

ĐỀ THI THỬ VÀO LỚP 10 CHUYÊN THPT

Năm học : 2016-2017

Môn thi : **TIẾNG ANH (CHUYÊN)**

Thời gian làm bài : 120 phút

Điểm	Chữ kí GK

(Thí sinh làm bài vào tờ giấy này)
(Không được dùng bất cứ loại từ điển hay tài liệu nào)

Số phách:

PART A: PHONETICS

I. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others in each group.

(5 pts.)

- | | | | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|---------------------|-------|
| 1. A. <u>f</u> acsimile | B. <u>t</u> ransfer | C. sp <u>a</u> cious | D. <u>f</u> ax | _____ |
| 2. A. <u>s</u> wallow | B. <u>s</u> witch | C. <u>s</u> weet | D. <u>s</u> word | _____ |
| 3. A. <u>s</u> cenic | B. <u>e</u> xinct | C. de <u>c</u> rease | D. <u>c</u> oexist | _____ |
| 4. A. <u>a</u> greed | B. <u>b</u> oxed | C. <u>b</u> ased | D. <u>l</u> istened | _____ |
| 5. A. <u>o</u> ff | B. <u>o</u> f | C. <u>i</u> f | D. <u>f</u> ly | _____ |

II. Choose the word whose main stressed syllable is placed differently from that of the others in each group.

(5 pts.)

- | | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|-------|
| 1. A. appreciate | B. experience | C. embarrassing | D. situation | _____ |
| 2. A. excited | B. interested | C. confident | D. memorable | _____ |
| 3. A. floppy | B. embrace | C. cotton | D. idol | _____ |
| 4. A. complain | B. destroy | C. terrify | D. imagine | _____ |
| 5. A. carefully | B. correctly | C. seriously | D. personally | _____ |

PART B: LEXICO AND GRAMMAR

I. Choose the best answer to complete each of the following sentences. Write your answer (A, B, C or D) in the box provided. (20 pts.)

- The weather is going to change soon; I feel it in my _____.
A. body B. legs C. skin D. bones
- Before the invention of the Internet, people couldn't _____ of such universal access to information.
A. reminisce B. conceive C. contemplate D. access
- _____, Americans eat a light breakfast. They don't eat a lot of food in the morning.
A. By and large B. Fair and square C. Ins and outs D. Odds and ends
- There has been a recommendation that Peter _____ the president of the country.
A. will be elected B. be elected C. is elected D. was elected
- For a whole month, Muslims _____ eating and drinking during daylight hours.
A. abstain from B. keep from C. stay from D. stand from
- TV advertising in the late afternoon tends to _____ young children.
A. target B. point C. focus D. aim
- He traveled _____ for 20 years and then he decided to return home.
A. farther away B. far from it C. far and wide D. farthest of all
- No matter how angry he was, he would never _____ to violence.
A. refuse B. resort C. resist D. resolve
- Simonin me on the understanding that I wouldn't tell anyone else.
A. confided B. intimated C. confessed D. disclosed

10. If you want to be a rock star, talent helps, but what it really down to is luck.
A. boils B. revolves C. centers D. refines
11. That argument is no good: it won't
A. hold water B. blossom C. make water D. pass water
12. If you get measles, you willin spots.
A. break out B. break up C. break D. break down
13. Insults roll off him like water
A. down a drain B. on a tin roof C. into the river D. off a duck's back
14. Go to the Chineseand bring back a grilled pork chop.
A. carry-away B. carry-on C. take-away D. fast-courses
15. As a result of government, more jobs were lost.
A. cut-aways B. cut-backs C. cuttings D. drop-backs
16. No one knows precisely how much he earns a month, but \$ 5.000 can't be of the target.
A. far B. broad C. wide D. distant
17. She insisted that the reporter _____ her as his source of information.
A. not mention B. doesn't mention C. hadn't mentioned D. didn't mention
18. Look, will you stop _____ in and let me finish my sentence!
A. plugging B. pushing C. butting D. moving
19. We put his rude manner _____ ignorance of our British customs.
A. up to B. down to C. off at D. up with
20. I would rather you _____ the office phone for personal purpose.
A. shouldn't have used B. shouldn't use C. not to use D. didn't use

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20

II. Give the correct form of the word in brackets to complete the following passage. Write your answer in the box provided. (5 pts.)

Mount Mulanje in Malawi is the highest mountain in (1. CENTRE) Africa, part of a range which comprises no fewer than twenty peaks over 2,500 meters. The range is readily (2. ACCESS) by road and a day's drive allow a (3. LEISURE) circumnavigation. More energetic visitors, particularly walkers and climbers, are rewarded with an experience that is (4. FORGET).

