

ĐÀO THÚY LÊ

TUYỂN CHỌN CÁC ĐỀ THI LỚP 9 VÀO LỚP 10 Môn TIẾNG ANH

TỔNG HỢP ĐỀ THI VÀO LỚP 10 CỦA CÁC
TỈNH THÀNH TRÊN TOÀN QUỐC

PHIÊN BẢN MỚI NHẤT



NHÀ XUẤT BẢN TỔNG HỢP THÀNH PHỐ HỒ CHÍ MINH

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NHÀ XUẤT BẢN TỔNG HỢP THÀNH PHỐ HỒ CHÍ MINH

II. Choose the underlined word or phrase (A, B, C or D) that needs correcting. (0,5 pt)

11. Plastic is make (A) from natural gases and petroleum (B) – a thick (C) oil that people remove from (D) the earth.
12. The festival was an (A) opportunity to tighten (B) solidarity and friendly (C) to make a better society (D).

III. Choose the word (A, B, C or D) that best fits the blank space in the following passage. (1,5pts)

If you ask me about the person who has the most influence on my life, I must (13)_____ you it is my father. You ask me what I think about my father. Great! great! My father is the best person in the world. Do you know what I (14)_____ ? He is a considerate and generous man who is loved not only by his family (15)_____ by all his friends. His great sense of humor (16)_____ him from others. To his colleagues, he is a (17)_____ man who is always helpful and creative in his job. In a word, my father's terrific! I'm so happy to have him as a friend, an advisor, and (18)_____ a father. I love him so much. Happy Father's Day, Daddy!

13. A. speak B. say C. tell D. talk
14. A. suppose B. expect C. believe D. mean
15. A. but also B. and also C. but as well D. and neither
16. A. amuses B. takes C. prevents D. distinguishes
17. A. hard-work B. working-hard C. hard-working D. work-hard
18. A. besides B. almost C. above all D. at least

IV. Read the passage, then decide if the statements that follow it are True or False. (1.0 pt)

The ao dai, the traditional dress of Vietnamese women, has a long history. In the early 17th century, Vietnamese clothing designers made changes to the design of the traditional Chinese costume, creating the primitive forms of the present ao dai. This creativity showed Vietnam's strong sense of independence. The ao dai, with different designs and materials, was traditionally worn by both men and women. Over the years, despite the coming of western clothing for more convenience in daily activities of modern life, the ao dai has been there to stay. Therefore, Vietnamese women go on wearing this unique dress, which is both traditional and fashionable and which conveys our rich culture to the world.

19. The ao dai had its start at the beginning of the 17th century.
20. Vietnamese ao dai and Chinese dresses are exactly the same.

21. Both men and women wore the ao dai in Vietnam many years back.
22. Although a little inconvenient in modern life, the ao dai is uniquely fashionable.

V. Use the correct form of the word given in each sentence. (1.5 pts)

23. The drivers have left lots of garbage on the ground after their _____.
(refresh)
24. One of the things that make our country _____ is the East Sea. (beauty)
25. The _____ were disappointed that people had spoiled the area.
(environmental)
26. That industrial country is seeking and exploiting _____ resources to satisfy its demand. (nature)
27. To attend the course, you first need to pass our _____ Vietnamese test. (speaking)
28. The fishing boat was _____ damaged in the storm. (bad)

VI. Use the correct tense or form of the verb given in each sentences. (1.0 pt)

29. If the weather _____ bad tomorrow, we will not go camping. (be)
30. You should take part in _____ used paper and cans for recycling.
(collect)
31. No one _____ picnic lunches for us yet. (provide)
32. I can also _____ with my friends by means of e-mails. (communicate)

VII. Rewrite each of the following sentences in another way so that it means almost the same as the sentence printed before it. (2.0 pts)

33. It's a pity I don't have more time for my hobby.
→ I wish.....
34. Why don't you make posters on energy saving?
→ I suggest that you.....
35. "We are keen on setting out to sea again," said the fishermen.
→ The fishermen said that
36. They began using that computer three months ago.
→ That computer has

ĐỀ THI TUYỂN SINH VÀO LỚP 10 THPT THÀNH PHỐ HÀ NỘI

Năm học 2014 - 2015

Thời gian: 60 phút

Question I: Choose one word that is pronounced differently from the others in each group.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| 1. A. <u>town</u> | B. <u>how</u> | C. <u>grow</u> | D. <u>cow</u> |
| 2. A. <u>exciting</u> | B. <u>bridge</u> | C. <u>combine</u> | D. <u>die</u> |
| 3. A. <u>washed</u> | B. <u>worked</u> | C. <u>watched</u> | D. <u>naked</u> |
| 4. A. <u>card</u> | B. <u>dark</u> | C. <u>adventure</u> | D. <u>harvest</u> |
| 5. A. <u>notice</u> | B. <u>shopping</u> | C. <u>topic</u> | D. <u>crossing</u> |

Question II: Supply the correct form of the verbs in the brackets

1. His hair is short. He (have) a haircut.
2. He said that he (see) that man before.
3. Today (be) Sunday, we would go picnic.
4. I hope the dog (feed) well.
5. This house didn't use to (paint) green.
6. My father told me (not stay) up too late.
7. She wishes she (not punish) tomorrow.
8. The hotel we stayed at was quite good. The rooms (clean) everyday.
9. When I met him, he (talk) to his friends in the bookstore.

10. I wonder why Mary(not invite) to the wedding party last night.
11. It's ages since I last (have) Chinese food.
12. Don't worry! the plane (land) in a moment.
13. If I (tell) before, I would have come to your wedding.
14. She gets used to (take) to the zoo on weekends.
15. By the time you come home, I (finish) decorating our room.

Question III: Complete sentences using the correct form of the words in brackets.

1. This dictionary is not so big but it is _____. (inform)
2. She looks _____ in her new dress. (attract)
3. The _____ have to cook rice in this contest. (participate)
4. Old people often have _____ in breathing. (difficult)
5. There were two _____ yesterday: Boxing and Swimming. (compete)
6. I don't think she has the _____ to do this work. (able)
7. How _____ of you to break that glass! (care)
8. Some of my _____ live in a village outside Thanh Hoa city. (relate)
9. The house is large but it is terribly _____ to live in. (comfort)
10. We should learn about keeping our environment _____. (pollute)

Question IV: Choose the best answer to complete the following sentences.

1. Young generation is fond _____ wearing Jeans.
A. in B. at C. of D. on
2. There is always _____ traffic in the city centre at rush hours.
A. strong B. full C. heavy D. many
3. How many people took part _____ the contest?
A. in B. from C. with D. to
4. I want to ask my parents _____ some money.
A. from B. for C. with D. about
5. You are very different _____ your brother.
A. to B. for C. with D. from
6. I am better _____ English than Nam.
A. than B. with C. at D. for
7. You will not pass the exam _____ working harder.
A. unless B. if C. without D. although
8. It was raining very _____ so I had to wear my raincoat.
A. wet B. badly C. hard D. heavy
9. Mr Dung said he _____ 35 the following week.
A. was B. is C. will be D. would be

10. *Don't let the good chance go _____.*
 A. by B. on C. over D. off
11. *I wish I _____ to him. Now it's too late.*
 A. listened B. has listened
 C. had listened D. would have listened
12. *In Britain, you'll be given a key _____ the door when you're 21 years old.*
 A. of B. for C. to D. at
13. *The man _____ our teacher is taking to is the headmaster of our school.*
 A. who B. which C. whom D. whose
14. *No one knows what is happening here _____ Mary and Tom.*
 A. and B. but C. however D. with
15. *What is _____, a dog or a cat?*
 A. intelligent B. more intelligent
 C. as intelligent D. the most intelligent

Question V: Fill in each numbered blank with one suitable word.

Dear Thuy,

We are having an (1)_____ time in Hoi An. The streets here are so (2)_____ that cars are not allowed to the center of the (3)_____. Therefore we have to (4)_____. The houses are very (5)_____ but beautiful. However, I don't like the way they do business here. It seems that every house has a shop to sell (6)_____ and other stuffs. The people are very (7)_____ and helpful. The food looks funny but it (8)_____ quite nice. I haven't (9)_____ anything for you. But I will buy you some little (10)_____ lanterns.

See you next week.

Love.

Mathew.

Question VI: Read the paragraph. Then choose the best answer for each question.

Christmas

Two popular traditions at Christmas are: decorating the home and singing the Christmas carols. The home is the center of the Christmas celebration. Inside, an evergreen tree is usually placed in the corner of the Living room. Children and their parents wrap string of colorful lights around the tree, they hang ornaments on the branches. A star or angle often crowns the top. Careful- wrapped gifts are placed beneath. Outside, families often string lights around the windows and wind light around trees and shrubs in the front yard. As the families decorate their homes,

they often put on Christmas record. Almost every family has at least one favorite album or compact disc. School children of all ages perform Christmas concerts for their parents and communities. On Christmas' Eve, family members gather around Christmas tree to sing traditional songs Such as *Jingle bells* and *Silent night* and then give presents to each other.

Questions:

1. *What are the popular traditions at Christmas?*
 - A. Decorating the home.
 - B. Singing Christmas carols.
 - C. Eating Christmas pudding.
 - D. A and B are correct.
2. *Where is the evergreen put?*
 - A. In the middle of the living room.
 - B. In the corner of the living room.
 - C. In the middle of the bedroom.
 - D. In the corner of the bedroom.
3. *How do they decorate the Christmas tree?*
 - A. They wrap string of colorful lights around the tree.
 - B. They hang ornaments on branches
 - C. They crown a star on the top
 - D. a,b and c are correct.
4. *What do the family members often do on Christmas' Eve?*
 - A. They gather around Christmas tree.
 - B. They sing traditional songs.
 - C. They gather around the tree, sing traditional song and get presents
 - D. They give presents to each other.
5. *What do they do as they decorate their home?*
 - A. They sing traditional songs.
 - B. They put on Christmas record.
 - C. They eat Christmas pudding.
 - D. A, B and C are correct.

Question VII:

a) Each sentence has one mistake. Find and correct it.

1. He usually works hardly.
2. I wish it would stop to rain tomorrow.
3. I am in class 9A, I aren't?
4. She has much money than I do.
5. He advises me don't get up late.

b) Complete the sentences with the words given.

1. She / say / enjoy / Vietnamese food / much.
2. I / tell / him / the truth / if / I / be / you.
3. My father / used to / smoke / when / he / young.
4. Mai / bad / at / Math / than / Lan Anh.
5. Hoa / have / many / books / than / her / sister.

Question VIII: Rewrite the following sentences so that they stay the same meaning.

1. It was a dirty house because we hadn't clean it for weeks.
→ The house
2. A painter painted our house last month.
→ We
3. Have you ever driven this kind of car?
→ Do you ?
4. Who wrote this story?
→ By ?
5. They leave me alone at home at night. I'm afraid of this.
→ I am
6. Tom is the best football player in his club.
→ No one
7. I have never seen a more beautiful house than this.
→ This
8. Do you have to do your homework tonight?
→ Does ?
9. I don't have a bigger problem than Listening.
→ My
10. Has anybody shown you what to do?
→ Have you ?

ANSWER KEY



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ĐỀ THI TUYỂN SINH VÀO LỚP 10 THPT TỈNH VĨNH PHÚC

Năm học 2014 - 2015

Thời gian: 60 phút

PART I: PHONETICS

Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the others. (1 point)

- | | | | |
|------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. A. <u>th</u> ank | B. <u>th</u> ey | C. <u>th</u> ese | D. <u>th</u> an |
| 2. A. wa <u>lk</u> s | B. cu <u>p</u> s | C. stu <u>d</u> ents | D. pe <u>n</u> s |
| 3. A. ta <u>lk</u> ed | B. wa <u>t</u> ched | C. li <u>v</u> ed | D. stop <u>pe</u> d |
| 4. A. bo <u>m</u> b | B. de <u>b</u> t | C. de <u>s</u> cribe | D. do <u>u</u> b <u>t</u> |
| 5. A. teen <u>a</u> ge | B. lugga <u>g</u> e | C. ima <u>g</u> e | D. dama <u>g</u> e |

PART II: LEXICAL & GRAMMAR

I. Choose the best answer from the four options given (A, B, C, or D) to complete each sentence. (3 points)

- We feel very _____ today.
A. happiness B. happy C. happily D. are happy
- The government should do something to help _____.
A. the poors B. the poor ones C. poor D. the poor
- When I looked round the door, the baby _____ quietly.
A. is sleeping B. was sleeping C. slept D. were sleeping
- Do you feel like _____ to the cinema or would you rather _____ TV at home?
A. going - watching B. going - watch
C. go - watch D. go - watched
- The policeman warned us _____ there.
A. not to go B. to not go C. not to going D. not go
- The girl _____ is standing near the window is my sister.
A. who B. when C. where D. in which
- We _____ Nam since he left school.
A. met B. meet C. meeting D. haven't met
- Do you mind _____ me home?
A. taking B. take C. took D. to take
- This building _____ in 1980.
A. built B. builds C. was built D. is built
- She asked me _____ at English.
A. if I was good B. if was I good C. if I good D. if I am good

16. If you _____ your passport, you will be in trouble.
A. lost B. lose C. would lose D. losing
17. What's the name of the man _____ gave us a gift?
A. he B. which C. who D. whose
18. The librarian asked us _____ so much noise.
A. not to make B. no make C. not making D. don't make
19. I am angry because you didn't tell me the truth. I don't like _____.
A. being deceived B. to be deceive
C. be deceived D. being deceiving
20. I have already finished all my work, so I don't have _____ tonight.
I think I will read for a while.
A. study B. to study C. studying D. studied

II. Identify the underlined word/phrase (A or B,C,D) that needs correcting to become an exact one. (1 point)

21. Are (A) you interested (B) between (C) learning (D) English?
22. My brother enjoys (A) to go (B) to (C) the park on Summer (D) evenings.
23. If it rain (A), I will stay (B) at (C) home and watch (D) TV.
24. Florida, that (A) is known to be (B) the Sunshine State, attracts (C) many tourists every (D) year.
25. When (A) the (B) university suggested to raise (C) the tuition again, the student senate protested vigorously (D).

PART III: READING

I. Read the following passage, then choose the correct option that best fits each of the banks. (1.5 points)

Jeans are very popular with (26)_____ people all over the world. Some people say that jeans are the "uniform" of youth. But they haven't always been popular. The story of jeans (27)_____ almost two hundred years ago. People in Genoa, Italy made pants. The cloth made in genoa was (28)_____ "jeanos". The pants were called "jeans". In 1850, a salesman in California began selling pants made of canvas. His name was Levi Strauss. Because they were so strong, "Levi's pants" became (29)_____ with gold miners, farmers and cowboys. Six years later Levis began making his pants with blue cotton cloth called denim. Soon after, factory (30)_____ in the US and Europe began wearing jeans. Young people usually didn't wear them.

26. A. rich B. old C. young D. poor
27. A. start B. starts C. was starting D. started

28. A. call B. calls C. calling D. called
 29. A. famous B. popular C. good D. wonderful
 30. A. workers B. drivers C. cowboys D. farmers

II. Read the following passage, then choose the correct answer to questions that follow. (1.5 points)

The invention of the phonograph happened quite by accident. Thomas Edison moved to Menlo Park, New Jersey in 1876, where he established an industrial research laboratory. There, Edison was working on a carbon telephone transmitter to improve the existing Bell telephone system.

In that laboratory a year later, Edison invented the phonograph while he was trying to improve a telegraph repeater. He attached a telephone diaphragm to the needle in the telegraph repeater; in this way, he was able to reproduce a recording that could be played back. After he made some improvements to the machine, he tested it. He recited "Mary Had a Little Lamb" into the machine and played his voice back to a very surprised audience.

31. *What is the best title for the passage?*
 A. Thomas Edison's many inventions
 B. Improvements in telephone and telegraph
 C. The History of Menlo Park
 D. An accidental invention
32. *In what year did the invention of phonograph occur?*
 A. 1876 B. 1877
 C. 1878 D. the article does not say
33. *What was Edison working on when he created the phonograph?*
 A. A telegraph repeater B. A telegraph diaphragm
 C. A telephone repeater D. A telephone diaphragm
34. *According to the passage, how was the phonograph made?*
 A. With a telephone needle and a recorder
 B. From a recording of a telegraph
 C. With only a telegraph repeater
 D. From a combination of telephone & telegraph part
35. *According to the passage, how did Edison test his new invention?*
 A. He made improvements to the machine.
 B. He used a carbon transmitter.
 C. He read a children's rhyme.
 D. He produced the audience voice.

PART IV: WRITING

Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first one. (2 points)

36. We were late for school because of the heavy rain.

☞ Because it

37. My mother used to make us clean the house.

☞ We used

38. "I'm working in a restaurant, and don't care much for it".

☞ She said

39. It's two years since I last spoke to her.

☞ I haven't

40. Going swimming in the river in the summer is interesting.

☞ It



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ĐỀ THI TUYỂN SINH VÀO LỚP 10 THPT TỈNH HÒA BÌNH

Năm học 2014 - 2015

Thời gian: 60 phút

A. PHONETICS

Question I: Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the rest. (1.0p)

1. A. chemistry B. champ C. church D. champion
2. A. hour B. honor C. host D. honest
3. A. hit B. like C. fit D. mix
4. A. books B. cooks C. stops D. cleans
5. A. washed B. played C. stopped D. looked

B. LEXICO-GRAMMAR

Question II: Choose the best answer among A, B, C or D to complete the following sentences. (2pts)

1. *I do not like iced tea, and _____.*
A. either doesn't she B. neither does she
C. she doesn't, too D. she doesn't, neither
2. *I wish you _____ us someday.*
A. visit B. will visit C. visited D. would visit
3. *Let's _____ somewhere for a drink.*
A. go B. went C. going D. goes
4. *It rains heavily, _____ I cannot go to the movie with you.*
A. and B. but C. because D. so
5. *My mother _____ teaching in a small village 12 years ago.*
A. starts B. started C. has started D. is starting
6. *Lan suggested _____ chess this afternoon.*
A. play B. plays C. to play D. playing
7. *The man _____ your mother is talking to is my English teacher.*
A. which B. where C. whom D. who
8. *The examination will be held _____ June, 2011.*
A. in B. on C. at D. to
9. *The boy was greatly proud _____ his success at school.*
A. on B. of C. at D. in
10. *He read his article on the website last night, _____?*
A. doesn't he B. didn't he C. did he D. hasn't he
11. *"Hello! Jane's _____. How can I help you?"*
A. speaking B. saying C. talking D. calling

12. When will Mr. Ba retire? He began _____ for the company thirty years ago.
A. to be worked B. working C. will work D. works
13. If Ba were rich, he _____ around the world.
A. should travel B. traveled C. could travel D. must travel
14. They are still playing on the field _____ it is raining heavily.
A. though B. because C. but D. despite
15. Peter: "I enjoy listening to pop music". Maria: "_____".
A. I'm too B. I don't C. Neither do I D. So am I
16. I'm learning English _____ I want to get a better job.
A. or B. but C. therefore D. because
17. After drinking a big bottle of _____, he got drunk.
A. wine B. milk C. water D. orange juice
18. Michael: "It's hot in here". Tom: "_____ I open the window?"
A. Did B. Do C. Would D. Shall
19. Vietnamese people are very _____ and hospitable.
A. friend B. friendless C. friendly D. friendship
20. It's very kind _____ you to say so!
A. in B. to C. for D. of

Question III. Put the correct form of the words in brackets. (1.0p)

1. Hanoi is not _____ from Kuala Lumpur. (difference)
2. Many _____ come to Ho Chi Minh's Mausoleum every day. (visit)
3. The gas from the chemical factory is extremely _____. (harm)
4. We enjoyed the _____ atmosphere in Hanoi. (peace)
5. The _____ language in Malaysia is Bahasa Malaysia. (nation)

Question IV. Put the correct form of the verbs in brackets. (1.0p)

1. They (1. practice) _____ their music lesson at 7 o'clock last night.
2. Ba and Phong (2. know) _____ each other quite well for years.
3. Be quiet! The kids (3. sleep) _____.
4. Where your new friend (4. live) _____, Nga? - She (5. live) _____ on Hang Bac Street.

Question V. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate prepositions. (1.0p)

1. Translate this article _____ English for me, please.
2. Who did you talk _____ this morning?
3. Do you go to school by car or _____ foot?
4. How _____ going to Ben Thanh Market this afternoon?
5. The child is afraid _____ going alone in the dark.

C. READING

Question VI. Fill in each of the blanks using the words given in the box. (1.0p)

and - some - have - who - types

Vitamins are very important for the body. There are more than thirteen ____ (1) ____ of vitamins. They help the body take ____ (2) ____ energy from foods, help the body grow, ____ (3) ____ help muscles work correctly.

Vitamin A is necessary for our eyes. People ____ (4) ____ don't have enough vitamin A often ____ (5) ____ night blindness; that is, they can't see well when it is dark. Foods such as liver, eggs, milk, and cheese have a lot of vitamin A.

Question VII. Read the passage and choose one correct answer: A, B, C, or D. (1.0 p)

A computer is a wonderful machine. It is the most important invention in our modern time. Computers have had a great effect on science, industry, business, machine, and education. Soon it will touch the lives of everyone, even people in distant villages. It is a revolutionary invention.

Imagine that you go and study English at a college where the local newspaper rarely has news about home town, but this does not bother you at all. You can sit comfortably in your room, turn on your personal computer, and search the news you want on the Internet. The screen is immediately filled with news from all over the world.

Computers can do all kinds of work. When someone buys something in a department store, a clerk puts information about the sale into a computer. During the night, the computer system works on the information from all the sales that day. In the morning, the manager can print out a report on everything that was sold and also on everything that must be reordered.

1. *Computers are _____ in our modern time.*

- | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| A. wonderful machines | B. the most important invention |
| C. a revolutionary invention | D. all are correct |

2. *Choose the correct sentence.*

- A. People from distant places cannot use a computer
- B. Computers will touch the lives of everyone.
- C. Computers are not related to science.
- D. Teachers and students can use computers.

3. *We can get all the news we want from* _____.
 A. a computer screen B. our local newspaper
 C. the Internet D. a college
4. *A computer* _____.
 A. cannot be used in a department store
 B. helps a clerk with a report
 C. cannot be used in business
 D. cannot work at night
5. *The manager of a department store* _____.
 A. can get a report on sales from a computer
 B. cannot get a report on sales from a computer
 C. cannot use a computer
 D. does not want his clerk to use a computer

D. WRITING

Question VIII. Rewrite each of the following sentences so that it has exactly the same meaning as the one printed before it. (1.0p)

1. Shall we go to the cinema tonight?
 → Let's
2. A woman wrote to me. She wants my advice.
 → The woman
3. Walking in the rain gives my brother pleasure.
 → My brother enjoys
4. France presented the Statue of Liberty to the United States in 1876.
 → The Statue
5. "Please turn down the radio for me," said my father.
 → My father asked

Question IX. Choose the underlined word or phrase in each of the sentences that need correcting. (1.0p)

1. They did (A) it on (B) Sunday between (C) 3 o'clock (D).
2. Either (A) my mother nor my father wants (B) me to be (C) an engineer (D).
3. The (A) earthquake in Kobe in 1995 (B) has caused (C) great damage (D).
4. Solar energy (A) can be used (B) in (C) cloudy (D) days.
5. Scientists says (A) that something (B) very serious (C) is happening to (D) the earth.



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ĐỀ THI TUYỂN SINH VÀO LỚP 10 THPT TỈNH BẮC GIANG

Năm học 2014 - 2015

Thời gian: 60 phút

I. Choose one word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the others. (1 pt)

1. A. earthquake B. sticky C. blanket D. know
2. A. would B. found C. about D. round
3. A. worked B. stopped C. played D. watched
4. A. rest B. equal C. pencil D. best

II. Choose the best answer among A, B, C or D to complete the sentences. (2 pts)

1. That is the house _____ my grandparents have lived all their life.
A. which B. where C. when D. who
2. Her sister will _____ her baby when she goes out.
A. look for B. look at C. look after D. look up
3. Linh: "I'm taking my first exam next week". Mai: "_____".
A. Cheers B. Congratulations
C. Well done D. Good luck
4. If they worked more carefully, they _____ so many mistakes.
A. won't make B. don't make
C. wouldn't make D. didn't make
5. You don't like playing basketball and table tennis, _____?
A. do you B. don't you C. won't you D. will you
6. The 130th Yen The Festival took place _____ March 16th, 2014 in Cau Go town, Yen The district.
A. in B. at C. from D. on
7. I liked that hat very much _____ I didn't have enough money to buy it.
A. while B. but C. because D. unless
8. If other alternative sources of energy _____, the current sources of energy will soon be used up.
A. are not found B. found
C. won't be found D. be found

III. Give the correct tense/ form of the verb in the brackets. (1 pt)

1. His sister _____ a dictionary for her fifteenth birthday next month. (give)
2. Nam: Your house looks so nice. Hanh: Oh, I _____ it. (just/ repaint)

3. School children are much interested in _____ comic books. (read)
 4. When he arrived, I _____ to my favorite music programme. (listen)

IV. Fill in each numbered blank with ONE suitable word or phrase from the box to complete the following passage. (1 pt)

as much as - on - new clothes - begins - for - start

Vietnam's New Year is celebrated according to the Lun ar calendar. It is known as Tet Nguyen Dan or Tet. The Lunar New Year (1)_____ between January 21st and February 19th. The exact date changes from year to year. Vietnamese people usually make preparations (2)_____ the holiday several weeks beforehand. They tidy their houses, cook special food, clean and make offerings on the family altars. On the New Year's Eve, people sit up to midnight, as they want to see New Year in. Then, they put on (3)_____ and give one another the greetings of the season. Tet lasts ten days. The first three days are the most important. Vietnamese people believe that how people act during those days will influence the whole year. They make every effort to avoid arguments and smile (4)_____ possible.

V. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the words in capital letters. (1 pt)

1. The 2014 FIFA World Cup is _____ held in Brazil. (OFFICE)
 2. Nowadays more people are concerning about the environmental _____. (POLLUTE)
 3. Is Son Dong the _____ district in Bac Giang Province? (LARGE)
 4. Huong has a lot of friends as she is so _____. (FRIEND)

VI. Read the passage carefully then answer the questions. (2 pts)

Facebook, the world's biggest social networking site, is celebrating its fifth birthday. In a blog post, the site's founder, Mark Zuckerberg, says that Facebook will continue to work as hard as it has in the last five years in order to stay the web's number one communication site.

The company started in a dorm room in 2004. Today, it has 150 million active users, more than the 130 million of MySpace.

Facebook is different from other social networking sites because you can communicate with people you really know and trust. Before, most people didn't want to share their real personal information online.

Facebook has given people a safe and trusted environment to interact online. It has changed the way people view the world.

1. Is Facebook the world's biggest social networking site?
2. Who is the site's founder?
3. Why is Facebook different from other social networking sites?
4. What has Facebook done to help people share their real personal information online?

VII. Rewrite the sentences so that it means the same as the first one, beginning with the given words. (1 pt)

1. He had a good salary but he was unhappy in his job.
→ Although
2. Living in the city is noisier than living in the countryside.
→ Living in the countryside
3. Linda usually got up late when she was a schoolgirl.
→ Linda used
4. "How often do you go to the English club?", Ba asked Tam.
→ Ba asked

VIII. Use the words and phrases provided to make meaningful sentences. (1 pt)

1. Our children/ love/ watch/ cartoon films/ television.
2. I/ wish/ test/ not be / difficult.
3. We/ suggest/ organize/ a show/ raise money.
4. Vinh Nghiem Pagoda/ built/ the 13th century/ be known/ as "La Pagoda".



ĐỀ THI TUYỂN SINH VÀO LỚP 10 THPT THÀNH PHỐ ĐÀ NẴNG

Năm học 2014 - 2015

Thời gian: 60 phút

PART I: PHONETICS

Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the others. (1 point)

- | | | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| 1. A. <u>th</u> ink | B. <u>th</u> erefore | C. <u>th</u> roughout | D. <u>th</u> anks |
| 2. A. clea <u>n</u> ed | B. pla <u>y</u> ed | C. <u>u</u> sed | D. ho <u>p</u> ed |
| 3. A. <u>st</u> ood | B. <u>bl</u> ood | C. <u>g</u> ood | D. <u>fo</u> ot |
| 4. A. <u>n</u> ation | B. <u>n</u> atural | C. <u>m</u> atter | D. <u>a</u> nger |
| 5. A. book <u>s</u> | B. hat <u>s</u> | C. club <u>s</u> | D. stamp <u>s</u> |

PART II: LEXICAL & GRAMMAR

I. Choose the best answer from the four options given (A, B, C, or D) to complete each sentence. (3 points)

6. My house _____ in 1986.
A. is built B. was building C. was built D. has been built
7. The doctor _____ me not to stay up too late at night.
A. advised B. suggested C. insisted D. forced
8. Tomorrow we'll go to Noi Bai Airport to meet Maryam, _____ comes from Malaysia.
A. whose B. whom C. who D. that
9. His house looks very large and beautiful. It is _____ house.
A. a seven-room B. a seven-rooms
C. seven room D. seven rooms
10. If you get up early, you _____ late.
A. weren't B. wouldn't be C. aren't D. won't be
11. It's very hot today. I wish I _____ on the beach now.
A. am B. was C. were D. had been
12. When he lived in the city, he _____ to the theater twice a week.
A. uses to go B. used to go C. has gone D. was going
13. My father asked us _____ too much time playing computer games.
A. not to spending B. did not spend
C. not to spend D. to not spent
14. Hoai can not remember the name of the restaurant _____ she ate her favorite roasted duck.
A. which B. whose C. whom D. where
15. If I were a flower, I _____ a sunflower.
A. would be B. were C. will be D. was
16. "Who is Mr. Madely?" "I have no idea. I've never heard _____ him".
A. about B. from C. after D. of
17. _____ lion dancing is very popular in Vietnam, my friend, Andy, does not enjoy it.
A. But B. Although C. If D. However
18. – Harry: "Thank you for your help, Judy." – Judy: "_____".
A. With all my heart B. Never mention me
C. It's my pleasure D. No problem

19. *Ann was robbed on the way home yesterday. She was made _____ all her money to the robber.*

- A. give B. to give C. giving D. given

20. _____ many times I tell him, he always forgets to pass on phone messages.

- A. Wherever B. Whatever C. Whenever D. However

II. Choose the correct answer (marked A, B, C or D) to each of the following questions. (1 point)

21. *It is time _____.*

- A. the children to go to bed B. for the children to go to bed
C. for the children to going to bed D. for the children go to bed

22. *It took _____.*

- A. me one hour to go to work by bicycle
B. I one hour to go to work by bicycle
C. me one hour going to work by bicycle
D. my one hour to go work by bicycle

23. *It is two months _____.*

- A. since it has rained B. since last it rained
C. since it last rained D. since it was last rained

24. *He couldn't set up a new world record _____.*

- A. although he tried hard
B. even though he tried hard
C. in spite of the fact that he tried hard
D. All are correct.

25. *I really wish _____ but I didn't.*

- A. I had invited her to the party B. had I invited her to the party
C. I invited her to the party D. I has invited her to the party

PART III: READING

I. Read the following passage, then choose the correct option that best fits each of the banks. (1.5 points)

It can be shown in facts and figures that cycling is the cheapest, most convenient, and most environmentally desirable form of transport (26)_____ towns, but such cold calculations do not mean much on a frosty winter morning. The real appeal of cycling is that it is so (27)_____.

It has none of the difficulties and tensions of other ways of travelling so you are more cheerful after a ride, even through the rush hour.

The first thing a non-cyclist says to you is: "But isn't it (28) _____ dangerous?" It would be foolish to deny the danger of sharing the road with motor vehicles and it must be admitted that there are an alarming (29) _____ of accidents involving cyclists. However, although police records (30) _____ that the car driver is often to blame, the answer lies with the cyclist. It is possible to ride in such a way as to reduce risks to a minimum.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-------------|--------------|----------------|
| 26. A. in | B. at | C. to | D. on |
| 27. A. boring | B. careful | C. enjoyable | D. excited |
| 28. A. expectedly | B. terribly | C. strangely | D. comfortably |
| 29. A. size | B. digit | C. deal | D. number |
| 30. A. point | B. indicate | C. display | D. exhibit |

II. Read the following passage, then choose the correct answer to questions that follow. (1.5 points)

Devastating floods along the coast have left many people homeless. People are asked to help by donating food, clothes, furniture, and other supplies to the Assistance Fund. Donations of bottled water are especially needed, since the floods have disrupted the local water supply. In addition, volunteers are needed to travel to the flooded area to help distribute the donations.

31. *What does this notice concern?*
- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| A. Help for flood victims | B. Safety precaution |
| C. Dangerous roads | D. Warning about weather |
32. *What kind of supplies is NOT mentioned?*
- | | | | |
|--------------|-------------|---------|-------------|
| A. Furniture | B. Clothing | C. Food | D. Medicine |
|--------------|-------------|---------|-------------|
33. *In addition to supplies, what is needed?*
- | | |
|-------------------|----------------|
| A. Volunteers | B. New bridges |
| C. Places to stay | D. Teacher |
34. *"Devastating floods" in line 1 refer to those that _____.*
- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| A. happen suddenly | B. are very short |
| C. last for a long time | D. cause a lot of damage |
35. *The word "donating" in line 2 is closest in meaning to _____.*
- | | | | |
|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| A. selling | B. buying | C. giving | D. taking |
|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|

PART IV: WRITING

Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first one. (2 points)

31. People say that they bought this shop last year.

→ It is

32. "How much do you think it will cost?" he said to me.

→ He asked me

33. Mr. Brown's team has lost the game. He looks very sad.

→ Mr. Brown whose

34. Do you know the man who sat next to me at Nam's birthday party last night?

→ You know

35. It takes Minh 2 hours to do his homework every day.

→ Minh spends



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ĐỀ THI TUYỂN SINH VÀO LỚP 10 THPT TỈNH BÌNH ĐỊNH
Năm học 2014 - 2015

Thời gian: 60 phút

Part 1. Pick out TWO WORDS whose underlined parts are pronounced / t / (0.5 m)

laughed, installed, impressed, wanted, used

Part 2. Choose the word or phrase in brackets that best completes each sentence. (2.0 ms)

1. I'm interested (on/ in/ at/ to) _____ learning English.
2. John is (a/ an/ the/ x) _____ active student. He has taken part in many helpful activities.
3. Nha Trang, (where/ which/ when/ whose) _____ I visited last year is a very beautiful city.
4. They will burn trash to reduce the amount of the garbage, (will/ won't/ will not/ do) _____ they?
5. Do whatever you can to conserve oil (although/ but/ because/ so) _____ oil is a valuable natural resource.
6. – A: I think we should take a shower instead of bath to save energy.
– B: (yes, please/ No, thanks/ Good ideas!/ I'd love to) _____
7. – A: How (often/ long/ far/ fast) _____ can you run?
– B: seven kilometers per hours.
8. It's not always easy to (make/ say/ do/ tell) _____ the difference between fact and opinion.

Part 3. Give the correct tense and form of the verb in bracket. (1.5 m)

1. Everyday, Nam (get) _____ up at 5 a.m.
2. While I (practise) _____ the piano late last night, a neighbour (come) _____ to complain.
3. Tom is looking forward to (meet) _____ his grandparents this summer.
4. I wish I (have) _____ some money now. I want to buy some English books.
5. When I was a child, I enjoyed (take) _____ to the zoo.

Part 4. Give the correct form of the word in bracket. (1 m)

1. Maryam was impressed because Ha Noi people were (friend) _____.
2. We all know that using our cars causes air (pollute) _____, but we still do it.

3. The giant panda is (**danger**) _____ because its habitat is being destroyed.
4. People were (**compel**) _____ transferred from rural villages to the new tower blocks.

Part 5. Read the following passage carefully and do the following tasks.

A. Fill in each numbered blank with ONE given word. There are more words than needed (1 m)

access - wandering - for - city - countryside - only

Nobody can deny the benefits of the Internet in our life. However, it is a pity for me as well as for most of my friends in the (1)_____. The Internet is available (2)_____ in the cities, so I cannot easily get (3)_____ to it. I sometimes visit my uncle in the city on the weekends, and this is a good occasion for me to explore the net. I spend most of the time (4)_____ because just don't know which website is useful for me.

B. Find the words in the text having the following meanings. (0.5 m)

1. convenient and ready for use or service: _____
2. an opportunity to do something: _____

Part 6. Read the passage and complete the following statements 1-4 with the best ending A-E below. (1m)

One of the major causes of the forest fires is the disappearance of slow growth trees. They generally have a very thick bark that makes them resistant to fire. These are also the trees most valued by logging companies. Logging companies cut down slow growth trees and replace them with faster growing trees, which the company can cut down for wood sooner. Unfortunately, this also allows forest fires to spread more easily.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. The main cause of forest fires is that _____ | A. slow growth trees. |
| 2. Very thick barks of slow growth trees _____ | B. slow growth trees disappearance. |
| 3. Logging companies most value _____ | C. makes forest fires spread more quickly. |
| 4. That the logging companies replace slow growth trees with faster growing ones _____ | D. are resistant to fire. |
| | E. slow growth trees disappear |

Part 7. Complete each second sentence, using the word given in bold at the end so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence. Do not change the word given in any way: (2.5ms)

1. My grandparents are very busy. They spend a lot of time taking care of us

→ My grandparents very busy. **(although)**

2. He said to her, "My parents are proud of my good marks this year."

→ He year. **(told)**

3. The air in the city is not pure, so we are not healthy.

→ We pure. **(would)**

4. The monitor made no comment on the situation. He was appointed just last week.

→ The monitor on the situation. **(who)**

5. Everyone has to wear safety helmets at all times.

→ Safety helmets at all times. **(be)**

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ĐỀ THI TUYỂN SINH VÀO LỚP 10 THPT TỈNH KHÁNH HÒA

Năm học 2014 - 2015

Thời gian: 60 phút

I. Choose the option A, B, C or D which best completes or responds to each sentence.

1. *The children are watching a very _____ program on TV.*
A. interested B. interesting C. interest D. interestingly
2. *Can you tell me the way to the bus station, please?*
A. Great idea! B. Don't mention it.
C. That's good! D. OK. Go straight ahead.
3. *There is a football match _____ 2 p.m. and 4 p.m.*
A. between B. on C. from D. at
4. *It's too hot here. Could you _____ the air conditioner?*
A. turn on B. turn off C. turn out D. turn back
5. *That is the man _____ helped me yesterday.*
A. which B. what C. who D. where
6. *If it rains tomorrow, we _____ the trip.*
A. cancel B. will cancel C. would cancel D. cancelled
7. *Let me congratulate you on passing the examination.*
A. Yes, let's. B. Not at all.
C. I'm sorry. I can't. D. It's nice of you to say so.
8. *You have seen this film before, _____?*
A. haven't you B. didn't you C. aren't you D. don't you
9. *Tuan is reading a book _____ by Shakespeare.*
A. write B. wrote C. written D. is written

10. *I wish I _____ fly a plane.*
 A. can B. could C. am able to D. will be able to
11. *I suggest that we _____ something for the poor.*
 A. doing B. to do C. should do D. did
12. *We didn't have enough time, _____ we couldn't visit the museum.*
 A. but B. so C. however D. or
13. *May I speak to the manager, please?*
 A. Well done. B. Yes, I'd love to.
 C. Certainly. D. Thanks.
14. *The floor is very dirty. It needs _____.*
 A. cleaning B. to clean
 C. to be cleaning D. cleaned
15. *Shall we go camping this weekend?*
 A. No, I don't mind. B. You're welcome.
 C. Yes, you're right. D. That's a good idea.
16. *He asked me where _____.*
 A. she is working B. is she working
 C. she was working D. was she working
17. *Kuala Lumpur is _____ capital of Malaysia.*
 A. a B. the C. D. an
18. *Do you mind if I use your phone?*
 A. Yes, I do. B. No, of course not.
 C. Good luck! D. Nothing impossible!
19. *Hoa went to school late yesterday _____ the traffic was bad.*
 A. though B. therefore C. and D. because
20. *Mary used to _____ up early when she was a student.*
 A. get B. getting C. got D. gets

II. Choose the word or phrase (A, B, C or D) that best fits the blank space in the following passage.

Mr. Brown and some (1) _____ conservationists are on a very dirty beach now. Today they are ready to make the beach a clean and beautiful place again. After listening to Mr. Brown's instructions, they are divided (2) _____ three groups. Group 1 needs to walk along the shore. Group 2 should check the sand, (3) _____ group 3 has to check among the rocks. Garbage must be put into plastic bags, and the bags will be (4) _____ by Mr. Jones. He will take the bags to

the garbage (5) _____. Each member will be given a map to find the right place. They won't eat the picnic lunch (6) _____ by Mrs. Smith until the whole area is clean. (7) _____ are eager to work hard so as to refresh this (8) _____ area.

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|-----------------|--------------|
| 23. A. voluntary | B. volunteers | C. volunteering | D. volunteer |
| 24. A. in | B. to | C. into | D. onto |
| 25. A. or | B. and | C. because | D. though |
| 26. A. selected | B. chosen | C. collected | D. elected |
| 27. A. dump | B. yard | C. area | D. place |
| 28. A. happened | B. provided | C. achieved | D. shown |
| 29. A. Them all | B. They all | C. All them | D. All they |
| 30. A. spoiling | B. spoil | C. spoiled | D. spoils |

III. Supply the correct form of the words in brackets to complete the sentences.

1. He had a time on his space trip. (wonder)
2. English is fun, so we are in learning it. (interest)
3. The Tet holiday is the most important for Vietnamese people. (celebrate).
4. The teacher advised us to do the test (careful)

IV. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 1 to 4.

STUDYING ABROAD

Before applying to a foreign university, one should consider the disadvantages of studying abroad. First, a student may feel lonely by being far from home and friends. Also, difficulty in understanding a foreign language can be very disappointing and can affect the student's grades. It can be very expensive to pay the costs of travel and housing in a different country. Finally, if there is an emergency at home, it will be hard to get home in a hurry.

However, studying in another country is advantageous in many ways. A student is exposed to a new culture. This culture teaches him or her about other people and other ways of thinking, which can promote friendships among countries. He can learn a new language which may be beneficial for keeping up with research after the student has finished studying. He can learn experience not available in his country. The

student may also get the opportunity to study at a university where a leading expert in his field may be teaching. The leading expert can introduce the student to the most up-to-date findings of the top researchers in the field. Exposure to such available knowledge and insights into the field can aid the student in becoming an expert as well.

1. _____ to study abroad.

- A. There are only advantages.
- B. There are both advantages and disadvantages.
- C. There are only disadvantages.
- D. There are neither advantages nor disadvantages.

2. When studying abroad, a student _____.

- A. is homesick and feels lonely
- B. spends a lot of money on books
- C. can go home immediately in an emergency
- D. can get very high grades

3. When studying abroad, a student is exposed to a new culture that _____.

- A. enriches his knowledge about people and other ways of thinking
- B. has no advantage
- C. has no effects
- D. causes some trouble

4. At a foreign university, a student _____.

- A. doesn't heavy to learn a language
- B. cannot learn a foreign language
- C. has to learn his mother tongue
- D. can learn a foreign language

V. Complete each of the following sentences so that it has a similar meaning to the original one, beginning with the words given.

1. *They will change the day of the meeting again.*

→ The day of the meeting

2. *We don't have enough money, so we can't buy that house.*

→ If we

3. *Mrs. Thoa was tired, but she helped Tuan with his homework.*

→ Although

4. *We last saw our grandfather five months ago.*

→ We haven't



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ĐỀ THI TUYỂN SINH VÀO LỚP 10 THPT TỈNH BÌNH THUẬN
Năm học 2014 - 2015

Thời gian: 60 phút

Question 1: Choose the word whose part underlined is pronounced differently from the others in each group.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1. A. help <u>e</u> d | B. lik <u>e</u> d | C. watch <u>e</u> d | D. hat <u>e</u> d. |
| 2. A. laugh | B. plough | C. enoug <u>h</u> | D. cough |
| 3. A. bed <u>s</u> | B. door <u>s</u> | C. studen <u>t</u> s | D. play <u>s</u> |
| 4. A. bu <u>t</u> | B. cu <u>t</u> | C. su <u>n</u> | D. pu <u>t</u> |
| 5. A. can <u>d</u> y | B. san <u>d</u> y | C. man <u>y</u> | D. han <u>d</u> y |

Question 2: Supply the correct form of the verb in brackets.

1. Over the years, he (collect) thousands of stamps.
2. I'll never forget (see) her for the first time.
3. It is difficult to get used to (eat) with chopsticks
4. Would you like some coffee? I just (make) some.
5. Look at those black clouds. It (rain)

6. That house (rebuild) in 1996.
7. This bike (use) for more than six years.
8. He should know how (use) the lift, but if he doesn't you'd better (show) him.
9. The kids (sleep) when the bell rang.
10. Listen! The teacher (explain) the lesson.
11. What about (play) basketball this afternoon?
12. Mrs Lan (not be) in her room at the moment. She (cook) in the kitchen.

Question 3: Use the correct form of the words in brackets to complete sentences.

1. The _____ students often play soccer or basketball. (energy)
2. A fairy appeared and _____ changed her old clothes. (magic)
3. Her father soon died of a _____ heart. (break)
4. "The Lost Shoes" is one of the _____ stories I like best. (tradition)
5. Trung and his brother like _____ movie very much. (act)
6. The song has _____ been selected for the Sea Games 22nd, Vietnam. (office)

Question 4: Choose the word or phrase that best complete each sentence.

1. *He is looking forward to _____ to England.*
A. travel B. travelling C. be travelling D. A and B
2. *Margaret is a good _____ He can type 60 words per minute.*
A. typer B. type C. typist D. typewriter.
3. _____ hot today.
A. A sun B. The sun C. A sun's D. The sun's
4. *What is your teacher _____?*
A. like B. alike C. liking D. does like.
5. A _____ is the person who sells flowers.
A. florist B. chemist C. vendor D. chauffeur
6. *If you want to have a table made, you must call a _____.*
A. mechanic B. plumber C. carpenter D. fortune-teller
7. *My dress is very different _____ yours.*
A. with B. from C. as D. towards
8. _____ beautiful flowers!
A. What a B. What C. How D. So
9. _____ happens, I shall stand by you.
A. Whatever B. What C. Which D. That

10. *Ha Noi is _____ capital of Vietnam.*
 A. an B. a C. the D. x
11. *This town is not an interesting place to visit, so _____ tourists come here.*
 A. a few B. few C. a little D. x
12. *Nobody is ready to go, _____?*
 A. isn't he B. is he C. are they D. aren't they
13. *He has little spare time.*
 A. free B. occupied C. busy D. filled
14. *John's a handsome guy.*
 A. kind B. good C. good-looking D. interesting
15. *I don't like to work for my wife's mother.*
 A. mother of my wife B. mother of my wife's
 C. mother-in-law D. mother of mine

Question 5: Choose the best answer (A, B, C or D) for each space.

Jeans are very popular with young people all (1)_____ the world. Some people say that jeans are the "uniform" of (2)_____. But they haven't always been popular. The story of jeans started (3)_____ two hundred years ago. People in Genoa, Italy made pants. The cloth (4)_____ in Genoa was called "jeanos". The pants were called "jeans". In 1850, a salesman (5)_____ California began selling pants made of canvas. His name was Levi Strauss. (6)_____ they were so strong, "Levi's pants" became (7)_____ with gold miners; farmers and cowboys. Six years (8)_____; Levis began making his pants with blue cotton (9)_____ called denim. Soon after, factory workers in the United States and Europe began (10)_____ jeans. Young people usually didn't wear them.

1. A. in B. on C. over D. above
2. A. youth B. young C. younger D. youngest
3. A. lots B. much C. most D. almost
4. A. make B. makes C. making D. made
5. A. in B. on C. at D. with
6. A. Although B. But C. Because D. So
7. A. famous B. popular C. good D. wonderful
8. A. late B. later C. latest D. last
9. A. cloth B. clothing C. cloths D. clothes
10. A. wear B. wearing C. wore D. worn

Question 6: Read the passage and answer the questions below.

Alfred Bernard Nobel (1833 - 1896) a Swedish scientist was the first man to make dynamite. He allowed his invention to be used in peace. However, he saw it being used in war to destroy things, he was extremely unhappy. On his death, he left all his money to be spent upon a prize every year. The Nobel Prize is now one of the greatest prizes that a person can ever receive. It is given every year for the best work in one of the following subjects: Physics, Chemistry, Medicine; Literature and Peace. Some of the world's greatest scientists are asked to choose who should be given the prizes.

1. What was Nobel's invention about?
2. How was he when he knew his invention being used for bad purpose?
3. Did he give all the money to his relatives on his death?
4. What is his money used for?
5. Can we choose who should be given the prizes? If not, who can?

Question 7:

a) There is a mistake in the sentence. Find the mistake and correct it.

1. I'd like to go out for dinner, but I don't feel like to eat out tonight
2. Would you mind to tell us about your trip to Ha noi?
3. She wishes she is the most beautiful girl in the world.
4. Sally said she will be a teacher someday
5. My homevillage is on the west of the city.
6. The children enjoyed to watch the performing lions

b) Put the parts of the sentences below into the correct order.

1. letter/ has/ the/ given/ a/ come/ and/ me/ postman/ just.
2. get/ the/ comes/ train/ the/ to/ we/ station/ will/ before.
3. it/ do/ him/ let/ alone.
4. after/ football/ they/ play/ work/ do/ they/ don't?

c) Fill in the blanks with a suitable preposition.

1. Try to learn the meaning of new words _____ heart.
2. The house is very dirty. We haven't cleaned it _____ ages.
3. They are very proud _____ their new house.
4. How _____ going to Ben Thanh Market this afternoon?
5. It has rained _____ two o'clock.

Question 8: Complete the second sentence with the same meaning.

1. How excellent the girl is!

→ What

2. It takes him about two hours each day to do his homework.

→ He spends

3. Mr Binh couldn't enjoy the meal because of the stomachache.

→ The stomachache prevented

4. Let's leave at the end of the next lecture.

→ As soon as

5. Computers are used to design new models.

→ People

6. The black car is cheaper than the red car.

→ The red car

7. They have decorated their house recently.

→ Their house

8. Shall we go to the sports centre this weekend?

→ Why

9. She wanted to know if he had studied French.

→ She asked him: ".....?"

10. "I don't behave very well in front of a crowd," said Peter.

→ Peter

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Question 5:

- | | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|
| 1.C | 2.A | 3.D | 4.D | 5.A |
| 6.C | 7.B | 8.B | 9.A | 10.B |

Question 6:

1. It was about dynamite.
2. He was very unhappy.
3. No, he didn't.
4. (his money is now used) for the best working one of the following subjects: physics, chemistry, medicine, literature and peace.
5. No, we can't. Some of the world's greatest scientists.

Question 7:

a)

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------------|
| 1. to eat → eating | 2. to tell → telling |
| 3. is → were | 4. will → would |
| 5. on → to | 6. to watch → watching |

b)

1. The postman has just come and given me a letter.
2. We will get to the station before the train comes.
3. Let him do it alone.
4. They play football after work, don't they?

c)

- | | | | | |
|-------|--------|-------|----------|----------|
| 1. by | 2. for | 3. of | 4. about | 5. since |
|-------|--------|-------|----------|----------|

Question 8:

1. What an excellent girl!
2. He spends two hours each day doing his homework.
3. The stomachache prevented Mr Binh from enjoying the meal.
4. As soon as the next lecture ends, we will leave.
5. People use computers to design new models.
6. The red car is more expensive than the black car.
7. Their house has been decorated recently.
8. Why don't we go to the sports centre this weekend?
9. She asked him: "Have you studied French?" (did you study French?)
10. Peter said he didn't behave very well in front of a crowd.

ĐỀ THI TUYỂN SINH VÀO LỚP 10 THPT TỈNH ĐỒNG NAI

Năm học 2014 - 2015

Thời gian: 60 phút

I. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the others.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| 1. A. book <u>s</u> | B. club <u>s</u> | C. hat <u>s</u> | D. stamp <u>s</u> |
| 2. A. <u>th</u> ink | B. <u>th</u> erefore | C. <u>th</u> roughout | D. <u>th</u> anks |
| 3. A. pass <u>e</u> d | B. watch <u>e</u> d | C. play <u>e</u> d | D. wash <u>e</u> d |
| 4. A. pr <u>ou</u> d | B. ab <u>ou</u> t | C. ar <u>ou</u> nd | D. w <u>ou</u> ld |

II. Choose the best answer among A, B, C or D to complete the sentences.

- The man is talking with Maryam is my brother.
A. what B. whom C. which D. who
- She is really interested in having a Tet holiday in Vietnam,?
A. is she B. isn't she C. does she D. doesn't she
- My mother asked me TV too much.
A. not to watching B. did not watch
C. not to watch D. to not watch
- "Would you like some orange juice, Linh?" - "....."
A. Yes, please B. I'm very thirsty C. Yes, I would D. Yes, I do.
- Tuan often part in different charity activities in his hometown.
A. takes B. does C. makes D. has
- She did not turn the faucet when she left for work.
A. on B. in C. up D. off
- A new hospital here next month.
A. was built B. will build C. will be built D. is built
- many households use energy-saving light bulbs, their electricity bill is still enormous.
A. Since B. Although C. When D. If

III. Give the correct tense/ form of verb in the brackets.

- We hope Hoang The Anh _____ (be) the champion of "The road to Olympia peak 2013".
- They suggest _____ (take) a bus instead of using private car to save energy.
- I _____ (not see) John since he left for Nha Trang.
- Maryam _____ (visit) Ha Long Bay two weeks ago.

IV. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in the brackets.

1. Lan Maryam to Hoan Kiem Lake last week. (take)
2. I in this house for six years. (live)
3. Jeans all over the world. (sell)
4. Viet Nam a member country of the Association of South East Asian Nations. (be)

V. Fill in the blanks with correct prepositions.

1. Goodbye! See you Monday.
2. We are proud our history.
3. The bus collected us at 5 o'clock early..... the morning.
4. Khanh is good English.

VI. Write the second sentence so that it has the same meaning as the first one.

1. *Let's use bicycles or public buses.*
→ I suggest
2. *I like reading books. Books tell about different people and their cultures.*
→ I like
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3. *I can't remember the answers to these questions.*
→ I wish
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4. *"I must leave now" said Mr. Quang.*
→ Mr Quang said
5. *She was very tired so she went to bed.*
→ She went
6. *You should take exercise regularly because that's the way to get fit.*
→ If you take

ĐỀ THI TUYỂN SINH VÀO LỚP 10 THPT TỈNH BÀ RỊA VŨNG TÀU

Năm học 2014 - 2015

Thời gian: 60 phút

I. Choose the word in each group that has the underlined part pronounced differently from the rest.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| 1. A. develop <u>ed</u> | B. watch <u>ed</u> | C. post <u>ed</u> | D. walk <u>ed</u> |
| 2. A. appea <u>r</u> | B. rea <u>d</u> y | C. hea <u>v</u> y | D. hea <u>l</u> th |
| 3. A. happ <u>y</u> | B. fl <u>y</u> | C. eas <u>y</u> | D. nois <u>y</u> |
| 4. A. th <u>u</u> nder | B. ear <u>th</u> quake | C. ga <u>th</u> er | D. hea <u>l</u> thy |
| 5. A. s <u>o</u> il | B. correspo <u>n</u> d | C. s <u>e</u> cret | D. is <u>l</u> and |

II. Give the correct form of the verbs in bracket.

1. The examiner asked me if I (speak) any foreign languages.
2. If we go on littering, the environment (become) seriously polluted.
3. I suggest (reduce) the amount of gas by travelling by public transport.
4. We can save natural resources by (use) solar energy instead of coal, gas or oil.
5. Remember (take off) your shoes when you go into the temple.

