafter** (adv): starting from this time; in the future (Sau đó)
 - **hitherto** (adv): until now or until a particular time (Cho đến nay)
 - **simile** (n): an expression including the words "like" or "as" to compare one thing with another
 - **thingummy** (n) a word used, especially in spoken English, when the name of an object has been forgotten = **whatchamacallit** (n) (Cái ấy ấy, cái đó)
10. **Surrogate** (adj): replacing someone else or used instead of something else
→ **Surrogate child**: đứa con nuôi được nhìn nhận bởi một người không thể mang con khác
11. **Title holder** (n): the winner in a sports competition
12. **Unaccounted for** (adj): If a person is unaccounted for, it is not known where they are or whether they are still alive (Chưa biết sống chết như nào)
 - **Unadorned** (adj): plain and simple, with little or no decoration:
 - **Unaffiliated** (adj): not connected with or controlled by a group or organization:
 - **Unapproachable** (adj): unfriendly or a little frightening

13. **Extrapolate** (v): to guess or think about what might happen using information that is already known (suy đoán có căn cứ)
- Exacerbate (v): worsen a situation.
 - Exaggerate (v): or make something seem bigger.
 - exasperate (v): annoy
14. **Let** - without let or hindrance (phrase): without being prevented from doing something (Thuận buồm xuôi gió)
15. **Ruffled feathers**: irritation, or offense
→ ruffle someone's feathers (idiom): to upset or annoy someone:
16. **Into consideration** - take something into consideration/ account: consider
17. **Excess** - in excess of (collocation): more than something
18. **Riveting** (adj): extremely interesting (đỉnh như đinh tán)
19. **Feels** - feels (no/little) necessity (collocation): (don't) consider something necessary.
20. **Hand over fist** (idiom): If you make or lose money hand over fist, you make or lose a lot of money very quickly
- ticking all the boxes: to have the right qualities to be a good choice or solution (thỏa mãn đủ điều kiện)
 - Bag and baggage: all belongings
 - Two sides of the same coin: two things that different but closely related features of one idea
21. **Should have had**
22. **To have answered**
23. **In the event of**: if something happens
24. **Despite**
25. **Lest we miss** - lest (conjunction): in order to prevent any possibility that something will happen:
26. **Could be - had been ploughing**
27. **So blunt a remark**
28. **Fly a kite** (idiom): used to tell someone who is being annoying to go away
- shut your ears to something (idiom): to refuse to listen to bad or unpleasant news
 - count the cost (idiom): start having problems as a result of your earlier decisions or mistakes (Trả giá)
 - blow smoke (idiom): deceive, mislead
29. **Evocative** (adj) making you remember or imagine something pleasant (khơi gợi ký ức)
- provocative (adj): causing thought about interesting subjects (kích thích trí não)
 - evasive (adj): done to avoid something bad happening:
 - evanescent (adj): lasting for only a short time, then disappearing quickly and being forgotten
30. **Accentuated** (v): to emphasize a particular feature of something or to make something more noticeable:
31. **To attracting** - with a view to doing something
32. **The well dried up**
33. **The wheel** - reinvent the wheel (idiom): to waste time trying to create something that someone else has already created
34. **Judging by/from** (phrase): used to express the reasons why you have a particular opinion
35. **Tide** - swim against the tide (idiom): used to express the reasons why you have a particular opinion (Đi ngược xu thế)
36. **Up** - shake up: to cause large changes in something such as an organization, usually in order to make improvements:
37. **Bank on** (something/someone) = depend on
38. **Away** - give away: to tell people something secret, often without intending to:

39. **Had the lecture begun**

40. **Curtly** (adv): in a way that is very quick and slightly rude

- blissfully (adv) without knowing any of the unpleasant facts about something → blissfully ignore/ unaware
- spontaneously (adv): naturally
- ubiquitously (adv): to be everywhere

III. READING COMPREHENSION (20 PTS)

PASSAGE A

1. D. Will learning a foreign language become obsolete?

2. B. Subtle linguistic meaning

(Real conversation in the flowing nuances of casual speech cannot be rendered by a program, at least not in a way that would convey full humanity. Take, for example, my announcement that "Tomorrow I start my diet." It's a subtle thing)

3. D. Learning a foreign language does not hold much appeal for native speakers of English as their all-time favorite music is already in their language.

(It can be especially hard for us Anglophones, as speaking English works at least decently in so many places. American pop music is in our language, and thus a foreign language of rarely entices as a seductive code to help Interpret our AirPods enthusiasms.)

4. B. To explain why language learning is enticing to polyglots.

(To polyglots, foreign languages are Mount Everests daring us to climb them. But to most people, they are just a barrier to get to the other side of → *These sentences exhibit two sharply different perspectives between polyglots and the ordinary on learning languages*)

5. A. Serves practical communication purposes

(The old-school language textbook scenarios of people reserving hotel rooms or ordering meals in the language of the country they are visiting "Greetings. Please bring me a glass of lemonade and a sandwich!"-will now be obsolete. And practicality is the reason most people want to learn a new language, at least beyond a few salutary words and phrases as a sign of respect or engagement.)