Mulanje is a (5. BREATH) sight, visible for miles around. The giant slab of rock appears to protrude almost vertically from the plain. This impression is borne out by the existence of the longest sheer rock-face in Africa, demanding for even the most skilled (6. MOUNTAIN). The explanation for this dramatic geography lies in the rock: hard granite, very (7. RESIST) to erosion, which contrasts with the softer rocks of the plains.

Most visitors remain on the lower, gentler slopes, making use of forest huts for overnight accommodation. The trek up the foothills, along clearly defined paths, is not overly (8. CHALLENGE) but may take up to a week. As the climate cools gradually, almost (9. PERCEPTIBLE), with every few meters of altitude gained, so the full diversity of fauna and flora is revealed in all its (10. SPLENDID).

1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10

III. Fill in each blank with a suitable preposition or particle. (5 pts.)

1. We're all very obliged _____ you
2. He escaped by passing himself _____ as a guard.

3. He's quite careless _____ danger.
4. When she sets _____ an examination, she always tries to avoid crossing the part of a woman.
5. I've been so anxious _____ you.
6. She refused to be a party _____ any violence.
7. Embarrassment rooted her _____ the spot.
8. This service is free _____ charge.
9. _____ the devil and the deep blue sea.
10. We cannot afford to take risks when people's lives are _____ stake.

IV. Underline and correct ten mistakes in the following passage. Write the corrections in the column on the right. (10 pts.)

Research has found that children took on a supermarket trip make a purchase request every two minutes. More than \$200 million a year is now spent on advertising directly to children, most of them on television. That figure is likely to increase and it is in the supermarket aisles that the investment is most likely to be successful. For children, the reasons behind their parents' decisions about that they can and cannot afford are often unclear and arguments about how bad sugar is for your teeth are inconvincing when compared with the attractively and emotionally persuasive advertising campaigns.	L1.....
According to Susan Dibb of the National Food Alliance, 'Most parents concerned about what they give their children to eat and have ideas about what food is healthy – although those ideas are not always accurate. Obviously, such a dialogue among parents and children is a good thing, because if the only information children are getting about productivity is from TV advertising, they are getting a very one-side view. Parents resent the fact that they are competing with the advertising industry and are forced into the position of repeated disappointing their children.' The Independent Television Commission, which regulates TV advertising, prohibits advertisers from telling children to ask their parents to buy products.	L2.....
	L3.....
	L4.....
	L5.....
	L6.....
	L7.....
	L8.....
	L9.....
	L10.....
	L11.....
	L12.....
	L13.....
	L14.....
	L15.....
	L16.....
	L17.....

PART C: READING

I. Read the following passage and answer the questions by choosing the options A, B, C or D. Write your answer (A, B, C or D) in the box provided. (10 pts.)

EXOTIC AND ENDANGERED SPECIES

When you hear someone bubbling enthusiastically about an exotic species, you can safely bet the speaker isn't an ecologist. This is a name for a resident of an established community that was deliberately or accidentally moved from its home range and became established elsewhere. Unlike most imports, which can't take hold outside their home range, an exotic species permanently insinuates **itself** into a new community.

Sometimes the additions are harmless and even have beneficial effects. More often, they make native species endangered species, which by definition are extremely vulnerable to extinction. Of all species on the rare or endangered lists or that recently became extinct, *close to 70 percent owe their precarious existence or demise to displacement by exotic species*. Two examples are included here to illustrate the problem.

During the 1800s, British settlers in Australia just couldn't **bond** with the koalas and kangaroos, so they started to import familiar animals from their homeland. In 1859, in what would be the start of a wholesale disaster, a northern Australian landowner imported and then released two dozen wild European rabbits (*Oryctolagus cuniculus*). Good food and good sport hunting – that was the idea. An ideal rabbit habitat with no natural predators was the reality.

Six years later, the landowner had killed 20,000 rabbits and was besieged by 20,000 more. The rabbits displaced livestock, even kangaroos. Now Australia has 200 to 300 million hippityhopping through the southern

half of the country. They overgraze perennial grasses in good times and strip bark from shrubs and trees during droughts. You know where they've been; they transform grasslands and shrub lands into eroded deserts. They have been shot and poisoned. Their warrens have been plowed under, fumigated, and dynamited. Even when all-out assaults reduced their population size by 70 percent, the rapidly reproducing imports made a comeback in less than a year. Did the construction of a 2,000-mile-long fence protect Western Australia? No. Rabbits made it to the other side before workers finished the fence.