III. Read the following passage and decide which option A, B, C, D best fits each space.

New Year is one of the most important (1)_____ in the United States. On New Year's Eve, most people go to the parties. At twelve o'clock at night, everyone (2)_____ "Happy New Year" and they wish their friends

and relatives good luck. New Year's Eve is usually a long night to many people. They don't go home until morning. Another holiday, Halloween, is mainly (3)_____ children. On this holiday, children dress as witches, ghosts or others. Most children go from house to house asking for candy or fruit. (4)_____ the people at the house don't give them candy, the children will play a trick on them. But this hardly ever happens. (5)_____ people give them candy or fruit.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-------------|-------------|----------------|
| 1. A. celebrations | B. contests | C. meetings | D. seasons |
| 2. A. tells | B. says | C. talks | D. speaks |
| 3. A. in | B. at | C. on | D. for |
| 4. A. Although | B. Whether | C. If | D. Even though |
| 5. A. Little | B. Much | C. Many | D. None |

IV. Read the following passage and answer the questions.

Although 80% of Australian live near cities, the cities are not as large as those in some other countries. Most people live in houses in suburbs - not in apartments. The suburbs usually have their own churches, schools and shopping centre. They also have recreational facilities. In large cities, like Sydney, the suburbs are often far from the town. Because many people commute to work, the traffic is slow and there are many traffic jams.

1. Where do most of Australian live?
2. How are the cities in Australia?
3. Do most people live in houses in suburbs or in apartments?
4. Is Sydney a large city?
5. Why are there many traffic jams?

V. Each of the following sentences has a mistake. Find and correct it.

1. Roberto always likes (A) go (B) swimming (C) in the river (D) in summer.
2. He has (A) less (B) friends in his classes (C) now than he had (D) last year.
3. On (A) Sundays I just stay at home (B) because (C) I am usually very tiring (D).
4. We are (A) looking forward (B) to hear (C) from (D) you.
5. First of all (A), he asked me how (B) old was I (C) and where I came from (D).

VI. Write the second sentence so that it has the same meaning as the first one.

1. *My sister started learning English 5 years ago.*

→ My sister has

2. *My cousin often visited me when he lived in Hanoi.*

→ My cousin used

3. *"Do you go to school on Sunday?" my friend asked.*

→ My friend asked

4. *They built a supermarket near the airport last year.*

→ A supermarket

5. *It took me three hours to clean the house yesterday.*

→ I spent



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as

ĐỀ THI TUYỂN SINH VÀO LỚP 10 THPT TỈNH BÌNH PHƯỚC

Năm học 2014 - 2015

Thời gian: 60 phút

I. Choose the word/ phrase (A, B, C or D) that best fits the space in each sentence.

1. - "_____ stay with Vietnamese friends in the college dormitory?"
- "Sorry, but I disagree with you, Ben. There's no chance to practice speaking English then."

A. I think B. How can we C. What about D. Why don't we

2. The Lunar New Year normally comes _____ late January or early February.

A. at B. in C. on D. since

3. Lan walks past the boutique everyday _____ her way to school.

A. through B. at C. on D. from

4. Auld Lang Syne is a song _____ is sung on New Year's Eve.

A. it B. whose C. when D. that

5. After an hour walking between the green paddy _____, we finally reached the village entrance.

A. fields B. courts C. yards D. places

6. Areas in the countryside can _____ some rain during the day.

A. reach B. wish C. expect D. turn

7. We shouldn't do _____ bad to the environment.

A. nothing B. anything C. everyone D. someone

8. _____ television, people can get the latest information and enjoy interesting programs.

A. Though B. Because C. Therefore D. Thanks to

9. The Internet is now _____ not only in cities, but also in the countryside.

A. careful B. available C. helpless D. interested

10. - "Could you do me a favor, please?" - "_____"

A. Let me help you. B. Yes, go ahead!
C. No, Thanks. I'm fine. D. Sure. What can I do for you?

II. Choose the word (A, B, C or D) that best fits the blank space in the following passage.

Every day, in homes all over the world, people waste huge (1) _____ of energy and water. Hong Kong is estimated to waste about \$5 billion worth of energy a year. This is due to their bad habits. For example,

leaving lights, air-conditioners and televisions on when no one is in the room (2)_____ for wasteful energy consumption. Using too much water, or not (3)_____ dripping taps, also contributes to the problem. Most people do not realize (4)_____ saving energy in the home will actually save them money. If people use (5)_____ energy, gas and electricity bills will become lower. Most of the ways we can use to decrease energy consumption in the home are very simple. The most obvious one is turn off household appliances when they are not in use.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| 13. A. numbers | B. sums | C. amounts | D. qualities |
| 14. A. explains | B. accounts | C. provides | D. cares |
| 15. A. closing | B. reducing | C. fixing | D. breaking |
| 16. A. which | B. there | C. whether | D. that |
| 17. A. lower | B. fewer | C. more | D. less |

III. Use the correct form of the word given in each sentence.

- Their time spent in the countryside provided the for their novels. **(inspire)**
- The newspaper is published You can get it everyday. **(day)**
- I never receive any to my email from her. **(respond)**
- Many walked around the tourist attraction to take photos. **(sight)**
- What were the reasons for the worldwide crisis? **(economy)**

IV. Read the passage and circle the best answer for each question.

An and Chi are students of Ho Chi Minh City University of Education. They are volunteers in the Green Summer Campaign in Dong Thap, a remote province about 170 kilometers from Ho Chi Minh City. They live with Mrs. Hai and Nhu, her five- year- old granddaughter. Mrs. Hai has a one - hectare paddy field and a small garden where she grows some fruit trees and raises chickens. It is the harvest time now so farmers are very busy. An and Chi help farmers harvest their crops and teach the children. When they have free time, they often feed the chickens for Mrs. Hai. Although they are not skillful at doing the farming, they are very enthusiastic and hard - working so everyone loves them. In the evening, Chi teaches Nhu how to read while An plays with the children in the neighborhood. Both An and Chi enjoy their time in Dong Thap.

- Are An and Chi volunteers in the Green Summer Campaign in Dong Thap?

A. Yes, they are.	B. No, they aren't.
C. Yes, she is.	D. No, she isn't.

2. *What do An and Chi do in Dong Thap?*
 - A. Teach the children and harvest the crops.
 - B. Harvest the crops and grow fruit trees.
 - C. Play with the children and grow fruit trees.
 - D. Learn English.
3. *What do An and Chi do in their free time?*
 - A. Teach the children.
 - B. Feed the chickens.
 - C. Grow fruit trees.
 - D. Play soccer.
4. *Why does everyone love An and Chi?*
 - A. Because they are hard-working.
 - B. Because they are enthusiastic.
 - C. Because they are good at doing the farming.
 - D. Because they are very enthusiastic and hard-working.
5. *What is the passage about?*
 - A. The life of the farmers in Dong Thap.
 - B. The life of the children in Dong Thap.
 - C. What volunteers do in Dong Thap.
 - D. The harvest in Dong Thap.
- V. **Write the second sentence so that it has the same meaning as the first one.**
 1. *They clean this room everyday.*
→ This room
 2. *Mary is taller than Anne.*
→ Anne is not as
 3. *Why don't we watch a film now?*
→ What about ?
 4. *"Would you like to have some coffee?", said Tom to Mary.*
→ Tom invited Mary
 5. *I cannot remember the man's name. He phoned me last night.*
→ The man whose

ĐỀ THI TUYỂN SINH VÀO LỚP 10 THPT TỈNH TIỀN GIANG

Năm học 2014 - 2015

Thời gian: 60 phút

I. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the others.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| 1. A. ba <u>g</u> gy | B. ca <u>s</u> ual | C. la <u>b</u> el | D. Fa <u>sh</u> ion |
| 2. A. ci <u>t</u> y | B. re <u>c</u> ycle | C. ce <u>n</u> ter | D. Co <u>l</u> lect |
| 3. A. t <u>e</u> a | B. li <u>s</u> ten | C. se <u>n</u> t | D. T <u>e</u> nd |
| 4. A. bo <u>o</u> ks | B. ca <u>t</u> s | C. ma <u>p</u> s | D. Do <u>g</u> s |
| 5. A. ti <u>d</u> al | B. gi <u>f</u> t | C. bi <u>l</u> l | D. pu <u>b</u> lic |

II. Choose the word / phrase (A, B, C or D) that best fits the blank space in each sentence.

- "I won the first prize in the last spelling contest." - "_____"
- The course _____ a class book, a practice book and an audio tape.
- I decide not to move to that house _____ its neighborhood is noisy.
- I suggest that all of you _____ hard for the coming exam.
- If John were here now, he _____ me with the work.

6. Nowadays, _____ can watch a variety of local and international programs on different channels.
A. spectators B. audiences C. seers D. viewers
7. _____ Christmas, children enjoy singing Christmas carols.
A. On B. At C. Since D. For
8. The matches of EURO 2012 are taking place _____ Ukraine and Poland.
A. in B. on C. at D. out of
9. The lady _____ works as a clerk is kind and generous.
A. whom B. that C. she D. whose
10. - Giang: "Your hairstyle is terrific, Lan!"
- Lan: " _____ "
A. Yes, that's all right. B. Thanks! I had it done this morning.
C. Thanks for the curls. D. Never mention it.

III. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 1 to 5.

London, which is the capital city of the United Kingdom, was founded by the Romans in 43 AD. It has a population of about 7 million. Situated in Northern England, on the River Thames, the city covers an area of 1,610 square kilometers.

London is famous for many things. Tourists come from all over the world to visit its historic buildings, such as St. Paul's Cathedral, and the Houses of Parliament. They also come to visit its theatres, its museums and its many shops. The most famous shop is Harrods, where you can buy almost anything.

The best thing about London is the parks. There are *five* of them in the city center. They cover a large area of the city, and are ideal places for people to get away from the noisy and busy city life, and relax.

1. What is the most famous shop in London?
A. Mc Donald B. St. Paul's Cathedral
C. Harrods D. the Houses of Parliament
2. Approximately, how many inhabitants are there in London?
A. seven million B. seventeen million
C. four million D. three million
3. By whom was London founded?
A. The English B. The Romans C. The Greeks D. The British

4. What does the word *it* in line 4 refer to?

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| A. the United Kingdom | B. the River Thames |
| C. Northern England | D. London |

5. How many parks are there in the city center of London?

- | | | | |
|-------|------|------|------|
| A. 10 | B. 5 | C. 3 | D. 7 |
|-------|------|------|------|

IV. Choose the word that best fits the blank space in the following passage.

There have been concerns about health problem in the area recently as the factories were reported to cause the pollution. To stay from worries, we decided ...(1)... a health check with the local doctor. We phoned to make an ...(2)... and at 9 o'clock the next morning, the doctor welcomed us at the door ...(3)... a lovely smile. After ...(4)... all necessary forms, we were given different tests. All the tests were done very quickly with the help of modern ...(5)... As she did the checks, the doctor said that a lot of people were worried about air pollution and came to her for health checks like us.

- | | | | |
|---------------|--------------|-------------|----------------|
| 1. A. have | B. to have | C. having | D. had |
| 2. A. arrange | B. arranging | C. arranged | D. arrangement |
| 3. A. with | B. in | C. about | D. for |
| 4. A. fill | B. filled | C. filling | D. to fill |
| 5. A. tools | B. equipment | C. work | D. materials |

V. Rearrange the words or phrases into meaningful sentences.

- learn/ Where/ English?/ you/ do
- since 2010./ have worked/ in that factory/ They
- he/ a good job./ were happy/ because/ got/ His parents
- a beautiful day/ my friend/ to go for a picnic./ It/ was/ so/ and I/ decided
- taken/ charity/ activities./ Tuan/ has/ part in/ different

VI. Rewrite the following sentences beginning with the given words.

- "Do you have many friends?" she said to me.
→ She asked me
- The librarian arranges the books into sections.
→ The books
- Does Nam spend most of his free time playing computer games?
→ Does it take ?
- Work hard or you will fail the exam.
→ If you
- You can use it as long as you like, and it won't wear out.
→ No matter



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ĐỀ THI TUYỂN SINH VÀO LỚP 10 THPT THÀNH PHỐ CẦN THƠ
Năm học 2014 - 2015

Thời gian: 60 phút

Question 1: Choose the word whose part underlined is pronounced differently from the others in each group.

- | | | | |
|------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1. A. stored <u>ed</u> | B. plough <u>ed</u> | C. laugh <u>ed</u> | D. smile <u>d</u> |
| 2. A. name | B. nat <u>ur</u> al | C. nat <u>iv</u> e | D. nat <u>io</u> n |
| 3. A. blood | B. fo <u>od</u> | C. mo <u>o</u> n | D. po <u>o</u> l |
| 4. A. both | B. my <u>th</u> | C. with | D. six <u>th</u> |
| 5. A. want <u>s</u> | B. say <u>s</u> | C. look <u>s</u> | D. laugh <u>s</u> |

Question 2: Supply the correct forms of the verbs in brackets.

1. She (have) a headache for several hours.
2. I (watch) a cartoon movie on TV when you called last night.

TUYỂN CHỌN CÁC ĐỀ THI LỚP 9 VÀO LỚP 10 Môn TIẾNG ANH

3. Mr Hai is having his car (wash) at the moment.
4. Where's Tom? He said he (be) here at 4 pm.
5. If I (drink) so much coffee, I wouldn't be able to sleep.
6. Nothing (do) about this problem for months
7. I'm looking forward to (take) a vacation.
8. I'm hungry because I(have) breakfast or lunch.
9. I'd rather you (do) the test well.
10. I distinctly remember (pay) him. I gave him two dollars.

Question 3: Use the correct form of the words in brackets to complete sentences.

1. _____, the step mother was very cruel to Little Pea. (fortunate)
2. Everyone was _____ at the soccer match. (excite)
3. Many rural areas in Vietnam have been _____. (urban)
4. Tim and Shanon want to visit an _____ institute in Vietnam. (ocean)
5. Should English be a _____ foreign language in Viet Nam? (compel)
6. Trung's sense of humor _____ him from other students. (distinct)
7. He is looking _____ thinner. (appreciate)
8. The _____ sat there asking for money. (beg)
9. She got a _____ letter from her boss. (person)
10. We had to take out a _____ from the bank to buy the car. (lend)

Question 4: Fill in each numbered blank with a suitable word.

Reading

Who read? All kind of people: the old, the (1)_____, everyone. And why do people read? For (2)_____ varley of reasons. Some for pleasure, (3)_____ because they have to. And when do people (4)_____? Well sometimes not often, (5)_____ other people read all the time, day and (6)_____ But the most important question is what do (7)_____ read? Adverts? Stories? Science books? Maps? It could (8)_____ anything! Ask your family and friends all these (9)_____ Then make your own answers (10)_____ who read, what, why, and where.

Question 5: Read the text then answer the questions below.

Fire was very important to man. He needed fire to keep himself warm at night. He used fire to cook his food. He used fire to frighten away enemies and wild animals. In some parts of the world he used fire to signal messages. Red Indians, for example, used fire to make smoke signals. In some other countries people lit fire to warm their friends of danger. Fire was also used to give light. Before the invention of the oil

lamp, men used burning sticks as torchs. And before man discovered gas and electricity, he hung small fires in wire baskets from posts to light the streets. One man even used fire to tell the time. He invented a candle clock. He made a candle that took exactly twelve hours to burn. Then he marked this candle in twelve equal parts. He lit the candle and could tell the time by counting the number of parts left of the burning candle. But the candle clock did not always work well. If there was a wind blowing on the candle, the flame burned too quickly.

1. What did man probably first use fire for?
2. For what purpose was fire used by red Indians?
3. What were the first street lights?
4. How long did the candle clock take to burn?
5. What would happen if a wind blew on a candle clock?

Question 6: Choose the best answer.

1. *I want everybody to listen _____.*
A. care B. careful C. careless D. carefully
2. *We feel very _____ today.*
A. happy B. happiness C. happily D. happen
3. *I've looked _____ my pen everywhere and I can't find it anywhere.*
A. at B. for C. up D. on
4. *Solar energy doesn't cause _____.*
A. pollution B. polluted C. pollute D. pollutant
5. *Where _____ you go if you have a car?*
A. would B. have C. will D. did
6. *Prevention is better than _____.*
A. treatment B. pills C. cure D. doctors
7. *He is tired _____ he stayed up late watching TV.*
A. so B. because C. but D. and
8. *I suggest _____ to the movies.*
A. going B. to go C. go D. went
9. *All the classes were _____ painted.*
A. bad B. badly C. worse D. good
10. *My parents saw me _____ at the railway station.*
A. in B. for C. up D. off
11. *He is the man _____ helped me yesterday.*
A. which B. who C. whom D. whose

12. I'm very _____ to hear that I will go to Da Lat tomorrow.
A. excite B. excited C. excitedly D. exciting
13. Nam put up the fence _____ prevent hens from going out.
A. so B. so that C. in order to D. because
14. There are _____ many people in the cinema that I can't see the film clearly.
A. such B. so C. too D. enough
15. _____ I get your car, I'll leave.
A. As soon as B. As though C. By the time D. Now that

Question 7:

a) There is a mistake in the sentence. Find the mistake and correct it.

1. We had better to review this chapter carefully because we will have some questions on it our test.
2. Our teacher of physics would like us spending more time in the laboratory.
3. If I was you, I would help him.
4. Mr Nam is used to get up early in the morning.
5. He died on lung cancer because he smoked a lot of cigarettes.

b) Use the following sets of words and phrases to write complete sentences.

1. If I/ be/ him/ I/ choose/ English/ learn.
2. In/ end/ I decide/ not buy/ dictionary/ because/ too expensive.
3. This video film/ so interesting/ I/ see / twice.
4. Mai/ bad/ at/ Math/ than/ Lan Anh.
5. Hoa/ have/ many/ books/ than/ her/ sister.

c) Change these sentences into passive voice.

1. Who wrote this book?
2. She likes me to write that report.
3. The cook ought to have prepared it.
4. It is your duty to do this work.
5. Someone saw him pick up the gun.

Question 8: Rewrite the following sentences so that the meanings stay the same.

1. Thank you for your help!

→ It was

2. "Don't open the door please" said Mary.

→ Mary told

3. Staying at home would be better than going out to night.

→ I'd rather

4. The last time it rained here was a fortnight ago.

→ It

5. He never has enough money.

→ He's always

6. They said that Mr Tuan is a good teacher.

→ Mr Tuan

7. My French friend finds driving on the left difficult.

→ My French friend isn't

8. I think that no city in the world is more beautiful than Paris.

→ I think Paris

9. The flight to Moscow lasted three and half hours.

→ It took

10. Rich as he was, he never helped the poor.

→ No



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ĐỀ THI TUYỂN SINH VÀO LỚP 10 THPT TỈNH TÂY NINH

Năm học 2014 - 2015

Thời gian: 60 phút

I. Choose the best answer among A, B, C or D to complete the sentences.

1. *My brother usually listens to music _____ the evening.*
A. on B. in C. at D. by
2. - *"Would you like to go camping with me next Sunday?"*
- *"_____."*
A. Yes, please B. Yes, I'd love to C. No, thanks D. Yes, I would
3. _____ *Nam was tired, he helped his mother with her housework.*
A. Because B. However C. Despite D. Although
4. - *"Do you collect stamps or other things?"*
- *"Yes, I'm a stamp _____."*
A. collecting B. collector C. collect D. collection
5. *Where are the photos _____ were taken at the Christmas party?*
A. whom B. which C. who D. whose
6. *My children are very _____ about going to the zoo.*
A. excited B. interesting C. interested D. exciting
7. *The ao dai has been mentioned in poems, novels and songs by poets, writers and _____ for many years.*
A. music B. musical C. musician D. musicians
8. - *"What does your father do?"*
- *"He's _____ engineer."*
A. a B. the C. an D. x
9. *Nam didn't go to school yesterday, _____?*
A. did he B. didn't he C. did Nam D. didn't Nam
10. *The doctor _____ me not to stay up too late at night.*
A. advised B. suggested C. insisted D. forced

II. Mark the letter A, B, C, D on your answer sheet to indicate the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the rest.

1. A. number B. summer C. product D. return
2. A. suggestion B. edition C. pollution D. limitation
3. A. looked B. coughed C. celebrated D. stopped
4. A. change B. church C. watch D. champagne

III. Give the right form of the words in the brackets to finish the following sentences.

1. Is difficult when two people don't speak the same language.
(communicate)
2. The Internet has Developed and become part of our daily life.
(increase)
3. Modern patterns have been added to the "Ao dai" to make it more
(fashion)
4. Finding that the film was, we turned off the television.
(interest)

IV. Read the following passage and decide which option A, B, C, D best fits each space.

Tet or the Lunar New Year holiday is the ____ (1) ____ important ____ (2) ____ for Vietnamese people. Tet is the joyful festival ____ (3) ____ occurs in late January or early February. It is a time for families to clean and decorate their houses, wear new ____ (4) ____ and enjoy ____ (5) ____ food such as sticky rice cakes. Family members who live apart try to be together at Tet.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1. A. best | B. least | C. most | D. worst |
| 2. A. celebration | B. season | C. parade | D. chance |
| 3. A. who | B. whom | C. whose | D. which |
| 4. A. clothes | B. cloths | C. clothing | D. cloth |
| 5. A. special | B. especially | C. speciality | D. specially |

V. Identify the underlined word/ phrase (A or B, C, D) need correcting to become an exact one.

1. Look at the two dictionarys (A) and you will see (B) they are the same (C) in some ways (D).
2. There's (A) the woman (B) whom (C) sold me (D) the handbag.
3. She did (A) her test (B) careful (C) last week (D).
4. The (A) picture was painting (B) by (C) Michael last year (D).

VI. Read the passage carefully then answer the questions.

Cornwall is situated in the south-west of England. It is famous for its beautiful scenery. There is not much industry so many people still earn their living by fishing. Another important source of income is tourism. There are a lot of tea-shops, souvenir shops and above all "bed and breakfast". You can see signs for these small hotels everywhere. Most of them are pretty houses or bungalows with nice gardens and they are run

by family who lives there. Cornwall is also well-known for its history and legends. For example, in Titagel you can visit the ruins of King Arthur's Castle where King Arthur is said to have sat with his knights at the famous round table. Tourists often come to visit Cornwall in summer because the weather is warm and sunny.

1. Where is Cornwall situated?
2. Why do many people still earn their living by fishing?
3. Who are the hotels run by?
4. What is the weather like in Cornwall in summer?

VII. Rewrite the sentences so that it means the same as the first one, beginning with the given words.

1. *The dictionary is of great help. You bought it for me yesterday.*

→ The dictionary

2. *We export pineapples and lichees to many countries.*

→ Pineapples and lichees

3. *Nam speaks English more fluently than Lam.*

→ Lam

4. *"I often go to English speaking club at weekends." Hung said.*

→ Hung said

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ĐỀ THI TUYỂN SINH VÀO LỚP 10 THPT TỈNH BẾN TRE

Năm học 2014 - 2015

Thời gian: 60 phút

I. Choose the best word or phrases to complete the following sentences.

1. *She hasn't ever been late for school,?*
 A. isn't she B. has she C. hasn't she D. is she
2. *I want everybody to listen*
 A. care B. careful C. careless D. carefully
3. *..... he didn't know how to solve the problem, he asked her for help.*
 A. So B. Because C. Although D. However
4. *Lan didn't come to the party because she had to look her younger brother.*
 A. at B. for C. forward D. after
5. *She's not only beautiful intelligent.*
 A. but also B. but C. however D. yet
6. *While I was working in the garden, my son video games.*
 A. will play B. plays C. has played D. was playing
7. *If I were a bird, I be a dove. What about you?*
 A. can B. would C. shall D. may
8. *I wish I a famous writer.*
 A. am B. be C. were D. have been
9. *The people live next door to us are very friendly.*
 A. which B. where C. who D. whom

10. *Last week, we went to Hue, is the ancient capital city of Viet Nam.*
A. which B. that C. where D. when
11. *Many people are intersted the products that save energy.*
A. on B. in C. to D. for
12. *Ba enjoys strange stamps.*
A. collect B. collecting C. to collect D. collected
13. *Television has been very popular 1950s.*
A. since B. in C. for D. during
14. *"Must I take my umbrella?" - "No, you It's not going to rain".*
A. mustn't B. needn't C. have to D. don't
15. *Mary: "You look great in this new dress!" - Daisy: "....."*
A. With pleasure B. Not at all
C. I'm glad you like it D. Don't say anything about it

II. Read the following passages. Then decide the following sentences are True (T) or False (F).

More than 200 years ago, the term "environmental" was quite strange to people. They lived healthily, drank pure water, and breathed fresh air. Nowadays, the situation is quite different. People all over the world are worried about what are happening to the environment.

Actually, man is destroying the surroundings with many kinds of wastes. Motorbikes and cars have produced dangerous gases that cause air pollution. Wastes from factories have made water and soil polluted. We know that the pollution of air, water and soil is bad for our health, but people still go on scattering rubbish even in public places. Is the problem of the environmental pollution now becoming more and more serious?

1. People clearly knew the term "environmental pollution" more than 200 years ago.
2. People could drink pure water more than 200 years ago.
3. Nowadays, no one is worried about the environmental pollution.
4. Wastes from factories haven't made water and soil polluted.
5. Air pollution is not good for our health.

III. Use the correct form of the word given in each sentence.

1. There have been many _____ in the field of telecommunications.
(innovate)
2. I love her voice. She always speaks to me _____. (soft)

3. Mr Brown is a famous _____ in the town. (environmental)
4. Banh Chung is a kind of _____ rice cake. (stick)
5. Everyone loves him because he is _____ to others. (help)

IV. Choose the word (A, B, C or D) that best fits the blank space in the following passage.

One good reason for people to learn a foreign language is work. If your work involves regular contact with (1) _____ of foreign languages, being able to talk to them in their own languages will help you to communicate with them. It may also help you to make sales and to negotiate and secure contracts. Knowledge of foreign language may also increase your chances of (2) _____ a new job, getting a promotion or a transfer overseas, or of going on foreign business (3) _____.

Many English-speaking business people don't bother to learn other languages because they believe (4) _____ most of the people they do business with in foreign countries can speak English, and if they don't speak English, interpreters can help. The (5) _____ of foreign language knowledge puts the English speakers at a disadvantage. In meetings, for example, the people on the other side can discuss things among themselves in their own language without the English speakers understanding, and using interpreters slows everything down. In any socialising after the meetings, the locals will probably feel more comfortable using their own language rather than English.

- | | | | |
|---------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. A. talkers | B. sayers | C. tellers | D. speakers |
| 2. A. looking | B. finding | C. applying | D. offering |
| 3. A. trips | B. journeys | C. tours | D. holidays |
| 4. A. what | B. when | C. that | D. how |
| 5. A. use | B. study | C. fluency | D. lack |

V. Choose the underlined word or phrase (A, B, C or D) that needs correcting.

1. You're (A) tired as (B) you got up (C) too late to watch (D) TV last night.
2. The Internet is a very fast (A) and convenient way (B) for us (C) to get a lot of information (D).
3. People is such an (A) inexpensive means of transport (B) that (C) people take them very often (D).
4. She has been playing (A) as (B) a professional tennis player (C) from 1990s (D).

5. My uncle (A) doesn't care how much does the car cost (B); he is buying (C) it anyway (D).

VI. Finish the second sentence in such a way that it has the same meaning as the one printed before it.

1. *We can't buy the house because we don't have enough money.*

→ If

2. *Nam said, "Why don't we go swimming this afternoon?"*

→ Nam suggested

3. *I can't go shopping with my friends.*

→ I wish

4. *He plays football well.*

→ He is

5. *They built this road last year.*

→ This road



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ĐỀ THI TUYỂN SINH VÀO LỚP 10 THPT TỈNH LONG AN

Năm học 2014 - 2015

Thời gian: 60 phút

I. Choose the best answer among A, B, C or D to complete the sentences.

1. *She couldn't go to school yesterday _____ she was sick.*
A. but B. although C. so D. because
2. *The Internet is not only time-consuming but also costly. The word costly is closest in meaning to:*
A. expensive B. convenient C. cheap D. limited
3. *Mary: 'May I use your phone?' Ann: 'Certainly. _____'.*
A. Hold on please B. Here are you
C. Here you are D. It doesn't matter
4. *Peter: 'How do you do? I'm Peter.' John: "_____"*
A. I'm fine. Thank you. B. How are you?
C. How do you do? I'm John. D. How are things?
5. *I suggest that we _____ to Mai's native village by bicycle.*
A. should travel B. will travel
C. shall travel D. can travel
6. *Shop assistant: Customer: "I'd like to buy some food."*
A. What do you want? B. Come here! Tell me what would you like?
C. Can I help you?
D. Hi! What's the matter with you?
7. *She always wears _____ clothes.*
A. fashion B. fashioning C. fashionable D. fashioned
8. *If it _____ tomorrow, we'll cancel the trip to the mountain.*
A. will rain B. rains
C. is going to rain D. rained
9. *I _____ Nga since she to Hue with her family two years ago.*
A. don't see! moved B. didn't see! has moved
C. haven't seen! has moved D. haven't seen! moved
10. *We intend to have a holiday _____ July 2' and July 10th*
A. during B. between C. on D. in
11. *Tom is a / an _____ student in Hanoi, Vietnam.*
A. interchange B. exchange C. chance D. abroad

12. *This is the farm my pasents work.*

- A. on that B. which C. that D. where

13. *We were thirsty. _____, the water in the stream was polluted.*

- A. So B. However C. Because D. Therefore

14. *You studied English at a university in London, _____*

- A. did you B. weren't you C. were you D. didn't you

15. *The examiner asked me how _____ English in the future.*

- A. I will use B. I used C. would I use D. I would use

16. *Please _____ the TV. I am sleepy.*

- A. look at B. get off C. turn on D. turn off

II. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer for each of the blanks.

Today, supermarkets are found in almost every large city in the world. But the first supermarket (1) _____ opened only fifty years ago. It was opened in New York by a man named Michael Cullen.

A supermarket is different (2) _____ other types of stores in several ways. In supermarkets, goods are placed on open shelves. The (3) _____ choose what they want and take them to the checkout counter. This means that fewer shop assistants are needed than in other stores. The way products are displayed is another difference between supermarkets and many other types of stores; For example, in supermarkets, there is usually a display of small inexpensive items just in front of the checkout counter: candies, chocolates, magazines, cheap foods and so on.

Most customers (4) _____ go to a supermarket buy goods from a shopping list. They know exactly what they need to buy. They do the shopping according to a plan.

- | | | | |
|----------------|---------------|------------|--------------|
| 1. A. were | B. is | C. was | D. has been |
| 2. A. between | B. from | C. of | D. with |
| 3. A. managers | B. assistants | C. sellers | D. customers |
| 4. A. whose | B. whom | C. who | D. which |

III. Use the correct tense or form of the verb given in each sentence.

- In the last ten years, life in our city (change) dramatically.
- She will tell him about the news when he (phone) her tomorrow morning.
- They (plant) roses in the garden when I came to see them.
- Thank you for (look) after my grandpa while I was away last week.

IV. Read the following passage, then choose the correct answer to questions.

Smoking causes lung cancer, which is the number one cancer among men. Ninety percent of the people who get lung cancer die. Smoking is also the leading cause of mouth cancer, tongue cancer, and throat cancer. Many smokers have heart disease and pneumonia. Smoking causes one million early deaths in the world every year.

Smokers not only harm themselves but also harm others. Smokers breathe smoke out into the air. They breathe it out on their children and their wives or husbands. Children whose parents smoke have more breathing and lung problems than other children. Women who are married to smokers are more likely to have lung cancer than those married to non-smokers.

We are all aware that smoking is bad. So why do people smoke?

1. *The number one cancer among men is _____.*
 - A. tongue cancer
 - B. throat cancer
 - C. lung cancer
 - D. mouth cancer
2. *The main cause of mouth cancer, tongue cancer and throat cancer is _____.*
 - A. drinking
 - B. overeating
 - C. breathing
 - D. smoking
3. *Every year, smoking causes about one million _____.*
 - A. cancer patients
 - B. killing diseases
 - C. early deaths
 - D. injured men
4. *Who are more likely to have lung cancer and lung problems?*
 - A. People who live in the city
 - B. People who live with smokers.
 - C. People who live with non-smokers.
 - D. People who live in the country.

V. Rewrite the sentences so that it means the same as the first one, beginning with the given words.

1. *"Do you live in Bac Giang city, Lien?" asked Binh.*
 → Binh asked Lien
2. *My grandmother often told us fairy stories when we were small.*
 → My grandmother used

3. *Let's go to the water park for a change on the weekend.*

→ I suggest

4. *They have bought some English books.*

→ Some English books

VI. Use the words and phrases provided to make meaningful sentences.

1. Hung / go / school / on time / if / had / alarm clock.

2. It / be / necessary / protect / environment.

3. They / not see / each other / since / they / leave / school.

4. mother / enjoy / watch / films / which / from / Korea.

ANSWER KEY



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ĐỀ THI TUYỂN SINH VÀO LỚP 10 THPT TỈNH AN GIANG

Năm học 2014 - 2015

Thời gian: 60 phút

I. Choose the best answer among A, B, C or D to complete the sentences.

1. *Nick Vujicic was born in 1982 in Australia, _____?*
 A. was he B. wasn't he C. did he D. didn't he
2. *The doctor _____ me not to eat candy at night.*
 A. advised B. suggested C. insisted D. said
3. *Hey, turn _____ the TV. Your sister is studying.*
 A. on B. in C. up D. off
4. *Hugo Chávez, _____ was the President of Venezuela from 1999, died on 5th March 2013.*
 A. which B. whom C. that D. who
5. *What _____ if you saw a UFO?*
 A. did you do B. can you do
 C. would you do D. will you do
6. *_____ the weather was very bad, we enjoyed our picnic.*
 A. Although B. So C. When D. Because
7. *Bac Giang province has a _____ of about 1.6 million.*
 A. comparison B. condition
 C. population D. information
8. - *Linh: "I think we should go on a picnic after the exam".*
 - *Lan: "_____".*
 A. Congratulations B. That's a good idea
 C. Yes, I'd love to D. It's nice of you to say so

II. Read the passage and decide whether these statements are TRUE (T) or FALSE (F).

An and Chi are students of Ho Chi Minh City University of Education. They are volunteers in the Green Summer Campaign in Dong Thap, a remote province about 170 kilometers from Ho Chi Minh City. They live with Mrs. Hai and Nhu, her five- year- old granddaughter. Mrs. Hai has a one - hectare paddy field and a small garden where she grows some fruit trees and raises chickens. It is the harvest time now so farmers are very busy. An and Chi help farmers harvest their crops and teach the children. When they have free time, they often feed the chickens for Mrs. Hai. Although they are not skillful at doing the farming, they are very

enthusiastic and hard - working so everyone loves them. In the evening, Chi teaches Nhu how to read while An plays with the children in the neighborhood. Both An and Chi enjoy their time in Dong Thap.

1. An and Chi are from Ho Chi Minh City.
2. An and Chi are trained to be teachers.
3. Dong Thap is about 170 kilometers from Ho Chi Minh City.
4. Everyone loves An and Chi because they are good at doing the farming.

III. Fill in each numbered blank ONE suitable word.

Malaysia is one of the countries of the Associations of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN). It is (1)..... into two regions, known as West Malaysia and East Malaysia. They are separated (2)..... about 640 km of the sea and together comprise an area of 329,758 sq km. Malaysia enjoys tropical climate. The Malaysian (3)..... of currency is the ringgit, consisting of 100 sen.

The (4)..... of Malaysia is Kuala Lumpur and it is also the largest city in the country. The population in 2001 was over 22 million. Islam is the country's official religion. In addition, there are other religions such as Buddhism and Hinduism. The national language is Bahasa Malaysian (also known simply as Malay). English, Chinese, and Tamil are also widely spoken.

IV. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

Solar energy is a long lasting source of energy which can be used almost anywhere. To generate solar energy, we only need solar cells and the sun! Solar cells can easily be installed on house roofs, so no new space is needed and each user can quietly generate their own energy. Compared to other renewable sources, **they** also possess many advantages. Wind and water power rely on turbines which are noisy, expensive and easy to break down. Solar cells are totally silent and non-polluting. As they have no moving parts, they require little maintenance and have a long lifetime.

However, solar energy also has some disadvantages. We can only generate solar energy during daytime because the system depends on sunlight. Besides, solar cells require large area to work effectively. The main disadvantage of solar energy is that it costs about twice as much as traditional sources such as coal, oil, and gas. This is because solar cells

are expensive. Scientists are hoping that the costs of solar cells will reduce as more and more people see the advantages of this environmentally friendly source of energy.

1. *What does the passage primarily discuss?*

- A. Advantages and disadvantages of solar energy.
- B. The cost of solar energy.
- C. Solar energy as an alternative for fossil fuels.
- D. Solar energy's advantages over other sources of energy.

2. *What does the word they in line 4 refer to?*

- A. solar cells.
- B. other renewable resources.
- C. solar energy users.
- D. advantages

3. *What is NOT mentioned as an advantage of solar cells?*

- A. They operate quietly.
- B. They require little maintenance.
- C. They cost little to produce.
- D. They are non-polluting.

4. *Which of the following is the main disadvantage of solar energy mentioned in the passage?*

- A. It is expensive.
- B. Solar cells require large areas to operate.
- C. It is unfriendly to the environment.
- D. It depends on sunlight.

V. Use the suggested words and phrases to write complete sentences of a letter.

Dear Nam,

- 1. I / have / wonderful time / here / Ho Chi Minh City / my parents.
- 2. We / stay / hotel / near / river.
- 3. Yesterday / we / visit / Nha Rong Harbor / Ben Thanh Market / Dam Sen Park.

4. When / I / return / Hai Duong / I / tell / you / my trip.

I am looking forward to seeing you.

Love,

Hoa

VI. Write a new sentence as similar as possible in meaning to the original sentence, using the words given or combine the sentences as directed. (2pts)

- 1. *Ha Noi will be partially cloudy tomorrow. Ha Noi is the capital of Viet Nam.*
(Use Relative Clause)

→ I wish my father

2. *My father doesn't know Janette's address.*

→ I wish my father

3. *My pen pal said, "I will visit you tomorrow."*

→ My pen pal told me that

4. *Trung doesn't get good marks at school; therefore, he will not be given a dictionary.*

→ If Trung



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ĐỀ THI TUYỂN SINH VÀO LỚP 10 THPT THÀNH PHỐ HỒ CHÍ MINH

Năm học 2015 - 2016

Thời gian: 60 phút

I. Choose the word/phrase (A, B, C or D) that best fits the space in each sentence. (2.5pts)

1. *West Malaysia and East Malaysia _____ comprise an area of 329,758 sq km.*
A. each other B. together C. one another D. both
2. *We have arranged to meet each other _____ 8:00 AM this weekend.*
A. to B. on C. in D. at
3. *Juventus did their best; _____, Barcelona won the match and the cup.*
A. but B. however C. moreover D. otherwise
4. *The examiner _____ that they keep silent during the exam.*
A. said B. requested C. told D. admired
5. *"I promise I will study harder next term." – "_____."*
A. Good idea B. I hope so
C. No, thanks D. I'm sorry I can't
6. *People speak Malay, English, Chinese and Tamil _____ Malaysia*
A. at B. in C. on D. to
7. *You should reduce _____ of water your family uses.*
A. the number B. the quality C. a number D. the amount
8. *A lot of Vietnamese people who live _____ want to celebrate Tet in Viet Nam, their motherland.*
A. foreign B. far C. aboard D. abroad
9. *Peter, bring a raincoat just _____. It looks like rain to me.*
A. in case B. in time C. in turn D. in spite
10. *Typhoons often _____ in Viet Nam from June to November.*
A. predict B. occur C. pass D. warn

II. Choose the underlined word or phrase (A, B, C or D) that needs correcting. (0,5 pt)

11. She asked (A) me if I am able (B) to speak any other foreign language (C) and I said that I could speak Thai (D).
12. AAG has confirmed (A) the broken in some (B) of the sections of (C) the undersea cable (D).

III. Choose the word (A, B, C or D) that best fits the blank space in the following passage. (1,5pts)

The word **jeans** (13) _____ from a kind of material that was made in Europe. It is a strong material and it does not (14) _____ out easily. In the 1960s, many university and college (15) _____ wore jeans. Designers made different styles of jeans to match the 1960s' fashions: embroidered jeans, painted jeans and so on. In the 1970s more and more people started wearing jeans because they became (16) _____. In the 1980s jeans finally became (17) _____ fashion clothing when famous designers started (18) _____ their own styles of jeans, with their own labels on them. Sales of jeans always go up and up because jeans have never been out of fashion.

- | | | | |
|------------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|
| 13. A. gets | B. goes | C. arrives | D. comes |
| 14. A. go | B. wear | C. call | D. come |
| 15. A. teenagers | B. pupils | C. students | D. youngsters |
| 16. A. higher | B. costlier | C. longer | D. cheaper |
| 17. A. low | B. high | C. up | D. old |
| 18. A. doing | B. getting | C. making | D. buying |

IV. Read the passage, then decide if the statements that follow it are True or False. (1.0 pt)

Are you looking for a cheap, clean, effective source of power that doesn't cause pollution or waste natural resources? Look no further than solar energy from our sun. Many countries are already using solar energy. Solar panels are placed on the roof of a house and the sun's energy is used to heat water. The energy can be stored for a number of days, so on cloudy days you can use solar energy too. Sweden has an advanced solar energy program. There, all buildings will be heated by solar energy; cars and buses will use solar power instead of gas by the year 2015.

TRUE / FALSE

19. Few countries in the world are ready to use solar energy.
20. We can hardly use solar energy on cloudy days.
21. Solar panels are used for water heating.
22. Some types of vehicles in Sweden will use solar power by 2015.

V. Use the correct form of the word given in each sentence. (1.5 pt)

23. We are worried that rivers and canals are becoming more and more _____. [pollute]
24. TV _____ are advertisements in which goods and services are promoted. [commerce]

25. It is _____ that some people poach fish in the Nhieu Loc Canal. [**disappoint**]
26. Christmas is _____ celebrated in many countries. [**joy**]
27. Here is tomorrow's weather _____. Ho Chi Minh city will be sunny, and[**cast**]
28. My sister is wearing a T-shirt of the latest model. She always dresses _____. [**fashion**]

VI. Use the correct tense or form of the verb given in each sentences. (1.0 pt)

29. Unless she _____ the flowers regularly, they will wither. [**water**]
30. We all expect that Anh Vien _____ the most outstanding athlete in this SEA GAMES. [**become**]
31. He _____ five comic books since last Monday. [**read**]
32. The teacher suggested _____ these units carefully. [**revise**]

VII. Rewrite each of the following sentences in another way so that it means almost the same as the sentence printed before it. (2.0 pt)

33. Emily is sick today, so she cannot go to school.
➤ If
34. We consider Messi a soccer genius. He plays for Barcelona, Spain.
➤ Messi, who
35. People celebrate Passover in Israel in late March or early April.
➤ Passover
36. The last time we saw the film was 10 years ago.
➤ It has

ĐỀ THI TUYỂN SINH VÀO LỚP 10 THPT THÀNH PHỐ HÀ NỘI

Năm học 2015 - 2016

Thời gian: 60 phút

A. GRAMMAR - VOCABULARY- LANGUAGE FUNCTIONS

I. Choose the best option A, B, C or D to complete each sentence (3pts)

1. *She didn't work hard enough, _____ she lost her job.*
A. so B. but C. and D. yet
2. *Their holiday was so _____ that they did not want to go back to work.*
A. enjoy B. enjoying C. enjoyable D. enjoyment
3. *I look forward _____ meeting you soon.*
A. for B. with C. to D. to
4. *He asked his son _____ back as soon as possible.*
A. comes B. to come C. came D. coming
5. *Marry would lend me some money if I _____ her.*
A. ask B. am asking C. will ask D. asked
6. *The prize _____ to the team last week.*
A. was awarded B. is awarded C. awarded D. award
7. *I've just _____ my hair.*
A. to wash B. washed C. washing D. wash
8. *English is the subject _____ I like best.*
A. who B. whom C. which D. whose
9. *It's very nice _____ you to say so.*
A. at B. of C. on D. in
10. *My father can't speak Chinese and _____*
A. either can I B. neither can't I
C. neither can I D. I can't neither
11. *Don't talk in class, _____ you? The teacher is explaining the lesson.*
A. won't B. don't C. do D. will
12. *Do you fancy _____ basketball this morning?*
A. playing B. to play C. played D. play
13. *If people see a UFO, it _____ be an aircraft or a meteor.*
A. should B. might C. will D. can't
14. *Jack: "I've got to go, Sarah. So long". "So long, Jack. And _____".*
A. be careful B. don't hurry C. take care D. don't take it
15. *Mary: "I've got an exam next week". – Peter: "_____"*
A. Thank you B. Same to you C. See you D. Good luck

II. Identify the mistake in each sentence (1pt)

16. Would (A) you mind (B) close (C) the window, please (D)?
17. Last week (A), I went (B) to the museum (C) by my friend (D).
18. Jim is (A) such (B) intelligent that he always understands (C) what I say (D).
19. He couldn't sleep (A) so (B) he turned off (C) the TV to watch some programs (D).
20. Neil Armstrong (A), which (B) first walked (C) on the moon, lived (D) in the USA.

III. Match each sentence in column A with its suitable response in column B. Each response is used once only. (1pt)

A	B
21. I think we should go to the cinema.	A. No, I don't.
22. Would you mind turning the TV off, please?	B. I'd rather you didn't.
23. I prefer cartoons.	C. I'm the opposite.
24. How long did it take you to get there?	D. That's a good idea.
25. Would you mind if I smoked in here?	E. Not at all.
	F. Two hours by bike.

IV. Give the correct form of the words in the brackets (1pt)

26. Fruit and vegetables are _____ food. (HEALTH)
27. Alexander Graham Bell was a famous _____. (INVENT)
28. It is very _____ to drive too fast. (DANGER)
29. The shoes were nice, but they were _____. (COMFORT)
30. The Internet is a very useful means of _____. (COMMUNICATE)

B. READING**I. Choose the best option a, b, c or d below to complete the passage (1pt)**

In class I enjoy (31)_____ next to Hoa. She's my best friend and she wants to be an actress (32)_____ she grows up. She comes from Hue, and she seems (33)_____ from the other girls. She is really confident, and I love being (34)_____ her because she is so funny. She has expensive clothes, even though her parents can't really afford them. She likes to look better (35)_____ all the other girls.

31. A. to sit B. sitting C. sit D. sat
32. A. when B. while C. until D. before
33. A. different B. the same C. as D. like
34. A. by B. with C. for D. to
35. A. of B. as C. to D. than

II. Read the passage carefully and then answer the questions below it (1pt)

Edison - America's Most Famous Inventor

Thomas Edison was born on February 11th, 1847 in Milan, Ohio. When he was at school, his teacher considered him to be a slow student. Because of hearing problems, Edison had difficulty following the lessons. But with only three months of formal education he became one of the greatest inventors and industrial leaders in history.

Edison's most famous invention was the electric light bulb. He also invented the phonograph, and made improvements to the telegraph, telephone and motion picture technology.

Edison had a special life. He married twice with five children. He loved books, had excellent memory, and always showed curiosity about science. Although he had hearing problems, he refused to have an operation for his deafness. He said that silence helped him concentrate. He always worked very hard and often had only four hours of sleep every day. He used to say, "Genius was 1 percent inspiration and 99 percent perspiration". When he died on October 18th, 1931, he was still working on new ideas.

36. Who did his teacher consider Edison?
37. Did Edison have difficulty understanding the lesson in class?
38. What was the Edison's most invention?
39. What did he use to say?
40. How old was he when he died?

C. WRITING

I. Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it means exactly the same as the sentence printed before it (1pt)

41. It's a pity I don't know her phone number.
→ I wish
42. "I am leaving for Thailand tomorrow".
→ Lan said
43. The last time I did gardening was three months ago.
→ I haven't
44. Minh spends two hours surfing the net every day.
→ It takes
45. I don't like sports, so I never go to the stadium.
→ Because

II. Write meaningful sentences with the words given. (1pt)

46. Every household / use / much electricity / now.
47. You / reduce / amount by / turn off / lights / before / go out.
48. You / should/ prepare / food / carefully / before / turn on / stove.
49. Not turn on / many lights / same time.
50. If you / follow / simple rules / you / save money / natural resources.



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ii.

46. Every household is using (too) much electricity now.
47. You should / can reduce this amount by turning off the lights before going out.
48. You should prepare food carefully before turning on the stove.
49. Don't turn on many lights at the same time.
50. If you follow these simple rules, you will / can save money and natural resources.

ĐỀ THI TUYỂN SINH VÀO LỚP 10 THPT TỈNH HẢI DƯƠNG

Năm học 2015 - 2016

Thời gian: 60 phút

PART A: GRAMMAR – VOCABULARY – LANGUAGE FUNCTIONS

Choose the word, phrase or expression that best completes each sentence below (5.0 points)

1. *I wish I _____ more time to relax.*
 A. having B. had C. have D. will have
2. *Although they live apart, they still _____.*
 A. keep in touch B. keep up with C. lose touch D. look after
3. *A new factory _____ here next month.*
 A. was built B. will build C. will be built D. is built
4. *My mother told me to _____ my grandmother when she was ill.*
 A. look after B. look for C. look at D. look up
5. *I suggest _____ some money for poor children.*
 A. raise B. to raise C. raised D. raising
6. *David: "I wish I could visit your school again some day".*
Nga: "_____."
 A. You'll always be welcome here, David
 B. Just go ahead
 C. Do as you please, David
 D. If you are not busy
7. *Your car is _____ than mine.*
 A. very bigger B. much bigger
 C. a lot more bigger D. more bigger
8. *John is the boy _____ is wearing a white T-shirt.*
 A. which B. whose C. who D. whom

9. My teacher often tells us to be proud _____ our Vietnamese tradition.
A. about B. to C. of D. for
10. If you _____ your best, you will pass the exam.
A. will try B. try C. tried D. are trying
11. Mary: "Let me congratulate you on passing your English test".
Bob: "_____".
A. Thanks B. I'd like it
C. That's great D. Oh, I'm good at English
12. I think chatting on the Internet is _____.
A. required B. compulsory
C. time-consuming D. violent
13. Tim saw his friends while he _____ Hai Ba Trung street.
A. was crossing B. cross C. is crossing D. crossed
14. Uncle Ho was born _____ 19th May, 1890.
A. at B. in C. of D. on
15. She asked me _____.
A. if I was good at English B. if was I good at English
C. if I good at English D. if I am good at English
16. Catherine: "Why don't we go to the cinema this evening?"
Hoa: "_____".
A. Will you join us? B. Yes, let's!
C. I'd like it. D. What play is it?
17. The children laughed _____ while they were watching "Tom and Jerry".
A. unhappy B. happiness C. happy D. happily
18. Tung's never seen Titanic, _____?
A. has he B. hasn't he C. is he D. isn't he
19. I like to visit Viet Nam _____ Vietnamese people are very friendly.
A. so B. but C. because D. though
20. Trang: "Would you like something to eat, Ha?" Ha: "_____. I'm full."
A. Great B. No, thanks C. Good idea D. My pleasure

PART B: READING

Read the passage and answer the questions that follow (2.5 points)

Tropical rainforests are found in Amazon region of South America, Central America, and South and Southeast Asia. Rainforests are very important to the world's climate. The Amazon rainforest alone receives about 30 to 40 percent of the total rainfall on the earth and produces about the same percentage of the world's oxygen. Some scientists believe that

the decreasing size of rainforests will affect the climate on the earth, making it uncomfortable or even dangerous for life. Saving our rainforests is an international problem. One country or even a few countries cannot solve the problem alone. The nations of the world must work together to find a solution before it is too late.

1. Where are tropical rainforests found?
2. Do rainforests play an important role in the world's climate?
3. How much percent of the world's oxygen does the Amazon rainforest produce?
4. What do some scientists believe?
5. Is saving our rainforests the problem of one country?

PART C: WRITING

I. Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it means the same as the sentence printed before it (1.5 points)

1. "Why do you like soccer?" asked Nam.
➤ Nam asked me
2. It's a pity that our teacher isn't here at the moment.
➤ I wish
3. The weather is not nice today, so we will not go to the park.
➤ If the weather
4. Spending the weekend in the countryside is very wonderful.
➤ It's very
5. We last saw our grandfather five months ago.
➤ We haven't
6. My mother used to make me clean the house.
➤ I used

II. Write a letter of inquiry (1.0 point)

You have seen this advertisement:

Improve your English
with
SYDNEY LANGUAGE CENTER
123 Ly Nam De, Ha Noi

- We offer afternoon, evening and weekend classes.
- Foreign and well-qualified teachers.
- Courses: from June to August, 2015.
- Phone number: (04)8 278 787.

You are interested in these courses and want to improve your English. In about 100 words, write a letter of inquiry to the center requesting for more information about the courses and fees.

Your letter should include:

- How you come to know about the center.
- How good your English is.
- What kind of information you want.
- *What you are ready to supply.*

Begin and end your letter as follow:

456 Quang Trung street, Hanoi

10th June, 2015

Dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

Nguyen Minh Tam



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ĐỀ THI TUYỂN SINH VÀO LỚP 10 THPT TỈNH NAM ĐỊNH

Năm học 2015 - 2016

Thời gian: 60 phút

PART A: PHONETICS (1.0 POINT)

I. Khoanh tròn một phương án A, B, C hoặc D ứng với các từ có phần gạch chân phát âm khác với các từ còn lại, như ví dụ (câu 0) đã làm. (0,6 điểm)

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| 0. A. <u>char</u> ity | B. <u>che</u> ese | ©. <u>Ch</u> ristmas | D. <u>ch</u> ildren |
| 1. A. <u>plan</u> ted | B. <u>work</u> ed | C. <u>want</u> ed | D. <u>need</u> ed |
| 2. A. <u>take</u> | B. <u>car</u> | C. <u>late</u> | D. <u>ma</u> ke |
| 3. A. <u>bea</u> ch | B. <u>clea</u> n | C. <u>inst</u> ead | D. <u>lea</u> ve |

TUYỂN CHỌN CÁC ĐỀ THI LỚP 9 VÀO LỚP 10 Môn TIẾNG ANH

II. Khoanh tròn một phương án A, B, C hoặc D ứng với các từ có trọng âm rơi vào vị trí âm tiết khác các từ còn lại, như ví dụ (câu 0) đã làm. (0,4 điểm)

0. A. finish B. passage ©. Attend D. reader
 1. A. money B. army C. afraid D. people
 2. A. interesting B. polluted C. attractive D. successful

PART B. GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY (3.0 POINTS)

I. Khoanh tròn một phương án A, B, C hoặc D ứng với từ, cụm từ để điền vào mỗi chỗ trống trong các câu sau, như ví dụ (câu 0) đã làm. (2,0 điểm)

0. *Our trip will be ready _____ two days.*
 A. on B. at ©. In D. for
1. *It's very kind _____ you to help me.*
 A. of B. to C. with D. for
2. *A free _____ is guaranteed to every citizen.*
 A. educated B. education C. educating D. educational
3. *Let's have a drink, _____?*
 A. shall we B. will we C. shall you D. do we
4. *They didn't go to Nha Trang for a holiday _____ they had to attend a summer course.*
 A. so B. although C. because D. because of
5. *Do you know the lady _____ son is the most intelligent student in my school?*
 A. who B. whom C. which D. whose
6. *If you know where she lives, let me _____.*
 A. to know B. knowing C. know D. knew
7. *The word _____ means "big wind" in Chinese.*
 A. tornado B. typhoon C. hurricane D. tsunami
8. *In Viet Nam, children go to school six days _____ week.*
 A. an B. over C. a D. the
9. *Last week, Peter said "I will do it tomorrow". He said he would do it _____.*
 A. the following day B. the previous day
 C. the day before D. tomorrow
10. *Hung: "I think we should save energy at home as well as at school."
 - Lan: "_____."*
 A. Yes, we think B. That's a good idea
 C. Yes, we do D. No, we don't

II. Tìm dạng đúng của động từ trong ngoặc ở mỗi câu sau, sau đó điền vào chỗ trống để hoàn chỉnh câu, như ví dụ (câu 0) đã làm. (1,0 điểm)

0. He (have) has breakfast at 6 am every day.

1. They (move) _____ three times since they got married.
2. Solar energy (not / cause) _____ pollution.
3. My sister enjoys (listen) _____ to music in her free time.
4. While I (stand) _____ in front of the school gate, I saw Van.
5. My teacher asked us (wait) _____ for him after the lesson.