6. C. The necessity of learning a new language is reduced.

(With an iPhone handy and an appropriate app downloaded, foreign languages will no longer present most people with the barrier or challenge they once did → *Technology is minimizing the need for learning languages*)

7. B. Niche (→ *Learning english is a specialized activity pursued by only some individuals*)

PASSAGE B

8. D "When we arrived at the mouth of the cave, everything was normal. Nothing ominous hinted at what was to come. We unloaded our equipment, checked it all worked and then made our way inside, each equipped with mask, fins and four oxygen tanks."

→ *This sentence deems an introduction for the exploration trip, describing the first step in the location before beginning diving into the cave.*

9. B "The cave greeted us with cold, dank air, the sun shedding light for just a few metres before we fell into total darkness. We switched our torches on to see the tunnel stretched out in front of us, with the promise of adventure (a promise that was kept, as it turned out)."

→ This transitional section leads quite naturally into the cave exploration, in which the transition from light to darkness is described. The author also mentioned the promise of discovering this cave before)

10. C "Just before we prepared to head back, I left my diving partner collecting rock samples in a small chamber and went on to drag myself down one last tunnel. Only, it wasn't long

before the confined space opened out and I found myself in a huge chamber. A rush of adrenaline flooded through me. This chamber hadn't been on the maps drawn up by previous divers. I might be the first person ever to be there."

→ This sentence best finishes the investigation of the author himself. While his diving part was gathering rock samples, he dragged his own one apparently undiscovered tunnel and attempted to discover it as much as possible. Meanwhile, the author also feared keeping his partner waiting for a long time. Therefore, he turned back.

11. A "However, I couldn't feel the guideline anywhere. I headed to one of the other two tunnels leading into the chamber, then the other one. There was no guideline there either, no matter where I groped. I had another rush of adrenaline, this time for an entirely different reason."

→ This sentence details the events after backtracking to the earlier tunnel. However, he was not able to feel the guideline anywhere. Furthermore, he goes through another rush of adrenaline, leading to his need of calming breathing in the next paragraph

12. F "As I descended into the darkness, the glow of my dive light flickered against the limestone walls, revealing ancient formations untouched by time. The water was eerily still, wrapping me in silence except for the rhythmic sound of my breathing. I followed the thin guide rope, my lifeline in this (no labyrinth, careful not to stir the fine silt beneath me."

→ "the thin guide rope" that is the "it" of the following paragraph, giving him the direction to his friend: "Once I'd found it, I clasped it as if my life depended on it, (which it did), and swam back to my friend"

PASSAGE C

B. The Last Bookstore on Earth

(Liz, the antithesis of the generic young adult survivalist heroine, is quietly living in the bookshop where she used to work)

C. Our Infinite Fates (a millennia-spanning romance about two souls destined to love each other in multiple lives)

D. A Language of Dragons (dragons soar through the skies, protests erupt on the streets and civil war looms.)

A. Mondays Are Murder (Kay is greeted with a sinister anonymous note promising an alliterative crime for each day of the week, culminating in her murder on Monday.)

D. A Language of Dragons (An incredibly assured debut of betrayal, forgiveness and bravery)

C. Our Infinite Fates (A series of tantalising cinematic flashbacks reveal Evelyn and Arden's many different incarnations and the origin of the curse.)

A. Mondays Are Murder (Returning to her sleepy hometown a year after the death of best friend Ivy)

B. The Last Bookstore on Earth (In The Last Bookstore on Earth by Lily Braun-Arnold (Penguin), a deadly acid rainstorm has decimated the population of the US.)

WRITTEN TEST (80 PTS)

II. GUIDED CLOZE (10 PTS): Read the text below and decide which answer best fits each space. Write down A, B, C or D in the given space on the answer sheet.

Morse code: the communication method that is never outdated

1. **Mostly** (adv)

2. **Touch**

At the touch of a button (idiom): done easily by only pressing a button

3. **Actually** (adv)

4. **How**

"How..." is used to indicate the extent of complexity of modern capability

5. Signal

Smoke signals (n): signals that use smoke from a fire to represent words, used to send messages over long distances

6. Supremely (adv) = extremely

7. Ingenious (adj): skilfully made or planned

8. Assigned (v):

If you assign a characteristic or value to something, you say that it has it. So, In this sentences, the author direction is that the most frequently used letters included the simplest dot-and-dash representations,

9. Pulse

Electrical pulse (n): xung điện từ

10. Fraction

Fraction is a very small part or amount of something, which is used to indicate the speed of transmitting of such dot-dash letter symbols.

IV. OPEN CLOZE (10 PTS): Fill in each gap with ONE word to make a meaningful passage.

1. Brought

Brought up: pose/ raise a question (collocation)

2. Around

Kick around something (phr.v): mention or discuss something informally in a group:

3. So

4. Perception

Color perception: the ways eyes and brain interpret the wavelengths of light to create the experience of color

5. Themselves

6. Tests

The word "tests" is more preferred as they are used to assess quality or performance

7. Sharply

Contrast sharply (collocation): different in an obvious way.

