**SỞ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO KỲ THI TUYỂN SINH VÀO LỚP 10 THPT**

**PHÚ YÊN NĂM HỌC 2022-2023**

**ĐỀ THI CHÍNH THỨC Môn thi: Tiếng Anh**

Thòi gian làm bài: **60 phút,** không kể thòi gian phát đề

**KEYS**

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

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. | A. carried | B. looked | c. managed | D. opened |
| 2. | A. energy | B. terrify | c. destroy | D. second |
| 3. | A. sight | B. considerate | c. divide | D. tidal |
| 4. | A. control | B. pagoda | c. remote | D. move |

II. Complete each sentence with the appropriate form of the word in brackets.

1. Yesterday, I watched a very interesting **(document)** documentary on TV.
2. Nobody urged me to join the army. It was my **(volunteer)** voluntary decision.
3. In this small shop, they have a good **(select)** selection of souvenirs.
4. I am treated **(fair)** unfairly. I do the same job as the other workers but my salary is much lower.

**III. Choose the word/phrase (A, B, c, D) that best fits the space in each sentence.**

**9.** Are wind power solar power new kinds of energy for future use?

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A. and | B. or |  | c. with | D. but |
| **10.** "I suggest fixing the dripping faucet.' |  |  |  |
| A. We will. | B. Good idea! |  | c. Yes, please. | D. I'm afraid not |
| **11.** Father's Day a | national holiday in America since 1972. |  |
| A. has been | B. was |  | c. is | D. will be |
| **12.** Unless you ask him, he |  help you. |  |  |
| A. won't | B. will |  | c. wouldn't | D. would |
| **13.** You had a headache yesterday,  | ? |  |  |
| A. hadn't you | B. do you |  | c. didn't you | D. did you |

**14. Nam:** "I have won the first prize in the English speaking contest."

y Nam."

B. Let me help you

**Nga:**

A. Well done

c. Sorry, I can't D. That's very kind of you

**15.** We are with doing housework all day.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A. fed | B. tired | c. interested | D. bored |
| 16. The children were too \_ |  to sleep. |  |  |
| A. excrte | **B.** excited | c. exciting | D. excitement |
| 17. That boy is better  |  math than I am. |  |  |
| A. in | B. at | c.for | D. with |

**18.**1 suggest some money for poor children.

A. raise B. to raise c. raised D. raising

1. She asked me if I a bike the following day.

A. buy B. will buy c. bought D. would buy

1. She asked me .

A. what my phone number
**c.** what my phone number was

B. what my phone number were
D. what was my phone number

IV. Choose the underlined part (A, B, c, D) that needs correcting.

1. If you lived in Hollywood, you would met famous film stars every day.

A. lived B. in

1. Physics are very difficult for students to learn.

B. difficult c. for

1. Did you hear from your cousins and friends recently?

B. from c. and

**c.** would met

D. every day

A. are

D. to learn

A. Did you hear

**24.** Use glass is collect and sent to factories for recycling.

B. sent c. to

**A.** is collect

D. friends

D. recycling

V. Read the following passage and choose the best answer.

We, humans, are used to thinking that our minds separate US from other animals. But new studies show
that animals are quite intelligent and sensitive. Animal intelligence isn't found only in mammals. It can be
found in other animals, such as birds.

Although we sometimes call people "birdbrains" as an insult, our feathered friends can be very smart.
Some can solve puzzles. For example, ravens can unite knots. Some birds can use tools. Some crows, for
example, use twigs as spears. Some birds can even use our language. An African Grey parrot named Alex
does more than just imitate human sounds. This parrot can name dozens of objects. It also seems to
understand the ideas of "same", different", and "amount".

Animals are able to feel emotion, too. This ability can be as painful for them as it is for humans. For
example, some baboons live in groups where the leaders control through fear. Low-ranking baboons can live
in a constant state of stress. This stress can cause health problems, just as it does in humans. Some animals
feel sadness when a family member dies. Elephants show interest even in decade-old elephant bones. Like
humans, they are connected to each other in many ways.

Adapted from "The Animal Mind Smart and Sensitive"

Note: baboon (n): khỉ đầu chó

1. What would be another title for the passage?
2. African Grey Parrots Are Sensitive Too
3. Stress as a Health Problem for Birds

c. Humans and Animals Share Similar Intelligence

D. The Human Mind Birds

1. What details in the text support the idea that birds are smart?
2. Birds show interest and live in constant stress.
3. Birds have their own language and use twigs as spears.

c. Some birds use tools and imitate human sounds

D. Birds have large brains and feel stress

1. What can you conclude about baboon societies?
A. Baboons are different from other monkeys,
c. Baboons are a lot like birds.
2. How can Alex, the parrot, understand human sounds?

A. Because he has practice a lot.

c. Because he mimics whatever he hears.

B. Baboons fight all of the time.

D. Baboons feel emotions

B. Because he is very intelligent.
D. Because he grew up in a pet store.

**VI. Choose the word among A, B, c, D that best fits the blank space in the flowing passage.**

Scotland is a land famous for its old castles. One of the best known of (29) is Balmoral, on the

river Dee in the north-east of the country. It (30) to the British Royal family, who have spent their

summer holidays here for over 150 years. The (31) Queen's great-great grandmother, Victoria,

bought 1852.

She and her husband, Prince Albert, loved the fresh air, the wild countryside and the friendly local people.
At Balmoral she could forget the worries and responsibilities of (32) both the Queen England and

also the ruler of the large empire the world had ever seen.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 29. A. this | B. that | c. these | D. they |
| 30. A. owns | B. belongs | c. has | D. is |
| 31. A. present | B. today's | c. actual | D. now |
| 32. A. doing | B. making | c. having | D. being |

VIII. Rewrite each of the following sentences in another way so that it means the same as the sentence
printed before.

1. I have never sung in front of such an excited audience before.

**■\* It's the first time** II have (ever) sung in front of such an excited audience.

1. How can I reach the airport in the shortest time?

**■\* What's** the shortest way to the airport?

1. Perhaps he doesn't know how to swim.

**■\* He** seems not to know how to swim/ **He Hill\** not know how to swim..

1. Her brother said to US, "She will come to your house when she has finished her homework."

**■\* Her brother told US that** she would come to our house when she had finished her homework.

— THE END —