PART C: READING (3.0 POINTS)

I. Đọc đoạn văn sau và khoanh tròn một phương án đúng nhất A, B, C hoặc D ứng với từ thích hợp để điền vào mỗi chỗ trống trong đoạn văn, như ví dụ câu (0) đã làm. (2,0 điểm)

Television is (0) _____ important invention of the 20th century. It has been (1) _____ popular that now we can't imagine what life would be like if (2) _____ were no television. Television is a major means of communication. It (3) _____ pictures and sounds from around the world into millions of home. Though television viewers can see (4) _____ learn about people, places and things in far away lands, television widens our knowledge by introducing us to new ideas (5) _____ may lead us to new hobbies and recreations. In addition to the news, television provides us with (6) _____ variety of program that can satisfy every taste. Most people now seem (7) _____ spending their evenings (8) _____ television. It is (9) _____ convenient for them to sit (10) _____ home watching television than to go out for amusements elsewhere.

- | | | | |
|----------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| 0. A. a | B. the | ©. An | D. x |
| 1. A. very | B. too | C. enough | D. so |
| 2. A. there | B. those | C. these | D. they |
| 3. A. gets | B. brings | C. gives | D. shows |
| 4. A. but | B. so | C. and | D. however |
| 5. A. who | B. whom | C. what | D. which |
| 6. A. a | B. an | C. the | D. x |
| 7. A. liked | B. like | C. to like | D. likely |
| 8. A. watching | B. looking | C. seeing | D. cleaning |
| 9. A. most | B. many | C. much | D. more |
| 10. A. with | B. at | C. on | D. of |

II. Đọc đoạn văn sau và trả lời các câu hỏi. Viết câu trả lời vào phần để trống dưới mỗi câu hỏi. (1,0 điểm)

The ancient town of Hoi An is situated on the Thu Bon river, 30 km south of Da Nang. It was formerly a major trading center in Southeast Asia between the 16th and 17th centuries. Hoi An is famous for its old temples, pagodas, small tile-roofed houses and narrow streets. All the houses were made of wood and their pillars were carved with ornamental design.

All visitors to Hoi An are commended a visit to the Assembly Hall of Cantonese Chinese Congregation. This house was built in 1855 and still keeps many precious objects that belonged to the Chinese community of Hoi an. Another attractive address to tourists is Tan Ky House, which was conducted nearly two centuries ago as house of a Vietnamese merchant. The house now looks almost exactly as it did in the early 19th century.

In recent years, Hoi An has become a popular tourists destination in Viet Nam. In 1999, it was certified by UNESCO as a World Cultural Heritage Site.

1. Where is the ancient town of Hoi An situated?
2. What is Hoi An famous for?
3. Were all the houses in Hoi An made of brick?
4. When was the Assembly Hall of Cantonese Chinese Congregation built?
5. Is Hoi An a World Cultural Heritage Site?

PART D: WRITING (3.0 POINTS)

I. Hoàn thành câu thứ hai sao cho nghĩa không thay đổi so với câu đã cho, như ví dụ câu (0) đã làm. (1,0 điểm)

0. Computers are used to design new models.

➤ People use computers to design new models.

1. He doesn't write to me very often.

➤ I wish

2. Let's buy them the picture as a wedding present.

➤ What about?

3. The boys said "We have to try our best to win the match".

➤ The boys said

4. The show was interesting to many children.

➤ Many children were

5. Although the weather was bad, they went to school on time.

➤ Despite the

II. Dùng từ gợi ý để viết thành câu hoàn chỉnh. Có thể thực hiện những thay đổi cần thiết hoặc thêm từ nhưng không được bỏ từ hoặc cụm từ đã cho, như ví dụ câu (0) đã làm. (1,0 điểm)

0. Jack London / born / San Francisco / 1876.

➤ Jack London was born in San Francisco in 1876.

1. If / I / be / him / I / choose / English.

➤

2. We / used / go / fish / weekends.

➤

3. This room / should / clean / everyday.

➤

4. We / know / each other / since / we / be / small.

➤

5. She / looking / forward / see / friends / again.

➤

III. Sắp xếp các từ hoặc cụm từ sau để tạo thành câu đúng về ngữ pháp và hoàn chỉnh về ngữ nghĩa. Viết câu đã sắp xếp vào phần để trống dưới mỗi câu như ví dụ câu (0) đã làm. Không được thêm từ hoặc bỏ từ đã cho. (1,0 điểm)

0. friend / is / She / a / mine / of.

➤ She is a friend of mine.

1. isn't / motorbike / ride / enough / He / to / old / a /

➤

2. English / fluently / Nam / speaks / than / his brother / more/.

➤

3. the/ It / us / is / important / for / to/ protect / environment / very/.

➤

4. computer / Do / mind / if / use / your / you / I /?

➤

5. the / still / he / teacher / play / when / taught / guitar / remembers / John / boy / him / was / the / a / to / who /.

➤



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ĐỀ THI TUYỂN SINH VÀO LỚP 10 THPT TỈNH VINH PHÚC

Năm học 2015 - 2016

Thời gian: 60 phút

A. PHẦN TRẮC NGHIỆM (40 câu: 8,0 điểm)

Choose the word A, B, C or D whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the others.

- | | | | |
|---------------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| 1. A. reply | B. many | C. candy | D. lovely |
| 2. A. started | B. landed | C. kicked | D. painted |
| 3. A. break | B. mean | C. deal | D. stream |

Choose the word A, B, C or D which is stressed differently from the others.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 4. A. publication | B. competition | C. infection | D. contribution |
| 5. A. hobby | B. reduce | C. prison | D. quarter |

Choose the word A, B, C or D which best completes each of the sentences from 6 to 25.

6. When he _____ here, Mark was always making mistakes.
A. works B. worked C. was working D. had worked
7. A great deal of tea _____ everyday in England.
A. drinks B. is drunk C. drink D. are drunk
8. Nam's father, _____ is 78 years old, goes swimming everyday.
A. that B. who C. whose D. whom
9. It was _____ a boring film that I left before the end.
A. so B. too C. very D. such
10. If we work hard, we will make this beach a clean and _____ place again.
A. beauty B. beautifully C. beautiful D. beautician
11. The new teacher loves poems and _____ them by heart.
A. makes us to learn B. makes us learn
C. make us to learn D. make us learn
12. You shouldn't stay at home so much. Go _____ and make new friends.
A. out B. away C. on D. by
13. Unless he _____ hard, he _____ the final exam.
A. studies / won't pass B. studies / will pass
C. doesn't study / will pass D. doesn't study / won't pass
14. Mathematics is a _____ subject in school.
A. easy B. compulsory C. unimportant D. choice
15. I don't want much sugar in my coffee. Just _____, please!
A. a few B. little C. few D. a little

16. My father used _____ heavily, but he doesn't smoke any longer.
A. to smoke B. to smoking C. smoke D. smoking
17. Jane: "_____ do you go to the library?". Jack: "Twice a week."
A. How long B. How far C. How often D. How much
18. _____ it was so windy and cold, she went out without a coat.
A. However B. Despite C. In spite of D. Although
19. _____ weather is often cool in Sapa, Vietnam.
A. A B. The C. Some D. An
20. I like wearing jeans because jeans have never been out _____ fashion.
A. at B. on C. of D. by
21. It is sunny today. Let's play tennis, _____?
A. won't we B. shall we C. will we D. shan't we
22. Peter: "Would you like to drink more coffee?"
Daisy: "_____."
A. Yes, I like it B. Yes, I'd love to
C. Yes, I like you D. No, I don't like
23. I am always busy. I wish I _____ more time to look after my family.
A. am having B. have C. had D. was having
24. I look forward to _____ from you.
A. to hearing B. hear C. hearing D. to hear
25. Everyone in this school has to wear a uniform and so _____.
A. you do B. are you C. you are D. do you

Read the following passage then choose the word A, B, C or D to fill in each of the blanks from 26 to 35.

POSTCARDS

Today, people like to send postcards (26)_____ their friends and family. These postcards often have pictures of beaches, mountains or castles on them and you (27)_____ write a message on the (28)_____. Many people send postcards (29)_____ they are on holiday because postcards are cheap and the pictures on them are often (30)_____ than people's own photos.

Somebody sent the first postcard (31)_____ the end of the nineteenth (32)_____. It had a picture of a town by the sea on it. Later on, postcards had pictures showing something in the news that week, perhaps an accident (33)_____ an important person's visit. People liked to (34)_____ them because they did (35)_____ have pictures in their newspapers then.

- | | | | |
|--------------|-----------|------------|-------------|
| 26. A. to | B. by | C. from | D. about |
| 27. A. can | B. shall | C. do | D. have |
| 28. A. front | B. middle | C. top | D. back |
| 29. A. until | B. when | C. during | D. before |
| 30. A. best | B. good | C. better | D. well |
| 31. A. at | B. in | C. on | D. from |
| 32. A. month | B. year | C. decade | D. century |
| 33. A. also | B. too | C. or | D. but |
| 34. A. see | B. meet | C. observe | D. look |
| 35. A. never | B. not | C. no | D. unlikely |

Read the following passage then choose the word A, B, C or D to answer the questions from 35 to 40.

SAINT DAVID'S DAY

Saint David is the patron saint of Wales. St. David was a Christian holy man and teacher. Saint David's Day is celebrated on the first day of March every year, in remembrance of the anniversary of his death in the year 589. In 2014, Saint David's Day falls on a Saturday.

Wales is part of the United Kingdom. It is a country with a long and interesting history. Welsh people have their own language (Cymraeg), customs and traditions. Saint David's Day is an important festival for Welsh people. Saint David's Day has been an important national day in Wales for many centuries. Leeks and daffodils are Welsh national symbols. On Saint David's Day, it is traditional for Welsh people to pin a leek or a daffodil to their coats or jackets. Many girls in Wales dress up in traditional Welsh national costumes on the day. Concerts and parades to celebrate Saint David's Day are held in Cardiff (the Welsh capital city) and also lots of other towns and cities. The flag of St. David is flown throughout Wales. Many people in Wales go to poetry readings or attend special church services.

36. *On which day is Saint David's Day celebrated?*

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| A. May 1 st | B. March 1 st |
| C. March 3 rd | D. the date changes yearly |

37. *How long has Saint David's Day been celebrated as an important national day in Wales?*

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| A. for tens of years | C. for a hundred year |
| B. for hundreds of years | D. for some of years |

38. *Which city is the capital of Wales?*

- | | | | |
|-----------|------------|------------|--------------|
| A. London | B. Cardiff | C. Belfast | D. Edinburgh |
|-----------|------------|------------|--------------|

39. *What are the Welsh national symbols?*

- A. the leek and the potato
- B. the leek and the thistle
- C. the daffodil and the thistle
- D. the daffodil and the leek

40. *How do people celebrate Saint David's Day in towns and cities?*

- A. with concerts and parades
- B. with carnivals and fiestas
- C. with fireworks displays and parties
- D. with readings and services

B. PHẦN TỰ LUẬN (2,0 điểm)

I. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION

Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first one.

1. *It is very useful to speak English fluently.*

➤ Speaking English

2. *He hasn't smoked for three years.*

➤ He stopped

3. *My father has bought a new computer.*

➤ A new computer

4. *"Who phoned you yesterday, Lan?" said he.*

➤ He asked Lan

5. *In spite of the bad weather, they had a picnic.*

➤ Although

II. PARAGRAPH WRITING

Write a paragraph of 120-150 words about the world you would like to live in in 2030.

ĐỀ THI TUYỂN SINH VÀO LỚP 10 THPT TỈNH HƯNG YÊN

Năm học 2015 - 2016

Thời gian: 60 phút

I. Choose the word in each group that has the underlined part pronounced differently from the rest. Write the letter A, B, C or D on the answer sheet. (1,0 point)

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1. A. <u>stopped</u> | B. <u>needed</u> | C. <u>looked</u> | D. <u>watched</u> |
| 2. A. <u>think</u> | B. <u>there</u> | C. <u>this</u> | D. <u>though</u> |
| 3. A. <u>seat</u> | B. <u>read</u> | C. <u>wear</u> | D. <u>meal</u> |
| 4. A. <u>boxes</u> | B. <u>classes</u> | C. <u>loves</u> | D. <u>watches</u> |
| 5. A. <u>turn</u> | B. <u>burn</u> | C. <u>curtain</u> | D. <u>bury</u> |

II. Choose the best word or phrase to complete the following sentences. Write the letter A, B, C or D on the answer sheet. (3,0 points)

- I _____ stamps since 2008.*
A. collect B. am collecting
C. collected D. have collected
- She suggests _____ garbage bins around the school yard.*
A. put B. to put C. putting D. to putting
- I will lend you my bike if you _____ it back before Friday.*
A. bring B. brought C. brings D. were bringing
- Ann is too busy these days. She has _____ free time.*
A. a little B. little C. few D. a few
- He will be in Singapore from Monday _____ Thursday.*
A. by B. to C. at D. in
- He spoke slowly in order to make himself _____.*
A. clear B. clearly C. clearance D. clarify
- The police must try to catch the men _____ drive dangerously.*
A. which B. who C. whom D. where
- He grew very quickly and soon he was _____ his brother.*
A. more big than B. so big than C. too big than D. as big as
- They often come to see their friends on Sunday, _____?*
A. do they B. are they C. don't they D. aren't they
- The Smiths are not responsible parents. They don't _____ their children very well.*
A. look after B. take after C. take care D. look for
- The kitchen _____ be dirty because Lien has just cleaned it.*
A. may B. mustn't C. can't D. should

12. *Auld Lang Syne* is a song _____ is often sung on New Year's Eve.
A. who B. Whose C. whom D. Which
13. *Nga is hungry* _____ *she hasn't eaten all day.*
A. but B. Or C. so D. Because
14. *The _____ polluted atmosphere in some industrial regions is called "smog".*
A. heavily B. largely C. many D. fully
15. *Mr. Pike: "John, you've written a much better essay this time."*
- *John: " _____ "*
A. Writing? Why? B. Thank you. It's really encouraging.
C. You're welcome. D. Forget it.

III. Fill in each gap of the following sentences with ONE suitable word. Write it on your answer sheet. (1,0 point)

1. He is not very good _____ Maths.
2. Hanoi is _____ capital of Vietnam.
3. I'm going to buy either a camera _____ a DVD player with the money.
4. Are you sure you did this exercise by _____, Tom?
5. *Mai: Why don't we go _____ a picnic this weekend?*
Nga: That's a good idea!

IV. Choose the word that best fits the blank in the following passage. Write the letter A, B, C or D on the answer sheet. (1,0 point)

Choosing clothes can be difficult. Some people want to be fashionable (1)_____ they don't want to look exactly like everybody else. Not all clothes are (2)_____ for work or school, perhaps because they are not formal enough, or simply not comfortable. It is easy to buy the (3)_____ size, and find that your trousers are too tight, especially if you are a bit overweight. If you buy light cotton clothes, you might not be (4)_____ enough for winter. If your shoes are not waterproof, and if you aren't (5)_____ for the cold, you might look good, but feel terrible!

1. A. if B. but C. so D. therefore
2. A. suitable B. equal C. comfort D. fitted
3. A. error B. mistake C. wrong D. false
4. A. warm B. cold C. cool D. hot
5. A. fitted B. worn C. clothed D. dressed

V. Read the following passage then answer the questions. Write your answers on the answer sheet. (1,5 points)

As a result of years of research, we know that too much animal fat is bad for our health. For example, Americans eat a lot of meat and only a small amount of grains, fruit and vegetables. Because of their diet, they

have high rates of cancer and heart disease. In Japan, in contrast, people eat large amounts of grains and very little meat. The Japanese also have low rates of cancer and heart disease. In fact the Japanese live longer than anyone else in the world. Unfortunately, when people move to the US, the rates of heart disease and cancer increase as their diet changes. Moreover, as hamburgers, ice-cream, and other high fat food become popular in Japan, the rates of heart disease and cancer are increasing there as well. People are also eating more meat and dairy products in other countries such as Cuba, Mauritius and Hungary. Not surprisingly, the disease rates in these countries are increasing along with the change in diet. Consequently, doctors everywhere advise people to eat more grains, fruit and vegetables and to eat less meat and fewer dairy products.

1. As a result of years of research, what is bad for our health?
2. Why do Japanese people have lower rates of cancer and heart disease?
3. What happens when the Japanese people move to the US?
4. In which countries are people also eating more meat and dairy products?
5. What do doctors everywhere advise people to do?

VI. Rearrange these words or phrases into meaningful sentences.

The first one has been done for you as an example. Write your answers on the answer sheet. (1,5 points)

0. learning / are you / Why / English? → Why are you learning English?
1. work early. / to leave / The day was / so hot / that we decided
→
2. my friends / are / in sports. / Most of / interested
→
3. she won / I'm / that / the first prize. / happy
→
4. heavy, / on time. / we arrived / Although the / traffic was
→
5. you should buy? / which electric bike / your father on / Did you / agree with
→

VII. Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it means exactly the same as the sentence printed before it. Write your answers on the answer sheet. (1,0 point)

1. Somebody cleans the room every day.
→ The room
2. "Where are you going for the summer holiday?" she asked me.
→ She asked me

3. I'm sorry you can't understand the instructions clearly.

→ I wish you

4. They've never invited us to lunch before.

→ This is the

5. The only way you can become a good athlete is by training hard every day.

→ Only by



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ĐỀ THI TUYỂN SINH VÀO LỚP 10 THPT TỈNH PHÚ THỌ

Năm học 2015 - 2016

Thời gian: 60 phút

I. Chọn chữ cái A hoặc B, C, D của từ có phần gạch chân có cách đọc khác các từ còn lại. (1,25 điểm)

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1. A. <u>entrance</u> | B. <u>paddy</u> | C. <u>bamboo</u> | D. <u>banyan</u> |
| 2. A. <u>bikes</u> | B. <u>plants</u> | C. <u>places</u> | D. <u>maps</u> |
| 3. A. <u>health</u> | B. <u>ready</u> | C. <u>heavy</u> | D. <u>appear</u> |
| 4. A. <u>throw</u> | B. <u>though</u> | C. <u>theater</u> | D. <u>thought</u> |
| 5. A. <u>recycled</u> | B. <u>finished</u> | C. <u>laughed</u> | D. <u>marked</u> |

II. Chọn chữ cái A hoặc B, C, D tương ứng với từ hoặc cụm từ thích hợp để hoàn thành mỗi câu sau. (2,5 điểm)

- Many people in Viet Nam have been interested _____ the products that save energy.
A. on B. in C. to D. for
- Lan said one of the students in her class _____ absent that day.
A. were B. have been C. was D. are
- He failed the examination _____ he made preparation for it carefully.
A. because of B. although C. even D. because
- "Would you like a glass of green tea?" - "_____."
A. No, let's not B. No, I don't.
C. No, thanks. D. No, I wouldn't.
- You really saw a UFO, Minh, _____?
A. weren't you B. didn't you C. don't you D. aren't you
- The cooker _____ you bought from the supermarket yesterday looks modern.
A. which B. who C. whom D. where
- "Well done, Paul!" - "_____".
A. It's my pleasure B. Thanks
C. I'm sorry D. You are very nice
- Let's play tennis instead of _____ television.
A. watch B. to watch C. watching D. watches
- He can't earn money _____ he has no job.
A. unless B. until C. if D. without
- It's very cold _____ night _____ the moon.
A. to / in B. in / to C. on / at D. at / on

III. Xác định từ hoặc cụm từ có gạch dưới cần phải sửa để các câu sau trở thành câu đúng bằng cách chọn chữ cái A hoặc B, C, D. (1,25 điểm)

1. I have not seen (A) my grandparents (B) since (C) a quarter of a year (D).
2. What would life be (A) if (B) there are (C) no water (D)?
3. Learning (A) foreign languages are (B) not difficult for (C) young students (D).
4. I suggested (A) that (B) you writing (C) to them to accept (D) their offer.
5. He ran (A) so fastly (B) that I couldn't (C) keep up with (D) him.

IV. Cho thì hoặc dạng thích hợp của động từ trong ngoặc. (1,25 điểm)

1. How long you (**know**) that girl? ~ For six months.
2. If I were you, I (**not / go**) to his party.
3. I found some old letters while I (**tidy**) the room yesterday.
4. Would you mind (**open**) the window for me?
5. Water (**boil**) at 100 degrees Celsius.

V. Hoàn thành các câu dưới đây với dạng thích hợp của các từ in hoa tương ứng với mỗi câu. (1,25 điểm)

1. By recycling, we can save (**nature**) resources.
2. Television is one of the most important (**invent**) of the 20th century.
3. Nam is the (**good**) student in his class.
4. Is there anything (**interest**) on TV tonight?
5. These shoes are smart, but they are very (**comfort**).

VI. Đọc đoạn văn sau và trả lời câu hỏi. (1,25 điểm)

In the United States, people celebrate Mother's day and Father's day. Mother's Day is celebrated on the second Sunday in May. On this occasion, mother usually receives greeting cards and gifts from her husband and children. The best gift of all for an American Mom is a day of leisure. The majority of American mothers have outside jobs as well as housework, so their working days are often very hard. The working mother enjoys the traditional Mother's day custom of breakfast cooked by her family and served to her on a tray in bed. Later in that day, it's also traditional for the extended family group to get together for dinner, either in a restaurant or in one of their homes.

Flower is an important part of Mother's day. Mothers are often given a plant for the occasion, particularly if they are elderly.

Father's Day is celebrated through out the United States and Canada on the third Sunday in June. The holiday customs are similar to Mother's

Day. Dad also receives greeting cards and gifts from his family and enjoys a day of leisure.

Questions:

1. When do American people celebrate Mother's Day?
2. What is the best gift for an American mother on Mother's Day?
3. Is it traditional for the extended family group to get together for dinner on Mother's Day?
4. Where do they have dinner on Mother's Day?
5. What are the similar things that the father gets on Father's Day?

VII. Hãy viết lại những câu dưới đây bằng các từ gợi ý sao cho câu viết lại có nghĩa không đổi so với câu cho trước. (1,25 điểm)

1. My brother doesn't play tennis anymore.
→ My brother used
2. Lien cooks better than her sister.
→ Lien's sister doesn't
3. "Why do you come home late, Nam?" She said.
→ She asked
4. People play soccer all over the world.
→ Soccer
5. The girl has just gone out. Do you know her?
→ Do you know



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ĐỀ THI TUYỂN SINH VÀO LỚP 10 THPT TỈNH THÁI BÌNH

Năm học 2015 - 2016

Thời gian: 60 phút

A. PHONETICS

I. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the others. Put a tick (✓) next to the letter A, B, C or D. Number (0) is an example. (0.6p)

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 0. A. <u>wh</u> at | B. <u>wh</u> en | ✓ C. <u>wh</u> o | D. <u>wh</u> ere |
| 1. A. <u>bl</u> anket | B. <u>rel</u> ax | C. <u>tr</u> avel | D. <u>ad</u> mire |
| 2. A. <u>me</u> ans | B. <u>re</u> sts | C. <u>dr</u> inks | D. <u>sur</u> f |
| 3. A. <u>h</u> obby | B. <u>h</u> ard | C. <u>h</u> our | D. <u>h</u> ungry |

II. Choose the word which has the stress on different syllable from the others. Put a tick (✓) next to the letter A, B, C or D. Number (0) is an example. (0.4p)

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|-------------|-------------|
| 0. A. apple | B. Coffee | ✓ C. today | D. Bottle |
| 1. A. fashion | B. pattern | C. symbol | D. design |
| 2. A. traditional | B. unhappiness | C. minority | D. economic |

B. GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY

I. Choose the best answer to complete the following sentences. Put a tick (✓) next to the letter A, B, C or D. Number (0) is an example. (2.0p)

0. *Listening to music is their favorite _____.*
 A. sport B. food ✓ C. pastime D. Time
1. *_____ I was really tired, I couldn't sleep.*
 A. Even though B. So C. Therefore D. Because of
2. *People in Israel are going to celebrate their festival _____ is called Passover.*
 A. whose B. who C. which D. where
3. *I can't understand the French visitors. I wish I _____ French.*
 A. knew B. will know C. know D. have known
4. *We must be there _____ 7.30 and 8.25.*
 A. at B. before C. between D. after
5. *_____ moon moves around the earth.*
 A. a B. an C. the D. (no article)
6. *He asked me _____.*
 A. what my phone number B. what my phone number were
 C. what my phone number was D. what was my phone number
7. *You really saw a UFO, _____?*
 A. aren't you B. don't you C. didn't you D. weren't you
8. *My sister is very fond _____ eating chocolate candy.*
 A. at B. about C. of D. with
9. *She was _____ that he never reply to her letter.*
 A. disappoint B. disappointed
 C. disappointing D. disappointment
10. *The UFO stayed in the sky for about thirty seconds, and then it went away*
 A. disappeared B. appeared C. flew D. traveled

II. Put the verbs in the correct form. Write your answers in the provided blanks. (1.0 p)

0. The sun (set) sets in the West.
1. He likes chatting. He (use) _____ the Internet very often.
2. She (leave) _____ school 2 years ago, since then I (not see) _____ her.
3. I had a phone call while I (surf) _____ the web yesterday.
4. I suggest (save) _____ money for the poor people in our neighborhood.

C. READING COMPREHENSION

I. Choose the best answer to complete the passage. Put a tick (✓) next to the letter A, B, C or D. Number (0) is an example. (2.0p)

One (0)_____ the most famous statues in the (1)_____ stands on an island in New York Harbor. This (2)_____ is, of course, the Statue of Liberty. The Statue of Liberty is a woman (3)_____ holds a torch up high. Visitors can go inside (4)_____ statue. The statue weighs 225 tons and is 301 feet (5)_____.

The Statue of Liberty was put up (6)_____ 1886. It was a gift to the United States from the people of France.

In the years after the statue (7)_____ put up, many immigrants came to the United States through New York. As they entered New York Harbor, they (8)_____ the Statue of Liberty (9)_____ up her torch. She symbolized a welcome to a land of (10)_____.

- | | | | |
|----------------|-----------|--------------|-----------------|
| 0. A. from | ✓ B. of | C. between | D. in |
| 1. A. cities | B. world | C. earth | D. countries |
| 2. A. statue | B. island | C. harbor | D. statues |
| 3. A. which | B. whom | C. whose | D. who |
| 4. A. a | B. an | C. the | D. (no article) |
| 5. A. tall | B. height | C. width | D. length |
| 6. A. in | B. at | C. on | D. since |
| 7. A. is | B. was | C. is being | D. has been |
| 8. A. see | B. saw | C. have seen | D. will see |
| 9. A. hold | B. holds | C. held | D. holding |
| 10. A. freedom | B. free | C. freely | D. freeborn |

II. Read the passage then do as directed. (1.0p)

The internet started in the 1960s. The USA Department of Defense started it because they wanted a computer network to help the American military. In the 1970s, scientists worked on it. Then in the 1980s, telephone companies made it possible to communicate on the computer network in many more countries. An international computer language was born, and the Net went worldwide.

You can use the Internet for many things. You can shop for a car or a house; you can plan a vacation; you can watch a video; you can read an Australian newspaper or a Japanese magazine; you can buy books and CDs from North and South America; you can play chess with a partner in Moscow; or you can just chat with people from all over the world.

1. When did the internet start?
2. Why did the USA Department of Defense start the internet?
3. When did telephone companies make it possible to communicate on the computer network in many more countries?
4. Can you use the internet to plan a vacation?
5. According to the text, what kind of newspapers or magazines can you read?

D. WRITING

I. Rewrite sentences using the given words without changing the root one. Number (0) is an example. (1.0p)

0. Richard can cook well.

→ Richard is a good cook.

1. Would you please give me a hand?

→ Would you mind ?

2. I can't understand him because he speaks so quickly.

→ If he didn't

3. "Please sit down," the teacher said to me.

→ The teacher asked me

4. Julia has been working for this company for six years.

→ Julia started

5. In spite of taking a taxi, he arrived late for the meeting.

→ Even though

II. Put the provided words in correct order to make meaningful sentences. Number (0) is an example. (1.0p)

0. examination / pass / he / can't / the/.

→ *He can't pass the examination.*

1. beautiful / was / this / how / girl/!

→

2. homework / to / is / the / do / important / it/.

→

3. company / old / to / she / work for / enough / that / isn't/.

→

4. will / this / please / the house / look after / you / evening/?

→

5. city / buildings / had / be / this / old/, but / can / none / found / nowadays/.

III. Use the words and phrases provided to make meaningful sentences.

Do any change if necessary. Number (0) is an example. (1.0p)

0. Learn / English / be / necessary.

→ *Learning English is necessary.*

1. She / did / the job / successful / last week.

→

2. The story / be / very / interest / to / me.

→

3. you / ever be / Nha Trang?

→

4. Viet Nam / be / country / export / a lot / rice.

→

5. Although / weather / be / bad yesterday/, we / go / school / on time.



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ĐỀ THI TUYỂN SINH VÀO LỚP 10 THPT TỈNH QUẢNG BÌNH
Năm học 2015 - 2016
Thời gian: 60 phút

I. Choose the word that has the underlined part pronounced differently from the rest

- | | | | |
|---------------|-----------|------------|------------|
| 1. A. washed | B. worked | C. decided | D. stopped |
| 2. A. hats | B. hands | C. books | D. cats |
| 3. A. sun | B. cut | C. shut | D. put |
| 4. A. teacher | B. seat | C. meat | D. bear |

II. Choose the best answer to complete the sentence

- He enjoys _____ books.
 A. read B. reads C. to read D. reading
- If I had a typewriter, I _____ my letter myself.
 A. typed B. would type C. typing D. will type
- We have learnt English _____ 7 years.
 A. for B. since C. in D. at
- That man lives next door, _____ he?
 A. does B. doesn't C. isn't D. is
- This is the color TV _____ I bought yesterday.
 A. which B. who C. whose D. whom
- She likes watching the stars _____ night.
 A. in B. from C. on D. at

7. I wish the weather _____ not so hot now.

- A. is B. be C. were D. will be

8. Mary opened her book _____.

- A. care B. careful C. carefully D. careless

III. Using the correct form of the verb in brackets:

1. I am interested in (collect) stamps.
2. My best friends (be) Long and Nam.
3. We (not/make) our decision yet.
4. You (sleep) well last night?

IV. Using the correct form of the word in brackets:

1. What a _____ girl! (love)
2. Stop, Nam! It's _____ to be near the stove. (danger)
3. Mr. Nam is working on a farm. He is a _____. (farm)
4. Tet is the most important _____ in Viet Nam. (celebrate)

V. Fill in each numbered blank with one suitable word from the box to complete the passage. (1pt)

for - sellers - customers - with - from - was

Today, supermarkets are found in almost every large city in the world. But the first supermarket (1)..... opened only fifty years ago. It was opened in New York by a man named Michael Cullen.

A supermarket is different (2)..... other types of stores in several ways. In supermarkets, goods are placed on open shelves. The (3)..... choose what they want and take them to the checkout counter. This means that fewer shop assistants are needed than in other stores. The way products are displayed is another difference between supermarkets and many other types of stores; (4)..... example, in supermarkets, there is usually a display of small inexpensive items just in front of the checkout counter: candies, chocolates, magazines, cheap foods and so on.

Most customers who go to a supermarket buy goods from a shopping list. They know exactly what they need to buy. They do the shopping according to a plan.

VI. Read the following passage and answer the questions:

The language of the Internet is English. "World, Wide, Web: Three English Words" was the name of an article by Michael Specter in the New York Times a few years ago. The article went on to say: "If we want to take full advantage of the Internet, we should learn English".

In general, it is not difficult to learn to use Internet services. Although Internet services are rather easy to use, we will have considerable difficulties if we are not familiar with English. In fact, knowledge of English is one of the most important aspects that help us use the Internet. Learning to use a new Internet service may take a few hours, a few days, or some weeks, but it takes years to learn a language so that we can use it fluently and confidently. Of course, when we know some English, we can learn more just by using it on the Internet. But at least our English should be good enough to understand commonly used words and to know what to do on the Internet.

1. Which language is the language of the Internet?
2. What should we do to take full advantage of the Internet?
3. How long does it take us to use a language fluently and confidently?
4. Can we use Internet well, if we don't know English?

VII. Rewrite the sentence without changing its meaning:

1. They planted green trees around their house.
→ Green trees
2. Lan doesn't have a sister.
→ Lan wishes
3. "What did you write yesterday, Ann?" asked Peter.
→ Peter asked
4. She has worked for a company in Ha Noi for 10 years.
→ She began

VIII. Complete the sentences with word cues. (1 point)

1. We / not meet / each other / for / 3 years.
2. I / keen / study / English.
3. Peter / tall / boy / his class.
4. I / suggest / we / work harder.



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ĐỀ THI TUYỂN SINH VÀO LỚP 10 THPT TỈNH ĐẮC LẮC

Năm học 2015 - 2016

Thời gian: 60 phút

- I. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer for each of the blanks from 1 to 4.**

CLOTHES

Choosing clothes can be difficult. Some people want to be (1)_____, but they don't want to look exactly like everybody else. Not all clothes are suitable for work or school, perhaps (2)_____ they are not formal enough, or simply not comfortable. It is easy to buy the wrong (3)_____, and find that your trousers are too tight especially if you are a bit overweight. If you aren't (4)_____ for the cold, you might look good but feel terrible!

- Câu 1: A. cultural B. capable C. traditional D. fashionable
 Câu 2: A. therefore B. because C. although D. so
 Câu 3: A. color B. size C. shape D. way
 Câu 4: A. dressed B. worn C. clothed D. fitted

II. Mark the letter A, B, C, D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions from 5 to 30.

- Câu 5: *We stayed at home _____ it rained heavily*
 A. so B. because C. because of D. however
- Câu 6: *She can't go to the party because she will have to _____ her little sister.*
 A. look after B. look for C. look up D. look at
- Câu 7: _____ *you study harder, you won't pass the examination.*
 A. Despite B. Although C. Unless D. If
- Câu 8: *"You haven't watched this pop video, have you? - " _____"*
 A. No, I don't B. No, you haven't
 C. Not yet D. No, you don't
- Câu 9: *The pagoda _____ in the early 19th century.*
 A. is built B. was building
 C. has been built D. was built
- Câu 10: *When we came to visit Mary last night, she _____ television.*
 A. watched B. has watched
 C. is watching D. was watching
- Câu 11: *I can't cook as _____ as my mother.*
 A. well B. good C. better D. best
- Câu 12: *Mrs. Parker has never been to HCM city before, _____?*
 A. is she B. hasn't she C. isn't she D. has she
- Câu 13: *The examination will be held _____ August 5th, 2011.*
 A. at B. in C. on D. to
- Câu 14: *Please remember to _____ the light before you leave the room.*
 A. set off B. turn off C. turn on D. get out
- Câu 15: *She asked me how I _____ use English in the future.*
 A. will B. can C. must D. would
- Câu 16: *If we go _____ littering, the environment will become seriously polluted.*
 A. on B. in C. out D. to
- Câu 17: *the girl wishes she _____ in Nha Trang for the festival next week.*
 A. could stay B. can stay C. is staying D. will stay

Câu 18: "I suggest going on a picnic on the beach this Sunday" - "_____".

- A. Thanks. B. Have a good trip!
C. It's a nice day. D. Great idea!

Câu 19: She _____ me not to wear jeans at school.

- A. advised B. said C. insisted D. suggested

Câu 20: The Internet has helped student study more _____.

- A. effective B. effectiveness C. effectively D. effect

Câu 21: They _____ in that company since 2009.

- A. are working B. work C. have worked D. worked

Câu 22: She comes from DaLat, _____ is a very popular tourist attraction in Vietnam.

- A. what B. which C. that D. where

Câu 23: A _____, which is called a typhoon in Asia, is a violent storm with very strong winds.

- A. tornado B. volcano C. hurricane D. famine

Câu 24: We can't visit you very often because you don't live near us.

- A. You live far from us- that's why we'll visit you.
B. We can visit you more often if you live near us.
C. If you didn't live near us, we couldn't visit you very often.
D. We could visit you more often if you lived near us.

Câu 25: "Is it far to the airport from here?" - "_____".

- A. Yeah, it's pretty far B. By taxi
C. None at all D. Sure, no problem.

Câu 26: "Are you having a good time here, Peter?" she asked.

- A. She asked Peter if he was having a good time there.
B. She asked Peter if he is having a good time here.
C. She asked Peter if he had a good time here.
D. She asked Peter if you were having a good time there.

Câu 27: Your question was too difficult for the boy to answer.

- A. Your question was such difficult that the boy couldn't answer it.
B. Your question was so difficult that the boy couldn't answer it.
C. Your question was so difficult that the boy couldn't answer.
D. Your question is so difficult that the boy can't answer it.

Câu 28: _____ he was angry, he listened to me patiently.

- A. In spite of B. Because C. Therefore D. Although

Câu 29: If you park your car in the wrong place, you must pay a(n).

- A. attention B. fine C. ticket D. fee

Câu 30: *If they worked more carefully, they so many mistakes.*

- A. won't make
- B. didn't make
- C. wouldn't make
- D. don't make

III. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 31 to 34

STUDYING ABROAD

Before applying to a foreign university, one should consider the disadvantages of studying abroad. First, a student may feel lonely by being far from home and friends. Also, difficulty in understanding a foreign language can be very disappointing and can affect the student's grades. It can be very expensive to pay the costs of travel and housing in a different country. Finally, if there is an emergency at home, it will be hard to get home in a hurry.

However, studying in another country is advantageous in many ways. A student is exposed to a new culture. This culture teaches him or her about other people and other ways of thinking, which can promote friendships among countries. He can learn a new language which may be beneficial for keeping up with research after the student has finished studying. He can learn experience not available in his country. The student may also get the opportunity to study at a university where a leading expert in his field may be teaching. The leading expert can introduce the student to the most up-to-date findings of the top researchers in the field. Exposure to such available knowledge and insights into the field can aid the student in becoming an expert as well.

Câu 31: _____ to study abroad.

- A. There are only advantages.
- B. There are both advantages and disadvantages.
- C. There are only disadvantages.
- D. There are neither advantages nor disadvantages.

Câu 32: *When studying abroad, a student _____.*

- A. is homesick and feels lonely
- B. spends a lot of money on books
- C. can go home immediately in an emergency
- D. can get very high grades

Câu 33: *When studying abroad, a student is exposed to a new culture that _____.*

- A. enriches his knowledge about people and other ways of thinking

- B. has no advantage
- C. has no effects
- D. causes some trouble

Câu 34: *At a foreign university, a student _____.*

- A. doesn't heavy to learn a language
- B. cannot learn a foreign language
- C. has to learn his mother tongue
- D. can learn a foreign language

IV. Mark the letter A, B, C, D on your answer sheet to indicate the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the rest from 35 to 38.

- Câu 35: A. goal B. gem C. guest D. game
Câu 36: A. cover B. lunar C. public D. trust
Câu 37: A. beach B. please C. weather D. heat
Câu 38: A. joined B. travelled C. walked D. enjoyed

V. Mark the letter A, B, C, D on your answer sheet to show the underlined part needs correction from 39-40.

Câu 39: *The letter that you typed it has many careless errors.*

- A. that
- B. many
- C. careless
- D. it

Câu 40: *She asked me how much time did I spend surfing the web a day.*

- A. how much
- B. a day
- C. did I spend
- D. surfing

ĐỀ THI TUYỂN SINH VÀO LỚP 10 THPT TỈNH KHÁNH HÒA

Năm học 2015 - 2016

Thời gian: 60 phút

Question 1: Supply the correct forms of the verbs in brackets.

1. People always (blame) their circumstances for what they are.
2. Over the years, She (collect) thousands of stamps.
3. "Where is Jane?". "Down stairs sir". "She (greet) the guests."
4. We don't enjoy (use) as cheap labour.
5. I can't help (feel) sorry for the hungry children. If only there (be) peace in the world.
6. I am sure the letter won't arrive in time unless it (send) by air
7. The vase (break) when it (move) to the other room.
8. I was just about (leave) the office when the phone rang.

Question 2: Use the correct form of the words in brackets to complete sentences

1. That company has 2000 _____. (employ)
2. I don't know why they call him a _____. (lie)
3. The old hotel we used to stay at has been _____. (modern)
4. Conservationists believe that we should preserve the _____ rainforests in the world. (tropic)
5. The little village is very quiet and _____ at night. (peace)
6. Women nowadays have more _____ to participate in social activities. (free)
7. The _____ of the new guest caused trouble to my aunt. (arrive)
8. She cut herself and it's _____ quite badly. (blood)
9. His parents are very _____ of him. (pride)
10. Every week, there are two _____ from Ha Noi to Nha Trang. (fly)

Question 3: Choose the best answer (A, B, C or D) for each space.

Jeans are very popular with young people all (1)_____ the world. Some people say that jeans are the "uniform" of (2)_____. But they haven't always been popular. The story of jeans started (3)_____ two hundred years ago. People in Genoa, Italy made pants. The cloth (4)_____ in Genoa was called "jeanos". The pants were called "jeans". In 1850, a salesman (5)_____ California began selling pants made of canvas. His name was Levi Strauss. (6)_____ they were so strong, "Levi's pants" became (7)_____ with gold miners; farmers and cowboys. Six years (8)_____; Levis began making his pants with blue cotton (9)_____

called denim. Soon after, factory workers in the United States and Europe began (10)_____ jeans. Young people usually didn't wear them.

- | | | | |
|----------------|-------------|------------|--------------|
| 1. A. in | B. on | C. over | D. above |
| 2. A. youth | B. young | C. younger | D. youngest |
| 3. A. lots | B. much | C. most | D. almost |
| 4. A. make | B. makes | C. making | D. made |
| 5. A. in | B. on | C. at | D. with |
| 6. A. Although | B. But | C. Because | D. So |
| 7. A. famous | B. popular | C. good | D. wonderful |
| 8. A. late | B. later | C. latest | D. last |
| 9. A. cloth | B. clothing | C. cloths | D. clothes |
| 10. A. wear | B. wearing | C. wore | D. worn |

Question 4: Choose the one sentence that has same meaning to the root one.

- Would you mind waiting outside the office?*
 - Did you wait outside the office?
 - Did you see anyone waiting outside the office?
 - Will you wait outside the office?
 - Do you enjoy waiting outside the office?
- I used to go to the cinema on Saturdays.*
 - I usually went to the cinema on Saturdays.
 - I got used to going to the cinema on Saturdays.
 - I didn't go to the cinema on Saturdays
 - I usually go to the cinema on Saturdays.
- You feel unhealthy because you don't take any exercise.*
 - If you took more exercise, you would feel healthier.
 - If you take more exercise, you will feel healthier.
 - If you were healthier, you would take more exercise.
 - If you don't take any exercise, you will feel unhealthy.
- "Do you know Trang's address?" he asked me.*
 - He asked me for Trang's address.
 - He asked me if someone knew Trang's address.
 - He asked me if I know Trang's address.
 - He asked me if I knew Trang's address.

Question 5:

a. There is a mistake in the sentence. Find the mistakes and correct it.

- If he would speak more slowly, I could understand him.

2. Hoang has felt much better when he took the pill.
3. Your brother hardly goes to work by bus, doesn't he?
4. After living in London for two months, my brother got used to drive on the left.
5. I suggested that you writing to them to accept their offer.

b. Fill in the blanks with a suitable prepositions.

1. Translate this article _____ English for me, please.
2. Donna is thinking of importing flowers _____ Vietnam.
3. They have only been there _____ a few minutes.
4. The canoe overturned and everyone fell _____ the deep water.
5. 'I'll come _____ to pick her _____ at 8 o'clock.

Question 6: Change the following sentences into reported speech.

1. "Please call me at 6 o'clock tomorrow morning", said Mai
2. "Are you interested in this Language Center?" asked Lan
3. "We will spend our holiday in Da Lat next month," said Mrs Chi
4. "What does your son want to learn?" the man said to Mr Linh.
5. "You must come today," Hoa said.

Question 7: Complete the second sentence with the same meaning.

1. Vinh keep forgetting is homework
→ Vinh is
2. I would like you to help me put the chairs a way.
→ Do you mind
3. Please don't make any noise; I'm very tired.
→ I'd rather
4. This is the best computer I have ever used.
→ I have never
5. He hasn't chatted with his classmates through the internet for ages.
→ It's ages
6. We haven't seen her since we left university.
→ The last time
7. Walking in the rain gives my brother pleasure.
→ My brother enjoys
8. Keeping the environment clean is very important.
→ It's
9. Minh began to collect stamps in 2000.
→ Minh has
10. Let's meet inside the center, at the cafe' corner
→ How



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ĐỀ THI TUYỂN SINH VÀO LỚP 10 THPT TỈNH BÌNH THUẬN**Năm học 2015 - 2016****Thời gian: 60 phút****PART A: MULTIPLE CHOICE (7.5 points)**

Choose a word in each line whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the other three. Identify your answer by writing the corresponding letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet.

1. A. heart B. heard C. conserve D. occur
2. A. pitch B. watch C. architect D. butcher
3. A. ended B. wanted C. completed D. finished

Choose the word with the stress pattern different from that of the other three words in each question. Identify your answer by writing the corresponding letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet.

4. A. celebrate B. nominate C. decorate D. communicate
5. A. mother B. neighbor C. deny D. temple

Choose the word or phrase which best completes each sentence. Identify your answer by writing the corresponding letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet.

6. Remember to take _____ your shoes when you go into the temple.
A. up B. with C. off D. in
7. It is very nice _____ you to help me with the homework.
A. to B. with C. from D. of
8. We listened _____ while the examiner gave us the directions.
A. attention B. attentively C. attentive D. attentiveness
9. If you get up early, you _____ late.
A. weren't B. wouldn't be C. aren't D. won't be
10. It's very hot today. I wish I _____ on the beach now.
A. am B. Was C. were D. had been
11. Hoai can not remember the name of the restaurant _____ she ate her favorite roasted duck last week.
A. which B. Whose C. whom D. where
12. Harry: "Thank you for your help, Judy." – Judy: " _____"
A. With all my heart B. Never mention me
C. It's my pleasure D. No at all
13. Ann was robbed on the way home yesterday. She was made _____ all her money to the robber.
A. give B. to give C. giving D. given

14. _____ many times I tell him, he always forgets to pass on phone messages.

- A. Wherever B. Whatever C. Whenever D. However

15. In 1995, a huge earthquake _____ the city of Kobe in Japan.

- A. happen B. took place C. occur D. struck

Choose the underlined word or phrase (A, B, C, D) that needs correcting.

16. Despite (A) she is poor (B), she always buys (C) me (D) a nice birthday present.

17. We'd better to review (A) this lesson carefully (B) because we will have (C) some questions on (D) it.

18. One of the best ways (A) to stay healthy (B) are (C) to do exercises every morning (D).

19. The students were (A) interesting (B) in taking (C) a field trip (D) to the National Museum.

20. My brother (A) prefers science (B) fiction films than (C) horror ones (D).

Read the following passage and choose the best answer for each question. Identify your answer by writing the corresponding letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet.

Doctors say that regular exercise lead to a healthier heart. Jogging, walking, riding a bicycle, and aerobic exercises lower the risk of heart disease. In one kind of heart disease, fatty stuff called plaque builds up in blood vessels going to the heart. Aerobic exercise also makes the heart and lungs stronger.

Doctors say you should do 20 to 30 minutes of aerobic exercise at least three times a week. You need to exercise hard enough to get your heart beating faster than normal. You can feel your heart beating. Use two fingers to feel a beat, or pulse in your wrist or neck.

Some kinds of exercise are better at increasing strength than **others**. Usually people work out with weights if they want to improve their muscle strength. They use free weights, weights that are not attached to anything, such as barbells. Or they use strength – training machines. Strength training can also make bones stronger.

It is a good idea to have a trainer or physical education teacher show you how to lift weights properly. It is important not to injure yourself when lifting weights. Start out with small weights. Try lifting heavier and heavier weights as your muscles get stronger.

21. *The passage is mainly about* _____.
- A. the benefits of exercise in controlling our weights and making us flexible
 - B. different types of exercise
 - C. how we should get exercise
 - D. the benefits of exercise in helping our hearts and increasing our strength
22. *According to paragraph 1, aerobic exercise helps* _____.
- A. prevent heart diseases
 - B. speed up the buildup of plaque in blood vessels going to the heart
 - C. build up the plaque in blood vessels going to the heart
 - D. dissolve the plaque in blood vessels going to the heart
23. *According to paragraph 2, we should exercise hard enough to* _____.
- A. reduce the speed of the beating of our heart
 - B. increase the speed of the beating of our heart
 - C. feel the beat, or pulse, in our wrist or neck
 - D. keep your heart in a normal condition
24. *The word "others" in paragraph 3 refers to* _____.
- A. other kinds of exercise
 - B. other people
 - C. other weights
 - D. other muscles
25. *In paragraph 4, the author advises that* _____.
- A. we should lift heavy weights from the start
 - B. we don't need a trainer to show us how to lift weights properly
 - C. we should avoid injuring ourselves when lifting weights
 - D. we shouldn't lift heavier weights when our muscles are stronger

Read the following passage and choose the best answer for each question. Identify your answer by writing the corresponding letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet.

As an ecotourism site, it can (26) _____ tourists with beautiful landscape in the biosphere reserve. Tourists can trace (27) _____ animals and watch them hunting their (28) _____ at night. Also, they can go (29) _____ along Dong Nai River to Bau Sau to view peacocks' graceful dances. At present more and more visitors come to Nam Cat Tien National Park on their eco-tour. Thanks to this, the economy in the local area is flourishing. This (30) _____ local authorities more interested in developing this kind of tourism.

26. A. give B. provide C. bring D. take
27. A. mad B. wild C. dangerous D. small

- | | | | | |
|-----|------------|-------------|------------|------------|
| 28. | A. preys | B. victims | C. birds | D. insects |
| 29. | A. fishing | B. shopping | C. boating | D. skiing |
| 30. | A. helps | B. makes | C. is | D. wants |

PART B: WRITING (2.5 points)

I. Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first one. (2 points)

1. People say that they bought this shop last year.

→ It is

2. Mr. Brown's team has lost the game and he looks very sad.

→ Mr. Brown whose

3. It takes Minh 2 hours to do his homework every day.

→ Minh spends

4. The picture was so high that the little boy couldn't touch it.

→ The picture was too

II. Write a paragraph (at least 80 words) about your last summer vacation.



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 - C. we should avoid injuring ourselves when lifting weights
 - D. we shouldn't lift heavier weights when our muscles are stronger

Read the following passage and choose the best answer for each question. Identify your answer by writing the corresponding letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet.

As an ecotourism site, it can (26) _____ tourists with beautiful landscape in the biosphere reserve. Tourists can trace (27) _____ animals and watch them hunting their (28) _____ at night. Also, they can go (29) _____ along Dong Nai River to Bau Sau to view peacocks' graceful dances. At present more and more visitors come to Nam Cat Tien National Park on their eco-tour. Thanks to this, the economy in the local area is flourishing. This (30) _____ local authorities more interested in developing this kind of tourism.

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→ Mr. Brown whose

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→ Minh spends

4. The picture was so high that the little boy couldn't touch it.

→ The picture was too



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ĐỀ THI TUYỂN SINH VÀO LỚP 10 THPT TỈNH ĐỒNG NAI

Năm học 2015 - 2016

Thời gian: 60 phút

I. Choose the word which has the underlined part pronounced differently from the rest.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. A. <u>wanted</u> | B. <u>missed</u> | C. <u>liked</u> | D. <u>watched</u> |
| 2. A. <u>while</u> | B. <u>why</u> | C. <u>whose</u> | D. <u>where</u> |
| 3. A. <u>pain</u> | B. <u>air</u> | C. <u>hair</u> | D. <u>chair</u> |
| 4. A. <u>live</u> | B. <u>wide</u> | C. <u>give</u> | D. <u>still</u> |
| 5. A. <u>slow</u> | B. <u>throw</u> | C. <u>down</u> | D. <u>grow</u> |

II. Choose the word or phrase (A, B, C or D) that best fits the blank space in each sentence.

1. The examination will be held _____ June, 2007.
A. in B. on C. at D. to
2. _____ the first and second nights of Passover, Jewish families often enjoy the Seder.
A. In B. On C. Over D. At
3. Wearing uniforms help poor students feel equal _____ others.
A. up B. on C. off D. to
4. The boy was greatly proud _____ his success at school.
A. on B. of C. at D. in
5. Cong Vinh seems to be well-qualified _____ the latest position.
A. in B. by C. for D. of
6. He read his article on the website last night, _____?
A. doesn't he B. didn't he C. did he D. hasn't he
7. Are all the students used _____ their summer vacation in the countryside?
A. to spend B. spend C. to spending D. spending
8. Passover _____ in Israel and by all Jewish people.
A. is hold B. is celebrating C. celebrates D. is celebrated
9. When will Mr. Ba retire? He began _____ for the company thirty years ago.
A. to be worked B. working C. will work D. to work
10. If Ba were rich, he _____ around the world.
A. should travel B. traveled C. could travel D. must travel
11. They are still playing on the field _____ it is raining heavily.
A. though B. because C. but D. despite
12. Study harder _____.
A. if you will pass the exam B. and you will pass the exam
C. unless you pass the exam D. or you will pass the exam
13. The girl wishes she _____ in Nha Trang for the festival next week.
A. will stay B. could stay C. is staying D. can stay
14. On the way to school, Long often stops _____ a newspaper.
A. to buy B. buy C. buying D. bought
15. The cooker _____ is displayed at Nguyen Kim Supermarket looks modern.
A. why B. who C. which D. whose

16. - "Let's go to Vung Tau on the weekend." - "_____"
- A. That's a fine day B. That's a good trip
C. Yes, please D. Yes, let's
17. - "Thank you very much" - "_____"
- A. Are you worried? B. You're welcome
C. Not all D. Nothing
18. For most households, lighting _____ for 10 percent to 15 percent of the electricity bill.
- A. asks B. applies C. accounts D. prepares
19. Ho Chi Minh City will _____ temperatures between 25°C and 30°C tomorrow.
- A. experience B. arrive C. achieve D. occur
20. We stayed at home _____ it rained heavily
- A. so B. because C. because of D. however

III. Choose the best answer A, B, C, or D to complete the passage and write your answers in the numbered table below. (0) has been done for you as an example.