8. Reaction/ response

9. Spectrum

(n) The set of colours into which a beam of light can be separated, or a range of waves, such as light w

10. That

The grammatical structure: cleft sentence "it is/was... that..."

V. WORD FORMATION (20 PTS)

PART 1: Supply the correct form of the words in the brackets.

1. Cross-contamination

(n): the process by which a substance that is harmful or dirty spreads from one area to another

2. Precancerous

(adj): showing signs a developing into a cancer

3. Immutability

(n): the state of not changing

4. Careworn

(adj): appearing tired, worried, and unhappy:

5. Omnivorous

(adj): naturally able to eat both plants and meat:

6. Consultancy

7. Differentially

(adv): in a way that is based on a difference:

8. Defoliated

(v) to make the leaves drop off a plant, especially by using strong chemicals

9. Broadly

(adv): in a general way, without considering specific examples or all the details:

→ Broadly speaking (collocation)

10. Authorization

(n): **official permission for something to happen, or the act of giving someone official permission to do**

→ Get/acquire/obtain authorization (collocation)

PART 2: Complete the passage with the correct forms of the words given in the box.

1. Indispensable

(adj): important and necessary

2. Socialization

(n): the process of training people or animals to behave in a way that others in the group think is suitable

3. Unrealistic

(adj): having a wrong idea of what is likely to happen or of what you can really do; not based on facts (expectations, demands,...)

4. Normalization

(n): the act of making something fit a normal pattern or condition

5. Self-image

(n): the opinion or idea you have of yourself, especially of your appearance or abilities

6. Vulnerability

(n): the quality of being vulnerable (able to be easily hurt, influenced)

7. Negatively

(adv): in a way that is bad or harmful

8. Restrictively

(adv): in a way that limits the freedom of someone or the degree of something

9. Reassess

(v): to think again about something in order to decide if you should change the way you feel about it or deal with it

10. Boundaries

(n): the limit of what someone considers to be acceptable behaviour

VI. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION (20 PTS): Rewrite the following sentences in such a way that they have the same meaning as the original ones, using the given words.

1. Jack having told only the first part of the urban legend, his pause whetted my appetite for the next details.

(The given word "having" asks candidates to remove "and" by using the grammatical structure known as "past participle clause" in the previous clause. Besides, the phrase "aroused my curiosity about" is also synonymous with the idiom "whetted my appetite for", suggesting something which increases your interest and liking.)

2. Not until the result of the election was announced did the senator's argument come under scrutiny.

(It should be obvious that the sentence "until the..." will be rewritten to "not until the..." to form a grammatical structure "inverted sentence". Thus, the candidates do not need to apply negative clause in the other sentence, and instead of "was thoroughly examined" use "come under scrutiny".

3. Had Clara been warned about the possibility of a bankrupt, she would/ could have taken the debts into her stride.

(The given word "**had**" implied candidates to use sentence type 3 conditional. In addition, the given word "**stride**" is used to mean "**take something in your stride**," which means to do something easily and smoothly.)

4. It won't be long before we get the modern production lines in gear.

(The given word "**it won't**" asked candidates to use "**it won't be long**", which is synonymous with "soon", and the phrase "**be able to start something**" will be rewritten by "**get something in gear**", meaning ready to take action.)

5. On entering high school, the children hope to be given enough rope.

("On V-ing" can be replaced for the clause "When S + V"; Besides "the idiom "**give enough rope**", meaning giving a person freedom to do something, is the best answer)

6. It is suggested that some experts (should) be brought in to solve the problem of flooding in the urban area.

(The given words "**it is**" asked candidates to use the "subjunctive mood": It is imperative/ suggested/ recommended,... that S + (should) + Vo. Besides, this phrase "**the coming of some experts**" will use the synonymous phrasal verb "**bring in**", describing the action of asking, or inviting someone.)

7. Never before has the workforce in some administration units experienced a wind of change.

(Using the grammatical structure "inverted sentence" to replace the phrase "**has never experienced**" to "**never before has...**". Besides, "**a complete transformation**" should be rewritten into "**a wind of change**", describing a significant transformation or shift.)

8. It comes as no surprise that the young scientist's theory flies in the face of mainstream

(The collocation "**it comes as no surprise**" can be replaced for "**it is not surprising**"; Besides, the advanced idiom "**fly on the face of something**" indicates something completely opposed to what seems typical, or normal.)

9. It is typical of Mark to cook up stories to trick his classmates.

(The idiom "**more often than not**", meaning usually, is rewritten into the same meaning phrase "**it is typical**". Besides, candidates have to replace "**invent**" by the phrasal verb "**cook up**" = make up feeble excuses, explanations or dishonest stories.)

10. Despite the director's strong persuasion, the actress refused to dance to his tune.

(While "**Though + S + V**", "**Despite + V-ing/N**". Hence, candidates have to make a minor adjustment to the previous clause. Before, the given word "**dance**" asked them to use the idiom "**dance to someone's tune**", describing the action of meeting someone's demand")

THE END.