In 1951, government works introduced a myxoma virus by way of mildly infected South American rabbits, its normal hosts. This virus causes *myxomatosis*. The disease has mild effects on South American rabbits that coevolved with the virus but nearly always had lethal effects on *O. cuniculus*. Biting insects, mainly mosquitoes and fleas against the novel virus, the European rabbits dies in droves. But, as you might expect, natural selection has since favored rapid growth of populations of *O. cuniculus* resistant to the virus.

In 1991, on an uninhabited island in Spencer Gulf, Australian researchers released a population of rabbits that they had injected with a calcivirus. The rabbits died quickly and relatively painlessly from blood clots in their lungs, hearts, and kidneys. In 1995, the test virus escaped from the island, possibly on insect vectors. It has been killing 80 to 95 percent of the adult rabbits in Australian regions. At this writing, researches are now questioning whether the calcivirus should be used on a widespread scale, whether it can jump boundaries and infect animals other than rabbits (such as humans), and what the long – term **consequences** will be.

A vine called kudzu (*Puerarialobata*) was deliberately imported from Japan to the United States, where it faces no serious threats from herbivores, pathogens, or competitor plants. In temperate parts of Asia, it is a well – behaved legume with a well – developed root system. It *seemed* like a good idea to use it to control erosion on hills and highway embankments in the southeastern United States. (A) With nothing to stop it, though, kudzu's shoots grew a third of a meter per day. Vines now blanket stream banks, trees, telephone poles, houses, and almost everything else in their path. Attempts to dig up or burn kudzu are futile. Grazing goats and herbicides help, but goats eat other plants, too, and herbicides contaminate water supplies. (B) Kudzu could reach the Great Lakes by the year 2040.

On the bright side, a Japanese firm is constructing a kudzu farm and processing plant in Alabama. The idea is to export the starch to Asia, where the demand currently **exceeds** the supply. (C) Also, kudzu may eventually help reduce logging operations. (D) At the Georgia Institute of Technology, researchers report that kudzu might become an alternative source for paper.

1. Based on the information in paragraph 1, which of the following best explains the term “exotic species”?

- A. Animals or plants on the rare species list
- B. A permanent resident in an established community
- C. A species that has been moved to a different community
- D. An import that fails to thrive outside of its home range

2. The word **itself** in the passage refers to

- A. most imports
- B. new community
- C. home range
- D. exotic species

3. The word **bond** in the passage is closest in meaning to

- A. move
- B. connect
- C. live
- D. fight

4. According to the author, why did the plan to introduce rabbits in Australia fail?

- A. The rabbits were infected with a contagious virus.
- B. Most Australians did not like the rabbits.
- C. No natural predators controlled the rabbit population.
- D. Hunters killed the rabbits for sport and for food.

5. All of the following methods were used to control the rabbit population in Australia EXCEPT

- A. They were poisoned.
- B. Their habitats were buried.
- C. They were moved to deserts.
- D. They were surrounded by fences

6. Why does the author mention mosquitoes and fleas in paragraph 5?

- A. Because they are the origin of the myxoma virus
- B. Because they carry the myxoma virus to other animals
- C. Because they die when they are infected by myxoma
- D. Because they have an immunity to the myxoma virus

7. According to paragraph 6, the Spencer Gulf experiment was dangerous because
- A. insect populations were exposed to a virus B. rabbits on the island died from a virus
C. the virus may be a threat to humans D. some animals are immune to the virus
8. Why does the author give details about the kudzu farm and processing plant in paragraph 8?
- A. To explain why kudzu was imported from abroad
B. To argue that the decision to plant kudzu was a good one
C. To give a reason for kudzu to be planted in Asia
D. To offer partial solutions to the kudzu problem
9. Which of the following statements most accurately reflects the author's opinion about exotic species?
- A. Exotic species should be protected by ecologists.
B. Importing an exotic species can solve many problems.
C. Ecologists should make the decision to import an exotic species.
D. Exotic species are often disruptive to the ecology.
10. Look at (A), (B), (C), (D) in the last two paragraphs. Where the following sentence could be best inserted in the passage
(A), (B), (C), or (D)? *Asians use a starch extract from kudzu in drinks, herbal medicines, and candy.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
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II. Read the text below and write one word in each space to complete it. Write your answer in the box provided. (10 pts.)

Society has changed in many ways since the introduction of computers, and people's lives at home and at the office have been (1) _____. Most people are working for fewer hours per week than they (2) _____ to, and manufacturers and advertising agencies are becoming much more interested in (3) _____ people spend this extra leisure time. One recent report stated that (4) _____ the number of hobbies had not increased; each hobby had become more specialized.