Singapore (0) _____ an island city of about three million people. It's a beautiful city with lots of parks and open spaces. It's (1) _____ a very clean city.

Most of the people (2) _____ in high-rise flats in different parts of the island. The business district is very modern with a (3) _____ of high new office buildings. Singapore also has some nice older sections. In Chinatown, there (4) _____ rows of old shop houses. The government buildings in Singapore are very beautiful and date from the colonial days.

Singapore is famous (5) _____ its shops and restaurants. There are many good shopping centers. Most of the goods are duty-free. Restaurants in Singapore sell many kinds of food such as Chinese, Indian, Malay and European food, and the prices are quite reasonable.

0. A. are B. is C. am D. be
1. A. too B. either C. neither D. also
2. A. live B. lives C. were living D. lived
3. A. lots B. lot C. many D. much
4. A. were B. will be C. would be D. are
5. A. in B. on C. at D. for

IV. Use the correct form of the word given in each sentence.

1. A _____ storm swept through the countryside at midnight. (**disaster**)

2. We can store necessary _____ in a 4GB USB. **(inform)**
3. Fashion _____ enjoy an interesting, well-paid job. **(design)**
4. *Geographic Channel* is a popular _____ program on TV. **(science)**
5. A complaint letter should be ended _____. **(polite)**

V. Use the words and phrases provided to make meaningful sentences.

1. If / I / you / I / learn harder.
2. She / suggest / go / Huong pagoda / this weekend.
3. Two days ago, / my brother / come / school late / because / he / get up / late.
4. The Internet / wonderful invention / modern life.
5. Our school / going / hold / English-speaking contest / celebrate / Teacher's Day.

VI. Rewrite each sentence, beginning as shown, so that the meaning remains the same.

1. *Liz asked me, "When does your school vacation start?"*
→ Liz asked me
2. *Mrs. Quyen does volunteer work. She is a retired teacher.*
→ Mrs. Quyen,
3. *Nobody can deny the benefits of the Internet.*
→ The benefits of the Internet
4. *"May we use the computer now?" they said to the teacher.*
→ They asked the teacher
5. *When did she start preparing for her overseas study?*
→ How long

ĐỀ THI TUYỂN SINH VÀO LỚP 10 THPT TỈNH BÌNH PHƯỚC
Năm học 2015 - 2016
Thời gian: 60 phút

Question 1: Pick out the word with the underlined part pronounced differently from that of the others.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. A. <u>helped</u> | B. <u>booked</u> | C. <u>hoped</u> | D. <u>waited</u> |
| 2. A. <u>pays</u> | B. <u>stays</u> | C. <u>says</u> | D. <u>plays</u> |
| 3. A. <u>wants</u> | B. <u>says</u> | C. <u>looks</u> | D. <u>laughs</u> |
| 4. A. <u>machine</u> | B. <u>washing</u> | C. <u>brush</u> | D. <u>chin</u> |
| 5. A. <u>theme</u> | B. <u>there</u> | C. <u>thin</u> | D. <u>thank</u> |

Question 2: Supply the correct form of the verb in brackets.

1. We don't enjoy (use) as cheap labour.
2. An eyewitness described how ten people (kill) in the fire.
3. The radio (play) since 7 a.m. I wish someone would turn it off.
4. (call), the milkmaid went to see the farmer.
5. She (be) here but she (go) down with flu.
6. Don't be upset. I (understand) perfectly.
7. He (work) on the report when you (arrive) this afternoon.
8. I will ring the bell one more if he (not answer), I think he must (go) out.
9. I am sorry about the noise last night. We (have) a party.
10. I distinctly remember (pay) him. I gave him two dollars.
11. It is difficult to get used to (eat) with chopsticks.
12. Listen to this! I think this news (surprise) you.

Question 3: Use the correct form of the words in brackets to complete sentences

1. He is looking _____ thinner (appreciate)
2. The water in this lake is rather _____, like sea water. (salt)
3. The _____ of his wife was a great blow to him. (lose)
4. We'll _____ our room with some roses. (beauty)
5. Trung's sense of humor _____ him from other students. (distinct)
6. The homemade ice-cream _____ after it had been in the freezer for an hour. (hard)
7. Where is the _____ to his shopping centre? (enter)
8. There's no easy _____ to this problem (solve)
9. Don't be so _____; we've only been waiting for a few minutes. (patient)
10. In ancient Greece, the owl was a symbol of _____. (wise)

Question 4: Choose the word or phrase that best complete each sentence.

1. *The beautiful village is sheltered _____ the weather by the mountain.*
A. from B. by C. in D. of
2. *It is better to try to work _____ rather than against nature.*
A. for B. with C. by D. along
3. *My friend Nigel, _____ works in the city, earns much more than I do.*
A. that B. which C. who D. whose.
4. *My bag's gone. I've been _____*
A. stolen B. robbed C. kidnapped D. thieved
5. *I'll be there _____ I can.*
A. sooner as B. no sooner as C. as soon as D. soonest as.
6. *Listen carefully. I'm going to give you _____ advice.*
A. a few B. some C. few D. little
7. *Call an ambulance. There's been _____.*
A. accident B. an accident
C. some accident D. any accident
8. *_____ the time you get to the theatre, the play will have finished.*
A. Until B. In C. By D. On
9. *It was _____ hot day that we decided to leave work early.*
A. so B. such C. a so D. such a
10. *He seldom goes fishing, _____?*
A. doesn't he B. is he C. does he D. isn't he
11. *She spoke quietly to him _____ nobody else could hear a word.*
A. because B. if C. although D. so that

12. _____ weather! We can't go out for a walk now.
 A. How terrible B. What terrible
 C. How a terrible D. What a terrible
13. The articles _____ the magazine publishes are very scholarly.
 A. which B. of C. and D. in
14. The manager _____ welcomed us to the hotel.
 A. themselves B. oneself C. himself D. itself
15. This one is prettier, but it costs _____ as the other one.
 A. as much as B. twice as much
 C. as many D. twice as many

Question 5: Fill in each blank with one suitable word.

Most (1)_____ the addicts are men. They come home (2)_____ work, eat their meal quickly and then spend the evening (3)_____ their computers. Some of them make programs, (4)_____ most of them just play games. Some wives say the computer is killing their marriage. Their husbands play until three (5)_____ four o'clock (6)_____ the morning and all weekend. People call these lonely wives "computer widows".

When television became popular (7)_____ the 1950s, doctors said it caused "television neck", "TV eyes" and other new illnesses. Now it is the home computer. People say it causes headaches, backaches and makes their eyes tired. But worst (8)_____ all, it is addictive. That means it is (9)_____ drinking, smoking or taking drugs. Some people can't stop (10)_____ it.

Question 6: Read the passage and choose the best answer.

An important part of world history is the story of communication. In prehistoric times, for example, people did not have books. They did not know much about geography. People were limited. They knew only about themselves and their environment (the land around their homes). Their knowledge of geographical things like mountains and rivers was limited. They did not travel very far. Sometimes they knew about nearby people and communicated with them. They sent messages in simple ways. Early signals for communication included smoke from fires and the sounds of drums.

Then people formed towns, and then cities, as safe places to live. Soon they began to develop other ways to communicate, to spread information. People began to buy and sell things to one another. Because

of their business, they developed writing systems to keep records and to send messages. Life was changing for many people. Business caused changes, and so did the invention of the printing press. Many more people learned to read then.

Suddenly communication and knowledge improved greatly. People sent letters and news by horse and carriage. Later the mail went by train and then by airplane. World communication was now a possibility.

1. *Prehistory* was _____.
 - A. 200 years ago, when we had history books.
 - B. many years ago, before history books were written.
 - C. after the development of the printing press.
2. *People live in their* _____.
 - A. horse carriage.
 - B. own environments.
 - C. businesses.
3. *Mountains and rivers are geographical things.*
So is _____.
 - A. smoke
 - B. a drum
 - C. the ocean
4. *Many more people learned to read* _____ *the invention of the printing press.*
 - A. during
 - B. before
 - C. after
5. *the main idea of the reading text*
 - A. An important part of world history is the story of communication.
 - B. In prehistoric times, for example, people did not have books.
 - C. Then people formed towns, and then cities, as safe places to live.

Question 7:

a) Choose the letter of the underlined portion which is not correct and correct it

1. There's a (A) new (B) Oriental restaurant in town (C), isn't it (D)?
2. Nam seldom pays his bills (A) on time (B), and his (C) brother does too (D).
3. Mai didn't go (A) to the zoo with her friends (B) last Sunday because (C) her sickness (D).
4. The water (A) and land around (B) the chemical (C) factory are serious (D) polluted.
5. Our neighbor (A) will look for (B) the garden when (C) we go on (D) holiday.

b) Use the following sets of words and phrases to write complete sentences.

1. Look! / sun / set / mountains.
2. I / wait / half an hour / but she / not come.
3. If I / be / him / I / choose / English / learn.
4. In / end / I decide / not buy / dictionary / because / too expensive.
5. This video film / so interesting / I / see / twice.

Question 8: Rewrite the following sentences, beginning each sentences with the cues.

1. Ann is good-looking and well-behaved.

→ Not only

2. I think you should tell the police about the accident.

→ If I

3. "Have you got any free time next week?" Mandy asked.

→ Mandy asked

4. She can't have more children because of her age.

→ She is too

5. The children's singing was really beautiful.

→ The children sang

6. It's a cross-country vehicle with five doors.

→ It's a five

7. I think that no city in the world is more beautiful than Paris.

→ I think Paris

8. The flight to Moscow lasted three and half hours.

→ It took

9. Henry regretted buying the second-hand car.

→ Henry wished

10. I tried as hard as I could, but I just couldn't get the money.

→ No matter



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ĐỀ THI TUYỂN SINH VÀO LỚP 10 THPT THÀNH PHỐ CẦN THƠ

Năm học 2015 - 2016

Thời gian: 60 phút

Question 1: Pick out the word with the underlined part pronounced differently from that of the others.

- | | | | |
|------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1. A. stored <u>ed</u> | B. plough <u>ed</u> | C. laugh <u>ed</u> | D. smile <u>ed</u> |
| 2. A. name | B. nat <u>ur</u> al | C. nat <u>iv</u> e | D. nat <u>io</u> n |
| 3. A. blood | B. food | C. moon | D. pool |
| 4. A. both | B. my <u>th</u> | C. with | D. six <u>th</u> |
| 4. A. can <u>d</u> y | B. san <u>d</u> y | C. man <u>y</u> | D. han <u>d</u> y |

Question 2: Supply the correct form of the verb in brackets.

- The man who (rescue) had been in the sea for ten hours.
- People always (blame) their circumstances for what they are.
- You (stop) by a policeman if you (try) to cross the road now.
- I was just about (leave) the office when the phone rang.
- I'd rather (live) in Ancient Greece than Ancient Rome.
- Quick! There (be) an accident. Phone the hospital. The accident (happen) when that red car (shoot) out of the side street without warning.
- There (be) no guests at all since I left.
- This palace (say)(build) in three years.
- I know, but I can't help (have) a cup of tea after dinner. It is one of my greatest pleasures since I quit (smoke).
- By the end of this week my illness (cost) me \$ 100.

Question 3: Use the correct form of the words in brackets to complete sentences

- After the explosion, only two people were left _____. (live)
- "Look after your mother", were his _____ words. (die)
- _____ was one of three problems facing the Vietnamese government after the August Revolution in 1945. (literacy)
- She always listens _____ to what she is told. (attention)
- She cut herself and it's _____ quite badly. (blood)
- Is it possible to _____ between a hobby and an interest? (distinct)
- It was a long, slow film. I nearly died of _____. (bore)
- On a _____ day we receive about fifty letters. (type)
- Freedom of _____ is one of the fundamental rights. (speak)
- The duty of the police is the _____ of law and order. (maintain)

Question 4: Choose the word or phrase that best complete each sentence.

1. I'd like to stay _____ Sunday, if that's OK.
A. to B. by C. until D. at
2. Have you had much experience _____ computers?
A. with B. in C. for D. about
3. Andrew came to the party _____ he hadn't been invited.
A. although B. despite C. incase D. even
4. PO box stands _____ "Post Office" box.
A. as B. like C. for D. by
5. It was Sunday _____ shop was open, all the others were closed.
A. One B. a C. An D. Some
6. He's always telling _____ lies.
A. x B. a little C. a few D. the
7. _____ are allowed in the city center.
A. None cars B. No cars C. No of cars D. no car
8. I've told you time and time _____ not to leave the door open.
A. to B. over C. again D. before
9. _____ happens, I shall stand by you.
A. Whatever B. What C. Which D. That
10. Don't let a good chance go _____.
A. on B. off C. by D. over
11. He was only nine, but he ate _____ his father did.
A. much than B. more than that
C. as much as D. as much than
12. Stop now! You've done _____ work for one day.
A. too many B. plenty C. quite more D. quite enough
13. Let's go for a walk, _____ we?
A. will B. do C. shall D. must
14. She can't get home _____ she has no money.
A. unless B. if C. until D. without
15. The librarian went to look in the cupboard _____ rare books are kept.
A. which B. where C. that D. there

Question 5: Fill in each blank with one suitable word.

John Lennon was born in Liverpool in 1940. He was always (1)_____ on music and played in pop groups (2)_____ school and Art College. John got married (3)_____ Cynthia in 1962 and they had a son, (4)_____

name was Julian. At that (5)_____, John was member of a group (6)_____ "The Beatles". Many beautiful songs (7)_____ written by John and wherever the group went, crowds of fans gathered to see them. They (8)_____ scream and faint when "The Beatles" played, and lot of people (9)_____ their hair cut in a Beatles styles. Soon everyone had heard of "The Beatles" and John was (10)_____ richer than he had ever been.

Question 6: Read the passage and then answer the questions below.

Alfred Bernard Nobel (1833 - 1896) a Swedish scientist was the first man to make dynamite. He allowed his invention to be used in peace. However, he saw it being used in war to destroy things, he was extremely unhappy. On his death, he left all his money to be spent upon a prize every year. The Nobel Prize is now one of the greatest prizes that a person can ever receive. It is given every year for the best work in one of the following subjects: Physics, Chemistry, Medicine; Literature and Peace. Some of the world's greatest scientists are asked to choose who should be given the prizes.

1. What was Nobel's invention about?
2. How was he when he knew his invention being used for bad purpose?
3. Did he give all the money to his relatives on his death?
4. What is his money used for?
5. Can we choose who should be given the prizes? If not, who can?

Question 7:

a) Circle the letter of the underlined portion which is not correct and correct it

1. After George had returned (A) to his house (B), he (C) was reading (D) a book.
2. George has not (A) completed the assignment (B) yet (C), and Maria hasn't neither (D).
3. Although my sister was (A) tired, but (B) she helped (C) me with (D) my homework.
4. Nha Trang, that (A) has a long (B) beach, attracts (C) many foreign (D) visitors.
5. A new (A) department store (B) was building (C) in our town last month (D).

b) Use the following sets of words and phrases to write complete sentences.

1. He / learn / English / two years now.

2. Cars / buses / move along / slowly / because / weather / foggy.
3. Nobody / predict / what / happen.
4. The noise / the traffic / prevented / me / go to sleep.
5. Since / beginning / course / I / never / be late / class.

Question 8: Rewrite the following sentences, beginning each sentences with the cues

1. He is on the fifteenth page of the report he's typing.
→ So far he
2. My English friend finds using chopsticks difficult.
→ My English friend isn't
3. That car's so expensive, I don't think I can buy it.
→ It's such
4. I've never heard a more amusing story than this one.
→ This is
5. I was on the point of leaving the house when the telephone rang.
→ I was
6. I never intended to help such a man.
→ I never had
7. "I've seen the film three times, Mary", said George.
→ George told
8. I don't really like her, even though I admire her achievement.
→ Much
9. If people deliberately start a fire, they should be punished.
→ I think anyone
10. I'd like to have more time to study, but I haven't.
→ I wish



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ĐỀ THI TUYỂN SINH VÀO LỚP 10 THPT TỈNH TIỀN GIANG

Năm học 2015 - 2016

Thời gian: 60 phút

I. Choose the word / phrase (A, B, C or D) that best fits the space in each sentence.

1. - "May I go out for just a while?"

- "_____"

A. It's a nice day!

B. That's great!

C. Go ahead!

D. Yes, you could!

2. Tidal waves are the result of an abrupt shift in the underwater _____ of the earth.

A. movement

B. moment

C. pollution

D. celebration

3. Thousands of lives were saved _____ the scientists had warned them about the tsunami.

A. although

B. however

C. because

D. therefore

4. Jane often drinks coffee in the evening, _____?

A. doesn't Jane

B. does not she

C. does she

D. doesn't she

5. I suggest that you _____ buy a present for her on her birthday.

A. may

B. can

C. should

D. will

6. He wants to know _____ we will have the seminar at the Town Hall.

A. what

B. when

C. that

D. where

7. - "Rita, I'd like _____ a friend of mine, Lucie."

- "Pleased to meet you, Lucie!"

A. to meet you

B. introduce you to

C. you see

D. you to meet

8. The match takes place _____ Saturday afternoon this week.

A. of

B. on

C. after

D. to

9. She is the girl _____ eyes are beautiful.

A. her

B. whom

C. whose

D. those

10. - "Why don't we go to the cinema now?"

- "_____"

A. Will you join us?

B. Yes, let's!

C. I'd like it.

D. What play is it?

11. The man is standing over there is my brother

A. who

B. Where

C. Whose

D. Which

V. Read the text carefully, then choose the most suitable answers.

It is estimated that about 200 million people who use the Internet computer network around the world. The Internet allows people to work at home instead of traveling to work. The Internet allows businesses to communicate with customers and workers in any part of the world for the cost of a local telephone call. E.mail allows users to send documents, pictures and other data from one part of the world to another in at least 5 minutes. People can use the Internet to do shopping. This save a lot of time. It is possible to use the Internet for education - students may connect with their teachers from home to send or receive e.mail or talk their problems through "on-line" rather than attend a class.

1. *The Internet allows people*
 A. to stay at home and rest B. not to work
 C. to travel to work D. to work at home
2. *To a business, the Internet is* *to communicate with customers.*
 A. a cheap way B. a very expensive way
 C. an inconvenient way D. a difficult way
3. *E.mail can be used to send*
 A. documents B. information
 C. data D. all are correct
4. *To use the Internet for education is*
 A. impossible B. possible
 C. inconvenient D. difficult

VI. Rewrite each of the following sentences in another way so that it means almost the same as the sentence printed before it.

1. The weather is fine, but Thu is still bringing a raincoat with her.
 → Although
2. "Do your homework, son", said the mother.
 → The mother told
3. No other members in the class are as tall as Lucie is.
 → Lucie is the
4. When was the last time you watched an action movie?
 → When did

VII. Use the words and phrases provided to make meaningful sentences.

1. How/ about/ go/ the cinema/ this Sunday?
2. We/ wish/ have time/ travel to Europe.
3. It/ take/ Lan/ 2 hours/ fly to Ho Chi Minh City/ yesterday morning.
4. These exercises/ too difficult/ students/ do/ without/ mistakes.



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ĐỀ THI TUYỂN SINH VÀO LỚP 10 THPT TỈNH BẾN TRE

Năm học 2015 - 2016

Thời gian: 60 phút

Question 1: Choose the word whose part underlined is pronounced differently from the others in each group.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. A. need <u>ed</u> | B. work <u>ed</u> | C. stop <u>ped</u> | D. book <u>ed</u> |
| 2. A. th <u>ick</u> | B. th <u>orough</u> | C. heal <u>thy</u> | D. weath <u>er</u> |
| 3. A. l <u>ike</u> | B. l <u>ively</u> | C. l <u>ive</u> | D. l <u>ife</u> |
| 4. A. coo <u>k</u> | B. bloo <u>d</u> | C. schoo <u>l</u> | D. loo <u>k</u> |
| 5. A. fea <u>t</u> | B. grea <u>t</u> | C. sea <u>t</u> | D. fea <u>r</u> |
| 6. A. fla <u>me</u> | B. ha <u>t</u> e | C. pa <u>ge</u> | D. a <u>d</u> venture |
| 7. A. su <u>g</u> ar | B. se <u>t</u> tle | C. su <u>r</u> prise | D. se <u>n</u> tence |
| 8. A. help <u>ed</u> | B. lik <u>ed</u> | C. watch <u>ed</u> | D. hat <u>ed</u> |
| 9. A. goo <u>d</u> | B. boo <u>k</u> | C. foo <u>t</u> | D. foo <u>d</u> |
| 10. A. lie | B. heig <u>h</u> t | C. weig <u>h</u> t | D. pie |

Question 2: Supply the correct forms of the verbs in brackets.

- There (be) no guests at all since I left.
- I am sorry about the noise last night. We (have) a party.
- In a few minutes'time, When the clock (strike) six, I (wait) here for three hours
- She (sleep) for 10 hours! You must wake her
- By this time next year I (save) \$ 250.
- I distinctly remember (pay) him. I gave him two dollars.
- The teller was made (lie) down on the floor.
- Cattle (allow) to graze on the village common.
- Nothing (do) about this problem for months.

Question 3: Use the correct form of the words in brackets to complete sentences.

- He is _____ active in spite of his old age. (wonder)
- _____ is a very serious problem in many countries. (employ)
- He suffered from constant _____. (sleep)
- After the explosion, only two people were left _____. (live)
- Her husband's death made her life _____. (mean)
- There are more and more people concerning about _____ pollution. (environment)
- Is Buddhism the country's _____ religion of Thailand? (office)
- I watch the news everyday because it's very _____. (inform)

9. I try to speak clearly when I meet a _____. (foreign)
 10. Many pupils at _____ school have already chosen a career. (second)

Question 4: Fill in each numbered blank with a suitable word.

The country is (1)_____ beautiful than a town and more pleasant to live in. Many people think so, and go to the country (2)_____ the summer holiday though they can't live (3)_____ all the year round. Some have cottages built in a village (4)_____ that they can go there whenever they (5)_____ find the time.

English villages are not alike, but (6)_____ some ways they are not very different from (7)_____ other. Almost every village (8)_____ a church, the round or square tower of which can (9)_____ seen from many miles around. Surrounding the church is the church yard, (10)_____ people are buried.

Question 5: Read the text then answer the question below.

EDUCATION IN ENGLAND

Every child in Great Britain between the age of five and fifteen must attend school. There are three main types of educational institutions: primary (elementary) schools, secondary schools and universities.

State schools are free, and attendance is compulsory. Morning school begins at nine o'clock and lasts until half past four. School is open five days a week. On Saturdays and Sundays there are no lessons. There are holidays at Christmas, Easter and in summer. In London as in all cities there are two grades of state schools for those who will go to work at fifteen: primary schools for boys and girls between the ages of five and eleven, and secondary schools for children from eleven to fifteen years.

The lessons are reading, writing, the English language, English literature, English history, geography, science, Nature study, drawing, painting, singing, woodwork and drill (physical training).

1. What are three main types of educational institutions?
2. What are the two grades of state schools for those who will go to work at fifteen?
3. What subjects do children study at school?
4. Are state schools free?
5. When do pupils have holidays?

Question 6: Choose the best answer.

1. *Prevention is better than _____*

A. treatment B. pills C. cure D. doctors

2. *This device shows a similarity _____ the one I have.*
A. of B. from C. to D. on
3. *Have you had much experience _____ computers?*
A. with B. for C. in D. about
4. *There is a possibility _____ rain tomorrow.*
A. for B. of C. in D. with
5. *Poverty and poor health often go hand _____ hand.*
A. in B. for C. on D. into
6. _____ *I get your car, I'll leave.*
A. As soon as B. As though C. By the time D. Now that
7. *The picture _____ Lawra painted is being shown in an exhibition.*
A. that B. which C. why D. who
8. *This is _____ man of all I've ever known.*
A. best B. better C. good D. the best
9. *Don't ever do that again, _____?*
A. will you B. won't you C. don't you D. do you
10. *If she talked less, people _____ her more.*
A. will like B. like C. Liked D. would like
11. *No one _____ Kathy knows very much about it.*
A. and B. as C. but D. however
12. *It's raining, _____ I can't go to the beach.*
A. so B. or C. but D. and
13. _____ *is good news.*
A. Not news B. Nor news C. A news D. No news
14. *The puzzle had so _____ pieces that we couldn't finish it.*
A. many B. much C. little D. few.
15. *London is _____ capital of England.*
A. an B. a C. the D. x

Question 6:

a) Find out the spared word in each sentence.

1. Would you rather to stay with us for some days?
2. The money was stolen never found.
3. Water is too hot for us to drink it
4. He didnt let me to get my book
5. I want you to speak the Vietnamese.

b) Use the following sets of words and phrases to write complete sentences.

1. I / apologise / him / not able / arrive / on time.
2. Look! / sun / set / mountains.
3. In my life / I / never be / Pac Bo Cave.
4. Difficult / get / touch / manager / company.
5. My uncle / give up / smoke / one year.

Question 8: Rewrite the following sentences so that the meanings stay the same.

1. Let's go abroad for our holiday this year
→ Why ?
2. He stole some money and was arrested for it.
→ He was
3. "Have you done this sorts of work before" She asked me.
→ She asked me if
4. You're the worst guitarist in the world.
→ No one
5. Although the fish appears to be harmless, it is quite dangerous.
→ Contrary
6. "You can leave early" Mr Minh said to Hai.
→ Mr Minh
7. I have no advice, which I can offer you.
→ I have no
8. People did not discover AIDS until 1981.
→ Not until
9. People think that the owner of that house is abroad.
→ The owner
10. "I think you should go by train, Peter", she said.
→ She advised



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ĐỀ THI TUYỂN SINH VÀO LỚP 10 THPT TỈNH TÂY NINH

Năm học 2015 - 2016

Thời gian: 60 phút

Question 1: (2,0 ms)

Supply the correct form of the verb in brackets.

1. What you (do) after you (go) home yesterday?
2. Before leaving home in the morning, she (tell) her mother she (work) in the factory that afternoon.
3. I realised that someone (steal) my wallet when I (feel) his hand in my pocket.
4. She (be) here but she (go) down with flu.
5. Bill (have) breakfast when I (stop) at his house this morning.

Question 2: (2,0 ms)

a) (1,0 m) In each sentence has one mistake, find and correct it.

1. No matter how hard his life be, he is determined to study well.
2. Could you mind telling me the way to the nearest restaurant?
3. Travelling by air is preferable than travelling by train.
4. She is looking forward to go to Europe after she finishes her studies at the university.
5. Sorry, I seem to have taken the wrong umbrella for mistake.

b) (1,0 m) Fill each blank with the appropriate form of the word given in brackets.

1. Every year we celebrate our _____ (depend)
2. There's no _____ service in the United Kingdom. (nation)
3. The temperature is very _____ at this time of the year. (vary)
4. He gets very angry if you _____ with his ideas. (agree)
5. She smiles so _____, doesn't she? (attract)

Question 3: (1,0 m)

Fill each of the blank with the most suitable preposition.

1. Students were angry _____ being treated like children.
2. They export their products _____ markets _____ the world.
3. I am extremely grateful _____ all the teachers _____ their help.
4. She went to London _____ the aim _____ finding a job.
5. He's sitting _____ the chair _____ to the piano.
6. She suffers _____ a lack of confidence.

Question 4: (2,0 m)

Fill each of the numbered blanks in the following passage. Use only ONE word in each space.

Food plays an (1)_____ part in the development of nations. In countries where food is (2)_____, people have to spend most of their time getting enough to eat. This usually slows down (3)_____, because men have little time to (4)_____ to science, industry, government, and art. In nations where food is (5)_____ and easy to get, men have more time to spend in activities that (6)_____ to progress, and enjoyment of leisure. The problem of (7)_____ good food for everybody has not yet been solved. Many wars have been (8)_____ for food. But it is no longer necessary to go to war for food. Nations are beginning to put scientific knowledge to work for a (9)_____ of their food problems. They work together in the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) to help hungry nations (10)_____ more food.

Question 5: (1,0 m)

Read the text and choose the correct word for each space:

English around the world

English is the first language of many people in countries outside the United Kingdom.

When you (1)_____ speakers of English from around the world, you (2)_____ notice that they do not all speak in the same way. There are also some (3)_____ in the words they use, including the names of (4)_____ objects that are part of everyone's daily life. But although pronunciation and (5)_____ are not the same everywhere, it is interesting that English speakers (6)_____ opposite sides of the world can understand (7)_____ other quite easily. It does not seem to (8)_____ where they learnt the language. And of course this is one reason why speakers of other languages are keen (9)_____ learning English too. If

you know English, you are more (10)_____ to be able to study or work in all sorts of exciting places, such as the United States or Australia.

- | | | | |
|------------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|
| 1. A. recognise | B. meet | C. find | D. attend |
| 2. A. originally | B. strangely | C. curiously | D. immediately |
| 3. A. mistakes | B. corrections | C. changes | D. differences |
| 4. A. common | B. popular | C. favourite | D. general |
| 5. A. reading | B. composition | C. dictation | D. vocabulary |
| 6. A. of | B. in | C. from | D. at |
| 7. A. each | B. one | C. the | D. some |
| 8. A. mine | B. care | C. matter | D. worry |
| 9. A. by | B. on | C. to | D. for |
| 10. A. likely | B. probably | C. possibly | D. luckily |

Question 6: (2,0 m)

a) Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it means exactly the same as the sentence printed before it. (1,0m)

1. I'm sure he was at home last night.

→ He

2. Nam's parents were here last week and gave us a present.

→ Nam's parents,

3. Although Sue felt tired, she stayed up late talking to Jill.

→ Despite

4. It was a hot day so we had lunch outside in the garden.

→ It was such

5. I've been working for this company for ten years.

→ I started

b) Make one sentence from each group of sentences, beginning as shown. (1,0 m)

1. I lent you a book. It was written by a friend of mine. She lives in France.

→ The book I

2. I used to own a dog. People came to the door. The dog never barked at them.

→ The dog

3. I bought my car from a woman. She lives in a house. You can see the house over there.

→ The woman I

4. My friend Bill has decided to buy a motor-bike. His car was stolen last week.

→ My friend Bill,

5. I bought a new car. It cost me a lot of money.

→ The new



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PHẦN 2. CÁC ĐỀ THI TIẾNG ANH VÀO LỚP 10 TRƯỜNG CHUYÊN

ĐỀ THI TUYỂN SINH VÀO LỚP 10 CHUYÊN ANH THÀNH PHỐ HỒ CHÍ MINH - Năm học 2014 - 2015

Thời gian: 150 phút

I. Choose the word (A, B, C or D) that has the underlined part pronounced differently from the others in each group.

1. A. clerk B. terse C. term D. jerk
2. A. mouths B. paths C. months D. wreaths
3. A. vehicle B. rhythm C. exhume D. behold
4. A. dormitory B. information C. organization D. forward
5. A. food B. shoot C. shook D. spool

II. Choose the word (A, B, C or D) whose main stress pattern is not the same as that of the others.

1. A. philosopher B. patriot C. atmosphere D. habit
2. A. pollute B. severe C. tragic D. humane
3. A. economical B. personality C. preparatory D. entertainment
4. A. interrupt B. interview C. intervene D. interstellar
5. A. mechanic B. terrific C. Arabic D. Pacific

III. Choose the best answers to complete each sentence.

1. I am afraid that these regulations have to be _____ with.
A. complied B. provided C. faced D. met
2. His business is growing so fast that he must take _____ more workers.
A. up B. on C. in D. over
3. The police must now _____ the escaped convict in the surrounding countries.
A. search B. be in search C. look after D. look for
4. You are late again, please try to be _____ in the future.
A. accurate B. punctual C. efficient D. reliable
5. Edward has found a bigger flat and is _____ move into it.
A. near to B. ready for C. on the way D. about to
6. All the applicants for the post are thoroughly _____ for their suitability.
A. searched B. investigated C. vetted D. scrutinized
7. _____ every part of the world has experienced an earthquake in recent years.
A. Most B. Almost C. Each D. Nearby

8. He didn't know anyone at the wedding _____ than the bride and groom.
A. other B. expect C. rather D. apart
9. When Bill saw my new car, he was _____ with envy.
A. blue B. green C. yellow D. white
10. He was holding a tiny bird in the _____ of his hand.
A. thumb B. hole C. shin D. palm

IV. Give the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

1. The man at the corner table (glance) _____ my way to see if I (listen) _____.
2. When I (look) _____ at my suitcase, I could see that somebody (try) _____ to open it.
3. I don't know what's the matter with him. He (act) _____ funny since you (be) _____ away.
4. Scarcely they (move) _____ into the new house when their friends (come) _____ in.
5. Just as I (wonder) what to do next, the phone (ring) _____.

V. Give the correct form of the verbs to complete the passage.

1. In some areas water has to be boiled to _____ it. (pure)
2. He examined the parcel _____, as he had no idea what it could be. (suspect)
3. How do you _____ the real painting from the fake one? (different)
4. Don't worry about the volcano. It's been _____ for years. (act)
5. Leisure habits won't change much in the _____ future. (see)
6. The conditions in the man's prison were _____. (human)
7. I object strongly to the _____ of sport. (commerce)
8. A list of _____ events for the autumn is being prepared. (come)
9. Most people who work feel that they are _____. (pay)
10. They frequently _____ the traffic as they march through the streets. (mobile)

VI. Read the passage below and choose the best answer for each question.

Over the past 600 years, English has grown from a language of few speakers to become the dominant language of international communication. English as we know it today **emerged** around 1350, after having incorporated many **elements** of French that were introduced following the Norman invasion of 1066. Until the 1600s, English was, for the most part, spoken only in England and had not extended even as far as

Wales, Scotland, or Ireland. However, during the **course** of the next two centuries, English began to spread around the globe as a result of exploration, trade (including slave trade), colonization, and missionary work. Thus, small **enclaves** of English speakers became established and grew in various parts of the world. As these communities **proliferated**, English gradually became the primary language of international business, banking, and diplomacy.

Currently, about 80 percent of the information stored on computer systems worldwide is in English. Two-thirds of the world's science writing is in English, and English is the main language of technology, advertising, media, international airports, and air traffic controllers. Today there are more than 700 million English users in the world, and over half of these are nonnative speakers, **constituting** the largest number of nonnative users than any other language in the world.

1. *What is the main topic of this passage?*
 - A. The number of non-native users of English.
 - B. The French influence on the English language.
 - C. The expansion of English as an international language.
 - D. The use of English for science and technology.
2. *The word "emerged" in line 2 could best be replaced by which of the following?*
 - A. appeared B. hailed C. frequented D. engaged
3. *As used in line 3, the word "elements" is not similar to which of the following.*
 - A. declaration B. features C. curiosities D. customs
4. *Approximately when did English begin to be used beyond England?*
 - A. in 1066 B. around 1350 C. before 1600 D. after 1600
5. *According to the passage, all of the following contributed to the spread of English around the world EXCEPT _____.*
 - A. The slave trade B. Colonization
 - C. Missionaries D. The Norman invasion
6. *As used in line 6, which of the following is closest in meaning to the word "course"?*
 - A. Subject B. Policy C. Time D. Track
7. *The word "enclaves" in line 8 could be best replaced by which of the following?*
 - A. communities B. organizations C. regions D. countries

8. The word "proliferated" in line 9 is closest in meaning to which of the following?
- A. prospered B. organized C. disbanded D. expanded
9. Which of the following is closet in meaning to the word "constituting" in line 15 ?
- A. looking over B. sitting down C. doing in D. making up
10. According to the passage, approximately how many nonnative users of English are there in the world to day?
- A. a quarter million B. half a million
C. 350 million D. 700 million

VII. These paragraphs or sentences (A-H) are not in a good order. Rearrange them into a good order (1-8) to make it a logical meaningful passage.

- A. Anyone can try to make a drink which tastes similar to Coca-Cola. Chemists say that it consists almost entirely of carbonated water and sugar.
- B. In only a few years Coca-Cola became the national drink of the United States. The shape of the famous bottle was invented in 1961. During the Second World War, American soldiers drank three million bottles of Coca-Cola a day.
- C. Coca-Cola was originally invented by John Pemberton, a pharmacist in Atlanta, Georgia. In 1886, he created a new kind of medicine to cure tiredness and headaches.
- D. This helped spread the name and flavour of "Coke" all over the world.
- E. Then a businessman bought Pemberton's recipe for his creation. He did something to the recipe and made a really refreshing drink that appealed to many people. Demand for the drink grew.
- F. But no one outside the Coca-Cola company has yet discovered what the "magic" combination of ingredients is, and a very few people- only seven, have ever known the secrete formula of Coca-Cola. Only two of them are still alive today, so they never travel on the same aeroplane.
- G. Today, nearly a hundred million bottles or cans are drunk every day, in one hundred and fifty-five different countries.
- H. It tasted so revolting that just about no one wanted to buy it. In the first year, Pemberton only made \$50 from his creation.

VIII. Fill in each blank with one suitable word to complete this passage.

LOOKING FOR A JOB

I finished university six month (1)_____, I've got a degree in business administration. I enjoyed the course very much (2)_____ I realize I should have studied a lot harder! A few of my friends have (3)_____ got full-time jobs but most, me, are still waiting (4)_____ something suitable to turn up. Meanwhile, I make sure that I keep myself busy. I look through the job advertisements (5)_____ the newspapers every day and I also ask all the people I know to tell me if they hear of any vacancies (6)_____ they work. What I am looking for is something challenging and I would certainly be happy to move to another city or even work abroad for a while. The (7)_____ is not so important at this stage, provided I earn enough to live on, because I don't want to continue (8)_____ to depend on my parents, although they are (9)_____ generous to me. At the moment, I'm working in a nearby restaurant two evenings (10)_____ week, washing up and generally helping out, which brings a little money. The other people working there are very friendly, and many of them are in the same (11)_____ as me, so we have lots of to talk (12)_____.

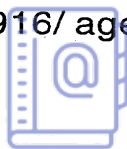
IX. Rewrite the sentences in such a way that they mean almost the same as those printed before them.

1. Martin may not be very well but he still manages to enjoy life.
→ Martin's
2. Thanks to his aunt's legacy of £10.000 he was able to buy the house he wanted.
→ Had his
3. Mary was the only student absent from class.
→ Apart
4. Jane hasn't made much progress at school.
→ Jane has only
5. My parents find fault with everything I do.
→ No matter
6. It's the cheapest watch but it's the nicest.
→ Not only
7. The police didn't at all suspect that the judge was the murder.
→ Little
8. "What you have cooked is the best in the world!", John said to his girlfriend.
→ John congratulated

9. Now that his mother was being there, they said nothing about it.
→ On
10. The last storm destroyed Lan's house.
→ It's high time

X. Use the suggest words and phrases to write complete sentences of a passage. (10 points)

1. Jack London/ famous/ American writer.
2. He/ bear/ January 13th/ 1876/ San Francisco/ California.
3. family/ poor/ he/ have/ leave/ school/ make money.
4. He/ work/ hard/ different jobs.
5. Later/ he/ return/ school/ he/ not/ stay/ long.
6. 1897/ he/ go/ Alaska/ find/ gold.
7. There/ he/ find/ ideas/ books / stories.
8. He/ come/ home/ start/ write.
9. writings/ successful/ he/ become/ rich/ famous/ twenties.
10. poor health/ he/ die/ 1916/ age/ 40.



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**ĐỀ THI TUYỂN SINH VÀO LỚP 10 CHUYÊN ANH
THÀNH PHỐ HÀ NỘI - Năm học 2014 - 2015**

Thời gian: 150 phút

I. Choose a word (A, B, C, D) that has the underlined part pronounced differently from the others.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1. A. art <u>if</u> cial | B. dist <u>an</u> ce | C. <u>c</u> entre | D. <u>c</u> ells |
| 2. A. th <u>ou</u> ght | B. <u>to</u> ugh | C. <u>b</u> ought | D. <u>f</u> ought |
| 3. A. rais <u>e</u> d | B. talk <u>e</u> d | C. watch <u>e</u> d | D. laugh <u>e</u> d |
| 4. A. h <u>i</u> dden | B. m <u>i</u> nor | C. w <u>r</u> itten | D. k <u>i</u> tten |
| 5. A. m <u>a</u> ny | B. l <u>a</u> mb | C. h <u>a</u> ndle | D. c <u>a</u> mera |

II. Choose the word (A, B, C, D) whose main stress pattern is not the same as that of the others.

- | | | | |
|------------------|-------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 1. A. nomination | B. priority | C. congratulate | D. occurrence |
| 2. A. charity | B. energy | C. separate | D. pollution |
| 3. A. celebrate | B. slavery | C. opinion | D. minimize |
| 4. A. suggest | B. freedom | C. recent | D. sticky |
| 5. A. predict | B. cover | C. resource | D. replace |

III. Choose the word or phrase (A, B, C or D) that best completes the sentences.

- Today's football match has been _____ because of bad weather. They will play next Saturday instead.
A. cancelled B. postponed C. put away D. decided
- The hen has just _____ an egg.
A. lain B. laid C. lied D. lay
- The director retired early _____ ill-health.
A. on behalf of B. ahead of C. on account of D. in front of
- I'm not _____ with that particular expression.
A. aware B. common C. agree D. familiar
- What comes out of a car exhaust is called _____.
A. clouds B. fumes C. scents D. petrol
- Since he moved house, he hasn't had much _____ with his friends.
A. connection B. contact C. business D. meeting
- She wondered _____ her father looked like now, after so many years away.
A. how B. whose C. that D. what
- If you go on ahead, I'll _____ you later.
A. catch up on B. catch up with C. fit in with D. walk out on

9. The children had been _____ of the danger, but had taken no notice.
A. warned B. explained C. prevented D. shown
10. Walking down the street, she noticed a long _____ of houses, all exactly alike.
A. queue B. row C. rank D. tail
11. The _____ at the football match cheered their team on.
A. audience B. onlookers C. bystanders D. spectators
12. She asked me _____ to another country in the region.
A. weather I had been B. if I had been
C. I had been D. had I been
13. I wish you _____ here with me now.
A. would be B. will be C. were D. had been
14. _____ I love you, I can't let you do whatever you like.
A. Much as B. Whatever C. Whether D. Despite
15. I _____ on the beach this time tomorrow.
A. will lie B. will be lying
C. am going to lie D. will have lied
16. Our parents don't allow _____ out after midnight.
A. to go B. us go C. us going D. going
17. We've got time for a coffee, _____?
A. have we B. haven't us C. have us D. haven't we
18. My uncle is interested in _____ stamps.
A. collected B. collecting C. collect D. to collect
19. I have heard nothing from him since _____.
A. he had left B. he leaves C. he has left D. he left
20. "Let's go camping." – "_____"
A. That's a good idea B. No, let's do that
C. I can agree with you more D. No, thanks

IV. Read the text and questions below. For each question, choose the correct letter A, B, C or D.

GARETH ELLIS

Gareth Ellis, 13, is the youngest son of Alan, an engineer, and Kath, a nursery teacher. His older brothers work in banking and computers, but Gareth's dream was always to become a clown. Three years ago, Alan, Kath and Gareth joined the circus. "People laugh when we tell them," says Kath. "But it's true. Gareth has wanted to be a clown since we took him to the circus when he was three."

When Alan lost his job, he and Kath decided to see if they could find full-time circus jobs. They both got jobs with a famous circus and Gareth began training to become a clown. He calls himself Bippo. They travel with the circus during the summer and return home for the winter. Gareth's brothers are old enough to look after the house while they are away.

"I can't say it was easy," says Kath. There was a lot to think about and organise. We only had a car and a very small caravan to sleep in, and we were leaving behind our lovely house. The only thing Gareth missed was his long, hot baths."

"People ask about my education," says Gareth, "but from the beginning, wherever we go, someone has always come to teach me. I follow the same books as everyone back at school and I've got a computer. I've never fallen behind my classmates."

And the future? "It was a difficult decision," says Kath, "but there was no other way to teach Gareth about being a clown. I'm happy to say it's working, and we're enjoying it." And Gareth? "I'm going to be the main clown in a circus one day," he says, "perhaps Bippo's circus."

1. *What is the writer trying to do in the text?*
 - A. describe how one family changed their lives
 - B. give details about how to join the circus
 - C. talk about the best way to educate a child
 - D. advise what to do when you lose your job
2. *What would a reader learn about Gareth from the text?*
 - A. He does not enjoy school work.
 - B. He has a definite aim in life.
 - C. He would like to be at home with his brothers.
 - D. He wants to be the same as other boys.
3. *Alan and Kath joined the circus because*
 - A. they wanted to spend time traveling in the summer.
 - B. they needed money in order to buy a bigger car.
 - C. their older sons needed their house for themselves.
 - D. their youngest son wanted to train as a performer.
4. *When they first joined the circus, Kath*
 - A. wanted to go back home.
 - B. did not have enough to do.
 - C. found things difficult.
 - D. was not able to sleep properly.

5. Which postcard did Gareth write just after he joined the circus?

- A. We've just arrived and I love it already. There's lots of space for our things and I've even got my own computer.
- B. I don't miss much from home. I'm managing to do all my school work. See you in the winter.
- C. I really enjoyed meeting Bippo the Clown today, but I'm missing my school friends, and I'd love a nice hot bath.
- D. I'm learning all about the circus and how to entertain people. I also have a new school to go to.

V. Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. DO NOT CHANGE THE WORD GIVEN. You must use between TWO and FIVE words, including the word given.

1. The bread was too stale to eat. **Fresh**
The bread _____ to eat.
2. The thief suddenly realized that the police were watching him. **watched**
The thief suddenly realized that he _____ by the police.
3. Andrew set off for the supermarket despite the heavy rain. **though**
Andrew set off for the supermarket, even _____ heavily.
4. Nobody apart from my mother thought I would win the race. **person**
My mother _____ thought I would win the race.
5. "Would you prefer to have a table by the window?" the waiter asked. **we**
The waiter asked us _____ to have a table by the window.
6. He managed to make some extra money by writing stories. **so**
He wrote stories _____ to make some extra money.
7. Be careful or you'll hurt yourself. **If**
You'll hurt yourself _____ careful.
8. I'd rather you didn't use that red pen. **mind**
Would _____ that red pen?
9. I'm afraid these jeans have a hole in them. **there**
I'm afraid that _____ these jeans.
10. I've never seen a match as good as this before. **match**
This is the _____ seen.

VI. Use the prompts provided to write full sentences to make a complete letter.

Dear Sir / Madam,

1. I / like / express / concern / increasing number / karaoke bars / city.

2. There be / lot / reason / I object / places.
3. Firstly, / owners / take / much money / those / come / sing.
4. Secondly, / they cause / much noise / neighborhood.
5. Thirdly, / there / number / pupils / play truant / just / go / those places / sing.
6. Last / least / these bars / do harm / appearance / city / because / their / ugly flashing lights.
7. I want / say / I / not / old fashioned person.
8. I hope / authority / take / matter / careful consideration.
9. I / not mean / ban them / but / there should / effective way / control / this kind / entertainment places.
10. I / look / see / city council / do / this master.

Yours truly, Thomas Cruise.



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**ĐỀ THI TUYỂN SINH VÀO LỚP 10 CHUYÊN ANH
THÀNH PHỐ ĐÀ NẴNG - Năm học 2014 - 2015**

Thời gian: 150 phút

I. Choose the word (A, B, C or D) that has the underlined part pronounced differently from the others in each group.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. A. <u>table</u> | B. <u>vegetable</u> | C. <u>innovation</u> | D. <u>stage</u> |
| 2. A. <u>ghost</u> | B. <u>most</u> | C. <u>lost</u> | D. <u>post</u> |
| 3. A. <u>aviation</u> | B. <u>language</u> | C. <u>attraction</u> | D. <u>applicant</u> |
| 4. A. <u>lecturer</u> | B. <u>inventor</u> | C. <u>medium</u> | D. <u>president</u> |
| 5. A. <u>age</u> | B. <u>college</u> | C. <u>change</u> | D. <u>altogether</u> |

II. Choose the word (A, B, C or D) whose main stress pattern is not the same as that of the others.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. A. interesting | B. surprising | C. amusing | D. successful |
| 2. A. understand | B. engineer | C. benefit | D. Vietnamese |
| 3. A. applicant | B. uniform | C. yesterday | D. employment |
| 4. A. paper | B. tonight | C. lecture | D. story |
| 5. A. money | B. army | C. afraid | D. people |

III. Choose the best answers to complete each sentence.

1. *Kathy was as pleased as _____ when she heard she had passed the exam.*

A. punch B. a poppy C. a sunflower D. pound notes

2. *I haven't had an accident yet but I've had a number of _____ shaves.*
A. narrow B. near C. close D. tiny.
3. *All the _____ of the dances went to charity.*
A. results B. proceeds C. rewards D. finances
4. *Enough money has been raised to _____ the hospital's survival.*
A. ensure B. enlarge C. enable D. empower
5. *Many students do _____ jobs in hotels over the summer to earn money.*
A. low B. poor C. menial D. inferior
6. *They could find no _____ of the missing car despite an extensive search.*
A. clue B. remnant C. indication D. trace
7. *When they retired they bought a tiny _____ in the country.*
A. mansion B. bungalow C. shack D. barn
8. *It is too early in the _____ to expect many visitors to the town.*
A. term B. season C. time D. calendar
9. *Is promoting public health _____ as state concern?*
A. necessary B. necessary being
C. necessarily D. of necessary
10. *There are different kinds of music to _____ your taste.*
A. miss B. fit C. tight D. suit

IV. Give the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

1. He no sooner (reach) _____ the door than he (come) _____ back.
2. I (be) _____ very careful not to hint or remind her in any way of what she (tell) _____ me.
3. While he (learn) _____ to drive he (have) _____ twenty five accidents.
4. The man at the corner table (glance) _____ my way to see if I (listen) _____.
5. When I (look) _____ at my suitcase, I could see that somebody (try) _____ to open it.

V. Give the correct form of the verbs to complete the passage.

1. The duty of the police is the _____ law and order. (maintain)
2. Our tomatoes are _____ nicely; they'll be ready to eat in about a week. (ripe)
3. Look at this picture of Bill and his father, you can see the _____ clearly, can't you? (like)
4. He said "Good morning" in a most _____ way. (friend)

5. "This is not a good essay", said the lecturer. "I find your arguments _____" (**convince**)
6. It's a lovely old house, I agree, but can we afford to _____ it? (**modern**)
7. George and I have been friends since _____: he use to live next door. (**child**)
8. In winter it is important for farmers to provide food and _____ for their animals. (**warm**)
9. Pele _____ Ronaldo to take part in 2002 World Cup. (**courage**)
10. Playing for the national team for the first time was an _____ experience for Huynh Duc. (**forget**)

VI. Read the passage below and choose the best answer for each question.

As far back as 700 B.C, man has talked about children being cared for by wolves. Romulus and Remus, the legendary twin founders of Rome, were purported to have been cared for by wolves. It is believed that when a she-wolf loses her **litter**, she seeks a human child to take its place.

This seemingly **preposterous** idea did not become credible until the late nineteen century when a French doctor actually found a naked ten-year-old boy wandering in the woods. He did not walk erect, could not speak intelligibly, nor could he relate to people. He only growled and stared at them. Finally the doctor won the boy's confidence and began to work with him. After many long years of devoted and patient instruction, the doctor was able to get the boy to clothe and feed himself, recognize and utter a number of words, as well a write letters and form words.

1. *The French doctor found the boy _____.*
 - A. wandering in the woods
 - B. at his doorstep
 - C. growling at him
 - D. speaking intelligibly
2. *In this passage, the word "litter" most nearly means _____.*
 - A. garbage
 - B. master
 - C. offspring
 - D. hair
3. *The doctor was able to work with the boy because _____.*
 - A. the boy was highly intelligent
 - B. the boy trusted him
 - C. the boy liked to dress up
 - D. the boy was dedicated and patient

4. Which of the following statements is NOT true?

- A. She-wolves have been said to substitute human children for their lost litters.
- B. Examples of wolves' caring for human children can be found only in the nineteenth century.
- C. The French doctor succeeded in domesticating the boy somewhat.
- D. The young boy never was able to speak perfectly.

5. In this passage, the word "**preposterous**" most nearly means _____.

- A. dedicated
- B. scientific
- C. wonderful
- D. absurd

VII. Fill in each blank with one suitable word to complete this passage.

In a village on the east coast of Scotland, people were waiting anxiously for news. Two of their fishing-boats (1) _____ been caught in the storm (2) _____ had blown up during the night. In the cottages round the harbour people stood (3) _____ their door, (4) _____ worried to talk.

The rest of the fishing fleet had (5) _____ the harbour before dark, and the men from these ships waited and watched with the wives and families of (6) _____ missing men. Some had (7) _____ thick blankets and some flasks to hot drinks, knowing that the men (8) _____ be cold and tried. As dawn began to break over (9) _____ the east, a small point of light was (10) _____ in the darkness of the water and a (11) _____ minutes later, (12) _____ was a shout. Before long, the two boats (13) _____ turning in, past the lighthouse, to the inside of the harbour. The men (14) _____ helped out of their boats, and although they were stiff (15) _____ cold and tiredness, they were all safe.

VIII. Rewrite the sentences in such a way that they mean almost the same as those printed before them.

1. *It was wrong of you to allow a 4-year-old child to walk home alone.*

→ You should

2. *I could realize how important the family is only after I left home.*

→ Not until

3. *Mrs. Green is proud of her son's contribution to the play.*

→ Mrs. Green is proud of what

4. *The recruited very few young engineers.*

→ Hardly

5. *Only two out of the five rooms we have booked have air conditioning.*

→ We have booked five rooms, only

6. *Jane seems to come to the performance lat.*

→ It looks

7. *I could hold a big party due to my Mom's help.*

→ Had it

8. *Success depends on hard work.*

→ The harder

9. *Fiona was so disappointed that she could not keep on working.*

→ Such

10. *Although Richard is competent in his work, he does not know how to deal with this client.*

→ Competent

IX. Use the prompts provided to write full sentences.

1. Regular exercise / only help in / control weight/ but / prevent / illness.

2. It / lessen / risk of heart disease / be / a threat / men over fifty.

3. It / allow us / get rid / tenseness, anxiety / frustration.

4. During exercise, / brain / release chemicals / call / endorphins / associated / happiness and relaxation.

5. Exercise / take regular / improves / fitness / our body / mind.

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ĐỀ THI TUYỂN SINH VÀO LỚP 10 CHUYÊN (ĐỀ CHUNG)

TỈNH VĨNH PHÚC - Năm học 2014 - 2015

Thời gian: 120 phút

I. PHONETICS

A. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others.

1. A. sugar B. subject C. separate D. simple
2. A. invited B. booked C. attended D. beloved
3. A. bush B. push C. pull D. lunar

B. Choose the word whose main stress pattern is different from the others.

4. A. violent B. website C. wonderful D. edition
5. A. advance B. happen C. perform D. compare

II. VOCABULARIES AND GRAMMAR

A. Complete each of the following sentences by choosing the best option among A, B, C or D.

1. "Where are Kent and Margret?"
"They were hungry, so they _____ to the grocery store."
A. go B. had gone C. went D. were gone
2. I'm supposed to be here _____?
A. am I B. am not I C. are I D. aren't I
3. Every year I love helping my dad put _____ the decorations around the house.
A. on B. up C. in D. off
4. People _____ outlook on life is optimistic are usually happy ones.
A. whose B. whom C. that D. which
5. Dr. Sales is a person _____.
A. In whom I don't have much confidence
B. Whom I don't have much confidence in him
C. In that I don't have much confidence
D. I don't have much confidence.
6. Just a moment. Let me look at my _____.
A. plan B. class C. syllable D. schedule.
7. Mexico _____ of 31 states and a federal district.
A. made up B. is made up C. make up D. was making up
8. Florida _____ Georgia to the North.
A. is bordered B. borders C. frontiers D. boundaries

9. *The roof collapsed _____ the weight of snow.*
A. by B. to C. with D. under.
10. *The doctor _____ him to smoke a few cigarettes each day.*
A. let B. make C. stopped D. allowed
11. *Which would you _____ have, the red or the blue one?*
A. better B. prefer C. rather D. choose
12. *I wish my brother _____ harder for his last exam.*
A. works B. worked C. had worked D. would work.
13. *What were you doing when the police _____.*
A. came B. comes C. coming D. come.
14. *If I _____ you, I _____ his advice.*
A. am-will not take B. will be-do not take
C. would be-do not take D. were-would not take
15. *What is your impression _____ the new teacher?*
A. to B. by C. of D. with
16. *Please move in _____ more people can get on the bus.*
A. or else B. so that
C. even though D. when.
17. *You _____ walk on the ice.*
A. mustn't B. needn't C. mightn't D. shouldn't
18. *At one time the entire world _____ by dinosaur.*
A. was ruled B. were ruling C. has ruled D. will be ruled
19. *He warned me _____ late-night horror film.*
A. not watch B. against watching
C. not watching D. about to watch
20. *It's a about time we _____ rid of this old car.*
A. get B. will get C. has got D. got
21. *My family _____ go to Samson beach in summer when we lived in Thanh Hoa.*
A. use B. used C. used to D. are used to
22. *Our home needs _____.*
A. Painting B. to paint C. be painted D. paint
23. *He often goes to the _____ to pray because his religion is Islam.*
A. temple B. mosque C. church D. pagoda
24. *If we _____ wasting our natural resources, they will be used up in a few decade.*
A. turn on B. go on C. go off D. turn off.

25. _____ there have been many changes in our country, it still remains a developing one.

- A. however B. despite C. because D. although

B. Write the correct form of the word in the blank

Feeling a bit under the weather

The success of British seaside holidays is always very dependent on the weather. A wet week in high summer can be both depressing and expensive as people try to lift their spirits through (1)_____ entertainments. And this is only one example of how, much more than is (2)_____ realized, the weather is an extremely important influence on the way we feel. It is almost as if the body itself were a sensitive (3)_____ instrument. What other explanation is there for that dull feeling that you get just before a thunderstorm, or the thrilling feeling once the rain begins to fall? What's more, the list of weather-related illnesses appears to be almost (4)_____, at least according to a recent book on the subject by professor Petersen of Illinois, which runs to an (5)_____ four volumes.	1. door 2. common 3. metereo 4. end 5. believe
--	---

C. Find the word(s) marked A, B, C or D that is incorrect in each of the following sentences then correct it.

1. He should (A) ever call again (B), please tell him that (C) I am not (D) at home.
2. She did not (A) know where most of the (B) people in the (C) room was from (D).
3. It is (A) impossible to believe (B) that (C) somebody actually admire (D) that man.
4. According to (A) the syllabus, you can either (B) write a paper (C) or you can take (D) an exam.
5. Florida has become (A) the twenty-seventh (B) state (C) in the (D) United States on March 3, 1845.

III. READING COMPREHENSION

A. Read the passage then choose one suitable answer from the four options to fill each blank.

No matter where you (1)_____ in the world, there is one language that everyone understand: laughter. Scientists (2)_____ us that laughter is good for us. They (3)_____ that laughter can actually help us to

(4)_____ rid of pain and make us (5)_____ good. Some scientists also say that laughter can (6)_____ kill viruses and even help the (7)_____ against cancer. You may have heard (8) the author who says he fought and (9)_____ a battle with cancer by (10)_____ himself in a room for hours to watch funny videos.

- | | | | |
|----------------|------------|----------------|-------------|
| 1. A visit | B. travel | C. turn | D. come |
| 2. A. tell | B. say | C. report | D. explain |
| 3. A. tell | B. say | C. research | D. convince |
| 4. A. take | B. make | C. get | D. go |
| 5. A. felt | B. feel | C. feeling | D. feels |
| 6. A. try | B. begin | C. help | D. never |
| 7. A. cure | B. treat | C. research | D. fight |
| 8. A. about | B. for | C. to | D. from |
| 9. A. beat | B. took | C. defeated | D. won |
| 10. A. locking | B. putting | C. endangering | D. limiting |

B. Read the passage then choose the most suitable answer for each question

The search for alternative sources of energy has led in various directions. Many communities are burning garbage and other biological waste products to produce electricity. Converting waste products to gases or oil is also an effective way to dispose of wastes.

Experimental work is being done to derive synthetic fuels from coal, oil shale, and coal tars. But to date, that process has proven expensive. Other experiments are underway to harness power with giant windmills. Geothermal power, heat from the Earth, is also being tested.

Some experts expect utility companies to revive hydroelectric power derived from streams and rivers. Fifty years ago hydro-electric power provided one-third of the electricity used in the United States, but today it supplies only 4 percent. The oceans are another potential source of energy. Scientists are studying ways to convert the energy of ocean currents, tides, and waves to electricity. Experiments are also underway to make use of temperature differences in ocean water to produce energy.

1. Which is the best title for the passage?

- A. The use of Water products for energy
- B. The search for Alternative sources of Energy.
- C. Efficient ways of disposing of waste
- D. New discoveries in Geothermal power.

2. Fifty years ago one-third of the electricity in the United States was provided by _____.
 A. wind B. water products
 C. water D. oil
3. In the second paragraph, the phrase "Synthetic fuels" could best be replaced by which of the following _____.
 A. biological fuels B. low burning fuels
 C. fast burning fuels D. artificial made fuels.
4. Which of the following is not mentioned in the passage as an alternative source of energy?
 A. Burning of garbage B. Geothermal power
 C. Synthetic fuels D. Electricity.
5. According to the author, the impracticability of using coal, oil shale and coal tars as source of energy is due to _____.
 A. their being time consuming B. their being money consuming
 C. the scarcity of sources D. the lack of technology

IV. WRITING

A. Rewrite these sentences

1. I haven't gone to the supermarket for three weeks.
 ➤ The last time
2. It took Mary two hours to travel to the countryside last week.
 ➤ Mary spent
3. During the English lesson, the light went out.
 ➤ While we were
4. Alcohol is bad for us, so are cigarettes.
 ➤ Both
5. He is too short to be a goalkeeper.
 ➤ He isn't
6. "Don't make so much noise" the mother said.
 ➤ The mother
7. "Have you finished reading the book, Mike?"
 ➤ Alice asked
8. Staying at home is better than going out in this wet weather.
 ➤ I'd rather
9. Our crop don't grow fast because of the lack of rain.
 ➤ If
10. Ha is the shortest girl in my class.
 ➤ No girl

B. Writing topics

Write a paragraph within 120 words about the importance of fresh water in our life.



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ĐỀ THI TUYỂN SINH VÀO LỚP 10 CHUYÊN ANH
TỈNH VINH PHÚC - Năm học 2014 - 2015

Thời gian: 150 phút

PART A: GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY

I. Choose the best option A, B, C or D to complete each of the following sentences.

1. *The tourists asked me _____ to the museum.*
A. how could they get B. how to get
C. could they get D. how they get
2. *We are really looking forward _____ the competition.*
A. entering B. to enter C. enter D. to entering
3. *The meeting will start when everyone _____.*
A. will arrive B. arrives
C. is arriving D. will have arrived
4. *Janet has _____ several prizes for her singing.*
A. won B. gained C. made D. taken
5. *Playing ball in the classroom was a bad idea, boys. You could _____ a window.*
A. broke B. have been breaking
C. be breaking D. have broken
6. *_____ my shyness, they refused to give me the job as a receptionist.*
A. Despite B. As for C. Due to D. Instead of
7. *Victor: "Have you seen Helga?"*
Ann: "She was here earlier but I haven't seen her _____ a while now."
A. at B. for C. by D. about
8. *They didn't have _____ in their suitcase for all the things they had bought here.*
A. room B. place C. area D. size
9. *I am leaving the key under the pot in the garden _____ you should be home earlier than usual.*
A. because B. in case C. so that D. though
10. *I couldn't _____ her. She is a fast runner.*
A. come up with B. catch up with C. bring back D. get away
11. *Luke came across this old coin by _____ while cleaning the attic.*
A. surprise B. oneself C. chance D. force

12. I found it interesting to live in the _____ society of Australia although this diversity was confusing sometimes.
 A. poly-cultural B. horticultural
 C. semi-cultural D. multicultural
13. I borrowed the money _____ the bank.
 A. to B. of C. for D. from
14. The robber was made _____ where he had hidden the money.
 A. to confess B. confess
 C. confessing D. to confessing
15. I'm tired of washing by hand. I could _____ with a washing machine.
 A. make B. get C. have D. do
16. Would you like to help me _____ these photocopies?
 A. carry out B. give out C. bring along D. come across
17. To my _____, the washing machine helps lighten women's hard work.
 A. belief B. way C. opinion D. mind
18. Be careful not to _____ silly mistakes.
 A. do B. set C. have D. make
19. Studies indicate that _____ collecting art today than ever before.
 A. there more people B. more people that are
 C. there are more people D. people there are more
20. Every computer consists of a number of systems _____ together.
 A. who work B. work C. they work D. that work

II. Identify the incorrect part among the four options A, B, C or D in each sentence.

1. Many television newscasters make the public an eyewitness to the news by means of on-the-spot, alive report.
 A. Many television B. an eyewitness
 C. by means of D. alive report.
2. It may be argued that modern presidents have far great responsibilities than their predecessors did.
 A. may be argued B. great
 C. their D. did
3. He is such a friend person. He greets me with a smile every time I see him.
 A. friend B. greet's C. a smile D. time

Finally, after the exam, don't join in a discussion about (7) _____ everyone else did, (8) _____ you want to frighten yourself, and drain your self-confidence for the next exam. Above (9) _____, remember that exams are not designed to catch you out, (10) _____ to find out what you know, what you understand and what you can do.

II. Complete the passage by choosing the best option A, B, C or D to fill in each blank.

Mobile phones release microwave radio emissions. Researchers are questioning (1) _____ exposure to these radio waves might (2) _____ to brain cancer.

So far, the data are not conclusive. The scientific evidence does not (3) _____ us to say with certainty that mobile phones are categorically (4) _____. On the other hand, current research has not yet (5) _____ clear adverse effects associated with the prolonged use of mobile phones.

Numerous studies are now going (6) _____ in various countries. Some of the results are contradictory but others have shown an association between mobile phone use and cancer. (7) _____, these studies are preliminary and the issue needs further, long - term investigation.

Until scientific data are more definite, it is prudent (8) _____ people to try not to use mobile phone for long (9) _____ of time. Don't think that hand-free phones are any safer either. At the moment, research is in fact showing the (10) _____ and they may be just as dangerous.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1. A. where | B. what | C. whether | D. as to |
| 2. A. cause | B. lead | C. produce | D. bring |
| 3. A. enable | B. make | C. able | D. let |
| 4. A. risky | B. secure | C. unhealthy | D. safe |
| 5. A. investigated | B. demonstrated | C. caused | D. produced |
| 6. A. by | B. on | C. through | D. about |
| 7. A. Though | B. Additionally | C. However | D. While |
| 8. A. if | B. for | C. when | D. with |
| 9. A. amounts | B. periods | C. quantities | D. intervals |
| 10. A. fact | B. opposite | C. way | D. truth |

III. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer A, B, C or D to each of the questions that follow.

At the supermarket these days, there is often a selection or aisle that sells just organic products. There are also many new stores opening up that specialize just in organic fruits and vegetables. Organic food is

becoming more and more popular these days due to concerns about the safety of conventionally grown food. Organically grown produce, though, is often more expensive to buy. Consumers need to understand why something is labeled “organic” in order to make the best choices when purchasing food for themselves and their families.

Several factors contribute to this higher price. Though there are some small differences, government agencies across the world agree on what qualifies a product as organic: such products must be grown without chemical fertilizers or pesticides. Also, livestock, such as cows, pigs and chickens, must not be injected with artificial growth hormones or antibiotics. These standards **result in** food that is generally healthier and tastier. Without harsh pesticides and chemical fertilizers, crop plants produce more antioxidants and other beneficial nutrients. The farmers, their families, and their communities also benefit from a cleaner and safer environment. Fertilizer runoff is a major environmental problem and affects places far away from farms. Their mass production also contributes to global warming. Organic production techniques encourage environment stewardship for the Earth and long-term agricultural sustainability.

Those standards ensure a safe and nutritious supply of food from organic farms. However, organic farming reduces crop yields per farm while increasing the labor required. As a result, organic food is generally more expensive. The price difference may be **offset** slightly in the future, as consumers ask for more organically grown produce and more suppliers jump into the market to fill that demand. Many people, though, are willing to pay that extra cost for organic food, given the health and environmental benefits.

1. *What is one disadvantage of organic food?*

- A. No one knows their effect on people’s health and the environment.
- B. They often cost more than conventionally grown foods.
- C. Organic foods aren’t readily available.
- D. They don’t taste as good as other types of food.

2. *The word “that” in paragraph 1 refers to _____.*

- A. new stores
- B. opening up
- C. aisles
- D. organic products

3. *What has made organic food grow in popularity these days?*

- A. Organic products’ low prices.
- B. Concerns about the safety of conventionally grown food.

- C. The increase in the number of organic food stores.
D. Customers' love for organic food.
4. The word "result in" in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to _____.
A. result from B. lead to C. deprive of D. manufacture
5. Which of the following is a criterion for certification of organic food?
A. It must have a minimum standard for taste and appearance.
B. No artificial substances can be used in growing the food.
C. Organic food must be grown in special areas.
D. They must be sold at a special price in supermarkets.
6. Who would most likely determine if something is considered organic?
A. An individual farmer raising corn
B. Scientists doing agricultural research
C. A consumer advocacy group
D. The Ministry of Agriculture
7. What is one problem with conventional farming?
A. Manufacturing fertilizers increases can give rise to global warming.
B. The surplus of food grown is too large.
C. The market for crops becomes imbalanced.
D. Farmers can't get enough supplies.
8. What is one benefit of growing organic food?
A. There is more stability in food prices.
B. Those who grow the food are healthier.
C. People are able to eat more.
D. The food supply is predictable.
9. The word "offset" in paragraph 3 could be best replaced by _____.
A. upset B. worsened C. balanced D. destroyed
10. What is the author's tone in this passage?
A. positive B. critical C. disbelieving D. tragic

PART C: WRITING

I. Rewrite each of the following sentences so that it has a similar meaning to the original one. You must not change the word given.

1. They believe that he used to be a spy. (HAVE)

➤ He a spy.

2. "Don't swim out too far," the guard said to us. (AGAINST)

➤ The guard warned too far.

3. We could not have finished our project without your help. (BEEN)

➤ Had it our project.

4. Mr. Meyer finds it extremely difficult to drive on the left. (DIFFICULTY)

➤ Mr. Meyer on the left.

5. I'm sure he will gets a promotion very soon. (LONG)

➤ I'm sure it before he gets a promotion.

II. Essay writing

Children should be encouraged to use computers from an early age.

Do you agree or disagree with the above idea?

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge and / or experience.

You should write about 250 words.



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ĐỀ THI TUYỂN SINH VÀO LỚP 10 CHUYÊN ANH
TỈNH THÁI NGUYÊN - Năm học 2014 - 2015

Thời gian: 150 phút

PART I: PHONETICS

I. Choose and write in your answer sheet the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the rest of the group. (5pts)

- | | | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. A. m <u>a</u> ster | B. <u>a</u> sk | C. <u>a</u> spect | D. c <u>a</u> stle |
| 2. A. bu <u>s</u> y | B. noi <u>s</u> y | C. <u>s</u> ugar | D. p <u>r</u> esent |
| 3. A. pra <u>t</u> ice | B. dev <u>i</u> ce | C. serv <u>i</u> ce | D. off <u>i</u> ce |
| 4. A. me <u>t</u> hod | B. ne <u>g</u> ative | C. se <u>c</u> ondary | D. me <u>d</u> ia |
| 5. A. handkerchie <u>f</u> s | B. ticket <u>s</u> | C. carnation <u>s</u> | D. textbook <u>s</u> |

PART II: LEXICAL AND GRAMMAR

I. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct word or phrase that best completes each sentence.

6. "How did you feel before the exam?". - "Very _____".
A. shy B. happy C. nervous D. fearsome
7. Of two new teachers, one is experienced and _____.
A. the others are not. B. another is inexperienced.
C. the other is not. D. other lacks experience.

8. I'd rather he _____ the door blue.
A. paints B. painted C. painting D. paint
9. _____ you feel thirsty, please help yourself to the drink at home.
A. Should B. Because C. Unless D. Would
10. While attempting to reach his home before the storm, _____.
A. the bicycle of John broke down.
B. it happened that John's bile down.
C. the storm caught John.
D. John had an accident on his bicycle.
11. I am late because my alarm clock never _____ this morning.
A. turned on B. rang out C. went off D. came out
12. I wish you _____ me a new one instead of having it _____ as you did.
A. would give / to repair B. gave / to repair
C. had given / to be repaired D. had given / repaired
13. _____ television people can get the hottest information and enjoy interesting programs.
A. With B. Thanks to C. On D. On behalf of
14. It's late. It's time _____ home.
A. we go B. we must go C. we went D. we'd go
15. They have to finish all the work before they go home, _____?
A. have they B. do they C. haven't they D. don't they
16. All of us are waiting for the man _____ son was lost.
A. who B. which C. whom D. whose
17. Don't ask me anything about sports. I like _____ football _____ tennis.
A. neither / nor B. both / and
C. not only / but also D. either / or
18. The manager did not offer her the job because of her untidy _____.
A. sight B. view C. presence D. appearance
19. A: "Thank you for helping me!" - B: " _____ "
A. Thanks B. Goodbye
C. You're welcome D. It's nice to meet you
20. Several _____ are known to cause cancer to develop.
A. chemists B. chemistry C. chemicals D. chemically

II. Put each verb in brackets into an appropriate form. (10 pts)

21. She took a risk investing money with them. I'd rather she (not do) _____ it.

22. On the first of next month, he (be) _____ in prison for five years.
 23. It is necessary that everyone (be) _____ calm in times of danger.
 24. If you want to see us, come to Tom's on Sunday. We (wait) _____ for you there at midday.
 25. It was a fine day and the roads were crowded because a lot of people (rush) _____ to the seaside.

III. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to show the underlined part that needs correction.

26. This fridge is very (A) old to keep things (B) at (C) a proper temperature (D).
 27. A lunch of soup and sandwiches (A) do not (B) appeal to (C) all of (D) the students.
 28. All the students are looking forward to (A) spending (B) their free time relax (C) in the sun (D) this summer.
 29. Unless you don't have (A) a quite room (B), you will (C) not be able to do any work (D).
 30. Because of (A) the long questions (B), Tom could not hardly (C) finish the test on time (D).

IV. Supply the correct form of the word in capital letters. (10 pts)

31. These shoes look quite smart but they're terribly _____. (COMFORT)
 32. Air _____ is a big problem in many cities in the world. (POLLUTE)
 33. Many Vietnamese women today continue to wear the ao dai - the unique and _____ dresses. (FASHION)
 34. We are really impressed by the _____ of these villagers. (FRIEND)
 35. Some of these traditional dresses have been _____. (MODERN)

PART III: READING COMPREHENSION

I. Choose the word or phrase which best fits each gap of the passage.

Diego Armando Maradona was born on October 30, 1960, in Villa Fiorito, province of Buenos Aires, Argentina. He was (36)_____ in an underprivileged family and spent his adolescence playing football in the street of his (37)_____.

He made his debut at the (38)_____ of 16 and throughout his professional career he played 692 (39)_____ games scoring 352 goals. He played 90 games for the Argentina National Team and scored 33 goals, 8 of (40)_____ were in world cups.

His first team was called Estrella Roja (Red Star) and was (41)_____ by his father for the neighbourhood boys. One of the players was Gregorio

“El Goyo” Carrizo, (42)_____ played in the lower divisions of Argentinos Juniors, and who helped Diego to be part of the team called “Los Cebollitas” (the small onions). With only 14 years of age, he (43)_____ the public at his first game with the team and gained (44)_____ and respect as a player. With “Los Cebollitas” he (45)_____ a winning spree of over one hundred games.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| 36. A. risen | B. raised | C. grown | D. shown |
| 37. A. neighbourhood | B. colleagues | C. friendship | D. popularity |
| 38. A. old | B. oldest | C. elderly | D. age |
| 39. A. office | B. officer | C. official | D. officially |
| 40. A. it | B. that | C. which | D. what |
| 41. A. found | B. founded | C. set | D. fixed |
| 42. A. who | B. that | C. he | D. whom |
| 43. A. enjoyed | B. fascinate | C. interested | D. astonished |
| 44. A. famous | B. reputation | C. achievement | D. strength |
| 45. A. kept | B. played | C. held | D. napped |

II. Fill in each blank with a suitable word:

Robbie Williams and his school day story

On my first day at school I saw all these kids crying as they said (46)_____ to their mums, but I was more concerned with playing with the boys. I told Mum to go home; she was (47)_____ upset than I was!

After Millhill Primary School I went (48)_____ to St Margaret Ward which was the local High School. I was there until sixteen and (49)_____ with eight or nine GCSEs. I was a good boy at school because I never got caught. I did the normal things that you would expect from a fourteen-year-old (50)_____. I didn't smoke, but I went to the smokers' corners. And you won't allowed to wear sport shoes, so I'd always (51)_____ them on. I always used to be the one that would (52)_____ the class laugh. Then as soon as the teacher turned (53)_____, I'd sit straight and the rest of the class would be (54)_____ and the teacher would tell (55)_____ off.

PART IV: WRITING

Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it is as similar as possible in meaning to the sentence printed before it. (5 pts)

56. People are destroying large areas of forest every day.

- 57. They are upgrading the road leading to the city centre.
- 58. She didn't buy the watch because she didn't bring enough money with her.
- 59. Mary is the most intelligent student in my class.
- 60. "Have you ever been to Ha Long Bay?" He asked



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ĐỀ THI TUYỂN SINH VÀO LỚP 10 CHUYÊN (ĐỀ CHUNG)

TỈNH HẢI DƯƠNG - Năm học 2014 - 2015

Thời gian: 120 phút

PART A: GRAMMAR – VOCABULARY – LANGUAGE FUNCTIONS

I. Choose the option A, B, C or D which best completes or responds to each sentence below (3.0 points):

1. *The woman _____ is talking with Tom is a doctor.*
A. who B. whom C. whose D. she
2. *Your father never smokes, _____?*
A. doesn't he B. will he C. does he D. is he
3. *If it does not rain soon, all the trees _____.*
A. would die B. have died
C. are going to die D. will die
4. *The storm last week _____ serious damage to the house.*
A. made B. caused C. resulted D. built
5. *I wish I _____ speak English well.*
A. could B. can C. will D. should
6. *Laura is very interested _____ reading detective stories.*
A. at B. about C. of D. in
7. *"I will visit you tomorrow, John," said the girl.*
A. The girl said that I will visit John tomorrow.
B. The girl said that she would visit me the next day.
C. The girl said that she would visit John tomorrow.
D. The girl said to John that she would visit him the next day.
8. *_____ the weather was very bad yesterday, we decided to go camping.*
A. Because B. Although C. However D. Therefore
9. *They _____ in this city since last year.*
A. are living B. have lived C. lived D. has lived
10. *Jack: "Congratulations on passing the final examination". Lily: "_____".*
A. You can say that again.
B. Thanks. It's very kind of you to say so.
C. Never mind.
D. You're welcome.
11. *If I _____ you, I would not buy this car.*
A. were B. am C. would be D. have been

12. "You must be _____ when you swim in this river," the old man said to me.
A. care B. carefully C. carefulness D. careful
13. "Do you mind _____ the window? It's rather cold here." the mother said.
A. closing B. to close C. to closing D. close
14. Be quick! I think there are only _____ seats left.
A. a lot of B. many C. a little D. a few
15. Girl: "Would you like a cup of coffee?" Boy: "_____"
A. Yes, I would. B. Yes, please. C. Yes, that's right. D. Yes, I do.

II. Choose the underlined word or phrase in each sentence below that needs correcting (1.0 point):

16. Yesterday when (A) Jane phoned (B), Mike had (C) dinner with (D) his family.
17. This (A) book was writing (B) by (C) Jack London, an (D) American writer.
18. Mr. Johnson used (A) to running (B) every morning, but (C) he doesn't (D) now.
19. Bob and Susan usually goes (A) out for (B) a meal (C) on (D) Saturday evenings.
20. I am afraid (A) this camera is too (B) expensive for we (C) to buy (D).

PART B: READING

I. There are five blanks in the passage below. From the words given in the box, choose the most suitable for each blank. There are TWO EXTRA WORDS that you do not need to use (1.0 point):

- A. but B. different C. at D. repeated
E. anything F. in G. something

I arrived (21)_____ London at last. The railway station was big, black and dark. I did not know the way to my hotel, so I asked a porter. I spoke English not only carefully, (22)_____ clearly as well. The porter, however, could not understand me. I (23)_____ my question several times and finally he understood what I meant. He answered me, but he spoke neither clearly nor slowly. I could not understand him. My teacher never spoke English like that! The porter and I looked at each other and smiled. Then he said (24)_____ and I understood it. "You'll soon learn English", he said. I wonder English people speak in a (25)_____ language. The English understand each other. But I do not understand them.

II. Read the passage and answer the questions that follow (2.0 points):

Kobe is a major commercial port city in Japan. It is situated in the Southwest of Honshu Island, on Osaka Bay, near the city of Osaka. Local agricultural production includes rice and other grains, fruits and vegetables, and tea. Shipbuilding and production of rubber goods are of primary importance to the city. Chemicals, machinery, electrical equipment, textiles, refined sugar, flour and sake are also produced here. Behind the narrow coastal site of the city are the Rokko Mountains, on which there are hot springs and suburban residences and hotels. The city did not become important until the 1860s, when Japan was opened to foreign trade.

On January 17, 1995, a terrible earthquake struck Kobe. It was the deadliest earthquake to hit Japan since 1923. The quake caused buildings and bridges to collapse and fires broke out throughout the city. In all, about 5,000 people were killed and more than 21,000 people were injured. More than 30,000 buildings were damaged by the quake and hundreds of thousands of people were left homeless.

26. Where is Kobe situated?

27. Are chemicals produced in Kobe?

28. What are behind the narrow coastal site of the city?

29. When did the deadliest earthquake since 1923 strike the city?

30. How many people were killed in the quake?

PART C: WRITING

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I. Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it means exactly the same as the sentence printed before it (1.0 point):

31. People use computers in all corners of the world.

✎ Computers

32. "Shall we meet at the school gate?" Peter said.

✎ Peter suggested

33. My sister started learning French 2 months ago.

✎ My sister has

34. The house has been rebuilt. It was destroyed in the fire last year.

✎ The house which

35. Mai is very good at playing the piano.

✎ Mai plays

II. Use the suggested words / phrases below to write complete sentences (2.0 points):

36. There / be / at least / 2,000 different languages / world / today.

37. Of / languages, / Chinese / have / greatest numbers / speakers.
38. However, / English / be / most widely used.
39. People / use / English / business / sports / science / pop music.
40. So / it / be / important / learn / English.



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ĐỀ THI TUYỂN SINH VÀO LỚP 10 CHUYÊN ANH
TỈNH NAM ĐỊNH - Năm học 2014 - 2015

Thời gian: 150 phút

PART A. PHONETICS (1.0 point)

I. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others. Circle the correct answer A, B, C or D.

There is an example at the beginning (0). (0.5p)

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|----------------------|---|
| 0. A. <u>a</u> chieve | B. <u>ch</u> ildren | C. <u>ch</u> ange | ☒ D. <u>ch</u> emistry |
| 1. A. multiply | B. simply | C. imply | D. purify |
| 2. A. <u>de</u> fine | B. <u>de</u> cline | C. <u>de</u> tèrmine | D. <u>mi</u> ne |
| 3. A. <u>h</u> onest | B. <u>h</u> istory | C. <u>h</u> our | D. <u>h</u> onour |
| 4. A. <u>w</u> ood | B. <u>g</u> ood | C. <u>f</u> ood | D. <u>ch</u> ildhood |
| 5. A. <u>w</u> orked | B. <u>pl</u> aced | C. <u>w</u> icked | D. <u>m</u> issed |

II. Choose the word whose stress pattern is different from that of the others. Circle the correct answer A, B, C or D. There is an example at the beginning (0). (0.5p)

- | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|--|---------------|
| 0. A. money | B. army | ☒ C. afraid | D. people |
| 1. A. provide | B. combine | C. service | D. account |
| 2. A. electric | B. dependent | C. deposit | D. different |
| 3. A. imagine | B. protection | C. develop | D. company |
| 4. A. documentary | B. occupation | C. competitive | D. individual |
| 5. A. embarrassing | B. experiment | C. artificial | D. experience |

PART B. GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY (3.0 points)

I. Choose the best word or phrase to complete the following sentences. Circle the correct answer A, B, C or D. There is an example at the beginning (0). (1.0p)

- Singapore is _____ than Vietnam.
A. much small B. less smaller ☒ C. more smaller D. much smaller
- The girl _____ over there is my best friend.
A. stood B. standing C. stands D. who standing
- My sister has a hat _____ yours. She bought it in Hanoi.
A. as B. like C. such as D. same as
- The invention of labor-saving devices for the home made _____ for women to pursue a career and to enjoy their social life.
A. possible B. it possible C. possible it D. it impossible
- _____ you say, I won't believe you anymore.
A. However B. How C. What D. Whatever

5. *While some people find advertising very helpful, _____ think it is a waste of time and money.*
A. some other B. others C. other D. others people
6. *No longer _____ their parents allow them to go to the music club.*
A. X (nothing) B. does C. do D. have
7. *I regret _____ that the sight-seeing tour has been cancelled because of the bad weather.*
A. to tell you B. telling you C. to say you D. saying you
8. *The harder you try, _____ results you get.*
A. the better B. better C. more better D. the best
9. _____ students study very hard before the examination.
A. Most of the B. Most of C. Most the D. Almost
10. *If it _____ for her carelessness, she could have passed the driving test.*
A. had been B. hadn't been
C. were not D. would have been

II. Give the correct form of the words in capital letters to complete the sentence. There is an example at the beginning (0): (1.0p)

0. She has been a stamp collector for ten years. (COLLECT)
1. There is a _____ of fruits in Vietnam. (VARY)
2. The company has had a _____ in sales. (REDUCE)
3. Her boss accused her of being over _____. (AMBITION)
4. She was the first TV _____ that he had met in the flesh. (CELEBRATE)
5. His _____ knowledge is very poor. He thinks Paris is in Italy. (GEOGRAPHY)
6. Even if you're good at a game, you shouldn't be _____. (CONFIDENT)
7. In some places the weather changes so quickly that it's very _____. (PREDICT)
8. We always have a spare room in case visitors arrive _____. (EXPECT)
9. Reducing levels of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere is of _____ importance. (CRITIC)
10. There are some _____ who want a new law forcing men to do their share. (POLITICS)

III. Choose one given phrasal verb to complete each sentence. You may have to change the verb form but cannot use one phrasal verb twice. Write your answers in the spaces provided. There is an example at the beginning (0). (1.0p)

look after - slow down - look down on - make out - call in
draw up - try on - ring off - put aside - sit up - settle on

0. Can you look after our dog while we're away on holiday?
1. His condition is worse than before. I think we should _____ a doctor.
2. A red car has just _____ in front of our house. Are we expecting anyone?
3. Don't _____ Peter just because he's not as good at the job as you are.
4. Could you _____, please. I don't like driving so fast on country roads.
5. The name on the cheque is wrong. The cheque is _____ to your brother, not to you.
6. I wonder if this dress fits. I'll _____ it _____ and see.
7. I'm sorry, but I'll have to _____ now. Someone has just come into the office.
8. Don't spend the money you won. Why don't you _____ it _____ to buy what you really want?
9. There was an excellent film on television late last night. We _____ to watch it.
10. We couldn't decide whether to book a holiday in Spain or Italy. We finally _____ Spain.

PART C. READING (3.0 points)

I. Read the text below and answer the questions. Write your answers in the spaces provided (you can give short but enough information answers). (1.2p)

I had been chosen by my teacher to attend a leadership training course which would be held at the Girls' Brigade campsite. As I stepped into the campsite at Sembawang, I saw the ropes that were fastened from tree to tree and some structures built for climbing. "I hope I don't have to climb up all those trees," I said to myself. I suffered from **acrophobia**.

After Debbie and I had settled into our dormitory, we went for the briefing. The camp commandant told us that we need not worry about climbing the awesome structures as she and the other officers were

there to help us. "To be a good leader, you must lead by example and be brave," the commandant said.

The day came when all of us had to climb up the structures. "*This is the moment of my life,*" I told myself. It was a sunny afternoon as I stood under the tree and told myself I would be able to do it.

Debbie was among the brave ones who volunteered to climb up the man-made ladder to the top of the tree where the ropes were. The task was to walk across to the middle of the ropes supported by the two trees and jump down. Although we had support ropes around our bodies, I was still afraid and tried very hard to overcome my fear of heights.

My heart pumped so hard while waiting for my turn. When it was finally my turn, I climbed up the ladder with legs shaking. The higher I climbed, the faster my heart beat. Finally, I reached the top and took a deep breath. "Phew, that was easy," I told myself. Then I looked down. "I think I am going to faint," I thought.

I could not think for the next few seconds. I shook my head and asked myself, "How am I going to show the people in the Girls' Brigade that I am a good leader if I have no courage?"

From the top of the tree, I could see the entire campsite as well as the officers and the other participants. I hummed a tune. Then I held on top the ropes tightly and began to move one step at a time towards the centre. I was enjoying the view around me. "This is fun after all!" I thought.

Then I heard cheers and claps from below. I realized that I had made it to the centre. I closed my eyes and jumped. I landed on the ground swiftly. It felt good to be on the ground again although my legs were still shaking. At the same time, there was a feeling of triumph.

(Source: From SAM assessment paper specialist - Singapore)

1. Where specifically was the training camp held?
2. What does the word '**acrophobia**' in paragraph 1 mean?
3. Which word in the first paragraph has the same meaning as '**secured tightly**'?
4. Why do you think the writer was chosen by the teacher to attend the camp?
5. What was it that the writer did not want the Girls' Brigade to think of her?
6. Write down the sentence which tells you that the writer's fellow participants were very supportive.

II. Read an article about the Sahara Desert. Six sentences have been removed from the article. Choose from the sentences A-G the one which fits each gap. There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use. (0) is an example. (1.0p)

The Sahara's meager resources are being plundered right to the present day. This is shown most clearly in the dramatic fall in the region's precious water reserves. The rock is of a type which hinders easy underground storage so the water supply depends on rainfall. (0) **B.** However, the seriousness of the situation goes far beyond mere seasonal changes.

There's one district where observations go back at least 125 years. Here it is known that wells of the balance beam type were once used in cultivated areas. This way of drawing water is intended for the irrigation of gardens and small plots and works only if there's water not more than about five metres below the surface.

(1)_____. They have all been replaced by wells from which the water has to be raised by draught animals, because it is now 25 metres down. (2)_____.

In a classic example of a vicious circle, shortage of water has led to the digging of more wells to save the flocks and birds. As these have been deepened the water supply has been further depleted. (3)_____.

The Air region was once regarded as the Switzerland of Africa because of its temperate climate. (4)_____. Nowadays, though, there are only a third of the palms which existed there at the turn of the century. The amount of wildlife has shown a proportionate fall. (5)_____. This is highly dangerous in a world where the overall population is growing rapidly. We cannot afford to lose fertile land.

- A. So, too, has the number of human beings who can now survive in the area.
- B. This being so, it is easy to understand why it varies.
- C. Today, though, not one well of this type exists.
- D. This has resulted in soil erosion which then dries out the land still further.
- E. Here, then, the water level has evidently dropped by 20 metres in little over a century.
- F. It was criss-crossed by valleys filled with palm trees and was thronged with wildlife.
- G. Such are conditions in the Sahara Desert in recent times.

III. Read the passage and fill in each numbered blank with one suitable word. Write your answer in the spaces provided. There is an example at the beginning (0). (0.8p)

Malaysia Airlines Flight 370 (MH370/MAS370) was (0) a scheduled international passenger flight from Kuala Lumpur to Beijing that lost (1) _____ with air traffic control on 8 March 2014 at 01:20 MYT, less than an hour after takeoff. At 07:24, Malaysia Airlines (MAS) reported the flight missing. The aircraft, a Boeing 777-200ER, was carrying 12 Malaysian crew members and 227 (2) _____ from 14 nations. There has been no confirmation of any flight debris and no crash site has been found.

A multinational search and rescue effort, later reported as the largest and most expensive in history, began in the Gulf of Thailand and the East Sea. Within a few days, the search was extended (3) _____ the Strait of Malacca and Andaman Sea. On 15 March, (4) _____ on military radar data and radio "pings" between the aircraft and an Inmarsat satellite, investigators concluded that the aircraft had diverted from its intended course and headed west across the Malay Peninsula, then continued on a northern or southern track (5) _____ around seven hours. The search in the East Sea was abandoned. Three days later, the Australian Maritime Safety Authority began searching the southern part of the Indian Ocean.

On 24 March, the Malaysian government confirmed independent analyses by the British Air Accidents Investigation Branch (AAIB) and Inmarsat, and announced that search efforts would be (6) _____ on the Australian-led area. In the first two weeks of April, aircrafts and ships deployed equipment to listen for signals from the underwater locator beacons attached to the aircraft's "(7) _____ box" flight recorders. Four unconfirmed signals (8) _____ detected between 6 and 8 April but after that time the batteries of the beacons were believed to have become exhausted. The search continued in the area of the signals, using a robotic submarine, until 28 May, without evidence of debris being found.

(Source: From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia)

PART D. WRITING (3.0 points)

I. Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given in bold at the end. Do not change the word given. You must use between two and five words, including the word given. There is an example at the beginning (0). (2.0p)

0. "Are you a member of the committee?". The receptionist said to me.
belonged

→ The receptionist asked **me if I belonged to** the committee.

1. This is the most amusing novel I've ever read. **amusing**

→ I've never read a one before.

2. As soon as I have any more news, I'll phone you. **moment**

→ I'll give I have any more news.

3. The previous manager wasn't running the restaurant well, so he was replaced. **badly**

→ The restaurant the previous manager, so he was replaced.

4. You got lost because you didn't do what I told you. **instructions**

→ If , you wouldn't have got lost.

5. I'd lost his phone number so I couldn't contact him before. **touch**

→ I couldn't before because I'd lost his phone number.

6. She really didn't want to upset him so she kept quiet. **avoid**

→ She was anxious him so she kept quiet.

7. I've arranged a trip around Europe next year. **arrangements**

→ I've on a trip around Europe next year.

8. He seems not to care about anything. **matters**

→ He acts to him.

9. This train should have left an hour ago. **meant**

→ This train off an hour ago.

10. We had a long discussion about the problem but we couldn't solve it.
length

→ We discussed but we couldn't solve it.

II. Topic writing. (1.0 p)

Different people have different ways to express their love for their country. As a student, what are you going to do to show your love for your country, especially when there are foreign invaders? Give reasons for your actions. Your writing should be between **120** and **150** words.



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ĐỀ THI TUYỂN SINH VÀO LỚP 10 CHUYÊN
TỈNH HẢI DƯƠNG - Năm học 2014 - 2015
Thời gian: 120 phút

A. PHONETICS

I. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others (2.0 points):

1. A. hardware B. custard C. bargain D. chart
2. A. thanked B. blocked C. locked D. naked

II. Choose the word that has a different stress pattern from that of the others (3.0 points):

3. A. absolutely B. photography C. biology D. geography
4. A. purity B. accompany C. immense D. advantage
5. A. important B. disease C. organize D. community

B. GRAMMAR – VOCABULARY – LANGUAGE FUNCTIONS

I. Choose the word, phrase of expression which best completes each sentence (20 points):

6. *I remember _____ this film when I was a small child.*
A. to watch B. watched
C. watching D. to be watching

7. My new job _____ working with old age pensioners.
A. requests B. consists C. involves D. contains
8. - Jack: "Mary, remember to send my regards to your grandfather."
- Mary: "_____".
A. You're welcome. B. Thanks, I will.
C. That's a good idea. D. It's my pleasure.
9. The man _____ two weeks ago has now been released.
A. arrested B. arresting C. was arrested D. who arrested
10. Did you _____ well with your roommates when you were at university?
A. take on B. put on C. go on D. get on
11. _____ to the beach before, little John was excited to see the huge waves crashing against the shore.
A. Having not been B. Not having been
C. Not to have been D. Not being
12. Jenny bought a _____ when she was in Paris.
A. silk pretty red dress B. red pretty silk dress
C. dress pretty silk red D. pretty red silk dress
13. No doubt, sleeplessness can have a noticeable effect _____ our performance at work.
A. to B. with C. on D. for
14. I am sorry, but we can't use the elevator at the moment because it is _____.
A. out of work B. out of sight C. out of order D. out of duty
15. If I _____ in your position, I would refuse to take part in the game.
A. am B. were C. have been D. be
16. - Mr. Brown: "It's very nice of you to meet me here."
- Tom: "_____".
A. That's right, sir. B. Yes, certainly, sir.
C. You're right, sir. D. It's my pleasure, sir.
17. "How long will you stay here, Susan?" the man asked.
A. The man wanted to know how long Susan will stay there.
B. The man asked Susan how long I would stay there.
C. The man asked Susan how long would she stay there.
D. The man asked Susan how long she would stay there.

18. *We must go now, _____ we will get stuck in the traffic.*
 A. or else B. so that
 C. although D. in order that
19. *"Your aunt has rarely been abroad, _____?" the policeman asked Tony.*
 A. has not she B. has she
 C. hasn't she D. has your aunt
20. *The notice "Keep out of reach of children!" can be seen _____.*
 A. at the gate of a supermarket B. on a box or bottle of medicine
 C. on an electric post D. at a gas station
21. *"There's someone behind us. Do you think we are _____?" Jack asked worriedly.*
 A. following B. being following
 C. followed D. being followed
22. *"How I hate to see the dentist tomorrow! I hope I don't need to _____," Bob cried out.*
 A. have anything done B. be done something
 C. make something done D. let anything done
23. *The party was awful. Jane wishes she _____ to it.*
 A. did not go B. had not gone
 C. has not gone D. would not have gone
24. *It was _____ difficult a question that all of us could not answer it.*
 A. such B. so C. too D. very
25. *_____ you give the answer, _____ marks you can get.*
 A. the quicker / the better B. the more quickly / better
 C. the quickest / the best D. the more quickly / the better

II. Give the correct form of the words in brackets (5.0 points):

26. We regret to inform you that you are not (QUALIFICATION) _____ for the job.
27. How will you (BEAUTIFUL) _____ the Christmas tree, Jane?
28. The man left his village on a (MISERY) _____ wet day.
29. It is education that helps with the (RICH) _____ of knowledge for the young.
30. Henry drank a lot of coffee to keep him (WAKE) _____.

III. Choose the underlined word or phrase in each sentence that needs correcting (5.0 points):

31. Dictionaries frequently (A) explain the origin of the defined (B) word, state its part of speech (C), and indicating (D) its correct use.
32. John's parents (A) are very glad that he has done (B) lots of (C) progress (D) this school year.
33. The Prime Minister, accompanied (A) by his attendants, are (B) present at the opening (C) of the new sports (D) center.
34. The receptionist said (A) Tom to sit (B) down at (C) the table and wait for (D) the manager.
35. There are (A) many different ways of comparing (B) the economy of one nation with those (C) of another (D).

C. READING

I. There are five blanks in the passage below. From the words given in the box, choose the most suitable for each blank. There are TWO EXTRA WORDS that you do not need to use (5.0 points):

- | | | | |
|-----------------|------------|---------------|---------------|
| A. taken | B. total | C. made | D. experience |
| E. considerably | F. however | G. experiment | |

For many people, traveling by plane is an exciting (36)_____. Others, however, find the whole idea quite terrifying, although flying is no more dangerous than any other forms of travel and some experts say it is (37)_____ safer. It is known, (38)_____, that most accidents occur during take-off and landing when the pilot's decisions are very important.

The people whose job is to look after the passengers - the stewards and stewardesses - play an important role in helping passengers to feel safe and comfortable. Indeed for many passengers, being (39)_____ such care of is all part of the (40)_____ experience. No other form of travel is required to wait on people in quite the same way, with food, drink, newspapers, magazines, music and even video films.

II. Read the passage below and decide which option A, B, C or D best fits each space (10 points):

The media are the means or methods by which people learn what is (41)_____ in the city, in the country and in the world. The news media can be classified (42)_____ two general categories: the categories of print media and electronic media. Print media use the written material to communicate news to (43)_____. Electronic media use air waves

to (44)_____ news to homes, offices and public places. Print media are usually divided into magazines and newspapers. Most newspapers print news daily. For example, the newspaper "The New York Time" is (45)_____ daily. However, Newsweek and Time magazines are published once a week. The electronic media are (46)_____ divided into radio and television. (47)_____ news is news that you listen to. In the United States many radio (48)_____ broadcast five minutes of news every hour. Television news is news that you not only listen to but also watch. In Canada and the United States, for example, many people watch an hour of news on TV at six o'clock in the evening. In the future, new categories of news media will (49)_____ even today computers are beginning to influence the transmission and reception (50)_____ news.

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| 41. A. showing | B. happening | C. making | D. doing |
| 42. A. into | B. to | C. for | D. about |
| 43. A. viewers | B. listeners | C. spectators | D. readers |
| 44. A. receive | B. send | C. offer | D. get |
| 45. A. published | B. made | C. taken | D. brought |
| 46. A. carefully | B. especially | C. generally | D. completely |
| 47. A. Print | B. Newspaper | C. Magazine | D. Radio |
| 48. A. stations | B. offices | C. buildings | D. houses |
| 49. A. discover | B. develop | C. invent | D. disappear |
| 50. A. for | B. into | C. of | D. at |

III. Read the following passage and choose the best answer to each question (10 points):

During the teenage years, many young people can at times be difficult to talk to. They often seem to dislike being questioned. They may seem unwilling to talk about their work in school. This is a normal development at this age, though it can be very hard for parents to understand. It is part of becoming independent of teenagers trying to be adult while they are still growing up. Young people are usually more willing to talk if they believe that questions are asked out of real interest and not because people are trying to check up on them.

Parents should do their best to talk to their sons and daughters about school work and future plans. However, it is not a good idea that parents push teenagers to talk if they do not want to. Parents should also watch for the danger signs: some young people in trying to be adult may

experiment with sex, drugs, alcohol, or smoking. Parents need to watch for any signs of unusual **behavior** which may be connected with these and get help if necessary.

51. *This passage is taken from a _____.*
- A. handbook for parents B. school timetable
C. teenage magazine D. book for children
52. *Sometimes it is difficult for adults to talk to teenagers because _____.*
- A. teenagers think adults are not honest
B. teenagers do not like the ways adults ask them
C. most teenagers are quiet
D. most teenagers hate adults
53. *Which of the following is NOT true, according to the passage?*
- A. That teenagers do not want to talk to adults is unusual at their age.
B. Teenagers will be unwilling to talk if people try to check up on them.
C. It is advisable for parents to talk to their sons and daughters about school work and future plans.
D. Parents should not force teenagers to talk if they do not want to.
54. *Some teenagers experiment with drugs, smoking or alcohol because _____.*
- A. cigarettes, drugs, or alcohol help them relax
B. cigarettes, dugs and alcohol are available everywhere
C. they feel proud to be respected by adults
D. they regard these as a mark of adulthood
55. *The word behavior in the last sentence is closest in meaning to _____.*
- A. feeling B. reaction. C. activities D. manners

D. WRITING

I. **Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it means exactly the same as the sentence printed before (5.0 points):**

56. Nam finds it hard to drive on the left.
✍ Nam is not
57. "You've damaged my car, Bob!" the mother said angrily.
✍ The mother accused
58. Passengers always get something to eat on this airline even though the journey is short.
✍ However

59. It was such a stale cake that the boy could not eat it.

✗ The cake was not

60. Despite the heavy snow, the explorers managed to walk to the village.

✗ Although

II. Use the suggested words and phrases below to make complete sentences (10 points):

61. Everyone / become / aware / environment / be / serious issue.

62. However, / we / not / do / much / deal with / problem / because / we / seem / wait / government / take actions.

63. In / opinion, / individuals / can / do / things / help / solve / problem.

64. begin with, / we / can / responsible / way / we / dispose / waste.

65. We / not / throw / rubbish / lakes / rivers.

66. Moreover, / we / also / need / save / water / we / use / because / fresh water / be / run out / many parts / world.

67. Finally, / air / we / breathe / be / pollute / exhaust fumes / cars / cities.

68. I think / if / we / use / public transport / more, / we / reduce / air pollution.

III. It is said that traveling helps widen your knowledge. To what extent do you agree or disagree with this statement? In about 180 words, write an essay to support your opinion (10 points).

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ĐỀ THI TUYỂN SINH VÀO LỚP 10 CHUYÊN ANH

TỈNH NGHỆ AN - Năm học 2014 - 2015

Thời gian: 150 phút

SECTION A: USE OF ENGLISH

I. Choose the best answer from A, B, C or D to complete following sentences.

1. *As a citizen, it is normal to _____ to the laws and rules made by the society.*
 A. conform B. resist C. hinder D. obey
2. *He attempted to _____ the painting from the gallery but he was caught.*
 A. rob B. steal C. thief D. kidnap
3. *Once the computer virus was removed, a lot of information _____.*
 A. is disappearing B. will have disappeared
 C. disappears D. disappeared
4. *Telecommuter boosters will often mention _____ convenient it is for people wishing to cut down on their work hours.*
 A. how B. therefore C. only D. most
5. – A: “Will the Jackson be invited?” – B: “I _____.”
 A. expect so not B. so expect C. expect so D. don't expect
6. *I read the contract again and again _____ avoiding making spelling mistakes.*
 A. with a view to B. on account of
 C. by means of D. in terms of
7. *In a report submitted to the government yesterday, scientists _____ that the building of the bridge be stopped.*
 A. banned B. complained
 C. said D. recommended
8. *Anyone ordering a new MP3 player _____ the end of the month will receive a free extra set of headphones.*
 A. at B. in C. upon D. before
9. *I enjoyed reading that story. It was rather sad, _____.*
 A. also B. though C. but D. so
10. *My job is so _____ that I don't think I'll be able to take a summer break.*
 A. persisting B. hard C. demanding D. tough

II. Choose the best answer from A, B, C or D to complete the following passage.

SOUND ADVICE FOR LANGUAGE LEARNERS

A recent survey of a language learning magazine has consulted a number of experts in the (1)_____ of a second language acquisition. Their advice may prove invaluable for those (2)_____ a language course. One suggestion is that you (3)_____ whether you are likely to be successful at learning a language? Did you enjoy studying languages at school, for example? The major (4)_____ will be your own time and effort. Therefore, you must be sure that the course on offer leads to a (5)_____ qualification. Also, be realistic in your

(6)_____. If you don't set achievable aims, you are more likely to give up. Do not be deceived (7)_____ thinking that the most expensive courses are the best. (8)_____ around to get the best possible value for money. You should also bear in mind that the faster you learn a language, the more quickly you forget it. Sandra Miller, a French teacher, tried to teach herself German by rolling on a (9)_____ course. Already fluent in four languages and with a sound knowledge of teaching methodology her chances of (10)_____ progress were high. Three years on she remembers very little. She feels her biggest mistake was not to follow up her first experience. "I should have consolidated what I'd learnt by continuing to study, even if it were by myself."

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. A. branch | B. field | C. area | D. domain |
| 2. A. considering | B. wondering | C. thinking | D. looking |
| 3. A. survey | B. review | C. balance | D. assess |
| 4. A. price | B. charge | C. cost | D. valuation |
| 5. A. valued | B. regarded | C. understood | D. recognised |
| 6. A. ends | B. sights | C. goals | D. objects |
| 7. A. into | B. about | C. by | D. in |
| 8. A. Nose | B. Shop | C. Push | D. Run |
| 9. A. rapid | B. quick | C. fast | D. crash |
| 10. A. achieving | B. making | C. doing | D. gaining |

III. Fill in each numbered space with a suitable word.

SAFE CAMPING

Camping in the country is usually great fun, but sometimes things can go wrong. Accidents can happen, so it is essential to think about safety (1)_____ before you go and while you are there. This will prevent your fun camping trip turning into (2)_____ less pleasant.

Firstly, you need to plan ahead. Check out the weather forecast a few days in (3)_____ and watch out for any reports of fires in the area you are thinking of going to. (4)_____ an emergency kit in case you or anyone with you has an accident or illness while you are there.

Choose your camp site carefully, avoiding any places (5)_____ there is risk of flooding before you put up your tent, make (6)_____ there are no sharp objects on the ground, or ants' or wasps' nests nearby.

In order to keep insects out of the tent, close it whenever you go in or out. If you need a camp fire for cooking, be (7)_____ not to build it anywhere near your tent, and before you go to bed, remember to put it out completely, preferably (8)_____ lots of water.

After meals, pick up any bits of food that (9)_____ be left on the ground, as these can attract insects – or larger creatures. It also makes sense, for the same reason, to keep unused food in closed containers away from the camp. You don't want a hungry bear or another (10)_____ suddenly appearing in your tent!

IV. Complete the passage below using the correct forms of the words in brackets.

SECURITY

People are becoming more security conscious these days. Crimes like burglary and (1. THIEF)_____ are definitely on the increase. One of the most (2. PAIN)_____ experiences a home (3. OWN)_____ can have is to arrive home and find that his or her (4. VALUE)_____ have disappeared, because a window had (5. ACCIDENT)_____ been left open. What can we do to protect ourselves?

The most important piece of (6. ADVISORY)_____ is to make sure that your (7. INSURE)_____ coverage is up to date. Another (8. SENSE)_____ thing to do is to go along to your local police station, where they will be more than willing to make (9. SUGGEST)_____ on (10. RELY)_____ ways of safeguarding your property.

SECTION B: READING

I. Read the passage below and choose the best answer from A, B, C or D.

A WALK IN THE MIDDAY SUN

When the heat is on, walkers need to be on their guard.

The heat can create serious health problems for walkers.

Hot weather makes your heart pump harder, and if you're not very fit, you start to understand why the majority of mountain rescue statistics are made up from summer walkers suffering heat attacks. Heat exhaustion is quite easy to get when you're making great physical effort. It happens when your body can't get enough sweat to keep you cool.

Take enough water and drink it sensibly.

The answer is to keep up your water intake. It's a good idea to drink a pint of water for every 10 degrees Fahrenheit every 24 hours. So, if the temperature is in the 70s, and you are doing a five-hour walk, you'll need a minimum of around one and a half pints of water. It's vital that you don't wait until you develop a raging thirst before you stop for a drink- keep taking regular swigs from your water bottle.

There are several alternatives to just water.

Many walkers flavor their water with fruit juice, which makes it a lot more palatable. You could even use one of the isotonic drinks made for athletics, which replace the body's salts lost through sweating. Powders such as **Dioralyte**, which you may have in the house as a treatment for diarrhea, will do the job just as well, as its main aim is also effective rehydration.

Getting wet is one way of keeping temperatures down.

Given that evaporation is your body's cooling mechanism, you can help things along with an external application of water. Soaking your hat with water is a great way to cool the head, though if the sun is beating down, **it** will probably dry off almost immediately. Better still then if you can plunge into a river or the sea fully-clothed. And if that's not possible, then at least take off your boots and socks and paddle in a cool stream.