A second (5) _____ is that nowadays, many managers would rather spend time with their families than stay (6) _____ in the office every day. Home life seems to be just as important as working. Some companies now make managers (7) _____ their annual holidays even if they don't want to, because this leads to such an (8) _____ in their performance if they have some rest.

In spite of these changes, some people are working harder than ever before. The standard of exams is getting higher, and increased competition is (9) _____ it harder to get into university than it was 20 years ago. School children and students are now having to work so hard that in many cases they work (10) _____ hours than their parents.

1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10

PART D: WRITING

- I. Rewrite each of the following sentences using the word(s) given so that its meaning stays the same.** (10 pts.)

1. I have frequently made stupid mistakes like that.

=> Many's.....

2. I rarely sleep in the afternoon.

=> I'm not in

3. You think that fat people are always jolly, but you are wrong.

=> Contrary

4. It was not until five years had elapsed that the whole truth about the murder came out.

5. Erika said I had caused the accident.

6. My grandfather had completely forgotten that he phoned me last night. (RECOLLECTION)

7. Many customs restrictions within the EC have been abolished. (AWAY)

8. At the moment I can't afford to buy a new car. (QUESTION)

9. Students at the school are not allowed to go into the Rainbow Disco. (BOUNDS)

10. When they broke the news, she stayed perfectly calm and controlled. (HAIR)

II. Write a composition about the following topic:

You should write about 250 words. (20 pts.)

[illegible]

KEY
ĐỀ THI THỬ MÔN TIẾNG ANH (CHUYÊN)
Total points: 100

PART A

- I. (5 pts.) 1C 2D 3A 4B 5B
 II. (5 pts.) 1D 2A 3B 4C 5B

PART B

- I. (20 pts.)

1D	2B	3A	4B	5A	6A	7C	8B	9A	10A
11A	12A	13D	14C	15B	16C	17A	18C	19B	20D

- II. (5 pts.)

1. central	2. accessible	3. leisurely	4. unforgettable	5. breath-taking
6. mountaineer(s)	7. resistant	8. challenging	9. imperceptibly	10. splendor / (our)

- III. (5 pts.)

1.to	2.off	3.about/ of	4. out, for	5.about/ for	6. to	7.to	8. of	9.between	10. at
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- IV. (10 pts.)

<p>Research has found that children <u>took</u> on a supermarket trip make a purchase request every two minutes. More than \$200 million a year is now spent on advertising directly to children, most of <u>them</u> on television. That figure is likely to increase and it is in the supermarket aisles that the investment is most likely to be successful. For children, the reasons behind their parents' decisions about <u>that</u> they can and cannot afford are often unclear and arguments about how bad sugar is for your teeth are <u>inconvincing</u> when compared with the <u>attractively</u> and emotionally persuasive advertising campaigns.</p> <p>According to Susan Dibb of the National Food Alliance, 'Most parents <u>concerned</u> about what they give their children to eat and have ideas about what food is healthy – although those ideas are not always accurate. Obviously, such a dialogue <u>among</u> parents and children is a good thing, because if the only information children are getting about <u>productivity</u> is from TV advertising, they are getting a very <u>one-side</u> view. Parents resent the fact that they are competing with the advertising industry and are forced into the position of <u>repeated</u> disappointing their children.' The Independent Television Commission, which regulates TV advertising, prohibits advertisers from telling children to ask their parents to buy products.</p>	<p>L1...taken... L2..... L3 ...it..... L4 L5 ...what..... L7.unconvincing L7 attractive L8 L9 L10 are concerned L11 ... L12... between L13 products / L13 one-sided L15 repeatedly L16 L17</p>
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PART C

- I. (10 pts.)

1C	2D	3B	4C	5C	6B	7C	8D	9D	10.C
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II. (10 pts.)

1. affected/ influenced	2.used	3.how	4.(al)though	5.finding/ change
6.late	7.take	8.improvement	9. making	10. longer

PART D

I. (10 pts.)

1. Many's the time that I have made stupid mistakes like that .
2. I'm not in a / the habit of sleeping in the afternoon.
3. Contrary to your thought/ belief/ opinion/what you think, fat people are not always jolly.
4. Not for another five years did the the whole truth about the murder come out.
5. Erika blamed me for causing/ having caused the accident.
6. My grandfather didn't have any recollection of phoning me last night.
7. Many customs restrictions within the EC have been done away with.
8. At the moment me / my buying a new car is out of the question.
9. The Rainbow Disco is out of bounds to Ss at the school.
10. When they broke the news, she did not turn a hair.

II. (20 pts.)

1. Content: 10 pts - a provision of all main ideas and details as appropriate.
2. Language: 5 pts – a variety of vocabulary and structures
3. Presentation: 5 pts – coherence, cohesion, and style...

THE END.