One part of your body which can suffer is your feet.

Walking in the heat increases the rate at which your feet swell, which can lead to them feeling tight in your boots. Cool water from a stream

reduces any swelling and helps general foot comfort. At the same time, you can check out your feet for signs of blisters. Extra sweating makes the skin softer and increases the chance of blisters forming, in the same way as when water leaks into your boots and gets to your feet.

The wrong clothing can cause problems.

As for what clothing you can wear, this should be lightweight and reasonably loose-fitting. Tight clothing will feel uncomfortable and may even lead to the formation of an irritating *rash* as “quickly heat” on your skin. The answer, if it does develop, is to try and stay cool as much as possible. Do this by either keeping in the shade, or washing the affected area with cold water, but without soap. But prevention is by far the best approach, so keep your clothing light.

Your clothing acts as an important defense against the sun.

It's understandable to want to remove any *extraneous clothing* when it's extremely hot, but it doesn't really make much sense to take off T-shirts. The sun's rays can be quite strong, and shoulders are always very sensitive to sunburn. This is the worst place to be red and sore when you are wearing a heavy rucksack on your back. Wearing shorts can also create problems for walkers, as the backs of the legs can catch the sun very easily.

Always protect those parts of your body which are not covered by clothing.

In fact, those days when an apparently harmless breeze is blowing can be the most deceptive. It might not feel so hot, so you probably won't notice the damage being done so soon. As on every other day then, a good strong sun cream should therefore be applied to any skin which is exposed. Make the most use of the summer, but the sun with the respect it deserves.

1. *What does the writer say about “Dioralyte”?*

- A. It helps to reduce sweating.
- B. It prevents the loss of body salts.
- C. It works in the same way as an isotonic drink.
- D. It will help you get diarrhea.

2. *The word “it ” in line 3, paragraph 4, refers to _____.*

- A. the sun
- B. water
- C. the head
- D. your hat

3. *According to the text, when might your feet suffer?*
 - A. when they cool down.
 - B. when they are wet
 - C. if you are wearing tight-fitting boots
 - D. if you have to walk through water
4. *According to the writer; it is better to wear loose fitting clothing because*

 - A. it is less likely to create problems for your skin.
 - B. it is very light
 - C. it keeps you cool.
 - D. it lasts longer than tight-fitting clothing.
5. *What does the writer mean by "extraneous clothing" in paragraph 7?*
 - A. clothing which is too tight.
 - B. clothing which is too heavy to wear.
 - C. clothing which is no longer needed to keep you warm
 - D. clothing which most people would consider unusual in hot weather.
6. *According to the writer, when are walkers particularly at risk from the effects of the sun?*
 - A. if they have suffered an injury.
 - B. if their sun cream is not strong enough
 - C. when there is a strong wind
 - D. when they are unaware of the heat
7. *Who has the text been written for?*

 - A. people who go walking in the mountains
 - B. people who go walking in hot weather
 - C. walkers who are unfit
 - D. people who only go walking in summer.

II. Read the following magazine article about ways of reducing the environmental harm we do. Choose from the people A, B, C or D.

A. Carla

School student **Carla Ruiz** lives in a hot country and has become very aware of the need to save water. "spring and autumn used to be quite wet, but these days it hardly rains at all", she says. "Nearly all the rivers have dried up, destroying all the wildlife in and around them, and no matter what we do they'll never be the same again. At least, though, we can use what little water there is more sensibly. That's why at home I

recently decided to do simple things like making sure there are no dripping taps, or taps left on while I'm brushing my teeth or washing food; also having showers instead of baths and not overwatering the plants. Within a few days I was regularly doing these things without even thinking, and I know they made a difference because the water bills went down quite a bit. My parents noticed that so they started doing the same, and our bills are now a lot lower".

B. Vincent

Trainee manager, **Vincent Owen**, is doing his bit to save the planet by using less electricity around the home. "I was talking to this guy at work and he told me that we waste a huge amount of energy every year by leaving things like the TV, DVD and computer on standby all the time, so nowadays I try to remember – not always successfully – to switch them off at night. Something I always do now, though, is keep the air-conditioning off, even if I get a bit too sweaty here in summer.

Incidentally, I've now got solar panels on the roof so that all the hot water is powered by the sun. That was a big investment, and it ended up well over budget, but I'm sure it'll pay for itself in the end. I was hoping the neighbors might go for solar energy too, but as yet there's no sign they will."

C. Lin

While **Lin Chen** is on a gap year, she is traveling round Europe with friends. "We had intended to fly everywhere," she says, "but when we worked out just how much extra pollution that would cause, we decided to do it by train instead. It was cheaper, too." They began their tour in Greece: "We all felt the obvious place to start was where European civilization began, so our first rail journey began in Athens. We traveled to Patras on the west coast, taking the ferry across to Bari in southern Italy. Unfortunately, it was very windy and I had a bad case of sea-sickness, though, by the time we were on the train to Bologna, I'd recovered. From there we took the overnight train to Paris, and a few days later we went on the Eurostar to London. We saw far more of the countryside than we would have done by plane, and it was much more relaxing, too."

D. Tanya

Tanya Petrov works in a restaurant with an extensive menu, but at home she will only eat local or seasonal food: "I strongly believe that

transporting food thousands of kilometers, or storing it under refrigeration for months on end, ultimately has a highly negative impact on the climate. I always try to buy food that is produced locally and I have a special calendar to show me which kinds of food are in season so that I know what I'm buying is really fresh. And I always check the "best-before" dates of fresh fruit and vegetables before I choose them so I don't end up having to throw any out. Apart from the environmental considerations, I'm convinced the food I eat, which has far fewer chemicals in it, helps me avoid the kind of illness that seems to be so common these days."

Which person

1. avoids waste by selecting items carefully?
2. says other people have followed their example?
3. was ill for a short time?
4. sometimes forgets to do something that they feel should do?
5. found it quite easy to change their daily habits?
6. has followed the advice of a colleague?
7. changed their original plans for environmental reasons?
8. sometimes feels physically uncomfortable because of a change they made?
9. says the damage to the environment is a permanent?
10. makes different choices according to the time of year?

SECTION C: WRITING

1. **Complete the second sentence so that it has the same meaning as the first one, using the word given in each bracket. DO NOT CHANGE THE WORD GIVEN. You must use two and five words including the word given.**

1. Joe isn't feeling very well today. (weather)
→ Joe is feeling a bit
2. That apartment is furnished. (some)
→ There in that apartment.
3. He had a very traditional upbringing, didn't he? (traditionally)
→ He was, wasn't he?
4. It was wrong of you to allow a 4 year-old child to walk home alone. (shouldn't)
→ You 4 year-old child to walk home alone.
5. Success depends on hard work. (more)
→ The harder you are.

II. Write an essay about 180 words on the following topic:

"Helping the poor in Vietnam is everyone's responsibility. What should students do to help the poor?"



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ĐỀ THI TUYỂN SINH VÀO LỚP 10 CHUYÊN (ĐỀ CHUNG)

TỈNH NAM ĐỊNH - Năm học 2014 - 2015

Thời gian: 150 phút

PART A: PHONETICS (1.0 POINT)

I. Khoanh tròn một phương án A, B, C hoặc D ứng với từ có phần gạch chân phát âm khác các từ còn lại trong câu sau, như ví dụ (câu 0) đã làm (0.6 điểm)

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| 0. A. <u>may</u> | B. <u>day</u> | ©. <u>sad</u> | D. <u>say</u> |
| 1. A. <u>stopped</u> | B. <u>ordered</u> | C. <u>prepared</u> | D. <u>defined</u> |
| 2. A. <u>energy</u> | B. <u>receive</u> | C. <u>benefit</u> | D. <u>fence</u> |
| 3. A. <u>design</u> | B. <u>noisy</u> | C. <u>sugar</u> | D. <u>present</u> |

II. Khoanh tròn một phương án A, B, C hoặc D ứng với từ có trọng âm chính rơi vào vị trí âm tiết khác các từ còn lại như ví dụ (câu 0) đã làm (0.4 điểm)

- | | | | |
|---------------|-------------|------------|------------|
| 0. A. money | B. student | ©. afraid | D. people |
| 1. A. depend | B. machine | C. music | D. instead |
| 2. A. suggest | B. conserve | C. protect | D. happen |

PART B. GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY (3.0 POINTS)

I. Khoanh tròn một phương án A, B, C hoặc D ứng với từ hoặc cụm từ thích hợp để điền vào mỗi chỗ trống trong các câu sau, như ví dụ (câu 0) đã làm (2,0 điểm)

0. *I often go to school _____ bicycle*
 A. on B. at ©. by D. in
1. *My father used to _____ me to the zoo when we _____ in the city.*
 A. took / had lived B. taking / were living
 C. take / lived D. taking / are living
2. *He used to throw waste paper away, _____?*
 A. didn't he B. wouldn't he C. did he D. hadn't he
3. *Dr.Fleming, _____ discovered penicillin, was awarded the Nobel Prize of Medicine in 1945.*
 A. who B. whom C. that D. which
4. *We can't finish the work _____ you help us.*
 A. If B. unless C. when D. as
5. *We are saving money _____ we want to buy a dictionary.*
 A. so B. and C. but D. because

6. I will give you _____ call when I arrive.
A. a B. an C. the D. any
7. Are you going away _____ Christmas?
A. on B. in C. at D. for
8. Don't be afraid of that dog. It is completely _____.
A. harmful B. harmless C. harm D. harmed
9. "Why don't we go out for a change?" _ "_____".
A. That's a good idea B. No, thanks
C. Yes, let's not D. Yes, please
10. We tried to _____ him from going, but he wouldn't take any notice.
A. warn B. forbid C. prevent D. force
- II. Cho dạng đúng của động từ trong ngoặc để hoàn chỉnh các câu sau như ví dụ (câu 0) đã làm. (1,0 điểm)**

0. We are practicing (jog) _ **jogging** _ in the park
1. They (not play) _____ football together since last summer.
2. It (rain) _____ when we left home this morning.
3. Michael (work) _____ thirty eight hours a week.
4. I'd like (lie) _____ on the beach today. It's too hot to do anything else.
5. I wish every country (stop) _____ killing whales.

PART C: READING (3.0 POINTS)

- I. Đọc đoạn văn và khoanh tròn một phương án đúng nhất A, B, C hoặc D ứng với mỗi từ hoặc cụm từ thích hợp để điền vào mỗi chỗ trống trong đoạn văn sau như ví dụ (câu 0) đã làm. (1,0 điểm).**

Every year, eight million children (0)_____ the United States spend some time at a summer camp. For more than a century, children have enjoyed both learning new skills and (1)_____ part in a variety of activities in a friendly environment. There are 10000 camps across the country, (2)_____ are designed to look (3)_____ youngsters from the age of six to eighteen. The camp, lasting anything from one to eight weeks, is often situated in beautiful lakeside areas and there is a wide range of prices to suit every pocket. The children typically do outdoor activities, including some challenging sports like climbing, or indoor activities such as drama, music or poetry.

(4)_____ the camps are not luxurious, the wooden cabins the young people sleep in are comfortable. The timetable does not allow very much

time for relaxing because the children (5)_____ kept busy all the time. The camps are popular with children, and many come away full of enthusiasm.

- | | | | |
|----------------|------------|-----------|------------|
| 0. A. at | B. during | ©. across | D. on |
| 1. A. doing | B. playing | C. taking | D. joining |
| 2. A. what | B. who | C. that | D. which |
| 3. A. at | B. after | C. into | D. out |
| 4. A. Although | B. Because | C. But | D. When |
| 5. A. is | B. are | C. were | D. have |

II. Đọc đoạn văn, trả lời câu 1, 2, 3 và khoanh tròn phương án trả lời thích hợp nhất cho các câu 4, 5. (2,0 điểm)

Scotland is a country that occupies the northern third of the island of Great Britain. It is part of the United Kingdom, and shares a land border to the south with England. It is bounded by the North Sea to the east, the Atlantic Ocean to the north and west, and the North Channel and Irish Sea to the southwest. In addition to the mainland, Scotland consists of over 790 islands including the Northern Isles and the Hebrides.

Edinburgh, the country's capital and second largest city, is one of Europe's largest financial centres. It was the **hub** of the Scottish Enlightenment of the 18th century, which saw Scotland become one of the commercial, intellectual and industrial powerhouses of Europe. Scotland's largest city is Glasgow, which was once one of the world's leading industrial metropolises, now lies at the centre of the Greater Glasgow conurbation which dominates the Scottish Lowlands. Scottish waters consist of a large sector of the North Atlantic and the North Sea, containing the largest oil reserves in the European Union.

- How many islands does Scotland have?
- Which city is the largest in Scotland?
- Is Edinburgh Europe's largest financial centre?
- The word "**hub**" in bold in the passage could be replaced by which of the following?

- | | | | |
|----------------|---------|-----------|-----------|
| A. headquarter | B. home | C. center | D. office |
|----------------|---------|-----------|-----------|
5. What does the word "**It**" in paragraph 1 refer to _____?
- | | | | |
|------------|-------------|------------------|--------------|
| A. England | B. Scotland | C. Great Britain | D. Edinburgh |
|------------|-------------|------------------|--------------|

PART D: WRITING (3.0 POINTS)

I. Hoàn chỉnh câu thứ hai sao cho nghĩa không thay đổi so với câu thứ nhất, như ví dụ (câu 0) đã làm (1,0 điểm)

0. I am interested in watching films

→ *I like watching films*

1. They are going to build a new bridge in the area.

→ A new bridge

2. This mountain is very high; we can't climb it.

→ This mountain is too

3. She doesn't usually stay up late.

→ She's not used

4. They last visited me five years ago.

→ They haven't

5. He said, "I must go next week".

→ He said

II. Dùng từ hoặc cụm từ gợi ý để viết thành câu hoàn chỉnh. Có thể thực hiện những thay đổi cần thiết hoặc thêm từ nhưng không được bỏ những từ hoặc cụm từ đã cho, như ví dụ (câu 0) đã làm. (1,0 điểm)

0. Jack London / born / San Francisco / 1876 /

→ *Jack London was born in San Francisco in 1876.*

1. He / speak / English / good / than / his friend /

→

2. He / suggest / we / use gas / instead / burn / coal / for / cook /

→

3. If / she / not study hard / examination / she / not / get / good marks /

→

4. We / not write / each other / over two years /

→

5. We / should / stop / destroy / forests / because / they / important / environment

→

III. Sắp xếp các từ hoặc cụm từ sau để tạo thành câu đúng về ngữ pháp và hoàn chỉnh về ngữ nghĩa. Viết câu đã sắp xếp vào phần để trống dưới mỗi câu sau như ví dụ (câu 0) đã làm. Không được thêm từ hoặc bỏ từ đã cho. (1,0 điểm)

0. beautiful / in / Jane / class / is / the / most / girl / class / my /

→ *Jane is the most beautiful girl in my class.*

1. he / smoke / when / to / cigarettes / used / young / was / Alex /
→
2. raining / it / , / Although / went / we / swimming / was / heavily /
→
3. eight hours / John / old / work / is / aday / enough / to /
→
4. How / hours / watch / do / the / TV / evening / many / you / in /
→
5. We / able / foreign language / people / with / learn / a / to be /
communicate / to / speak / it / who /
→



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**ĐỀ THI TUYỂN SINH VÀO LỚP 10 CHUYÊN ANH
TỈNH BÌNH THUẬN - Năm học 2014 - 2015**

Thời gian: 150 phút

I. Circle the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the rest.

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. meant | B. steak | C. bread | D. head |
| 2. A. extensive | B. pesticide | C. institute | D. congratulate |
| 3. A. government | B. tropical | C. correspond | D. economic |
| 4. A. chapter | B. yacht | C. manage | D. panel |
| 5. A. ancient | B. evidence | C. practice | D. celebrate |

II. Circle the word whose main stressed syllable is different from the rest.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. photography | B. minority | C. amateur | D. heroic |
| 2. A. comfortable | B. politician | C. uncontrollable | D. practicality |
| 3. A. managerial | B. determination | C. unbelievable | D. inability |
| 4. A. mysterious | B. embroider | C. volcano | D. earthquake |
| 5. A. infrastructure | B. parade | C. distinguish | D. experience |

III. Choose the word (A, B, C or D) whose underlined part is pronounced differently.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|----------------|------------------|
| 1. A. <u>there</u> | B. <u>though</u> | C. <u>than</u> | D. <u>theme</u> |
| 2. A. <u>snow</u> storm | B. <u>know</u> ledge | C. <u>show</u> | D. <u>slow</u> |
| 3. A. <u>treas</u> ure | B. <u>sew</u> age | C. <u>save</u> | D. <u>campus</u> |

4. A. effective B. recognize C. sentence D. equality
 5. A. enjoyed B. invited C. mended D. lasted

IV. Use the verbs in brackets in the correct tense or form.

1. He (**not finish**) _____ his work yet. He only _____ (**start**) an hour ago.
2. I recommend that Bob (**study**) _____ much more if he wants to pass all his classes.
3. If I (**have**) _____ a typewriter, I would type it myself.
4. I tried (**explain**) _____ but he refused to listen.
5. A lot of people (**kill**) _____ by AIDS recently, and I wish nobody would die any more.
6. Only yesterday I (**realize**) _____ what was going on.
7. George as well as his brothers (**not go**) _____ to the cinema very often.
8. We are going (**have**) _____ our house (**repaint**) _____ next month.
9. After (**stop**) _____ by the police, the man admitted (**steal**) _____ the car but denied driving at 100 miles an hour.
10. Mary (**not wear**) _____ her glasses at that time, so she (**not notice**) _____ what kind of car the man (**drive**) _____.

V. Read the passage below and choose the best answer for each question.

Most of the people who like films are only interested in the leading actor or actress when they enjoy a film. It seems to them that only the actors or actresses have made the film successful. They always pay attention to their appearance, performance, and fashion. There are many film viewers who have no awareness of the other people's work to make a film. A finished film is, actually, the result of the collaboration of many people, and the most important among them are the scriptwriter, the cinematographer, the film editor, the actor, and the director. Especially, in some thrilling scenes, the roles of stuntmen are very important. They are always in danger when they are acting; some of them are even badly hurt or dead. But what a pity, many film viewers rarely appreciate their work.

1. *To many film viewers, _____.*
 - A. the director is the most important
 - B. no one is more important than the leading actor or actress
 - C. the stuntmen play the most important role
 - D. the most important person is the cinematographer

2. *Many film viewers always pay attention to _____.*
 A. the director's name and appearance
 B. the pictures taken by the cinematographer
 C. the leading actors' or actresses' family
 D. the actors' and actresses' appearance, performance, and fashion
3. *The work of stuntmen is _____.*
 A. secure B. dangerous C. interesting D. thrilled
4. *A finished film is the result of the collaboration of _____.*
 A. many people B. the actors C. the actresses D. the director
5. *There are _____ most important people in making a film.*
 A. 3 B. 4 C. 5 D. 6

VI. Give the correct form of the verbs in brackets to complete the sentences.

1. We must limit population _____ because our resources are limited.
(GROW)
2. Children get a great deal of _____ when Tet comes. **(EXCITE)**
3. The English language training is a good _____ for any career.
(PREPARE)
4. There is a _____ of food in flooded areas. **(SHORT)**
5. Many people are not aware of population _____. **(EXPLODE)**
6. The United Nation is an international _____. **(ORGANISE)**
7. The area that has the _____ population growth rate is Latin America. **(HIGH)**
8. Mut, which is _____ fruit, is very popular. **(CANDY)**
9. Do you know how to cook _____ foods? **(TRADITION)**
10. We should carry out population _____ programmes. **(EDUCATE)**

VII. Rewrite each of the following sentences in a such way that it is as similar as possible in meaning to the original one.

1. *It was such a hard cake that I couldn't eat it.*
 → The cake
2. *When she is asked about her exam result, she hates it.*
 → She hates
3. *It's a pity her brother can't speak English as fluently as a native speaker.*
 → Her brother wishes
4. *He said: "Do you know the name of the person who invented radio."*
 → He asked

5. *It was a four-hour flight from Hochiminh to Bangkok.*

→ It took

6. *Practice speaking English everyday, or you can't improve your English.*

→ If

7. *Mr Tan is going to decorate our house tomorrow.*

→ We

8. *My mother doesn't usually go to work without having breakfast.*

→ My mother isn't used

VIII. Write meaningful sentences basing on the words and phrases given.

1. The telephone / be / invent / Alexander Granham Bell / 1876.

2. She / get up / late / this morning / she / miss / her first train.

3. Lan / ask / me / what / I / do then.

4. The children / play / soccer / three o'clock.

5. She / suggest / go / for / walk.



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ĐỀ THI TUYỂN SINH VÀO LỚP 10 CHUYÊN ANH
TỈNH LONG AN - Năm học 2014 - 2015
Thời gian: 150 phút

I. READING (2 points)

PART 1: Read the following passage, then choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text. Write your answer in the numbered box on your answer sheet. (1 point)

Dinosaurs were reptiles that lived during a period of earth's history called the *Mesozoic Era*, which is also known as the *Age of Reptiles*. The first dinosaurs appeared more than 200 million years ago. For many millions of years, they dominated the land with their huge size and strength. Then about 65 million years ago, they died out rather suddenly, **never to re-emerge.**

The word "dinosaur" comes from two Greek words meaning "terrible lizard". Dinosaurs were not lizards, but their appearance could be truly terrifying. The biggest ones weighed more than ten times as much as a mature elephant and nearly equaled the size of most modern-day whales. The famous kinds of dinosaurs, including the brontosaur, and tyrannosaurus rex, reached 80 to 90 feet in length. Not all dinosaurs were giants, however; some were actually no larger than a chicken.

Scientists still do not know what caused dinosaurs to disappear. One theory involves a change in the earth's climate. It is believed that temperatures dropped significantly towards the end of the Cretaceous Period. Too large to hibernate and not having fur or feathers for protection, it is possible that the climate became too chilly for dinosaurs. In contrast, other species having protection, such as the mammals and birds, were able to survive.

1. *What is the best title for this passage?*
 - A. The History of Earth
 - B. Earth's Largest Reptiles
 - C. The Metabolism of Dinosaurs
 - D. The Domination of the Land
2. *It can be inferred from the passage that the Age of Reptiles lasted about _____.*
 - A. 65 million years
 - B. 80 million years
 - C. 135 million years
 - D. 200 million years
3. *In line 4, the author uses the phrase "never to re-emerge" to indicate that the dinosaurs _____.*
 - A. went into hiding
 - B. became extinct
 - C. lost their way
 - D. never died out
4. *According to the passage, what is true about the size of dinosaurs?*
 - A. It was rather uniform.
 - B. It guaranteed their survival.
 - C. It varied quite greatly.
 - D. It made them the largest creatures ever on earth.
5. *The paragraph following the passage most likely discusses _____.*
 - A. another theory about the disappearance of dinosaurs
 - B. other changes in the climate
 - C. the ability of mammals to survive
 - D. the protection of other species

PART 2: You are going to read a newspaper article about a schoolboy who set up a successful Internet business. Five sentences have been

removed from the text. Choose from the sentences A-F the one which fits each gap (1-4). There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use. There is an example at the beginning (0). Write your answer in the numbered box on your answer sheet. (1 point)

MY SON'S A COMPUTER GENIUS

Tom Hadfield created a \$15 m Internet business by the age of 16. His father describes life with a child prodigy.

Tom was always advanced for his age. He learned to walk and talk early, and was fascinated by words and numbers. He was only two when he got his first computer. In fact, it was bought for his older sister. Even before his aptitude for mathematics became apparent, Tom was teaching himself to play chess on it. (0) E.

Although Tom's sister attended the local primary school, Tom never quite settled in at the neighbourhood playground. Instead, he preferred to play by himself at home. Early pastimes included shuffling and memorizing the order of two packs of playing cards, or working out how many seconds there are in a day, a week, a year.

We hoped that school would keep him occupied, but although he enjoyed the many friends he made, he soon grew bored with lessons. It wasn't the teachers' fault. (1) _____. What about his friends? What would happen when he was in the top year? The proposed solution raised more problems than it tried to solve.

By the time he was seven or eight, Tom was playing football regularly for his school and for a team organized by supporters of the local football club. His skills as a businessman had begun to show through as well. He washed our car, and those of the neighbours, for 50p each. (2) _____. He preferred to invest it in a bucket, sponge and bottle of car shampoo.

Secondary schools began and Tom soon discovered the World Wide Web. For his twelfth birthday, we got him "wired up," largely because this was the only way to get him home from the house of a friend who already had Internet access. (3) _____. We learned later that Tom was already planning then to postpone serious studying until the year he took his final exams at 16.

Tom says that he drew up the business plan for Soccernet, now the world's most popular football website, while he was daydreaming in a lesson. Since then, its success has provided his father with full-time employment, generated millions of dollars in advertising, and now attracts

more than seven million readers a year. The site is now valued at \$ 15m.
(4) _____. He has also had the chance of leaving school to pursue a football career as a goalkeeper with Brighton F.C. or stay at school and follow a business career.

- A. But he didn't want to spend the money on sweets.
- B. His other interests haven't harmed his education; they have added to it, made it more meaningful.
- C. They suggested the possibility of moving him up a year but that was no answer.
- D. From that day, school began to recede further and further into the background.
- E. As a result, Tom has been offered employment around the globe, frequently by corporations that did not realize that he is still a schoolboy.
- F. By the age of three, he had learned how to break into the program and change sides every time the computer was about to declare checkmate.

II. USE OF LANGUAGE (4 points)

PART 1: Choose the word or phrase that best completes each sentence. Write your answer A, B, C, or D in the numbered box on your answer sheet. (0.5 point)

1. *He seldom goes to the market, _____?*
A. does he B. doesn't he C. is he D. isn't he
2. *The textbook _____ to my teacher has just been stolen.*
A. belonged B. belonging C. belongs D. belong
3. *Margaret didn't remember what I _____ her the day before.*
A. would tell B. told C. had told D. have told
4. *I wonder _____.*
A. where are my glasses B. the place of my glasses
C. where did I leave my glasses D. where I left my glasses
5. *Students in hostels are _____ to keep their rooms clean and tidy.*
A. hoped B. expected C. wanted D. desired
6. *He was made _____ a fine.*
A. pay B. paying C. to pay D. paid
7. *If _____ sees Sophie, can they give her a message?*
A. anyone B. anything C. anywhere D. any
8. *_____ idea was it to visit the exhibition?*
A. What B. Where C. Who D. Whose

9. _____ he had won a million pounds, he refused to give up work.
 A. Even though B. Despite C. However D. As though
10. I'm sure they were _____ lies!
 A. speaking B. talking C. saying D. telling

PART 2: Read the following passage and decide which answer (A, B, C, or D) best fits each gap. Write your answer in the numbered box on your answer sheet. (1 point)

The wind controls our planet's weather and climate. But how much do we understand about this complete force (1) _____ can kill and spread fear?

On the night of October 15, 1987, the south of England was (2) _____ by strong winds. Gusts of over 130 km/h (3) _____ through the region. Nineteen people were killed, £1.5 billion worth of damage was (4) _____ and 19 billion trees were blown down in just a few hours.

Although people thought of this (5) _____ hurricane, the winds of 1987 were only a (6) _____ 7 storm. They remain far better known than much more serious storms of January 25, 1990, (7) _____ most of Britain was hit by daytime winds of up to 173 km/h. On this occasion, 47 people were killed, even though, (8) _____ in 1987, the weather forecasters issued accurate warnings.

Extreme weather events such as these are dramatic (9) _____ of the power of the wind. It is one part of the weather that people generally do not give a second (10) _____ to, but across the world the wind plays a crucial role in people's lives.

- | | | | |
|----------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1. A. what | B. which | C. when | D. where |
| 2. A. attacked | B. besieged | C. struck | D. beaten |
| 3. A. ran | B. blew | C. flew | D. spread |
| 4. A. caused | B. created | C. resulted | D. paid |
| 5. A. like | B. unlike | C. same as | D. as |
| 6. A. strength | B. length | C. power | D. force |
| 7. A. until | B. why | C. when | D. while |
| 8. A. when | B. like | C. unlike | D. such as |
| 9. A. recalls | B. remains | C. memories | D. reminders |
| 10. A. thought | B. think | C. care | D. help |

PART 3: Fill each blank with ONE suitable word. Write your answer in the numbered box on your answer sheet. (1 point)

Elvis Aaron Presley, Elvis Presley, or the King of Rock 'N' Roll was (1) _____ in Mississippi, in 1935. (2) _____ family moved to Memphis,

Tennessee, in 1948, and Elvis graduated from high school in 1953. Elvis' musical influences were the pop and country (3)_____. As a Memphis teenager, he was influenced (4)_____ the gospel music in church and the R&B. Elvis began his singing career with the Sun Records in Memphis in 1954. In late 1955, his recording contract was sold to RCA Victor. By 1956, he was (5)_____ international sensation. He began a whole new era (6)_____ American music and popular culture with his uniquely combined sound and style which challenged the social and racial barriers of the time.

Elvis Presley starred (7)_____ 33 successful films. He was acclaimed through his record-breaking, live concert performances on tour and in Las Vegas. He has sold over one billion records, more (8)_____ any other artist. His American sales have earned him gold, platinum, or multi-platinum awards. He got 14 Grammy nominations and won 3 awards from the National Academy of Recording Arts & Sciences. He got the Grammy Lifetime Achievement Award at the age of 36, and was named One of the Ten Outstanding Young Men of the Nation for 1970 by the United States Jaycees. He is regarded (9)_____ one of the (10)_____ important figures of twentieth century popular culture. Elvis died at his Memphis home, Graceland, in 1977.

PART 4: For questions 1-10, give the correct form of the words in brackets. Write your answer in the numbered box on your answer sheet. There is an example at the beginning (0) (1 point)

SAILING AWAY

One Sunday morning Aunt Emily made an (0. ANNOUNCE) announcement. She told us (1. HAPPY) _____ that she was going to take us on a cruise! I was surprised, knowing how (2. EXPENSE) _____ a holiday like that could be. We weren't a (3. WEALTH) _____ family, but we had put some money aside over the years, so in the end we used some of our (4. SAVE) _____ for the holiday.

When the day of our (5. DEPART) _____ finally came, we were delighted and thrilled to see how huge and (6. LUXURY) _____ the ship looked. Our cruise liner sailed elegantly out to sea and our holiday began. But it was such a(n) (7. DISAPPOINT) _____!

There was so little to do on board. The (8. BORE) _____ almost drove us mad. We visited several ports, but we didn't have the (9. FREE) _____ to do what we wanted. We had to follow a

very tight schedule of guided tours and visits to museums. It was a (10. DISASTER) _____ holiday!

PART 5: For questions 1-5, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given. You must use between three and six words, including the word given. Write your answer in the numbered box on your answer sheet. (0.5 point)

1. It's not worth asking the manager for the day off. **POINT**

→ There the manager for the day off.

2. Our house is going to be painted by a local firm. **HAVE**

→ We are by a local firm.

3. George made the same number of mistakes as Peter. **AS**

→ George Peter.

4. "You broke that window Tom," said Mr Smith. **ACCUSED**

→ Mr. Smith the window.

5. I only learnt to drive because you taught me. **NEVER**

→ I drive if you hadn't taught me.

For questions 6-10, finish each of the sentences in such a way that it means exactly the same as the sentence(s) printed before it. Write your answer in the numbered box on your answer sheet.

6. Five is an odd number. Seven is an odd number, too.

→ Both

7. It is a three-hour climb to the top of the hill.

→ It takes

8. I think that this law should be abolished.

→ I think they

9. It's the first time he's ever seen a skyscraper.

→ He has

10. The sun is one of millions of stars in the universe. It provides us with heat and light.

→ The sun,

III. WRITING (2 points)

Describe a favorite member of your family. Compare yourself with him / her using appropriate language for describing people and making comparisons.

You should write about 120-180 words and include sections on:

- Physical appearance
- Personality
- Hobbies



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**ĐỀ THI TUYỂN SINH VÀO LỚP 10 CHUYÊN ANH
THÀNH PHỐ HỒ CHÍ MINH - Năm học 2015 - 2016**

Thời gian: 150 phút

I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER TO FILL IN THE BLANK (2 PTS)

1. could only have been made by someone incompetent.
A. How serious a mistake B. Such serious mistake
C. So serious is this mistake D. So serious a mistake
2. She insisted that the report as his source of information.
A. not be mentioned B. not to mention
C. not mentioning D. not mention
3. traveling is educational, it can also be stressful and expensive.
A. Since B. Providing
C. While D. Even
4. They arrived home only to find their house in their absence.
A. was burgled B. has burgled
C. had been burgled D. was burgling
5. There isn't a of truth in his words. What a liar!
A. wealth B. trace C. pack D. grain
6. Don't count your before they
A. ducklings B. chickens C. puppies D. birds
7. - Manh: Should I buy a new bike or a used one? - Dung: Buy you can afford.
A. the one whichever B. which one that
C. those that D. whichever one
8. Dung: "Merry Christmas!" - Manh: "....."
A. You, too B. Merry Christmas
C. You are welcome D. You bet
9. I hope everything is OK. They several hours ago.
A. would have called B. supposed to call
C. must have called D. were to have called
10. He was a great athlete when he was younger. He now still if he hadn't had that accident.
A. would have been B. had been
C. will be D. would be
11. After a month-long investigation, the police still aren't sure who
A. is blamed by them B. do they blame
C. to lay the blame on D. to be blaming

12. *The food wasn't bad, but I'd to go somewhere else next time.*
 A. rather B. prefer C. better D. liked
13. *The company is famous for making sturdy work clothes that can hard wear.*
 A. stard up for B. stand up to
 C. stand in for D. stand up against
14. *Employees are advised to take of the changes in the company policy.*
 A. hold B. effect C. root D. notice
15. *The day their first child was bom, the new parents were with joy.*
 A. overpowered B. overtaken
 C. overcome D. overthrown
16. *By the time you finish your job, everyone home.*
 A. has gone B. will have gone
 C. had gone D. was going
17. *The child is forever asking questions. He's incredibly curious.*
 A. acquisitive B. acquitted C. inquisitive D. exquisite
18. *If you think you are right, then Don't let him bully you into changing your mind.*
 A. stand your ground B. hit it off
 C. kick the bucket D. give the green light
19. *At the end of the broadcast, the TV station received a of complaints.*
 A. hurricane B. Tsunami C. tornado D. torrent
20. *Dung: "Stop talking. You are so noisy." - Manh: "..... He is the noisiest in this class."*
 A. Why not? B. Look who's talking
 C. You can say that again. D. You bet!
21. *A: "Have you told your dad what's bothering you? - B: "I'd in you than in my parents."*
 A. rather to confide B. better confide
 C. rather my confiding D. sooner confide
22. *..... is over your head is just an exaggeration.*
 A. That this entrance exam B. When this entrance exam
 C. This entrance exam which D. This entrance exam
23. *When I decided to study two foreign languages at the same time, I knew I off more than I could chew.*
 A. took B. bit C. cut D. broke

24. *My visit was supposed to be a surprise but my sister it away.*
 A. gives B. takes C. brings D. shows
25. *....., he couldn't solve that mathematical puzzle.*
 A. As intelligent as was he B. Intelligent as he was
 C. So intelligent was he D. Although he is intelligent
26. *The test was given short notice, so we all couldn't finish it well.*
 A. by B. in C. for D. on
27. *Things would have been better to my advice.*
 A. you not listened B. were you listened
 C. had you listened D. if you listened
28. *They will hold a party their son's 16th birthday.*
 A. in recognition B. in celebration to
 C. with a view to celebrate D. in celebration of
29. *Where have you been? I've been trying to get of you all day.*
 A. touch B. hold C. contact D. rid
30. *The break-in turned out to be because it made us more aware of the insecurity of the neighbourhood.*
 A. a Jack of all trades B. a storm in a teacup
 C. a blessing in disguise D. a matter of life and death
31. *My new hiking boots will be great once I've them*
 A. broken - in B. put - through C. taken - to D. fixed - up
32. *We admire his to his students.*
 A. generosity B. sympathy C. assumption D. thoughtfulness
33. *....., the meeting began.*
 A. After we have at down B. All of us having taken the seats
 C. Our having seated D. Once we had been sat down
34. *....., he tried to fix the machine.*
 A. Not being a computer expert notwithstanding
 B. Despite of not being a computer expert
 C. Though no computer expert
 D. In spite of being no computer expert
35. *The draw took place yesterday but the competition winners*
 A. are yet to be announced.
 B. haven't been being announced.
 C. are as yet to have been announced.
 D. haven't announced yet.

36. I had on my face after I remembered the wrong day for her birthday party.
 A. egg B. sugar C. salt D. tomatoes
37. The tickets cost only a small amount of money
 A. off his head B. by head C. offhand D. per head
38. The robbery is being
 A. broken out B. taken on C. looking into D. putting in
39. The book you are looking for is out of
 A. order B. print C. the question D. work
40. He was too tired to mow the lawn, so he one of his sons to do it.
 A. had B. made C. got D. took

II. CHOOSE THE WORD OR PHRASE THAT BEST FITS EACH BLANK IN THE FOLLOWING PASSAGE. (1.5PTS)

On a yearly (1)....., the USA is afflicted by hurricanes on the east coast, flooding in the Midwest, forest fires, earthquakes and any number of tornadoes, blizzards and storms. Historically, the weather has (2)..... as harsh a chord in people's lives as any we feel today. Historians list the four major events to wreak devastation (3)..... the country as the Chicago fire in 1871, the Johnstown flood and the Galveston hurricane of 1900, and San Francisco earthquake in 1906. These (4)..... provide a flavor of the havoc that nature's storms have wrecked on humanity, and our reactions to them. Galveston, Texas, (5)..... on the island of Galveston in the gulf of New Mexico, (6)..... on industry and exports. Its over 30,000 citizens in the early 1900's were generally economically successful and comfortable with existing conditions. (7)..... the ill-fated morning of Sept 7, 1900, the people of Galveston enjoyed their life on the remote island. (8)..... weather watchers had been following a (9)..... storm in the Atlantic for several days and were warning of the (10)..... danger of a hurricane. Unfortunately, people (11)..... the warnings. A day after the hurricane had hit the island, all that (12)..... of the beautiful city was a mass of crumbled buildings, debris and hopeless survivors (13)..... aimlessly with the stench of rotting flesh all around. However, a few days later, that the city was beginning to heal became (14)..... everywhere - soon new buildings were (15)..... the burned, and the lifeblood of the ravaged city was returning.

1. A. foundation B. theory C. basis D. institution
 2. A. punched B. struck C. pinched D. played

- | | | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 3. A. on | B. at | C. with | D. for |
| 4. A. dangers | B. risks | C. threats | D. catastrophes |
| 5. A. lied | B. placed | C. located | D. built |
| 6. A. flourishes | B. thrives | C. grows | D. develops |
| 7. A. After | B. Up to then | C. So far | D. Until |
| 8. A. Therefore | B. Correspondingly | | |
| C. However | D. Consequently | | |
| 9. A. growing | B. enlarging | C. massive | D. stretching |
| 10. A. potential | B. embedding | C. intending | D. impending |
| 11. A. refused | B. rejected | C. ignored | D. denied |
| 12. A. remained | B. existed | C. lingered | D. maintained |
| 13. A. wandered | B. to wander | | |
| C. were wandering | D. wandering | | |
| 14. A. concealed | B. notorious | C. obscure | D. evident |
| 15. A. overwhelming | B. rebuilding | C. designing | D. refurbishing |

III. IDENTIFY THE MISTAKE IN EACH SENTENCE BELOW. (0.5 PTS)

- Tropical** (A) forests exist **close** (B) to the equator, **which** (C) both high temperatures and **abundant** (D) rainfall occur all year round.
- The Smiths are very proud **of** (A) that **their** (B) son always gets high marks **in** (C) his **courses** (D).
- We called the baseball park **up** (A) to ask **that** (B) when the game was **scheduled** (C) to begin that **afternoon** (D).
- The American Indians **killed** (A) the buffalo **only** (B) when **necessity** (C) to obtain food, **clothing** (D) and shelter.
- Some relatives **of mine** (A) like **staying** (B) at their cabin **on** (C) Lake Omega every summer **holidays** (D).
- In the United States **among** (A) 60 percent **of the space** (B) on the pages of newspapers **is reserved** (C) for **advertising** (D).
- Gilbert Newton Lewis, **a** (A) chemist, helped to **develop** (B) the modern electron theory of valence, a theory **explains** (C) the forces holding atoms **together** (D) in molecules.
- Because of a high **birthrate** (A) and **considered** (B) immigration, the United States population **in** (C) the late nineteenth century **increased** (D) tremendously from 31 million in 1860 to 76 million in 1900.
- For most of **their** (A) history, **especially** (B) since **the** (C) 1860's, New York City has been undergoing major ethnic population **changes** (D).

10. Rocks have forming (A), weaning away (B) and re-forming ever since (C) the Earth took (D) shape.

IV. READ THE PASSAGE AND CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWERS TO THE QUESTIONS THAT FOLLOW. (1PTS)

Television's contribution to family life in the United States has been an equivocal one. For while it has, indeed, kept the members of the family from dispersing, it has not served to bring them together. By dominating the time families spend together, it destroys the special quality that distinguishes one family from another, a quality that depends to a great extent on what a family does, what special rituals, games, recurrent jokes, familiar songs, and shared activities it accumulates.

"Like the sorcerer of old," writes Urie Bronfenbrenner, "the television set casts its magic spell, freezing speech and action, turning the living into silent statues so long as the enchantment lasts. The primary danger of the television screen lies not so much in the behavior it produces - although there is danger there - as in the behavior it prevents: the talks, games, the family festivities, and arguments through which much of the child's learning takes place and through which character is formed. Turning on the television set can turn off the process that transforms children into people."

Of course, families today still do special things together at times: go camping in the summer, go to the zoo on a nice Sunday, take various trips and expeditions. But the ordinary daily life together is diminished - that sitting around at the dinner table, that spontaneous taking up of an activity, those little games invented by children on the spur of the moment when there is nothing else to do, the scribbling, the chatting, the quarreling, all the things that form the fabric of a family, that define a childhood.

Instead, the children have their regular schedule of television programs and bedtime, and the parents have their peaceful dinner together. But surely the needs of adults are being better met than the needs of children, who are effectively shunted away and rendered untroublesome.

If the family does not accumulate its backlog of shared experiences, shared everyday experiences that occur and recur and change and develop, then it is not likely to survive as anything other than a caretaking institution.

1. Which of the following best represents the author's argument in the passage?
 - A. Television has negative effects on family life.
 - B. Television has advantages and disadvantages for children.
 - C. Television should be more educational.
 - D. Television teaches children to be violent.
2. The word it in the passage refers to
 - A. dominating B. time C. television D. quality
3. Why is Urie Bronfenbrenner quoted in paragraph 2?
 - A. To present a different point of view from that of the author
 - B. To provide an example of a television program that is harmful
 - C. To expand the author's argument
 - D. To discuss the positive aspects of television
4. The word freezing in the passage is closest in meaning to
 - A. controlling B. halting C. dramatizing D. encouraging
5. Urie Bronfenbrenner compares the television set to
 - A. a statue B. an educator
 - C. a family member D. a magician
6. Which of the following would be an example of what the author means by a special thing that families do?
 - A. Going on vacation in the summertime
 - B. Playing cards together in the evening
 - C. Reading to the children at bedtime
 - D. Talking to each other
7. The thing that "form the fabric of a family" in paragraph 3 are
 - A. special things B. ordinary things
 - C. television programs D. children
8. The word it in the passage refers to
 - A. the television B. the family C. its backlog D. an institution
9. According to the author, what distinguishes one family from another?
 - A. Doing ordinary things together.
 - B. Watching television together.
 - C. Celebrating holidays together.
 - D. Living together.
10. It can be inferred from the passage that a caretaking institution is one in which care is given
 - A. charitably B. lovingly C. constantly D. impersonally

V. SUPPLY THE APPROPRIATE FORMS OF THE WORDS IN THE BRACKETS. (1.5 PTS)

1. Joining this project is a Just do it. (**BRAIN**)
2. There are a lot of articles in this newspaper. Why not read it? (**NEWS**)
3. My cousin is a person. He is aware of all the latest fashions and wanting to follow them. (**FASHION**)
4. The burglar gained entry to the building after the alarm. (**ABILITY**)
5. Whatever happens, don't let this failure you. (**HEART**)
6. Your carelessness may do harm to people. (**CALCULATE**)
7. The listed for the pills meant that she couldn't take them because she may be allergic to some of the chemicals in them. (**INDICATE**)
8. We were defeated because we were (**NUMBER**)
9. It is summer, but it's rather autumnal today. (**THEORY**)
10. This type of screen enables drivers to have a clear view even when it is smashed. (**SHATTER**)

VI. SUPPLY EACH BLANK WITH ONE SUITABLE WORD. (1.5PTS)

The human race is not the only one species of beings in the living (1)..... Many other species exist on this planet. However, human beings have a great influence on the (2)..... of the world. They are changing the environment by building cities and villages where forests (3) stood. They are affecting the water supply by using water for industry and agriculture. They are changing (4)..... conditions by cutting down trees in the forests and are destroying the air by adding pollutants to it.

It can be said that human beings are changing the environment in all respects (5)..... their actions and their habits. This has (6)..... in two serious consequences. The first is that many species of animals are killed. The second is that the environment (7)..... these animals are living is (8)..... destroyed. As a result, the number of rare animals is decreasing so rapidly that they are in danger of becoming (9).....

In order to make sure that these rare animals do not disappear, (10)..... have been made to protect endangered nature. Scientists have made (11)..... of these species and suggested ways to save them. Many organizations have been set up and funds have been (12)..... Thousands of national parks all over the world have been established to protect endangered animals. (13)..... have been introduced to prohibit killing endangered animals in the natural habitats where animals are living.

If people's interference with the environment decreases, more species will survive and (14)..... offspring. The earth will be a happy planet where human beings, animals and plants peacefully (15).....

VII. REWRITE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES WITHOUT CHANGING THE MEANING. (2PTS)

1. You have to accept the truth although it is hurtful. (**TERMS**)

➤ Hurtful

2. The wind was so strong that we couldn't walk. (**HARDLY**)

➤ Such

3. You will start to feel better as soon as this drug is effective. (**EFFECT**)

➤ The moment

4. My dad is now abroad and I am in charge of the office. (**UNDER**)

➤ My dad has

5. He was extremely happy because he won that scholarship. (**MOON**)

➤ Had

6. he received another letter from her as soon as he found the time to reply to her. (**ROUND**)

➤ No sooner

7. I really don't like it when you cheated me yesterday. (**RIDE**)

➤ I'd rather you

8. Don't make a fuss over such trivial things. (**MOUNTAIN**)

➤ Don't

9. We were amazed to know that he was a liar. (**UNTRUTH**)

➤ To

10. Everyday television viewers witness some sort of violence or crime on their screens. (**GOES BY**)

➤ Hardly

ANSWER KEY

I.

1.D	2.D	3.C	4.C	5.D
6.B	7.D	8.B	9.D	10.D
11.C	12.B	13.B	14.D	15.C
16.B	17.C	18.A	19.D	20.B
21.D	22.A	23.B	24.A	25.B
26.D	27.C	28.D	29.B	30.C
31.A	32.A	33.B	34.C	35.A
36.A	37.D	38.C	39.B	40.C



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ĐỀ THI TUYỂN SINH VÀO LỚP 10 CHUYÊN ANH
ĐẠI HỌC SƯ PHẠM HÀ NỘI - Năm học 2015 - 2016

Thời gian: 150 phút

Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others.

- | | | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. A. <u>l</u> aughter | B. <u>c</u> aught | C. <u>d</u> aughter | D. <u>a</u> ugment |
| 2. A. in <u>cl</u> ine | B. era <u>d</u> icate | C. exa <u>c</u> erbate | D. en <u>c</u> losure |
| 3. A. frien <u>d</u> s | B. opinio <u>n</u> s | C. picn <u>i</u> c | D. comput <u>e</u> r |
| 4. A. chimpanzee <u>e</u> | B. interviewee <u>e</u> | C. refuge <u>e</u> | D. committe <u>e</u> |
| 5. A. p <u>o</u> liteness | B. <u>c</u> onversation | C. resolu <u>t</u> ion | D. intro <u>d</u> uction |

Choose the best answer to complete each of the following sentences.

6. *I'd love to have lived in the old days, when people to market by horse and carriage.*
A. have been travelling B. got used to travelling
C. would travel D. had been travelling
7. *I'll give you the phone number of my hotel so that you can reach me if anything happens anything happen. I want you to look after my children.*
A. can B. might C. will D. should
8. *We've been together through in our friendship, and we won't desert each other now.*
A. bad and good B. thick and thin
C. odds and ends D. spick and span
9. *..... a scholarship, I entered the frightening and unknown territory of private education.*
A. To award B. Having awarded
C. To be awarded D. Having been awarded
10. *Millions of people say Coke tastes best from a bottle, and whether this is scientifically provable or not. These millions know they like the look of the bottle and the way it fits so into the hand.*
A. neatly B. orderly C. tidily D. finitely
11. *Language is so woven into human experience that it is scarcely possible to imagine life without it.*
A. tightly B. tautly C. rigidly D. stiffly
12. *..... I'd like to help you out, I'm afraid I just haven't got any spare money at the moment.*
A. Much as B. Try as C. Even D. Despite

13. *She was very badly depressed after the car accident. Now she is beginning to think that there could be light at the end of the*
 A. tunnel B. subway C. passage D. journey
14. *The government must strong measures against crime.*
 A. be seen be taking B. see to be taking
 C. be seen to be taking D. seen to take
15. *Although she would have preferred to carry on working, my mum her career in order to have children.*
 A. devoted B. abolished C. repealed D. sacrificed
16. *A number of landslides have Nepal since the 7.8-magnitude earthquake on 25th April which killed more than 8,000 people and injured many more.*
 A. stroke B. caused C. hit D. blown

Choose the word whose primary stress is placed differently from that of the others.

17. A. compliment B. excellent C. nominate D. distinguish
 18. A. remember B. quality C. occasion D. terrific
 19. A. worldclass B. wheelchair C. firewood D. blackmail
 20. A. volunteer B. referee C. spiritual D. recommend
 21. A. influential B. accessible C. rudimentary D. incidental

Read the passage and choose the best answer to each of the questions that follow.

GETTING THE BEST OUT OF OUR CHILDREN

There is a strange paradox to the success of the Asian education model. On the one hand, class sizes are huge by western standards with on average between 30 and 40 students per class in countries like Japan and Korea. On the other hand, school children in developed Asian economies rank among the highest in the world for academic achievement in the areas of science and mathematics, especially on standardised tests. Meanwhile, British secondary school students fail to shine in conditions most educational researchers would say are far more likely to help them succeed.

Why do Asian students seem to perform so well then? Is it their legendary discipline? Certainly, classroom management seems to be a whole lot easier in places like Korea, and perhaps lessons are more effective as a direct consequence. After all, we are only too aware of the decline in discipline standards in our own schools; belligerent and

disrespectful students appear to be the norm these days. Teachers in Britain seem powerless to control what happens any more. Surely this situation cannot create a very effective learning environment, so perhaps the number of students is far less relevant than is the manner in which they conduct themselves.

But there are other factors to consider, too. Korean students spend a lot more time with their teachers. It seems logical to suggest, therefore, that they might form stronger bonds and greater trust, and that Korean teachers, in understanding their pupils better, might be able to offer them a more effective learning programme. Of course, trust and understanding leads to greater respect as well, so Korean students are probably less likely to ignore their teachers' advice.

Then there is the home environment. The traditional family unit still remains relatively intact in Korea. Few children come from broken homes, so there is a sense of security, safety and trust both at home and at school. In Britain meanwhile, one in every two marriages fails and divorce rates are sky-high. Perhaps children struggle to cope with unstable family conditions and their only way to express their frustration is by misbehaving at school. Maybe all this delinquent behaviour we are complaining about is just a cry for help and a plea for attention.

But while the Japanese, Korean and Asian models generally do seem to produce excellent results, the statistics don't tell the truth. Asian students tend to put their education before literally everything else. They do very few extracurricular activities and devote far more time to their studies than their British peers. And this begs the question: is all that extra effort justified for a few extra percentage points in some meaningless international student performance survey? So Asian students are on average 3-5% better at maths than Britons - big deal! What is their quality of life like? Remember, school days are supposed to be the best, are they not?

There has been a lot of attention and praise given to these Asian models and their impressive statistics of late. And without question, some of this praise is justified, but it seems to be a case of **two extremes** in operation here. At one end, there is the discipline and unbelievably hard work ethic of the Asian students success in education before all else. At the other end, British students at times appear careless and extremely undisciplined by comparison, but at least they DO have the free time to enjoy their youth and explore their interests. Is either system better outright? Or is it perhaps about time we stopped comparing and started

trying to combine the best bits of both, so that we can finally offer our students a balanced, worthwhile education? We are not just dealing with statistics; never forget that every statistic is a little human being somewhere who desperately needs our help and guidance - who deserves it.

22. *What does the writer mean when he says there is a paradox in the Asian education model?*
- A. There are too many students in each class.
 - B. Larger classes are expected to lead to poorer results but they do not.
 - C. Asian students outperform their peers in other countries.
 - D. Class sizes in Asia are much smaller in other parts of the world.
23. *British secondary school students*
- A. do better on standardised tests
 - B. have larger class sizes
 - C. fail at school more than they succeed
 - D. enjoy better classroom conditions
24. *What does the writer suggest might make lessons in Korean schools more successful than in Britain?*
- A. stricter classroom discipline
 - B. better school Boards of Management
 - C. more effective lesson planning
 - D. better teachers
25. *What can be inferred from the utterance perhaps the number of students is far less relevant than is the manner in which they conduct themselves?*
- A. Class size does not affect student performance.
 - B. Class size is important to maintaining control.
 - C. How students behave might be more important than class size.
 - D. How teachers conduct classes affects student performance.
26. *The traditional family unit*
- A. is unstable in Korea due to conditions in the home
 - B. is bad for children that come from broken homes
 - C. is disappearing in Korea due to high divorce rates
 - D. is more common in Korea than in Britain
27. *Look at the following sentence.*
- You see, behind those great maths and science scores, there is a quite remarkable work ethic.*

Where does the sentence best fit in the paragraph?

But while the Japanese, Korean and Asian models generally do seem to produce excellent results, the statistics don't tell the truth. [1] Asian

Students tend to put their education before literally everything else. They do very few extracurricular activities and devote far more time to their studies than their British peers. [2] And this begs the question: is all that extra effort justified for a few extra percentage points in some meaningless international student performance survey? So Asian students are on average 3-5% better at maths than Britons - big deal! [3] What is their quality of life like? Remember, school days are supposed to be the best, are they not? [4]

A. [4]

B. [3]

C. [2]

D. [1]

28. According to the writer, Asian students

A. don't allow themselves much time to relax and have fun

C. don't have as good a work ethic as British ones

D. make a big deal of their good results

29. What are the 'too extremes' mentioned in the last paragraph?

A. good discipline and a hard work ethic

B. success and failure

C. carelessness and indiscipline

D. neglecting school and neglecting free time

30. Which conclusion about the two educational systems discussed would the author most probably agree with?

A. Neither system is perfect.

B. Both systems are quite satisfactory.

C. The Asian system is obviously better.

D. The British system is too strict.

Read the text below and decide which answer best fits each gap.

The first one has been done as an example (0).

Example:

(0). A. beginning

B. first

C. primary

D. basic

VOLUNTEERING

When Pamela Janett left university to become a (0)..... school teacher, it was by no (31)..... easy to find a job. She therefore decided to go abroad as a volunteer teacher for a year. When she realized she would be teaching deaf and blind children, she was a (32)..... taken aback. But after a month's training she felt more confident that she would be able to cope with the situation. The basic living conditions also (33)..... as something of a shock.

Pamela's school was situated in a remote Ethiopian village, where her accommodation (34)..... of one room and a shared bathroom. Not only was the space cramped, but there was no electricity, Internet or telephone access, so she felt totally cut (35)..... from the outside world. Now back home in Britain, Pamela has used her (36)..... experience to set up a similar school for the deaf and blind which has made a huge (37)..... to dozens of children who would (38)..... find themselves struggling to learn. She is now concentrating her efforts on (39)..... her school to cater for children with other learning difficulties, too. It seems as if the more people get to know her, the (40)..... the demand is for her skills.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|--------------|-------------------|
| 31. A. means | B. extent | C. ways | D. account |
| 32. A. rather | B. quite | C. little | D. somewhat |
| 33. A. appeared | B. came | C. proved | D. arrived |
| 34. A. combined | B. consisted | C. contained | D. composed |
| 35. A. down | B. away | C. out | D. off |
| 36. A. worthy | B. valuable | C. priceless | D. precious |
| 37. A. contrast | B. difference | C. change | D. transformation |
| 38. A. furthermore | B. nonetheless | C. otherwise | D. however |
| 39. A. growing | B. widening | C. expanding | D. stretching |
| 40. A. greater | B. larger | C. steeper | D. taller |

Put each verb in brackets into a suitable tense or form. The first one has been done as an example (0).

Example: (0) took

LEARNING TO SURVIVE

Last summer I (0. **take**)..... a three-week survival course. The purpose of the course was (41. **teach**)..... us how to survive outdoors, where there are no shops, no houses and no electricity. I had never slept outdoors before the course, and here I was (42. **learn**)..... to make a fire, navigate and find food in the forest. The part that I (43. **like**)..... the most was catching our own fish and cooking them over a fire. While (44. **do**)..... the course, I realised how much people (45. **depend**)..... on modern technology. They think that they can't survive without it, but they can if they (46. **learn**)..... how. I did! I (47. **never forget**)..... that course - it was the greatest experience I (48. **ever have**)..... so far. Now I think if I (49. **not take**)..... the survival course, I (50. **not be**)..... able to deal with so many difficult situations in life.

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). Example: (0.) likely

MODERN CULTURE?

When people talk about contemporary culture they are just as (0. LIKE)..... to be talking about fast cars, trainers or high heels as they are to be talking about Shostakovich or Shakespeare.

Goods have become as (51. MEAN)..... a measure and marker of culture as the Great and the Good. The word "culture" can now cover just about anything. Culture is no longer merely the beautiful and (52. SINGLE) until the late twentieth century that a (53. SCHOLAR)..... interest in objects began to (54. PLACE)..... the traditional interest in - isms, with historians, (55. LITERATE)..... critics and philosophers all suddenly becoming fascinated by the meaning of objects, large and small. Is this a sign, perhaps, of a society cracking under the strain of too many things?

Our current (56. OBSESSIVE)..... with material culture, one might argue, is simply a (57. RESPOND)..... to the Western crisis of abundance. There are obvious problems with this (58. MATERIAL)..... conception of culture. If our experience of everyday life is so (59 SATISFY)....., then how much more so is the (60. SPECTATOR)..... of our everyday things under scrutiny.

Read the text below and think of the word which best fits each space. Use only ONE word in each space.

The first one (0) has been done as an example. Example: (0) with

When presented (0)..... the idea of international boarding school, parents are (61)..... to balk at emptying their bank (62)..... to send their darlings to live a life permeated by blackboards, bunk beds and Bovril. (63)..... conversely, will feel overjoyed at the prospect of signing (64)..... for a literally fantastic life at Hogwarts. Such misconceptions neatly miss the point of international boarding education, sidestepping its capacity to (65)..... solid foundations for students' academic and professional success in today's increasingly global society.

Parents, understandably, require justification for (66)..... a considerable amount of money in their offspring's education. Their offspring, on the other hand, should be made (67)..... of the huge number of opportunities provided by boarding school life. Most of the world's

leading boarding schools offer stimulating, progressive (68)..... which prioritizes their students' needs, thus consistently produce graduates (69)..... are confident learners, critical thinkers and self starters.

Therefore, the time has come for parents and students (70)..... to discover the unique, intellectually challenging experiences offered by international boarding schools worldwide.

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.

put up	go up	come off	make up for	call for
come up	drop out of	set up	take up	grow out of

71. The hotels were all full so we offered to Carla for the night.
72. Early that morning, we set off on our journey as the sun was
73. An enquiry was into the use of chemicals in farming.
74. You're such a good singer that you, should it professionally.
75. How are they going to the time they wasted playing cards in the barracks?
76. Stop wasting your time. The whole situation an immediate response that could bring more decisive effects.
77. I like this photograph so much that I am going to have it
78. As far as I know, the idea of the party does not quite appeal to him and that's why he's thinking of
79. I can't stop thinking there's something more that the scheme needs
80. Peter used to be fond of collecting mascots, but after his military service, he the hobby.

Complete the second sentence using the word given so that it has a similar meaning to the following sentence. Write between two and five words in the space provided on the answer sheet. Do NOT change the word given in brackets in any way.

81. That historian is famous for his vast knowledge of primitive life.

(AUTHORITY)

➤ He is

82. Nobody could possibly believe the story about her achievements.

(BEYOND)

➤ The story about her achievements

83. I couldn't make sense of the radio message because of the interference.

(IMPOSSIBLE)

➤ The interference on the radio to make sense of the message.

84. They arrived at the station with only a minute to spare. **(NICK)**

➤ They arrived at the station time.

85. David praised her exceptionally good choice of venue for the party.

(CONGRATULATED)

➤ David a good venue for the party.

Complete the unfinished sentence in such a way that it means nearly the same as the sentence printed before it.

86. Were Jack not so affluent a man, she would not be dating with him.

➤ But

87. It is likely that they forgot about the extra class.

➤ They

88. Do you have any scarves? I'm looking for one that's woolen, green and fairly long.

➤ I'm looking for a

89. You should not lock this door for any reason when the building is open to the public.

➤ Under no

90. A bee sting is more likely to cause death these days than a snake bite.

➤ Death

Write a paragraph of about 150 words about the benefits of studying at a gifted school.

**ĐỀ THI TUYỂN SINH VÀO LỚP 10 CHUYÊN ANH
TỈNH NAM ĐỊNH - Năm học 2015 - 2016**

Thời gian: 150 phút

PART A. LISTENING (2.0 POINTS)

I. PART 1: You will hear a man on a radio programme talking about his hobby. Listen and answer the questions below using NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS AND / OR A NUMBER. You will hear the conversation TWICE. (1.0p)

1. What are ordinary hobbies that the interviewer mentions?

collecting model cars, painting and

2. What is the man's hobby?

3. What is the minimum age to start learning?

4. What does he most enjoy about it?

5. What does he compare himself to?

II. PART 2: You will hear a recorded message about an arts festival. Listen and answer the questions below. Circle the letter A, B or C. You will hear the conversation TWICE. (0.5p)

1. When does the festival take place?

A. 12 to 18 May

B. 12 to 20 May

C. 12 to 28 May

2. What is on at the Theatre Royal on 19 May?

A. jazz

B. opera

C. classical music

3. What do they sell during lunch-time jazz concerts at the Corn Exchange?

A. soft drinks and sandwiches

B. wine and sandwiches

C. soft drinks and light meals

4. What is on at the Cathedral?

A. music

B. poetry

C. films

5. What does the festival program offer at Ickworth?

A. a walk and a book reading

B. a concert and a meal

C. a walk and a concert

III. PART 3: You will hear a man asking for information about a train. Listen and complete the table below. You will hear the conversation TWICE. (0.5p)

TRAIN	
To:	Newcastle
Day of journey:	(1)
Train leaves at:	(2)
Return ticket costs:	£ (3)
Food on train:	drinks and (4)
Address of Travel Agency:	22 (5) Street.

PART B. GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY (2.0 POINTS)

I. Choose the best word or phrase to complete the following sentences.

Circle the letter A, B, C or D. (1.0p)

- "Buy me a newspaper on your way back, _____?"
A. do you B. don't you C. can't you D. will you
- The bad weather caused serious damage to the crop. If only it _____ warmer.
A. were B. had been C. has been D. was
- We have to start early _____ we'll be late for school.
A. whereas B. although C. or else D. so that
- He managed to finish the report under the _____ of his tutor.
A. guidance B. help C. aid D. assistance
- He missed the last bus, and _____ made the matter worse was that it began to rain.
A. that B. what C. which D. it
- The Internet helps us get access _____ the latest information around the world.
A. at B. in C. on D. to
- I asked him to do exactly _____ what he had promised.
A. like B. same as C. such as D. as
- The girl found it hard to _____ the loss of her little dog. She cried a lot.
A. get over B. turn over C. put off D. get along
- Kelly wanted to have a live band _____ at her wedding.
A. to be played B. play C. played D. been playing

10. Lisa: "Have you been able to reach Peter?" Gina: "_____"
- Yes, I have known him for years.
 - It's much too high.
 - No, the line is busy.
 - There's no approval.

II. Each of the following sentences has ONE mistake. Underline the mistake and write the correction in the provided blank on the right. There is an example at the beginning (0). (0.5 p)

Sentences	Corrections
0. He works <u>hardly</u> and got good marks.	<u>hard</u>
1. When babies are around fifteen months old, they can pick up objects and put themselves into small boxes.	
2. The wooden fence surrounded the factory was beginning to fall down because of the heavy storm.	
3. It is common believed in the United States that school is where people go to get an education.	
4. The mass media has a strong social and cultural impact upon society.	
5. Most every job today increasingly requires knowledge and experience.	

III. Give the correct form of the words in capital letters. Write your answers in the blanks. There is an example at the beginning (0). (0.5p)

0. If you get a burn, cool it immediately. (IMMEDIATE)
- Many species are now _____ and something should be done to protect them. (DANGER)
 - He is one of the most famous _____ in Vietnam. (HISTORY)
 - It is _____ of you to make fun of the disabled. (SENSE)
 - Deforestation and excessive farming have _____ the soil. (POOR)
 - Mr. Jones is at risk of having a heart attack and must reduce his _____ of fatty foods. (CONSUME)

PART C. READING (3.0 POINTS)

I. Read the text and circle A, B, C or D that best fits each space to complete the text. (0.8 p)

A Lack Of Communication

Recent research has (1) _____ that a third of people in Britain have not met their next-door neighbors, and those who know each other

(2)_____ speak. "Neighbors gossiping over garden fences and in the street was a common (3)_____ in the 1950s", says Dr Carl Chinn, an expert on local communities. Now, however, longer hours spent working at the office, together with the Internet and satellite television, are eroding neighborhood (4)_____. "Poor neighborhoods once had strong kinship, but now prosperity buys privacy", said Chinn.

Professor John Luke, a social scientist at Cambridge University, has analyzed a large number of surveys. He found that in America and Britain the amount of time spent on social activities is decreasing. A third of people said they never spoke to their neighbor at (5)_____. Andrew Mayer, 25, a strategy consultant, rents a large apartment in west London, with two flat mates, who work in e-commerce. "We have a family of teachers upstairs and lawyers below, but our only contact comes via letters (6)_____ to the communal facilities or complaints that we've not put out our bin bags properly", said Mayer.

The (7)_____ of communities can have serious effects. Concerned about the rise in burglaries and acts of vandalism, the police have relaunched crime prevention schemes such as Neighborhood Watch, (8)_____ on people who live in the same area to keep an eye on each other's houses and report anything they see which is unusual.

- | | | | |
|------------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. A. exhibited | B. conducted | C. displayed | D. shown |
| 2. A. barely | B. roughly | C. nearly | D. virtually |
| 3. A. outlook | B. view | C. vision | D. sight |
| 4. A. ties | B. joints | C. strings | D. laces |
| 5. A. least | B. once | C. all | D. most |
| 6. A. concerning | B. regarding | C. applying | D. relating |
| 7. A. breakout | B. breakthrough | C. breakdown | D. breakaway |
| 8. A. asking | B. calling | C. inviting | D. trying |

II. Read the text and choose the most suitable heading from the list A-G for each paragraph (1-5) of the article. There is one extra heading which you do not need to use. There is an example at the beginning (0). (1.0p)

A. Planning the filming	E. The right leader with business sense
B. Selling it to the right person	F. Putting the pieces together
C. Not as attractive as you think	G. Hard work, but worth it
D. Giving people what they expect	

Lights, Camera, Actions

Paragraph 0. Most films start as an idea. It might be in a director's mind, or in a writer's mind, but wherever it comes from, it's the producer who needs convincing. The producer is the businessman who finds the money to make the film. If you've got an idea for the next blockbuster, you need to find somebody who is willing to make your film. The producer will then organize the budget and decide how much it worth spending on the film.

Paragraph 1. The producer will decide who is going to be responsible for making the film: the director. This is an important decision since the director is the person who will be in charge of the whole cast and crew. The producer will either find somebody who has made similar films in the past or he or she might take a chance on a new director. Most importantly, the producer wants someone he or she can trust to do a good job and to stay under budget.

Paragraph 2. The producer and director then choose the other people to work on the film and will decide on the members of the cast. People feel very strongly about actors and a film has to have the right ones if it is to draw people into cinemas. Actors usually become associated with a particular kind of film in the mind of the public and it can be a risk to cast an actor in a different kind of role. Auditions and screen tests might be held to make final decisions and rehearsals will begin.

Paragraph 3. While the actors are developing their characters, the director will be making other key decisions concerning things such as location. Where the film is shot is very important and the locations for filming will be chosen carefully. The film will also be storyboarded, with pictures of all the key moments. Special effects will be planned and costumes will be designed. This pre-production phase can take a long time because there may not be a chance to change things later.

Paragraph 4. The actual shooting can take anywhere from a few weeks to a year, or possibly even more. The actors spend a lot of time waiting for everything to be right - the set, the lighting, the cameras - and boredom can be a real problem. Life at the Oscars might seem wonderful, but life on a film set can be stressful and tedious.

Paragraph 5. Once filming is over, post-production begins. This is the stage where all the elements of the film are brought together. The film is

edited so that it tells a clear story and any special effects are perfected. Music is added to emphasize the excitement or the emotion of certain moments in the film. Often, the film is previewed to small audiences and changes are made, depending on their reactions. Finally, the film makes its way into the cinemas.

III. Read the passage and fill in each numbered blank with ONE suitable word. Write your answers in the spaces provided. There is an example at the beginning (0). (1.2p)

Seaside Holidays in Britain

British families started (0) going on holiday to the seaside around the middle of the 19th century. The (1) _____ of the railways made this possible. The first holidaymakers were quite rich and went for their health and education. The seaside was a good place for patients to cure their illness, and doctors (2) _____ bathing in the sea and drinking sea water. Also to widen their knowledge, families attended concerts and read books from the library.

At that time, ordinary working people had very little time (3) _____ work. However, in 1871, the government introduced four "Bank Holidays" - national holiday days. This allowed people to have a day or two out, which gave them a taste for leisure at the seaside. At first, they went on day-trips, taking (4) _____ of special cheap tickets on the railways.

By the 1880s, rising incomes meant that many ordinary workers and their families could have a week's holiday (5) _____ the seaside. Rail fares were reduced and cheap hotels were built to accommodate them. Holidaymakers enjoyed being idle, sitting on the beach, bathing in the sea, and eating ice-cream. Cheap entertainment was on offer and holidaymakers went to have fun. Today, the English seaside (6) _____ popular, with more than 18 million holidays taken there each year.

PART D. WRITING (3.0 POINTS)

I. Finish the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the clues at the beginning of each sentence. (0.5p)

1. Just after their arrival, they heard that terrible news.

→ Hardly

2. I would prefer you to pay in cash.

→ I'd rather

3. It wasn't necessary for you to bring warm clothes as it wasn't cold.
→ You needn't
4. He is trying to give up smoking.
→ He is making
5. Although he was exhausted, he managed to get to the destination.
→ Exhausted

II. Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given in brackets. Do not change the word given. There is an example at the beginning (0). (0.5p)

0. They sent him to prison for three years. (SENTENCED)
→ *He was sentenced to three years in prison.*
1. As far as I know, he is still working in New York. (KNOWLEDGE)
→ To
2. She is proud of being able to communicate in English effectively. (PRIDES)
→ She
3. I don't care whether you go or not. (DIFFERENCE)
→ It
4. The film wasn't as good as we expected. (COME)
→ The film
5. Winning the first prize meant we could buy a new car. (ENABLED)
→ Winning the first prize

III. Use suggestions to make complete sentences. Make any changes if necessary. You can add more words but cannot omit the given words. (0.5p)

1. I/ going/ get/ my house/ decorate/ next week.
2. It/ our suggestion/ that/ each member/ prepare/ part/ assignment.
3. Dr. Fleming/ who/ discover/ penicillin/ award/ Nobel Prize/ Medicine/ 1945.
4. Tropical forests/ completely destroyed/ future/ unless/ we/ can/ stop/ cut down/ trees.
5. In recent years/ there/ be/ growing/ interest/ fitness/ among/ young adults.

IV. Write a paragraph. (1.5p)

It is said that the use of cell phones among students should be banned at school. What is your opinion? Write a paragraph of about 150 words using specific reasons/ ideas and examples to support your answer.

ĐỀ THI TUYỂN SINH VÀO LỚP 10 CHUYÊN (ĐỀ CHUNG)

TỈNH NAM ĐỊNH - Năm học 2015 - 2016

Thời gian: 120 phút

PART A. PHONETICS (1.0 POINT)

I. Chọn một từ có phần gạch chân phát âm khác các từ còn lại. Khoanh tròn A, B, C hoặc D ứng với từ chọn như ví dụ (câu 0) đã làm. (0.4p)

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| 0. A. <u>sun</u> | B. <u>summer</u> | ©. <u>sure</u> | D. <u>such</u> |
| 1. A. <u>informed</u> | B. <u>impressed</u> | C. <u>installed</u> | D. <u>admired</u> |
| 2. A. <u>planet</u> | B. <u>fashion</u> | C. <u>travel</u> | D. <u>nature</u> |

II. Chọn một từ có trọng âm chính rơi vào vị trí âm tiết khác các từ còn lại. Khoanh tròn A, B, C hoặc D ứng với từ chọn như ví dụ (câu 0) đã làm. (0.6p)

- | | | | |
|----------------|--------------|------------|-------------|
| 0. A. mother | B. brother | ©. machine | D. beauty |
| 1. A. cover | B. control | C. provide | D. remote |
| 2. A. happy | B. hobby | C. region | D. agree |
| 3. A. decorate | B. tradition | C. family | D. festival |

PART B. GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY (3.0 POINTS)

I. Chọn một từ / cụm từ thích hợp nhất để hoàn chỉnh các câu sau. Khoanh tròn A, B, C hoặc D ứng với từ/cụm từ đúng như ví dụ (câu 0) đã làm. (1.0p)

0. *He always goes to university _____ bus.*
 A. on B. in ©. by D. from
1. *This is the man _____ will help us with the project.*
 A. whose B. who C. which D. whom
2. *Tim: "Would you mind lending me your dictionary?" - Paul: "_____."*
 A. Yes, let's B. Great
 C. No, of course not D. Yes. Here you are
3. *I think that he danced _____ than his friend.*
 A. more beautiful B. most beautiful
 C. more beautifully D. most beautifully
4. *Tet is a _____ which occurs in late January or early February.*
 A. festival B. meeting C. party D. activity
5. *The children have never read that book before, _____?*
 A. haven't they B. have they C. hasn't he D. has he
6. *It is reported that the severe _____ in April, 2015 in Nepal caused a lot of damage.*
 A. typhoon B. snowstorm C. tidal wave D. earthquake

7. She was sick yesterday, _____ she was absent from school.
A. so B. Since C. because D. but
8. Smoke from factories can cause air _____.
A. pollute B. pollution C. polluting D. pollutant
9. The Internet is _____ useful invention of modern life.
A. a B. an C. the D. φ (no article)
10. The bus collected us at 5 o'clock early _____ the morning.
A. on B. from C. in D. at

II. Cho dạng đúng của động từ trong ngoặc để hoàn chỉnh câu như ví dụ (câu 0) đã làm. (1.0p)

0. John often (cycle) **cycles** to work.
1. "Where's Jill?" - "She (have) _____ a bath at the moment."
2. Jack broke his leg when he (play) _____ football.
3. They (not see) _____ each other since they left school.
4. If she (finish) _____ the work, she will go home early.
5. We tried (work) _____ hard in order to get good marks.

III. Xác định một phần gạch chân chứa lỗi sai trong các câu sau. Khoanh tròn A, B, C hoặc D như ví dụ (câu 0) đã làm. (1.0p)

0. It (A) rained heavily (B), so I don't © go to school (D) yesterday.
1. After learning (A) the lesson, the children got many (B) information about (C) the history of their (D) country.
2. They asked me what did happen (A) last night (B), but I was unable to (C) tell them (D).
3. Both Peter and his brother are working (A) for (B) a factory where (C) makes electric (D) bikes.
4. Could (A) you please look at (B) my children when (C) I'm away (D)?
5. My brother stopped to smoke (A) because (B) it was harmful (C) for (D) his health.

PART C. READING (3.0 POINTS)

- I. Đọc đoạn văn và trả lời các câu hỏi sau. Đối với các câu hỏi từ 1-3 khoanh tròn A, B, C hoặc D ứng với phương án đúng để hoàn chỉnh câu; đối với các câu hỏi từ 4-5 viết câu trả lời vào chỗ trống sau mỗi câu hỏi (có thể trả lời ngắn gọn nhưng phải đủ ý). (1.0p)**

For the last few years, my children have been going to a summer camp in Northern Greece called Skouras Camp. They always seem to have a good time, so if you're wondering what to do with the kids for three weeks this summer, you can send them to this beautiful camp on

the shores of the Aegean Sea. If your children, like mine, are keen on adventure, sports and good company, the Skouras Camp will keep them busy all day doing the things they most enjoy. Skouras is an international camp with children from all over the world. My children have made friends with children of their own age from Poland, China, Denmark and the United States. Naturally, they get lots of opportunities to practice their English as this is the only language spoken. The Camp is in one of the most beautiful parts of Chalkidiki. It is huge (120,000 square meters) and is just a stone's throw away from the clear, blue Aegean Sea. It takes the children just five minutes to walk to the golden sandy beach. The programme is packed with exciting activities such as horse riding and table tennis. Other sports include basketball, volleyball and athletics. The Camp ends with a sports contest in the last week which all parents are invited to attend.

1. *All the children come to the camp have to _____.*
A. be at the same age B. be only keen on adventure
C. speak English D. practice basketball
2. *All the statements are true EXCEPT _____.*
A. The children will be busy taking part in the Camp's programmed activities
B. The Camp is quite far from the Aegean Sea
C. The parents can attend their children's sports contest
D. The children will take more chances of English practice
3. *The children can walk to the golden sandy beach within _____.*
A. 5 minutes B. 20 minutes C. an hour D. a day
4. *How many kinds of sports can be played in the Camp?*
-
5. *What is the last activity that the children can join in the Camp?*

II. Đọc đoạn văn và khoanh tròn A, B, C hoặc D ứng với phương án đúng để hoàn chỉnh đoạn văn sau như ví dụ (câu 0) đã làm. (1.0p)

The History of Shoes

In the past, importance (0) _____ not given to shoes being comfortable or fashionable. These early foot coverings were probably animal skins, which people tied round their ankles during cold (1) _____. We still use leather today, but other materials such as silk, plastic, or cotton are also popular, depending (2) _____ what is in fashion.

It was only one hundred and fifty years ago that people began to wear a different shoe on each foot. Formerly, the two shoes had been straight instead of shaped and (3) _____ be worn on the left or the right foot. All shoes used to be made by hand, but now, (4) _____ there are shoemakers still using their traditional skills, most shoes are now machine-made in large factories. The introduction of sewing machines allowed the shoe industry to produce a large (5) _____ of cheaper shoes for a wider range of buyers.

- | | | | |
|----------------|------------|----------------|--------------|
| 0. A. is | B. are | ©. was | D. were |
| 1. A. weather | B. climate | C. temperature | D. condition |
| 2. A. in | B. of | C. from | D. on |
| 3. A. had to | B. could | C. ought to | D. should |
| 4. A. although | B. if | C. unless | D. since |
| 5. A. number | B. total | C. sum | D. size |

III. Tìm một từ thích hợp để điền vào mỗi chỗ trống có đánh số trong đoạn văn sau như ví dụ (câu 0) đã làm. (1.0p)

Television first (0) **appeared** some fifty years ago in the 1950s. Since then, it has been one of the (1) _____ popular sources of entertainment for both the old and the young. Television offers cartoon for children, world news, music and many other (2) _____. If someone is interested in sports, for (3) _____, he can just choose the right sports channel. There he can enjoy a broadcast of an international football match as it is actually happening. Television is also a very useful way for companies to advertise their products.

It is not too hard for us to see why (4) _____ is a TV set in almost every home today. And, engineers are developing interactive TV which allows communication (5) _____ viewers and producers.

PART D. WRITING (3.0 POINTS)

I. Hoàn chỉnh câu thứ hai sao cho không thay đổi nghĩa so với câu thứ nhất như ví dụ (câu 0) đã làm. (1.0p)

0. If you don't work hard, you will get bad marks.

→ Unless ***you work hard, you will get bad marks.***

1. The teacher has invited all the students in the class.

→ All the students in the class

2. "Why do you like this job?" Tom said to me.

→ Tom asked me

3. She can't lift the table because she is not strong enough.

→ If

4. Because his bike was broken, he arrived late for the concert.

→ Because of

5. I haven't visited Oslo since 1998.

→ The last time

II. Hoàn chỉnh câu thứ hai sao cho không thay đổi nghĩa so với câu thứ nhất, dùng từ gợi ý ở trong ngoặc như ví dụ (câu 0) đã làm. Không được thay đổi từ gợi ý đã cho. (1.0p)

0. "Why don't we go out for walk?" Mary said. (SUGGESTED)

→ Mary suggested going out for a walk.

1. It took him two days to decorate the living room. (SPENT)

→

2. She speaks Russian better than her sister. (AS)

→

3. The boy is too short to reach the book on the shelf. (ENOUGH)

→

4. He doesn't know enough English vocabulary to talk to foreigners. (WISHES)

→

5. The children found it interesting to watch the film. (INTERESTED)

→

III. Viết 01 đoạn văn khoảng 80 - 100 từ về chủ đề sau:

"Why is it very important to learn English in our modern society nowadays?" (1.0 p)



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ĐỀ THI TUYỂN SINH VÀO LỚP 10 CHUYÊN ANH TỈNH HẢI DƯƠNG

Năm học 2015 - 2016

Thời gian: 150 phút

A. LISTENING

Part I. Listen to the conversation and decide whether the following statements are True (T) or False (F). Write T for True and F for False in your answer sheet. (5 points)

1. They are talking about the man's first date with a girl.
2. The man first dated the girl in a famous restaurant.
3. Before going, he had made a list of what to talk and put it in his pocket.
4. He did as a waiter to attract his new friend.
5. He ordered chicken and they had a good meal together.

Part II. Listen to a conversation between a man and a woman, and fill in the gaps with suitable information (10 points)

6. *The man is a _____.*
 - A. university student
 - B. business man
 - C. secondary student
 - D. guitarist
7. *The man and his friends are going to be in London till _____.*
 - A. July
 - B. May 20th
 - C. the end of June
 - D. the end of the month
8. *The man wants to rent a house _____.*
 - A. near London
 - B. in the North of London
 - C. in the central London
 - D. in the suburb of London
9. *He wants a _____.*
 - A. furnished flat
 - B. house with a big garden
 - C. modern furnished house
 - D. small flat with a balcony
10. *The rent of the first house is _____.*
 - A. £ 300 a week
 - B. £ 400 a week
 - C. £ 500 a week
 - D. £ 600 a week
11. *There is a(n) _____ nearby the first house.*
 - A. bookshop
 - B. supermarket
 - C. shopping mall
 - D. Internet café
12. *He doesn't like the first house because _____.*
 - A. it's far from the university
 - B. it's too expensive
 - C. the neighborhood is quiet
 - D. it's near a station
13. *The rent of the second house is _____.*
 - A. £ 100 a week each
 - B. £ 300 a week each
 - C. £ 500 a week
 - D. £ 3000 a week

14. *The man and the woman have fixed the time to see the house _____.*
 A. today B. the day after tomorrow
 C. next week D. tomorrow
15. *If renting, there will be _____ students in the second house in total.*
 A. 3 B. 5 C. 7 D. 8

B. PHONETICS

I. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others (2 points)

16. A. maximum B. anxiety C. examination D. exhhausted
 17. A. fluency B. pharmacy C. dictionary D. proficiency

II. Choose the word that has a different stress pattern from that of the others (3 points)

18. A. federation B. compulsory C. intermediate D. documentary
 19. A. community B. minority C. biology D. dormitory
 20. A. familiar B. famine C. family D. fascinating

C. GRAMMAR - VOCABULARY - LANGUAGE FUNCTIONS

I. Choose the word, phrase or expression that best completes each sentence (20 points)

21. *If we _____ the plan you suggest, we are more likely to be successful.*
 A. adopt B. command C. decide D. elect
22. *His speech soon made us feel _____.*
 A. bore B. bored C. boring D. boredom
23. *He gave me some very valuable advice _____ buying a house.*
 A. about B. for C. at D. on
24. *Who is the new coach? - He is the man _____.*
 A. which is talking to Mr. Smith B. whom talks to Mr. Smith
 C. talk to Mr. Smith D. talking to Mr. Smith
25. *It's difficult to pay one's bills when prices keep _____.*
 A. rising B. growing C. gaining D. raising
26. *Patricia: "How does Peter get on at school?". Duncan: "_____."*
 A. He's very well B. Very well. He seems to like the life
 C. He gets there by bus D. He goes on foot
27. *You and I are busy right now, _____?*
 A. aren't I B. aren't we C. we aren't D. aren't you
28. *He hated his job, as a _____ of fact he has now given it up.*
 A. matter B. nature C. condition D. type

29. *What's your proposal? - I propose that the meeting _____.*
 A. is postponing B. be postponed
 C. to be postponed D. postpones
30. *Patient: "Excuse me! Could you tell me when Dr. Smith has office hours?". Nurse: "_____."*
 A. Yes, I could
 B. Not really, but there's a sign on the door I think
 C. By no means
 D. When he's not busy
31. *I have been looking for this book for months, and _____ I have found it.*
 A. at last B. in time C. at the end D. at present.
32. *He was _____ thought of in the cut-throat world of competitive business.*
 A. high B. higher C. highly D. highest
33. *On hearing the good news, all of the children were too excited to sit _____.*
 A. around B. up C. still D. calm
34. *If only I _____ play the guitar as well as you!*
 A. would B. should C. could D. might
35. *One way to overcome a flustered feeling or "butterflies in the stomach" is to note that interviewers want to hire people who have something to offer the company.*
 What option can best replace the phrase "butterflies in the stomach" in the sentence above?
 A. sufferings B. a nervous feeling
 C. a feeling of happiness D. a feeling of loss
36. *Owen: "Thank you for your help, Liam" Liam: "_____."*
 A. Thanks anyway B. No, of course not
 C. That's the least I could do D. Oh, my God
37. *If you attend this course, you will get used to _____ with new methods.*
 A. learn B. be learnt C. learning D. learnt
38. *_____ in 1607, Jamestown in Virginia was the first settlement in the New World.*
 A. Founded B. It was founded C. Founding D. To be found
39. *"_____ bad weather we are having this summer!" said the woman.*
 A. What a B. How C. How this D. What
40. *Neither her classmates nor Lilly _____ the National Museum so far.*
 A. visits B. visited C. hasn't visited D. has visited

II. Supply the correct form of the word given in the bracket to complete each sentence below (5 points)

41. The noise (**little**) _____ as the plane got farther away.
42. He lost in the election because he was a weak and (**decide**) _____ leader.
43. I was annoyed at his (**refuse**) _____ to co-operate.
44. My new car is more (**economy**) _____ than the one I had before.
45. Librarians spend a lot of time (**class**) _____ books.

III. Choose the underlined part in each sentence that needs correcting (5 points)

46. The teacher told (A) his students to close their (B) books, stand up immediately (C) and listened to (D) his instructions.
47. Not having read (A) the book before (B), he didn't know (C) who is the author (D).
48. Because of the need (A) to maintain the balance of salts and (B) minerals in the water, keeping (C) saltwater fish C in aquariums requires more work that (D) keeping freshwater fish.
49. Air pollution, together with (A) littering, are (B) causing many (C) problems in our large (D), industrial cities today.
50. The little girl sitting (A) next to me on (B) the plane yesterday was (C) nervous because she has never flown (D) before.

D. READING

I. The people below all want to visit a museum. There are descriptions of six museums. Decide which museum would be the most suitable for the following people. Write the correct answer (A-F) next to the number. (5 points)

51. _____ Joanne wants to visit a museum and see people making things. She has no car and would like to have lunch there.
52. _____ Duncan wants to find out where local people worked in the past and what they did in their spare time. He wants to buy a book about the exhibition. He travels by bus.
53. _____ Christina wants to visit a museum with her daughter to see how people used to live. They want to have lunch there and buy some presents to take home. They will go by car.
54. _____ Carl's hobby is painting pictures, so he would like to see the work of other painters who live in the area. He wants to have a snack at the museum. He travels by public transport.

55. _____ The Cannavaro family want to walk around a site which offers opportunities for the whole family to take part in activities. They want somewhere pleasant to eat their own sandwiches. They have a car.

MUSEUMS IN THE AREA

- A. **Charberth Museum** is near the main bus station and has a rich collection of objects, 19th - century paintings and photographs showing life in the town over the centuries - the jobs people did and how they entertained themselves. An accompanying book showing the works on display is available from the Museum Shop as well as some attractive gifts. There is no café.
- B. **Fairley Museum** is arranged like an old - fashioned village. You can see people working at their trades to produce tools, pots and even boats using traditional skills. There is a small picnic area in the car park but most people eat in the excellent café. The museum is on a bus route.
- C. **Westerleigh Museum** is near the bus station, and contains exhibitions showing the town's development. In a separate room there are works by some well-known artists as well as changing exhibitions of work by local artists. Sandwiches, cakes and hot drinks are on sale in the cafe.
- D. The rooms in **Scotwood Museum** are furnished as they were 100 years ago. The staff spend the day as people did then and are happy to explain what it was like. There are activity sheets for children and a shop with books, souvenirs and cards, as well as a good café and car park.
- E. Set in beautiful countryside, the **Woodlands Museum** is arranged like a village of 100 years ago. To learn more about this period, visitors are encouraged to spend time doing practical things such as making pots and cooking. There is an adventure playground with a picnic area under the trees and parking.
- F. **Middleworth Museum** is full of objects from the past, which tell the story of different people who worked in the area, from factory workers to the men who built the canal and the railway. There is a Family Folder of things to do. The museum has a café and is near the bus and railway station.

II. Read the passage below and choose the option A, B, C or D that best fits each blank. (10 points)

In a village on the east coast of Scotland, people were waiting (56)_____ for news. Two of their fishing-boats had been (57)_____ in the storm which had blown up during the night. In the cottages round the harbor people stood by their doors, (58)_____ worried to talk.

The rest of the fishing fleet had (59)_____ the harbor before dark, and the men from these ships waited and watched (60)_____ the wives and families of the (61)_____ men.

Some had brought thick blankets and some flasks of hot drinks, (62)_____ that the men would be cold and tired. As dawn began to break over (63)_____ the east, a small point of light was seen in the darkness of the water and a few minutes later, there was a shout. Before long, the two boats were turning in, past the lighthouse, to the (64)_____ of the harbor. The men were helped out of their boats and though they were (65)_____ with cold, they were all safe.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| 56. A. eagerly | B. anxiously | C. enthusiastically | D. surprisingly |
| 57. A. broken | B. caught | C. traced | D. caused |
| 58. A. enough | B. so | C. very | D. too |
| 59. A. reached | B. come | C. arrived | D. got |
| 60. A. together | B. with | C. for | D. out |
| 61. A. missed | B. lost | C. missing | D. kidnapping |
| 62. A. knowing | B. knew | C. know | D. to know |
| 63. A. in | B. at | C. of | D. on |
| 64. A. security | B. guard | C. safety | D. protection |
| 65. A. solid | B. worried | C. bored | D. stiff |

III. Read the passage below and choose the best option A, B, C or D (10 points)

HUNGRY POP STARS

Valerie Jones runs a company called Peanuts whose job is to look after pop stars and pop groups when they go on tour. She is the person who feeds the stars and she's been doing it for the past ten years.

When the stars are playing at a festival, Valerie may have to cook for up to a thousand people, which includes all the crew and the people who work backstage. She erects a marquee-a huge tent-and the food is served buffet style from a central serving area. She has to cater for different tastes, so there are normally four or more choices of menu. She also has to look after people who may be on special diet or some singers don't eat dairy food before a concert.

She drives an enormous truck full of kitchen equipment and hires at least three walk-in refrigerators, a dishwashing unit and portable cabins which act as storerooms and office.

All the bands have to queue up to be served and everyone has to have a meal ticket. The stars are usually more relaxed when they are eating as no one is bothering them for autographs, although Valerie says that sometimes the security men and the stars' managers are more trouble than the stars themselves.

There are certain things which she always has to keep in stock like herbal teas and her own particular mixture of honey, lemon and ginger which singers like to keep in flasks on stage with them when they are singing. Years ago bands used to drink quite a lot of alcohol, but these days they're much healthier. Most bands drink fresh fruit juice and prefer to eat salads.

A lot of people in the bands are quite young and they're not used to very expensive food, so Valerie prepares plain food unless a band sends her a "rider". This is a list of special requirements. When people are tired, unwell or homesick they like to have familiar "comfort" food so she keeps a stock of people's requirements **just in case**. As a result of all this Valerie says she has become an expert shopper and in less than an hour in a supermarket she can spend £1000.

A lot of bands won't eat before a concert because they're too nervous, so Valerie and her staff can end up working very long hours as they have to be around to provide what people want at two or three in the morning. One thing Valerie has noticed is that the madder a band is on stage, the more normal they are when they are off it. She says she is amazed at the change in behavior. A really wild singer can turn out to be really quiet and polite off stage.

66. *Peanuts is the name of* _____.

- A. a pop band B. a pop star C. a pop concert D. a company

67. *Valerie has to provided a range of food because* _____.

- A. people are very fussy about what they eat
B. people are used to eating in restaurants
C. there is such a wide variety of preferences
D. there is such a demand for special menus

68. *The singers are less nervous when they are eating because* _____.

- A. their security men are with them
B. there are no fans hanging around
C. their managers fuss over them
D. the bands enjoy eating together.

69. *Why does Valerie have to keep a supply of certain drinks?*
 A. the bands really rely on a special recipe
 B. the bands like to drink alcohol
 C. the bands prefer herbal tea to coffee
 D. the bands take fruit juice on stage
70. *What do most bands like best to eat?*
 A. rich food
 B. well-cooked food
 C. junk food
 D. simple food
71. *What does "just in case" in paragraph 5 refer to?*
 A. Valerie's supply of more expensive food
 B. Valerie's list of "riders" from the different bands
 C. Valerie's supply of special food for various people
 D. Valerie's understanding of people feeling sick
72. *Why do you think Valerie has become an "expert shopper"?*
 A. She has a lot of money to spend each week
 B. She has learnt to find what individuals want
 C. she has to buy as much as possible for £ 1000
 D. She has to shop very quickly in a supermarket
73. *Why is a band likely to be hungry after playing?*
 A. They feel more relaxed after the concert
 B. They work long hours without food
 C. They only have a snack before a concert
 D. They like to wait until they eat together
74. *What does Valerie think about the singers?*
 A. They are completely crazy on and off stage.
 B. They behave differently on and off stage
 C. They are less rude when they are off stage
 D. They are normally noisier on stage
75. *How does Valerie feel about the behavior of the singers?*
 A. surprised B. angry C. uncomfortable D. pleased

E. WRITING

I. Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it means the same as the sentence printed before it (5 points)

76. "You'd better do morning exercise, Minh" I said.

➤ I advised

77. She wore dark glasses and a wig so that no one could recognize her.

➤ To avoid

78. We couldn't come to school on time because it rained heavily.

➤ Because of

79. I don't suppose you have a change for a dollar, do you?

➤ Do you happen

80. Thanks to the success of his first album, he is now a wealthy man.

➤ Had

II. Use the suggested words and phrases to write a complete letter (10 points)

81. I / be / California / six weeks now. I / enjoy / life / much.

82. I / work hard / I / arrive / here.

83. job / interesting / everyone / kind / me.

84. when / arrive / United States / I / stay / few days / New York / and there / something / awful / happen.

85. wallet / steal / I / window-shop / Sixth Avenue.

86. I / feel / shoulder bag / move.

87. I / look down / it / and / realize / someone / open / and / take / wallet.

88. if / I / careful / it / not / happen.

89. I / not see / person / all

90. now / I / try / forget / that.

III. It is said that living in big cities has many advantages. Do you agree or disagree with the statement? Write a passage of about 150 words to support your ideas. (10 points)

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Năm học 2015 - 2016
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A. GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY

I. Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

1. _____ my shyness, they refused to give me the job as a receptionist.
A. Despite B. As for C. Due to D. Instead of
2. They didn't have _____ in their suitcase for all the things they had bought here.
A. room B. place C. area D. size
3. I found it interesting to live in the _____ cultural society of Australia although it was confusing sometimes.
A. poly- B. counter- C. inter- D. multi-
4. To my _____, the washing machine helps lighten women's hard work.
A. belief B. concern C. opinion D. mind
5. Quite _____ people have complained about this behavior: _____ people have voiced their support for him.
A. a few / many B. very few / some
C. a lot / few D. a few / very few
6. He likes nearly everything on TV; but his favorite programmes are chat _____.
A. shows B. videos C. series D. broadcasts

7. *I'm tired of washing by hand. I could _____ with a washing machine.*
A. make B. get C. have D. do
8. *The origin of the moon _____ a mystery.*
A. remains B. keeps C. stays D. causes
9. *Don't forget _____ the plants!*
A. to water B. watering
C. water D. about watering
10. *I didn't recognize Pau at first _____ to have moustache?*
A. did he used B. wasn't he used
C. didn't he use D. was he used.
11. *Every computer consists of a number of systems _____ together.*
A. who work B. work C. they work D. that work
12. *Be careful not to _____ silly mistakes.*
A. do B. set C. have D. make
13. *The tourists asked me _____ to the museum.*
A. how could they get B. how to get
C. could they get D. how they get
14. *Janet has _____ several prizes for her singing.*
A. won B. gained C. made D. taken
15. *He asked me if I _____ the instructions for what to do in case of fire.*
A. had read B. read C. have read D. reading
16. *Doctors advise _____ too many hours watching television.*
A. not to spend B. not being spent
C. not spend D. not spending
17. *_____ to the national park before, Sue was amazed to see the Geyser.*
A. being not B. not having been
C. have not been D. having not been
18. *I am sorry. I have forgotten _____ a table at the restaurant for you.*
A. reserving B. to reserve
C. having reserve D. to be reserved
19. *I am leaving the key under the pot in the garden _____ you should be home earlier than usual.*
A. because B. in case C. so that D. though
20. *Studies indicate that _____ collecting art today than ever before.*
A. there more people B. more people that are
C. there are more people D. people there are more

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20. *Studies indicate that _____ collecting art today than ever before.*
A. there more people B. more people that are
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II. Supply the correct form of the word in capital letter, write your answer on your answer sheet.

The media have a strong social and cultural impact upon society. This is predicated upon their (1)_____ to reach a wide audience with a strong and (2)_____ message. Marshall McLuhan uses the phrase “the medium is the message” as a means of explaining how the (3)_____ of a message can often be more important than content of the message itself. It is through the (4)_____ of media such as television, radio and print media that messages reach their target audiences. These have been influential media as they have been (5)_____ responsible for structuring people’s (6)_____ lives and routines. Television broadcasting has a large amount of control over the content society watches and the times in which it is viewed. This is a distinguishing features of (7)_____ media which <i>New media</i> have challenged by altering the participation habits of the public. The internet creates a space for more diverse political opinions, (8)_____ and cultural viewpoints and a heightened level of consumer participation. There have been (9)_____ that allowing consumers to produce information through the internet will lead to an (10)_____ of information.	1. able 2. influence 3. distribute 4. persuade 5. large 6. day 7. tradition 8. society 9. suggest 10. load
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III. Find one mistake in each of the following sentences by choosing A, B, C or D then correct them. Write your answers on your answer sheet.

1. The town has had (A) two big snowstorms (B) before (C) Christmas last year (D).
2. My father has smoke for (A) a long time but (B) now he has (C) given up (D).
3. Oh, no (A)! It started (B) to rain and my clothes (C) are on the line (D).
4. Martin has won (A) many tennis tournaments (B) for (C) she moved (D) from Slovakia.
5. I thought I would (A) get to (B) the restaurant first, but Paul has arrived (C) before me(D).
6. Last night I came home (A), cooked dinner (B), and (C) watching TV (D).

7. A fire protection device (A) had (B) a mechanism that reacts to (C) smoke and heat (D).
8. I saw (A) the movie before (B), but (C) I decided to see (D) it again.
9. Actually (A), I miss (B) the good old day (C) when we used to cycle (D) to the shops.
10. Long ago there (A) used to be (B) a beautiful island on (C) the Atlantic Ocean (D).

B. READING

- I. Read the text below and think of the word which best fits each space. Use only one word in each space. Write your answer on your answer sheet.

Using less water

The consumption of water in the home has risen quickly, partly as a result of the popularity of gardening and also because of the rapid growth (1)_____ the number of domestic appliances that use a lot of water, such as the dishwashers and (2)_____ machines. With the construction of millions more (3)_____ expected over the next ten years, a continuous rise in total water (4)_____ in the future is now a certainty. Experts believe (5)_____ the only way to bring about a big reduction in average (6)_____ use is to educate the public. There has to be much greater awareness they say, of the harmful (7)_____ on this country's lakes and rivers. (8)_____ we continue to be so wasteful, many of these will (9)_____ completely, and the wildlife that (10)_____ on them- the fish, the flowers, the animals and the birds-will be lost, too.

- II. Read the following passage then choose the options among A, B, C or D that best completes the blanks. Write your answers in your answer sheet.

Mobile phones (1)_____ microwave radio emissions. Researchers are questioning whether exposure to these radio waves might (2) to brain cancer.

So far, the data are not conclusive. The scientific evidence does not (3)_____ us to say with certainty that mobile phones are categorically (4)_____. On the other hand, current research has not yet (5)_____ clear adverse effects associated with the prolonged use of mobile phones.

Numerous studies are now going (6)_____ in various countries. Some of the results are contradictory but others have shown as association

between mobile phone use and cancer. (7)_____ these studies are preliminary and the issue needs further, long-term investigation.

(8)_____ the scientific data are more definite, it is prudent for people to try not to use mobile phone for long (9)_____ of time. Don't think that hand-free phones are any safer either. At the moment, research is in fact showing the (10)_____ and they may be just as dangerous.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1. A. send | B. give | C. emit | D. charge |
| 2. A. cause | B. lead | C. produce | D. bring |
| 3. A. enable | B. make | C. able | D. let |
| 4. A. risky | B. secure | C. unhealthy | D. safe |
| 5. A. investigated | B. demonstrated | C. caused | D. produced |
| 6. A. by | B. on | C. through | D. about |
| 7. A. though | B. additionally | C. however | D. while |
| 8. A. provide | B. as | C. when | D. until |
| 9. A. amounts | B. periods | C. quantities | D. intervals |
| 10. A. fact | B. opposite | C. way | D. truth |

III. Read the passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

It was once believed that being overweight was healthy, but nowadays few people subscribe to this viewpoint. While many people are fighting the battle to reduce weight, studies are being conducted concerning the appetite and how it is controlled by both emotional and biochemical factors. Some of the conclusions of these studies may give insights into how to deal with weight problems. For example, when several hundred people were asked about their eating habits in times of stress, 44 percent said they reacted to stressful situations by eating. Further investigations with both humans and animals indicated that it is not food which release tension but rather the act of chewing.

A test in which subjects were blindfolded showed that obese people have a keener sense of taste and **crave** more flavorful food than non-obese people. When deprived of the variety and intensity of taste, obese people are not satisfied and consequently eat more to fulfill this need. Blood samples taken from people after they were shown a picture of food revealed that overweight people reacted with an increase in blood insulin, a chemical associated with appetite. This did not happen to average-weight people.

In another experiment, results showed that certain people have a specific, biologically induced hunger for carbohydrates subsides. Eating carbohydrates raises the level of serotonin, a neurotransmitter in the brain. Enough serotonin produces a sense of satiation, and hunger for carbohydrates subsides.

Exercise has been recommended as an important part of a weight-loss program. However, it has been found that mild exercise, such as using stairs instead of the elevator, is better in the long run than taking on a strenuous program, such as jogging, which many people find difficult to continue over a long periods of time and which also increases appetite.

1. *Years ago being overweight meant _____.*
 - A. being rich
 - B. being stylish
 - C. being physically strong
 - D. being unhealthy
2. *The word "crave" in line 8, can be best replaced with*
 - A. devour
 - B. absorb
 - C. season
 - D. desire
3. *It can be inferred from the passage that _____.*
 - A. overweight people are tense.
 - B. These of people don't eat when under stress.
 - C. Weight watchers should chew of something inedible when tense.
 - D. 56 percent of the population isn't overweight.
4. *It can be inferred from the passage that _____.*
 - A. Thin people don't enjoy food.
 - B. A variety of foods and strong flavors satisfies heavy people.
 - C. Overweight people have an abnormal sense of taste.
 - D. Deprivation of food makes people fat.
5. *According to the passage, Insulin*
 - A. increase in the bloodstream when people eat large amounts of food
 - B. Can be used to lessen the appetite.
 - C. Causes a chemical reaction when food is seen.
 - D. levels don't change in average weight people who see food.
6. *It can be inferred that for certain people.*
 - A. Eating carbohydrates eliminates hunger.
 - B. Carbohydrates biologically induce hunger.
 - C. Carbohydrates don't satisfy a hunger person.
 - D. Carbohydrates subside when serotonin is produced.
7. *What can be said about serotonin?*
 - A. it is a chemical that increase the appetite.

- B. Only certain people produce it in their brain.
 - C. it tells the brain when a person is full.
 - D. It neurotransmits carbohydrates to the train.
8. *In order to lose weight, it would be a good idea for heavy people to.*
- A. jog 3 miles a day and chew on carrot sticks
 - B. walk up stairs and look at pictures of food.
 - C. Eat plenty of chewy carbohydrates
 - D. Avoid stressful situation and eat spicy foods.
9. *Which of the following exercises might be best for an overweight person to engage in daily?*
- A. an evening walk
 - B. along swim
 - C. cross-country skiing
 - D. 10 mile bicycle rides.
10. *Strenuous programs are believed*
- A. to make people feel like eating
 - B. to be favorite exercise for many people in their attempt at losing weight in the long run.
 - C. to be as good as mild exercises for gaining weight
 - D. to be as easy as mild exercise to continue over long periods of time

C. WRITING

I. Rewrite each of the following sentences so that it has a similar meaning to the original one.

1. They think that he was a spy.

➤ He

2. "Don't swim out too far," the guard said to us.

➤ The guard told

3. We could not have finished our project without your help.

➤ Had it

4. A man's daughter is a doctor. That is the man.

➤ That is

5. I do not know one of her friends.

➤ I do not know a

II. Essay writing

Some people regard traditional clothes as out of date and no longer suitable. But others advocate that we should encourage more and more people to wear traditional clothes.

Write an essay of 200 - 300 words to state your opinion and reasons.



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ĐỀ THI TUYỂN SINH VÀO LỚP 10 CHUYÊN (ĐỀ CHUNG)
TỈNH VINH PHÚC - Năm học 2015 - 2016

Thời gian: 120 phút

PART A: PRONUNCIATION, VOCABULARY & GRAMMAR

I. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others.

- | | | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| 01. A. <u>g</u> erm | B. reg <u>u</u> lar | C. cat <u>e</u> gory | D. pag <u>o</u> da |
| 02. A. bus <u>e</u> s | B. spee <u>c</u> hes | C. nos <u>e</u> s | D. leav <u>e</u> s |
| 03. A. in <u>c</u> ome | B. <u>c</u> ampus | C. <u>c</u> entury | D. <u>c</u> omic |
| 04. A. n <u>o</u> w | B. kn <u>o</u> w | C. fl <u>o</u> w | D. r <u>o</u> w |
| 05. A. den <u>y</u> | B. po <u>e</u> try | C. hob <u>b</u> y | D. prim <u>a</u> ry |

II. Complete each of the following sentences by choosing the best option A, B, C or D.

- Please accept my warmest _____ on your engagement.*
A. congratulated B. congratulations
C. congratulating D. congratulate
- Hoa: "We are going on a trip to Ha Long Bay next week!"*
Nam: "Really? _____!"
A. Have a good time B. It's your pleasure
C. Take your time D. Good job
- A few days ago, Tom's car _____ by one of the teenagers in his neighborhood.*
A. was stealing B. was stolen
C. has been stolen D. was stole
- Are you interested _____ pop music?*
A. on B. in C. of D. with
- The music at the party yesterday was very loud and _____ from far away.*
A. could hear B. can be heard
C. could be heard D. can hear
- If only I _____ how to operate a computer as you do!*
A. would know B. knew
C. known D. should know
- His parents wouldn't let him marry anyone _____ family was poor.*
A. of whom B. of whose C. whom D. whose
- Jeff wanted to know _____.*
A. why were his friends laughing
B. that why were his friends laughing

- C. why his friends were laughing
D. the reason why his friends laughing
9. Peter: "How many _____ can you speak?"
John: "Only Arabic and English."
A. conversations B. speeches
C. communications D. languages
10. You're going to study abroad, _____?
A. aren't you B. do you C. are you D. don't you
11. He came to the party _____ he hadn't been invited.
A. even B. despite C. although D. in spite of
12. Mr. Hawk told me that he would give me his answer the _____ day.
A. following B. after C. before D. last
13. The Internet also has _____. It is not only time-consuming and costly but also dangerous.
A. advantages B. limitations C. purposes D. benefits
14. If we _____ hard, we will make this beach a clean and _____ place again.
A. works / beautiful B. work / beautiful
C. works / beautifully D. work / beautifully
15. An: "Let's go to the new movie down town."
Nam: "Thanks, but I _____ it already."
A. ever seen B. had seen C. saw D. have seen
16. It really annoys me when people forget _____ "Thank you".
A. said B. to saying C. to say D. saying
17. Most of the children in my village enjoy _____ in the afternoon.
A. playing the football B. to play football
C. to play the football D. playing football
18. "I think I've lost my new pen. I've _____ it everywhere but I can't find it anywhere."
A. looked after B. turned on C. looked for D. turned off
19. We have lived in this town _____ 1998.
A. in B. ago C. since D. for
20. Vietnam, _____ is in the south-east Asia, exports rice.
A. that B. who C. which D. whom
21. Did she _____ to be your next door neighbor?
A. use B. used C. uses D. using
22. Everyone wears a uniform and so _____.
A. are you B. you are C. you do D. do you

23. *Everyone was exhausted and hungry, _____ they sat down under the tree and had a snack.*
 A. so B. so that C. since D. because of
24. *Peter: "Do you mind if I take a seat?" - Mary: "_____."*
 A. No, do as you please B. Yes, I don't mind
 C. Yes, do as you please D. No, I mind
25. *Don't make noise. My mother _____ with her friends.*
 A. is talking B. talks C. was talking D. talked

III. Put the words in brackets into the correct forms.

- Although there are many _____ (CELEBRATE) throughout the year, Tet or the Lunar New Year holiday is the most important one for Vietnamese people.
- The eruption of Mount Pinatubo is the world's _____ (LARGE) volcanic eruption.
- Computers were a wonderful _____ (INVENT) at the time.
- Malaysia has _____ (TROPIC) climate.
- This singer is not very pretty but she sings very _____ (BEAUTIFUL)

PART B: READING

I. Complete the passage by choosing the best option A, B, C or D to fill in each blank.

Television is (1) _____ form of entertainment in the American household. People of (2) _____ ages use this medium to entertain themselves for an average of four hours a day. Thus, television has had a tremendous influence (3) _____ its viewers, especially children. Scientists now say that children can be negatively affected by constantly (4) _____ television. This is due to the fact that they participate less in physical activities, spend (5) _____ time reading and studying, and see a world of violence that can affect their own feelings of security.

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| A. the more popular | B. most popular |
| C. more popular | D. the most popular |
- | | | | |
|--------|-------|----------|---------|
| A. all | B. no | C. every | D. each |
|--------|-------|----------|---------|
- | | | | |
|-------|-------|---------|-------|
| A. in | B. of | C. from | D. on |
|-------|-------|---------|-------|
- | | | | |
|------------------|-------------|-------------|----------|
| A. being watched | B. to watch | C. watching | D. watch |
|------------------|-------------|-------------|----------|
- | | | | |
|---------|--------|---------|---------|
| A. less | B. few | C. more | D. much |
|---------|--------|---------|---------|

II. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer A, B, C or D to each of the following questions.

Newcastle is on the bank of the River Tyne. It is a quite big city of about 200,000 inhabitants. There is a cathedral and a university. There

are five bridges over the River Tyne, which link Newcastle to the next town, Gateshead, where there is one of the biggest shopping centres in the world, the Metro Centre.

A few years ago, the main industries were shipbuilding and coalmining, but now the chemical and soap industries are important.

I moved from Newcastle ten years ago but I often return. I miss the people, who are so warm and friendly, and I miss the wild, beautiful countryside near the city, where there are so many hills and streams.

1. *Newcastle has* _____.
 - A. one of the biggest shopping centres
 - B. a wild, beautiful countryside
 - C. only one bridge that links it to the next town
 - D. a population of about 200,000 people
2. *According to the passage, the writer* _____.
 - A. has never returned to Newcastle
 - B. has come back to live in Newcastle
 - C. is still living in Newcastle
 - D. doesn't live in Newcastle any more
3. *Which of the following is NOT true about Newcastle?*
 - A. It is next to Gateshead.
 - B. It has a cathedral and a university.
 - C. Its main industry now is shipbuilding.
 - D. Its people are friendly.
4. *Newcastle is* _____.
 - A. a small town in England
 - B. a city in the North of England
 - C. a city in the North East of England
 - D. a city near the North East of England
5. *Gateshead has one of* _____ *in the world.*
 - A. the most beautiful countrysides
 - B. the largest rivers
 - C. the most important shipbuilding industries
 - D. the biggest shopping centres

III. Complete the passage by filling in each blank with ONE suitable word.

Helen is the only child of a farmer. She thinks living in the countryside is better (1)_____ living in a big city. Every day she runs about (2)_____ the open air. Her parents (3)_____ good care of their farm animals. They don't earn (4)_____ money - just about \$ 500 per month - but

they feel happy. There is not much noise or pollution. The air here is fresh and clean. How peaceful the country life (5)_____!

PART C: WRITING

I. Rewrite the sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the original one.

1. I haven't gone to the supermarket for three weeks.

➤ The last time

2. It took Mary two hours to travel to the countryside last week.

➤ Mary spent

3. Alcohol is bad for us, so are cigarettes.

➤ Both

4. Staying at home is better than going out in this wet weather.

➤ I'd rather

5. Ha is the shortest girl in my class.

➤ No girl

II. Paragraph writing

Write a paragraph of 100-120 words about what you like doing during your summer holiday.



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ĐỀ THI TUYỂN SINH VÀO LỚP 10 CHUYÊN ANH TINH HOA BÌNH
Năm học 2015 - 2016
Thời gian: 150 phút

A. PHONETICS

Question I: Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently. Write your answers in the space provided. (0.5p)

- | | | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. A. <u>soon</u> | B. <u>book</u> | C. <u>took</u> | D. <u>look</u> |
| 2. A. <u>tease</u> | B. <u>heat</u> | C. <u>meat</u> | D. <u>dead</u> |
| 3. A. <u>author</u> | B. <u>other</u> | C. <u>there</u> | D. <u>they</u> |
| 4. A. <u>chin</u> | B. <u>character</u> | C. <u>chat</u> | D. <u>chalk</u> |
| 5. A. <u>baggage</u> | B. <u>village</u> | C. <u>stage</u> | D. <u>manage</u> |

B. LEXICO-GRAMMAR

Question II: Choose one answer among A, B, C, or D that best completes the following sentences. Write your answers in the space provided. (1.5pts)

- "Believe, dream, hope" was _____ the writer wanted to tell the children.
 A. how B. when C. what D. where
- Thomas Edison had very little _____.
 A. learning B. schooling C. studying D. graduating
- He quitted school _____ fourteen to become a sailor.
 A. on B. in C. at D. from
- She spoke quietly to him _____ nobody else could hear a word.
 A. because B. if C. although D. so that

5. As children, we were _____ to respect our elders.
A. brought up B. kept up C. grown up D. held up.
6. I didn't come to the party because I _____.
A. don't invite B. am not invited
C. was not invited D. didn't invite
7. His parents are old and he doesn't want to rely _____ them for his expenses.
A. with B. for C. on D. to
8. The van had turned the corner when one of the back wheels _____.
A. broke away B. turned round C. came off D. rolled down
9. I wish Mark would _____ a little better when we have visitors.
A. affect B. compose C. conduct D. behave
10. Walt Disney had done a number of jobs before he _____ the film industry.
A. made B. came C. entered D. worked
11. Despite the fact _____, Lisa went on stage.
A. she was ill B. that she was ill
C. which she was ill D. she being ill
12. They would _____ go by air than spend a week traveling by train.
A. always B. rather C. prefer D. better
13. He was nervous. He felt _____.
A. angry B. bad-tempered
C. annoyed D. anxious
14. "She is an excellent professor." – "Yes, she is better than _____ teachers we have".
A. some other B. some C. any other D. any
15. Everyone burst out laughing. There was a lot of _____.
A. laughs B. laughter C. laughings D. laugh

Question III: Put the correct form of the words in brackets. Write your answers in the space provided. (1.0p)

1. My father often talks about the _____ of studying and hard work. **(IMPORTANT)**
2. Every _____ in this country has the right to vote. **(CITY)**
3. Our company helps _____ people to find new jobs. **(EMPLOY)**
4. This city has over half a million _____. **(INHABIT)**

5. I can't sit on this chair. It's really _____. (**COMFORT**)
6. The conditions in the man's prison were _____. (**HUMAN**)
7. The police are interested in the sudden _____ of the valuable painting. (**APPEAR**)
8. There are still thousands of people living in _____. (**POOR**)
9. We can't depend on him; he's a _____ person. (**RELY**)
10. Due to the increasing number of visitors we have decided to _____ the car park. (**LARGE**)

Question IV: Give the right forms of the verbs in the brackets. Write your answers in the space provided. (1.0p)

1. You (**1- not tidy**) this room for weeks.
2. As soon as I graduate, I (**2- return**) to my hometown.
3. I (**3- sit**) down for a rest while the shoes (**4- repair**).
4. She dislikes (**5- ask**) to do something by others.
5. How long ago you (**6- not see**) him?
6. Stay here till the light (**7- turn**) green.
7. When I first met him, he (**8- work**) in a restaurant.
8. The last time he (**9- see**) in public, he (**10- wear**) a grey suit.

C. READING

Question V. Complete the passage by filling in each space with one suitable word. Write your answers in the space provided. (1.0 p)

THE IMPORTANCE OF COMPUTERS

Many of the things we do depend on receiving information from other people. Catching a train, making a phone call and going to the cinema all involve information (1)_____ is stored, possessed and communicated. In the past this information used to (2)_____ kept on paper in (3)_____ form of, for example, books, newspapers and timetables. Now more and more information is put (4)_____ computers. Computers play an important (5)_____ in our everyday lives. Consider the use of computers in both shops and offices. Big shops, especially chain stores with branches all over the country, have to deal with very large amount of (6)_____. They have to make (7)_____ there are enough goods on the shelves for customers to buy, they need to be (8)_____ to re-order before stocks (9)_____ out, to decide which things are selling well and so on. All these processes (10)_____ performed quickly and efficiently by computers.

Question VI: Read the passage and choose the best answer A, B, C, or D. Write your answers in the space provided. (1.0 p)

ENERGY RESOURCES.

There is now increasing concern about the world's energy resources, particularly about those involving fossil (1)_____. In less than a hundred years we shall probably (2)_____ all the present (3)_____ of oil and gas. The world's coal (4)_____ should last longer, but, once used, these cannot be (5)_____. It is important, therefore, that we should develop such (6)_____ sources of energy as solar energy and nuclear energy as well as water and wind (7)_____ classed as (8)_____ energy. Until these energy (9)_____ are widely used, it is important for the developed countries to reduce energy (10)_____ as much as possible.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|
| 1. A. fuels | B. powers | C. forms | D. energies |
| 2. A. end | B. complete | C. total | D. run out of |
| 3. A. findings | B. productions | C. amounts | D. sources |
| 4. A. reserves | B. stores | C. mines | D. contents |
| 5. A. update | B. repeated | C. renewed | D. produced |
| 6. A. traditional | B. alternative | C. revolutionary | D. surprising |
| 7. A. force | B. strength | C. power | D. motion |
| 8. A. repeatable | B. continual | C. renewable | D. continuous |
| 9. A. goods | B. supplies | C. provisions | D. materials |
| 10. A. exhaustion | B. destruction | C. waste | D. consumption |

Question VII: Answer the question by choosing the best answer A, B, C or D. Write your answers in the space provided. (1.0 p)

During the teenage years, many young people can at times be difficult to talk to. They often seem to dislike being questioned. They may seem unwilling to talk about their work in school. This is a normal development at this age, though it can be very hard for parents to understand. It is a part of becoming independent, of teenagers trying to be adult while they are still growing up. Young people are usually more willing to talk if they believe that questions are asked out of real interest and not because people are trying to check up on them.

Parents should do their best to talk to their son or daughter about school work and future plan but school should not push them to talk if

they don't want to. Parents should also watch for the danger signs; some young people in trying to be adult may experiment with drugs, alcohol or smoking. Parents need to watch for any signs of unusual behavior which may be connected with these and get help if necessary.

1. *This is from a _____.*
 - A. parents' handbook
 - B. school timetable
 - C. teenage magazine
 - D. children's book
2. *What is the writer trying to do?*
 - A. to be amusing
 - B. to be argumentative
 - C. to be helpful
 - D. to be apologetic
3. *Why do adults sometimes find teenagers difficult?*
 - A. Because teenagers are quiet.
 - B. Because teenagers don't want to talk to their parents.
 - C. Because teenagers think adults are not honest.
 - D. Because most teenagers hate adults.
4. *When can you expect a young person to be more talkative than usual?*
 - A. When people talk to them because they are really interested and not just checking on them.
 - B. When adults give them a lot of money to spend.
 - C. When adults talk to them about something other than their work in school.
 - D. When adults talk to them about drugs, alcohol and smoking.
5. *Some teenagers experiment with drinking or smoking because _____.*
 - A. they regard it as a mark of adulthood
 - B. women like smoking and drinking men
 - C. cigarettes and alcohol are cheap
 - D. cigarettes and alcohol are available everywhere

D. WRITING

Question VIII: Rewrite each of the following sentences using the suggested words given so that it has exactly the same meaning as the one printed before it. (1.0 p)

1. "Have you had enough for lunch?" the landlady asked me.
→ The landlady asked
2. It is thought that the accident was caused by human error.
→ The accident is

3. "Would you like to go to the concert with us tonight?" They said to me.
→ They
4. I can't understand him because he speaks so quickly.
→ If he
5. Please do not smoke in this area of the restaurant.
→ Customers are requested
6. I last saw Bob when I was in Ho Chi Minh City.
→ I haven't
7. John only understood very little what the teacher said.
→ John could hardly
8. She prefers books to television.
→ She'd rather
9. I expect that he will get there by lunch time.
→ I expect him
10. No one has explained why our flight is delayed.
→ No one has

Question IX: Choose the incorrect part in the following sentences among A, B, C or D and correct them. Write your answers in the space provided. (1.0 p)

1. After living (A) in London for (B) two months, my brother got used to drive (C) on the left (D).
2. Even though (A) being ill (B), Mary still went (C) to school last Monday (D).
3. Kangaroos, that (A) can be seen (B) everywhere in Australia (C), have long tails (D).
4. Your brother (A) hardly goes (B) to work by (C) bus, doesn't he (D)?
5. We looked to (A) hundreds of books (B) before we found what (C) we were looking for (D).
6. She (A) couldn't come (B) in time because of (C) she missed the bus (D).
7. John has felt (A) much (B) better when (C) he took (D) the pill.
8. Who (A) do you use (B) a fax (C) machine for (D)?
- 9 The Browns (A) bought (B) the most expensive (C) car than (D) we did.
10. Either (A) John or (B) his brothers (C) is (D) going to help her.

Question X: Use the suggestions to make complete sentences. (1.0p)

1. Eiffel Tower/ design/ French/ engineer/ 1889.
2. Please give me/ ring/ let/ me/ know/ you/ come or not.
3. I/ be/ write/ tell/ you/ my holiday/ here/ Ha Long.

4. One/ advantages/ own/ a car/ be/ its comfort.
5. She/ looking forward/ see/ boyfriend/ again.
6. The Internet/ be/ very/ fast/ convenient way/ me/ get/ information.
7. We/ decide/ go/ short walk/ before/ sit down/ lunch.
8. The price/ the holiday/ depend/ when/ you/ want/ travel.
9. The graph/ show/ total number/ foreign tourists/ visit Malaysia/ over/ past few years.
10. Use/ banana leaves/ instead/ paper/ plastic/ wrap food/ be/ good way/ protect/ environment.



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ĐỀ THI TUYỂN SINH VÀO LỚP 10 CHUYÊN ANH TỈNH HƯNG YÊN

Năm học 2015 - 2016

Thời gian: 150 phút

PART A: PHONETICS (0,5 point)

Choose the word whose stress pattern is different from that of the others. Write A, B, C or D on your answer sheet.

1. A. understand B. engineer C. benefit D. Japanese
2. A. casual B. embroider C. designer D. occasion
3. A. enjoyable B. convenient C. exciting D. interesting
4. A. purpose B. remote C. control D. respond
5. A. appreciate B. experience C. embarrassing D. situation

PART B: VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR (3,0 points)

I. Choose the best word or phrase to complete the following sentences. Write A, B, C or D on your answer sheet (2,0 points)

1. Tom made a number of suggestions, most of _____ were very helpful.
A. them B. which C. that D. whom
2. The teacher explained the lesson twice _____ the students understood it clearly.
A. as long as B. so that C. because D. as if
3. Both Mary and Ellen as well as Jean _____ on the tour now.
A. are going B. is going
C. has been going D. was going
4. I don't know whether _____ for the job or not.
A. to applying B. apply C. to apply D. applied
5. _____ extremely bad weather in the mountains, we're no longer considering our skiing trip.
A. Due to B. Because C. Since D. Thanks to
6. You must leave at once, you _____ miss the train.
A. however B. yet C. still D. otherwise
7. _____ of English learners have real chance to use it every day.
A. A few B. Few C. A little D. Not much
8. _____ becoming extinct is of great concern to zoologists.
A. That giant pandas are B. Giant pandas are
C. Are giant pandas D. Giant panda is
9. I've applied for the job _____ in the newspaper last month.
A. advertised B. advertising
C. be advertised D. being advertised

10. _____ to Jim myself, I can't tell why he would do such terrible things.
 A. Not to be speaking B. Not to have spoken
 C. Because of not being spoken D. Not having spoken
11. The government hopes to _____ its plans for introducing cable TV.
 A. turn out B. carry out C. carry on D. keep on
12. I'll be back in a minute, Jane. I just want to _____ my new tape recorder.
 A. try out B. try on C. look up D. take up
13. We can communicate with friends by _____ of e-mail.
 A. means B. paths C. methods D. uses
14. Learning a foreign language also includes learning the _____ of that country.
 A. reputation B. scenery C. culture D. nature
15. We have worked out the plan and now we must put it into _____.
 A. practice B. reality C. fact D. deed
16. There were 50 _____ in the talent contest.
 A. competitors B. examinees C. customers D. interviewees
17. Her job was so _____ that she decided to quit it.
 A. interesting B. stressful C. satisfactory D. wonderful
18. She _____ her husband's job for his ill health.
 A. accused B. blamed C. caused D. claimed
19. Anne: "Make yourself at home." - John: "_____"
 A. Yes, can I help you? B. Don't mention it.
 C. Thanks! Same to you. D. That's very kind. Thank you.
20. Minh: "Do you mind if I borrow a chair?" - Hung: "_____. Do you need only one?"
 A. I'm sorry B. Not at all C. Yes, I do D. Yes, I would

II. Fill in each blank with a suitable word deriving from one of the words in the box. Write them on your answer sheet. (1,0 point)

retire, promote, luck, interviewer, refer,

pensionable, applicant, success, train, employment

ADVICE TO YOUNG PEOPLE ABOUT TO START WORK

In these days of high (1)_____, it is often difficult for young people to find a job. If they are lucky enough to be asked to go for a(n) (2)_____, they may find that there are at least 20 other (3)_____ for the job. If a company is thinking of offering you a job, they will ask you for at least one (4)_____ from either your previous employer or someone who knows you well. Before taking up your job, you may have to sign a

contract. You will probably have to do some (5)_____, which help you to do the job more (6)_____. Once you have decided that this is your chosen career, you will then have to work hard to try and get (7)_____, which usually brings more responsibility and more money! If you are (8)_____, you may be made redundant, and not be able to find another job. It is also a good idea to pay some money into a (9)_____ scheme, which will help you to look after yourself and your family when you are (10)_____. Finally, good luck!

PART C: READING (2,5 points)

I. Choose the word or phrase that best fits the blank space in the following passage. Write A, B, C or D on your answer sheet. (1point)

Most people feel that when they dream, they are (1)_____ off to another world. On the (2)_____, dreams are often connected to our daily lives. When our whole (3)_____ is filled with something, when we are either very upset (4)_____ when we are in good spirit, a dream will represent this reality in symbols. It is often (5)_____ that we benefit from dreams because they help the spirit to heal itself, when things (6)_____ wrong. Dreams are therefore a kind of escape, almost a holiday from (7)_____ life, with its fears and responsibilities. It is, however, a strange kind of holiday because whether we have a wonderful time or whether it turns (8)_____ to be a nightmare, we quickly forget it. Most dreams disappear forever (9)_____ you are one of those people disciplined enough to write them down as soon as you (10)_____.

- | | | | |
|----------------|----------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. A. carried | B. brought | C. taken | D. guided |
| 2. A. opposite | B. contrast | C. contrary | D. other side |
| 3. A. mind | B. spirit | C. brain | D. soul |
| 4. A. else | B. or | C. but also | D. unless |
| 5. A. spoken | B. declared | C. said | D. stated |
| 6. A. go | B. turn | C. become | D. get |
| 7. A. genuine | B. real | C. actual | D. factual |
| 8. A. off | B. up | C. down | D. out |
| 9. A. unless | B. except that | C. therefore | D. thus |
| 10. A. arise | B. awake | C. rise up | D. wake up |

II. Read the following passage and choose the best answer to complete the sentences. Write A, B, C or D on your answer sheet. (0,5 point)

"Women hold up half the sky". This is an old Chinese saying. However, research shows that perhaps women do more than the share of "holding up the sky".

Fifty percent of the world's population are women, but in nearly two-thirds of all working hours, the work is done by women. They do most of the **domestic work**, for example, cooking and washing clothes. Millions also work outside the home. Women hold forty percent of the world's jobs. For this work, they earn only 40 to 60 percent as much as men, and of course they earn nothing for their domestic work.

In developing countries, where three-fourths of the world's population live, women produce more than half of the food. In Africa, 80 percent of all agricultural work is done by women.

In parts of Africa, this is a typical day for a village woman. At 4.45 am she gets up, washes, and eats. It takes her half an hour to walk to the fields, and she works there until 3.00 pm. She collects firewood until 4.00 pm then comes back home. She spends the next hour and a half preparing food to cook. Then she collects water for another hour. From 6.30 to 8.30 she cooks. After dinner, she spends an hour washing the dishes. She goes to bed at 9.30 pm.

1. What is "domestic work"?
A. housework B. firework C. homework D. gardening
2. The average woman earns _____ the average man.
A. more than B. less than C. the same as D. the most
3. In Africa, women do _____ of all agricultural work.
A. four-fifths B. three-fourths C. two-thirds D. one-fifth
4. What is NOT mentioned as the work of a village woman in Africa?
A. working in the fields
B. collecting firewood
C. bringing water home
D. preparing food for children going to school
5. What is the main topic of the passage?
A. Women work outside the home. B. Women work in the field.
C. The work of women. D. The role of women.

III. Fill in each numbered blank with one suitable word. Write it on your answer sheet. (1,0 point)

The country is more beautiful than a town and pleasant to live in. Many people think so, and go to the country (1)_____ the summer holidays though they cannot live there all the year round. Some have a cottage built in a village (2)_____ that they can go there whenever they can find the time. English villagers are not all alike, but (3)_____ some ways they are not very different from each other. Almost every village has a church,

the round or square tower of (4)_____ can be seen for many miles around. Surrounding the church is the churchyard, (5)_____ people are buried.

The village green (6)_____ a wide stretch of grass, and houses or cottages are (7)_____ round it. Country life is now fairly comfortable and many villages (8)_____ water brought through pipes into each (9)_____. Most villages are so close to some small towns that people can go there to buy (10)_____ they can't find in the village shops.

PART D: WRITING (4,0 points)

I. Choose the underlined word or phrase that needs correcting. Write A, B, C or D on your answer sheet. (1,0 point)

1. The sum of all (A) chemical reactions in (B) an organism's living cells are (C) called its (D) metabolism.
2. My father has (A) a mechanic (B) to repair (C) his motorbike monthly (D).
3. The woman tells (A) them close (B) their eyes tightly (C) and cover them with (D) their hands.
4. The lesson that (A) we are learning now (B) is very interested (C) but (D) difficult.
5. It is their nearly perfect (A) crystal structure that gives (B) diamonds their hardness (C), brilliance, and transparent (D).
6. There's (A) hardly no sugar (B) left, so we must (C) get some (D) when we go shopping.
7. Mai and Lan have (A) a row because (B) they have misunderstood (C) one another (D).
8. Some children, before (A) going to school, go (B) to kindergartens, officially (C) are called (D) nursery schools.
9. Mary Rinehart was a pioneer (A) in the field (B) of journalist (C) in the early (D) twentieth century.
10. Needles are simple-looking (A) tools, but (B) they are very relatively (C) difficult to make (D).

II. Using the word given in each bracket and other words to complete the second sentence so that it has the same meaning as the first. You must use between three and five words. DO NOT CHANGE THE WORD GIVEN IN CAPITAL. Write your answer on the answer sheet. (1,0 point)

1. They're telling me that I must make a decision soon. (PRESSURE)
→ They are putting a decision soon.
2. She was strongly impressed by his trip to India. (IMPRESSION)
→ His trip to India her.

3. We needn't get a visa for Singapore. (NECESSARY)
→ It isn't a visa for Singapore.
4. It would have been better if he had called the police earlier. (SHOULD)
→ He the police earlier.
5. As long as you keep calm, you can pass the driving test. (SECRET)
→ Keeping calm your driving test.

III. Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it means exactly the same as the sentence printed before it. Write your answers on the answer sheet. (2,0 points)

1. Nam can describe people far better than me.
→ Nam is much better
2. The boys prefer playing soccer to staying indoors.
→ The boys would rather
3. People say that he sold his house to pay the debt.
→ He is
4. I have never seen such a mess in my life.
→ Never in
5. You read a lot. You know much about the world.
→ The more
6. Do you have a good relationship with your boss?
→ Are ?
7. It's only when you're ill that you start to appreciate good health.
→ It is not until
8. It was her lack of confidence that surprised me.
→ What I found
9. We haven't decided where to go this weekend yet.
→ We haven't made
10. The heavy rain prevented us from going camping in the mountain.
→ But for

ANSWER KEY



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ĐỀ THI TUYỂN SINH VÀO LỚP 10 CHUYÊN ANH TỈNH BÌNH THUẬN

Năm học 2015 - 2016

Thời gian: 150 phút

I. Circle the best option A, B, C or D to complete each of the following sentences.

1. *While doing a test, you should _____ silent.*
A. make B. keep C. do D. have
2. *I _____ visit my grandmother in the countryside.*
A. some time B. sometimes C. something D. some times
3. *Why don't you _____ with your school study?*
A. go in B. go at C. go by D. go on
4. *Lan asked me not _____ anybody her secret.*
A. tell B. telling C. to tell D. told
5. *How long ago _____ here?*
A. did you come B. you came
C. were you coming D. would you come
6. *Do you know who _____ ?*
A. did she talk to B. she talked to
C. talked to she D. she talked
7. *The Internet is a wonderful invention _____ modern life.*
A. to B. at C. of D. on
8. *Of the two geologists, one is experienced and _____.*
A. the other are not B. the other is not
C. another is inexperienced D. other lacks experience
9. *I am familiar with that product. I don't know _____ times I've seen it advertised on TV.*
A. how many B. how often C. how D. how much
10. *You didn't watch the football match on TV last night, _____ ?*
A. do you B. don't you C. did you D. didn't you
11. *I'm sure the _____ in this book is quite clear to you.*
A. explanation B. explain C. explaining D. to explain
12. *The doctor suggested her _____ two aspirins per day.*
A. to take B. taking C. to be taken D. being taken
13. *It is snowing. Would you like to _____ on Saturday or Sunday?*
A. skiing B. go to ski C. go skiing D. go ski

14. Ao dai _____ a traditional dress in our country.
 A. be considered B. is considering
 C. has considered D. is considered
15. The government should do something to help _____.
 A. the poors B. the poor ones
 C. poor D. the poor
16. If energy _____ inexpensive and unlimited, many things in the world would be different.
 A. is B. were C. will be D. would be
17. They _____ each other for ages.
 A. haven't seen B. don't see C. didn't see D. won't see
18. Kate congratulated _____ getting good marks in the entrance exam.
 A. me of B. me in C. me on D. me for
19. It seemed like a good plan, but when we carried _____, it didn't work.
 A. out B. on C. through D. over
20. I thought I would sell my house, but _____ second thoughts I changed my mind, and _____ the whole I think I was wise.
 A. in - in B. on - on C. on - in D. in - on

II. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others in each group by circling the corresponding letter (A, B, C or D).

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. A. <u>al</u> though | B. <u>th</u> reat | C. <u>th</u> row | D. <u>th</u> rill |
| 2. A. <u>rh</u> inoceros | B. <u>h</u> unger | C. <u>h</u> unt | D. <u>h</u> ydrogen |
| 3. A. <u>pleas</u> ed | B. <u>learn</u> ed | C. <u>sound</u> ed | D. <u>steam</u> ed |
| 4. A. <u>wh</u> ere | B. <u>wh</u> en | C. <u>wh</u> o | D. <u>wh</u> y |
| 5. A. <u>int</u> erview | B. <u>in</u> k | C. <u>in</u> dependent | D. <u>in</u> come |
| 6. A. <u>bar</u> ter | B. <u>ban</u> ker | C. <u>han</u> d | D. <u>cas</u> h |
| 7. A. <u>so</u> und | B. <u>sou</u> thern | C. <u>drou</u> ght | D. <u>mount</u> ain |
| 8. A. <u>pow</u> er | B. <u>to</u> wer | C. <u>flow</u> | D. <u>flou</u> r |
| 9. A. <u>head</u> ache | B. <u>char</u> acter | C. <u>stoma</u> ch | D. <u>chall</u> enging |
| 10. A. <u>faced</u> | B. <u>wick</u> ed | C. <u>fix</u> ed | D. <u>wrapp</u> ed |

III. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense or form.

- Quang (talk) to another student when I (see) him today.
- That proposal (consider) by the members right now.
- Less than half of the cans of paint (use) up to now.

4. A: I (lose) my glasses. I can't find them anywhere. I (look for) them for hours.

B: Don't worry. I (do) the same thing the other week but I (find) them a few days later.

5. He is working tomorrow. If he (have) a day off tomorrow, he (go) to the beach.

IV. Correct the mistakes in the following sentences.

1. I'm afraid you've lost your test. You only got twenty three percent.
2. Congratulations! You've gained first prize in the competitions.
3. I've asked everyone where Jane is, but none can tell me.
4. I'm a bit short of cash. Can you borrow me some until tomorrow?
5. Gills has got a good job and wins a good salary.
6. Do you mind if I make a photograph of you?
7. Our school is nearby to the town centre.
8. Jane did a lot of mistakes in her composition.
9. I feel asleep. Do you mind if I go to bed?
10. My mother tried to avoid me from going to the club.

V. Fill in the blank with the correct form of the word in parentheses.

1. He treated them with _____ (generous)
2. How many _____ entered the race? (compete)
3. If you are _____ with our service, please write to the manager. (satisfy)
4. He drives so _____ that he often has accidents. (care)
5. Flowers are often _____ by bees as they gather nectar. (fertile)
6. I think these thin clothes are _____ for cold weather. (suit)
7. The computer is one of the most marvelous _____ in our modern age. (invent)
8. She is always worried about her children's _____. (safe)
9. He was kept in the hospital overnight as a _____ measure. (precaution)
10. Housework has _____ been regarded as women's work. (tradition)

VI. Read the passage below and choose the correct answer by circling the corresponding letter (A, B, C or D).

GREEK THEATRES

The word theatre comes from Greek and literally means seeing place. The theatre has been popular in ancient times. People did not go to the theatre simply to see an interesting(1)..... for the plays formed part of religious festivals.(2)..... early Greek theatres consisted of

no more than a flat space with an altar at the foot of a hillside.(3)..... that time, there were no(4)..... as there are in modern theatres, so the(5)..... stood or sat on the slopes of the hillside. Gradually, special theatres were made by building large stone or wooden steps one(6)..... another up the hillside. In later times, a hut was built at the far side of the acting area where it formed a background for the actors(7)..... the parts of the different characters. Eventually, a(8)..... platform was built so that the actors could be seen more clearly. This was the first appearance of anything(9)..... our modern stage. As well as these permanent theatres, there were simple wooden stages(10)..... around by actors wandering from one place to another. There was also a hut with curtains that served both as background scenery and as a dressing room.

- | | | | |
|----------------|----------------|------------|--------------|
| 1. A. scene | B. performance | C. scenery | D. stage |
| 2. A. Whole | B. Complete | C. Full | D. All |
| 3. A. In | B. For | C. At | D. On |
| 4. A. chairs | B. benches | C. seats | D. stools |
| 5. A. watchers | B. players | C. viewers | D. audiences |
| 6. A. among | B. between | C. around | D. behind |
| 7. A. playing | B. making | C. doing | D. being |
| 8. A. lifted | B. raised | C. moved | D. pulled |
| 9. A. as | B. like | C. equal | D. similar |
| 10. A. carried | B. held | C. brought | D. fetched |

VII. Use one suitable word to fill in each blank to complete the text.

ADVICE TO YOUNG PEOPLE ABOUT TO START WORK

In these days of high unemployment, it is often difficult (1)..... young people to find a job. If they are lucky (2)..... to be asked to go for an interview, they may find (3)..... there are at least 20 other applicants for the (4)..... If a company is thinking of offering (5)..... a job, they will ask you for at least one reference from either your previous employer (6)..... someone who knows you well. (7)..... taking up your job, you may have to sign a contract. You will probably have to do some training, (8)..... help you to do the job more successfully. Once you have decided that this is your chosen career, you will then have to work (9)..... to try and get promotion, which usually brings more responsibility and more money! If you are unlucky, you may be made

redundant, and not be able to find (10)..... job. It is also a good idea to pay some money into a pension scheme, which will help you to look after yourself and your family when you are retired. Finally, good luck!

VIII. Complete the second sentence so that it has the similar meaning to the first sentence using the word given. Do not change the word given.

1. *Could you possibly help me with this box?* **mind**
→ Would
2. *"Who ate the cake?" she asked.* **had**
→ She wanted
3. *What sort of weather did you have on holiday?* **like**
→ What
4. *The exam wasn't as hard as I expected.* **than**
→ The exam
5. *Don't forget to contact me if you come to London.* **touch**
→ Don't forget to

IX. Complete the second sentence so that it has the similar meaning to the first one.

1. *We left quietly so that we wouldn't disturb the children.*
→ So as
2. *What a pity I don't have a laptop.*
→ I wish
3. *The furniture was too old to keep.*
→ It was
4. *People say football is the best game to play.*
→ Football
5. *"Can you do me a favor?" she said to me.*
→ She



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ĐỀ THI TUYỂN SINH VÀO LỚP 10 CHUYÊN ANH TỈNH ĐỒNG NAI

Năm học 2015 - 2016

Thời gian: 150 phút

I. Choose the words which best complete the following sentences by circling the corresponding letter.

1. *My mother used to _____ research in this library when she was a student.*
A. make B. do C. making D. doing
2. *Let's go to the beach this weekend, _____?*
A. shall we B. do we C. don't we D. will we
3. *I wish he _____ that.*
A. doesn't say B. didn't say C. hasn't said D. hadn't said
4. *My father has gone away. He'll be back _____ a week.*
A. for B. at C. until D. in
5. *Don't do this all at once; do it little _____ little.*
A. by B. to C. from D. with
6. *They are both good _____ because they type carefully.*
A. typewriters B. typists C. typers D. typemen
7. *We didn't _____ to the station in time to catch the train.*
A. get B. reach C. arrive D. approach
8. *I don't think that purple shirt _____ with your yellow skirt.*
A. suits B. fits C. goes D. wears
9. *We had to stop for gasoline at a filling _____.*
A. garage B. service C. station D. pump
10. _____ *you study harder, you won't pass the examination.*
A. If B. Although C. Despite D. Unless
11. *He ordered them _____ it again.*
A. don't do B. not do C. not to do D. didn't do
12. *Quite soon, the world is going to _____ energy resources.*
A. run out of B. get into C. keep up with D. come up again
13. *We decided not to go camping because of the _____ rain.*
A. great B. strong C. heavy D. extra
14. *Mary works at a supermarket. She _____ \$ 5 an hour.*
A. pays B. brings C. takes D. earns
15. *The students have got _____ news about their exams.*
A. many B. some C. few D. a few

16. *There are chances that Manchester United _____ the last match against Juventus.*
 A. won B. will win C. has won D. would win
17. *_____ our children may be, we cannot go picnicking in this weather.*
 A. Though excited B. Excited as
 C. Because of excitement D. Exciting
18. *I am leaving the key under the pot in the garden _____ you should be home earlier than usual.*
 A. because B. so that C. though D. in case
19. *Be patient _____ you won't succeed.*
 A. because B. unless C. or D. otherwise
20. *Susan couldn't help _____ when I told her the joke.*
 A. laughing B. laugh C. to laugh D. laughed
21. *Doctors advise _____ too many hours watching television.*
 A. not to spend B. not being spent
 C. not spend D. not spending
22. *Quite _____ people have complained about his behavior _____ people have voiced their support for him.*
 A. a few / many B. very few / some
 C. a lot / few D. a few / very few
23. *_____ finds the treasure is entitled to twenty five percent of it.*
 A. Who B. The person who
 C. Whoever D. Man who
24. *Police believe that there is a _____ between the 2 crimes.*
 A. chain B. link C. connector D. mixture
25. *_____, the reports are not good enough to be printed.*
 A. On my own B. If you ask me
 C. Telling the truth D. Out of the ordinary
26. *You should pay _____ to what the instructor is saying.*
 A. attendance B. intention C. convention D. attention
27. *Can I ask a favor _____ you, Mark? Could you please move this sofa backwards?*
 A. for B. of C. with D. to
28. *Too many tests and exams have put high school students _____ pressure.*
 A. in B. on C. under D. into

29. *I am fed _____ hanging around here with nothing to do.*
 A. up on B. out of C. up with D. by
30. _____ *my shyness, they refused to give me the job as a receptionist.*
 A. Despite B. As for C. Instead of D. Due to

II. Identify a mistake in the underlined words or phrases in the following sentences. Circle the letter A, B, C or D for your choice.

1. California has (A) more land under (B) irrigation than (C) any another (D) state.
2. Beside (A) the ages of nine and fifteen, almost (B) all young (C) people undergo a rapid (D) series of physiological changes.
3. In (A) the 1920's cinema became (B) an important art form and (C) one of the ten largest industry (D) in the United States.
4. To improve (A) effectively, a musician must thorough (B) understand the conventions of (C) a given (D) musical style
5. Some (A) hangars, buildings used to hold large aircraft, are very (B) tall that rain occasionally falls from (C) clouds that form along (D) the ceilings.
6. According to (A) most psychological (B) studies, body language expresses (C) a speaker's emotions and attitudes and it also tends to affect the emotions and attitudes of the listen (D).
7. Chocolate is prepared by a complexity (A) process of cleaning, blending (B), and roasting cocoa beans, which must be (C) ground and mixed (D) with sugar.
8. Antique collecting became (A) a significant pastime in the 1980's when (B) old object (C) began to be appreciated for (D) their beauty as well as for their historical importance.
9. American painter, Georgia O'Keeffe is well known as (A) her large paintings of flowers in which (B) single blossoms (C) are presented (D) as if in close up.
10. Despite (A) television is the dominant entertainment medium for United States households, Garrison Keller's Saturday night radio show (B) of folk songs and stories is (C) heard by millions (D) of people.
11. Ripe (A) fruit is often stored (B) in a place who (C) contains much carbon dioxide so that the fruit will not decay too rapidly (D).
12. Mathew C. Perry, a United States naval (A) commander, gained (B) fame not in war and (C) through diplomacy (D).

13. One of the most impressive collections (A) of nineteenth-century European paintings (B) in the United States can (C) be found to (D) the Philadelphia Museum of Art.
14. In the (A) nineteenth century, women (B) used quilts to inscribe their responses to (C) social, economic, and politics (D) issues.
15. Hot (A) at the equator causes the air (B) to expand, rise (C), and flow toward (D) the poles.

III. Read the following passage and choose the best answers to the questions:

A pioneering study by Donald Appleyard made the astounding discovery that a sudden increase in the volume of traffic through an area affects people in the way that a sudden increase in crime does. Appleyard observed this by finding three blocks of houses in San Francisco that looked much alike and had the same kind of middle-class and working-class residents, with approximately the same ethnic mix. The difference was that only 2,000 cars a day ran down Octavia Street (LIGHT street, in Appleyard's terminology) while Gough Street (MEDIUM street) was used by 8,000 cars daily, and Franklin Street (HEAVY street) had around 16,000 cars a day. Franklin Street often had as many cars in an hour as Octavia had in a day.

Heavy traffic brought with it danger, noise, fumes and soot, directly, and trash secondarily. That is, the cars didn't bring in much trash, but when trash accumulated, residents seldom picked it up. The cars, Appleyard determined, reduced the amount of territory residents felt responsible for. Noise was a constant intrusion into their homes. Many Franklin Street residents covered their doors and windows and spent most of their time in the rear of their houses. Most families with children had already left.

Conditions on Octavia Street were much different. Residents picked up trash. They sat on their front steps and **chatted** with neighbors. They had three times as many friends and twice as many acquaintances as the people on Franklin.

On Gough Street, residents said that the old feeling of community was disappearing as traffic increased. People were becoming more and more preoccupied with their own lives. A number of families had recently moved and more were considering. Those who were staying expressed deep regret at the destruction of their community.

1. The word "astounding" in line 1 is closest in meaning to _____.
A. startling B. disappointing C. dubious D. alternative
2. The three streets mentioned in this passage are different in that _____.
A. they are in different cities.
B. the residents are of different ethnic backgrounds.
C. they have varying amounts of traffic.
D. the income levels of the residents vary considerably.
3. Approximately how many cars used Franklin Street daily?
A. 2,000 B. 8,000 C. 16,000 D. 20,000
4. All of the following are direct results of heavy traffic EXCEPT _____.
A. increased amount of trash B. greater danger to residents
C. more pollution D. more vibrations
5. The author's main purpose in the second paragraph is to _____.
A. discuss the problem of trash disposal
B. point out the disadvantage of heavy traffic
C. propose an alternate system of transportation
D. suggest ways to cope with traffic problems
6. On which street was there the most social interaction?
A. Octavia Street
B. Gough Street
C. Franklin Street
D. There was no significance social interaction on any of the three streets
7. The word "chatted" in line 14 is closest in meaning to _____.
A. joked B. talked C. argued D. walked
8. Which of the following is NOT a statement you would expect from a resident of Gough Street?
A. People on this street are unhappy because the neighborhood is deteriorating.
B. People on this street think mostly of themselves.
C. People on this street have more and more space for which they feel responsible.
D. A number of people are preparing to leave this street.
9. In what order does the author present detailed discussions of the three streets?
A. LIGHT, MEDIUM, HEAVY B. HEAVY, MEDIUM, LIGHT
C. HEAVY, LIGHT, MEDIUM D. LIGHT, HEAVY, MEDIUM

10. What is the writer's attitude toward heavy traffic when he mentions the Appleyard's study?

- A. neutral B. favorable C. critical D. doubtful

IV. Supply each blank with one suitable word

Many tourists who visit Central America find (1)..... surprising to learn that the Mayas still live there. (2)..... it is true that their ancient civilization came to an end when their country was (3)..... over by the Spanish conquistadors, the Mayan people carried (4)..... living in the area. Today there are an estimated 1.2 million Mayas (5)..... live in southern Mexico, and many other areas of Central America states have large Mayan populations as (6).....

Many of their stories and art forms have remained (7)..... over time, and today, women weave clothing and carpets that have signs and symbols that are the same as (8)..... found in ancient temples.

The different patterns and symbols on these brightly coloured (9)..... not only look attractive, (10)..... can also communicate important information such as marital (11).....

Even though the majority of the Mayas are now Catholics, many of the festivals that they (12)..... part in are a mixture of the old rituals that their ancestors (13)..... to practise and more modern Christian elements. It was perhaps the Mayas' ability to (14)..... and change that made it possible for them to survive to the (15)..... day.

V. Supply the appropriate forms of words in the brackets

1. Young children should be well aware of their manner. (BEHAVE)
2. Please put the books back to where you took them. Don't any of them. (PLACE)
3. The are scheduled to take off at 15:00 and 15:30. (FLY)
4. I've never met such a strong man. His energy seems (EXHAUST)
5. Those rose bushes need protection. Spray them with (INSECT)
6. Don't you know that your good result will make your parents proud of you? (MEASURE)
7. Be careful. You may be to put all your eggs in one basket. (ADVICE)
8. The boy watched the performance of the tigers, with amazement. (BREATHE)

9. I would like to express my admiration for his of knowledge.
(PROFOUND)
10. The cancellation of the case resulted from the in court of the
defendant resulted in. (APPEAR)
11. The of the Ministry of Education announced the date of the
graduation exam. (SPEAK)
12. Mercedes is a very car. (DEPEND)
13. There should be staff in case someone is absent and needs to
be replaced. (STAND)
14. You'll be punished for all your (DO)
15. With all the modern facilities, doing housework is still very
(CONSUME)

VI. Rewrite the following sentences without changing the meaning

1. *It was wrong of you to scare your little brother like that.*
→ You oughtn't
2. *I dislike it when people criticize me unfairly.*
→ I object
3. *The fund-raisers haven't officially decided where to send the proceeds
of the concert.*
→ No
4. *She is proud that she is such a good DJ.*
→ She prides
5. *He delayed writing the book until he had a lot of research.*
→ Only
6. *Foolishly, I paid all the money before collecting the goods.*
→ I paid
7. *It was an impressive building but it wasn't to my taste.*
→ Impressive
8. *The idea no longer interests her.*
→ She has gone
9. *It would have been a superb weekend if the weather had been better.*
→ But
10. *Scientists have tried very hard to find a cure for this disease.*
→ Enormous



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ĐỀ THI TUYỂN SINH VÀO LỚP 10 CHUYÊN ANH TỈNH BÌNH PHƯỚC

Năm học 2015 - 2016

Thời gian: 150 phút

I. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others in each group by circling the corresponding letter (A, B, C or D).

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. A. <u>altho</u> ugh | B. <u>thre</u> at | C. <u>thro</u> w | D. <u>thr</u> ill |
| 2. A. <u>rhino</u> ceros | B. <u>hun</u> ger | C. <u>hun</u> t | D. <u>hydro</u> gen |
| 3. A. <u>pleas</u> ed | B. <u>learn</u> ed | C. <u>sound</u> ed | D. <u>stea</u> med |
| 4. A. <u>wh</u> ere | B. <u>wh</u> en | C. <u>wh</u> o | D. <u>wh</u> y |
| 5. A. <u>int</u> erview | B. <u>in</u> k | C. <u>in</u> dependent | D. <u>in</u> come |
| 6. A. <u>bar</u> ter | B. <u>ban</u> ker | C. <u>han</u> d | D. <u>cas</u> h |
| 7. A. <u>sou</u> nd | B. <u>sou</u> thern | C. <u>drou</u> ght | D. <u>mount</u> ain |
| 8. A. <u>pow</u> er | B. <u>tow</u> er | C. <u>flow</u> | D. <u>flou</u> r |
| 9. A. <u>head</u> ache | B. <u>char</u> acter | C. <u>stoma</u> ch | D. <u>chall</u> enging |
| 10. A. <u>faced</u> | B. <u>wick</u> ed | C. <u>fix</u> ed | D. <u>wrapp</u> ed |

II. Identify a mistake in the underlined words or phrases in the following sentences. Circle the letter A, B, C or D for your choice.

- California has (A) more land under (B) irrigation than (C) any another (D) state.
- Beside (A) the ages of nine and fifteen, almost (B) all young (C) people undergo a rapid (D) series of physiological changes.
- In (A) the 1920's cinema became (B) an important art form and (C) one of the ten largest industry (D) in the United States.
- To improve (A) effectively, a musician must thorough (B) understand the conventions of (C) a given (D) musical style
- Some (A) hangars, buildings used to hold large aircraft, are very (B) tall that rain occasionally falls from (C) clouds that form along (D) the ceilings.
- According to (A) most psychological (B) studies, body language expresses (C) a speaker's emotions and attitudes and it also tends to affect the emotions and attitudes of the listen (D).
- Chocolate is prepared by a complexity (A) process of cleaning, blending (B), and roasting cocoa beans, which must be (C) ground and mixed (D) with sugar.
- Antique collecting became (A) a significant pastime in the 1980's when (B) old object (C) began to be appreciated for (D) their beauty as well as for their historical importance.

9. American painter, Georgia O'Keeffe is well known as (A) her large paintings of flowers in which (B) single blossoms (C) are presented (D) as if in close up.
10. Despite (A) television is the dominant entertainment medium for United States households, Garrison Keller's Saturday night radio show (B) of folk songs and stories is (C) heard by millions (D) of people.
11. Ripe (A) fruit is often stored (B) in a place who (C) contains much carbon dioxide so that the fruit will not decay too rapidly (D).
12. Mathew C. Perry, a United States naval (A) commander, gained (B) fame not in war and (C) through diplomacy (D).
13. One of the most impressive collections (A) of nineteenth-century European paintings (B) in the United States can (C) be found to (D) the Philadelphia Museum of Art.
14. In the (A) nineteenth century, women (B) used quilts to inscribe their responses to (C) social, economic, and politics (D) issues.
15. Hot (A) at the equator causes the air (B) to expand, rise (C), and flow toward (D) the poles.

III. Complete each sentence below with the correct form of the words provided

1. The boys are much (interest) in football while the girls enjoy badminton.
2. As one of your (support), I just wanted you to win the prize.
3. They heard the hens and the ducks sounding (sleep) and the women chattering gaily.
4. The discussion made a deep (impress) upon the pupils.
5. They use paper as (economy) as they used to.
6. How much time do you spend (watch) television every night?
7. – Where did the orphans at Dickens' time live, Mum?
– Of course, in an (orphan)
8. The child's illness is not as (hope) as you thought. He will get well soon.
9. Today's youth work hard and always show their (patriot) in the building of a socialist country.
10. Grandmother had to (tell) the story several times to her grandchildren.

IV. Choose the correct answer to fill in the blank

1. *I don't see any in arriving early at the theater if the show doesn't start until 9 o'clock.*
 A. cause B. reason C. aim D. point
2. *The new manager's office has new equipment.*
 A. many B. a lot of C. some of D. a few
3. *I don't to change my job because I like it.*
 A. risk B. intend C. persist D. insist
4. *You thought I did wrong but the result my action.*
 A. agreed B. approved C. proved D. justified
5. *Thomas has a garden which is mine.*
 A. double as large B. semi-larger than
 C. twice as large as D. as two-time as large
6. – *"What do you think of the film we've watched?"*
 – *"....."*
 A. It's a breeze! B. No kidding!
 C. I've seen better! D. None of your business!
7. *In 1870,, John D. Rockefeller and others created the Standard Oil Company.*
 A. that oil prices fluctuated B. despite fluctuating oil prices
 C. but the oil prices fluctuated D. oil prices were fluctuating
8. *to school by bus.*
 A. Many a student goes B. Many the students go
 C. Many of students go D. Much student goes
9. *Careless driving also accounts the increasing number of traffic accidents.*
 A. on B. into C. for D. with
10. *is not clear to researchers.*
 A. Why dinosaurs having become extinct
 B. Why dinosaurs became extinct
 C. Did dinosaurs become extinct
 D. Dinosaurs became extinct
11. *The new manager is easy-going. He is always very serious about the work.*
 A. by no means B. by means of
 C. by all means D. in the mean time

12. *We enjoy the hams and coffee at this restaurant.*
 A. family-owning B. family-owned
 C. owning-family D. owned-family
13. *I'd rather to the party with my parents because there was nothing interesting there.*
 A. haven't been invited B. hadn't been invited
 C. not be invited D. not have been invited
14. *When the university suggested....., the student union protested vigorously.*
 A. tuition be raised B. to raise tuition
 C. on raising tuition D. that tuition should raise
15. one after another, parallel computers perform groups of operations at the same time.
 A. Conventional computers, by handling tasks
 B. Since tasks being handled by conventional computers
 C. Whereas conventional computers handle tasks
 D. While tasks handled by conventional computers

V. Read the following passage and choose the best answers to the questions

The development of jazz can be seen as part of the larger continuum of American popular music, especially dance music. In the twenties, jazz became the hottest new thing in dance music, much as ragtime had at the turn of the century, and as would rhythm and blues in the fifties, rock in the fifties, and disco in the seventies.

But two characteristics distinguish jazz from other dance music. The first is improvisation, the changing of a musical phrase according to the player's inspiration. Like all artists, jazz musicians strive for an individual style, and the improvise or paraphrase is a jazz musician's main opportunity to display his or her individuality. In early jazz, musicians often improvised melodies collectively, thus creating a kind of polyphony. There was little soloing as such, although some New Orleans players, particularly cornet player Buddy Bolden, achieved local fame for their ability to improvise a solo. Later the idea of the chorus-long or multichorus solo took hold. Louis Armstrong's instrumental brilliance, demonstrated through extended solos, was a major influence in this development. Even in the early twenties, however, some jazz bands had featured soloists. Similarly, show orchestras and carnival bands often included one or two

such "get-off" musicians. Unimproved, completely structured jazz does exist, but the ability of the best jazz musicians to create music of great cohesion and beauty during performance has been a hallmark of the music and its major source of inspiration and change.

The second distinguishing characteristic of jazz is a rhythmic drive that was initially called "hot" and later "swing". In playing hot, a musician **consciously** departs from strict meter to create a relaxed sense of phrasing that also emphasizes the underlying rhythms. ("Rough" tone and use of moderate vibrato also contributed to a hot sound.) Not all jazz is hot, however, many early bands played **unadorned** published arrangements of popular songs.

Still, the proclivity to play hot distinguished the jazz musician from other instrumentalists.

1. *The passage answers which of the following questions?*
 - A. Which early jazz musicians most influenced rhythm and blues music?
 - B. What are the differences between jazz and other forms of music?
 - C. Why is dancing closely related to popular music in the United States?
 - D. What instruments comprised a typical jazz band of the 1920's?
2. *Which of the following appeared before jazz as a popular music for dancing?*
 - A. Disco
 - B. Rock
 - C. Rhythm and blues
 - D. Ragtime
3. *According to the passage, jazz musicians are able to demonstrate their individual artistry mainly by?*
 - A. creating musical variations while performing
 - B. preparing musical arrangements
 - C. reading music with great skill
 - D. being able to play all types of popular music
4. *Which of the following was the function of "get-off" musicians line 12?*
 - A. Assist the other band members in packing up after a performance
 - B. Teach dance routines created for new music
 - C. Lead the band
 - D. Provide solo performances in a band or orchestra
5. *Which two types of music developed around the same time?*
 - A. jazz / rock
 - B. dance / rhythm & blue
 - C. rock / rhythm & blue
 - D. jazz / dance

6. *Louis Armstrong was mentioned as an influential musician of*
 A. "hot" or "swing" jazz B. chorus long jazz
 C. structured jazz D. soloing jazz
7. *The word "consciously" in line 16 is closest in meaning to*
 A. carelessly B. easily C. periodically D. purposely
8. *The word "unadorned" in line 18 is closest in meaning to*
 A. lovely B. plain C. disorganized D. inexpensive
9. *Which of the following terms is defined in the passage?*
 A. "improvisation" (line 4) B. "polyphony" (line 7)
 C. "cornet player" (line 8) D. "multichorus" (line 9)
10. *The topic of the passage is developed primarily by means of*
 A. dividing the discussion into two major areas
 B. presenting contrasting points of views
 C. providing biographies of famous musician
 D. describing historical events in sequence

VI. Rewrite without changing meaning

1. *It was wrong of you to allow a 4-year-old child to walk home alone.*
 → You should
2. *I could realize how important the family is only after I left home.*
 → Not until downloadsachmienphi.com
3. *Mrs. Green is proud of her son's contribution to the play.*
 → Mrs. Green is proud of what [Doc Sách Online](https://doc.sachhay.com)
4. *The recruited very few young engineers.*
 → Hardly
5. *Only two out of the five rooms we have booked have air conditioning.*
 → We have booked five rooms, only
6. *Jane seems to come to the performance late.*
 → It looks
7. *I could hold a big party due to my Mom's help.*
 → Had it
8. *Success depends on hard work.*
 → The harder
9. *Fiona was so disappointed that she could not keep on working.*
 → Such
10. *Although Richard is competent in his work, he does not know how to deal with this client.*
 → Competent



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