|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **SOC SON – ME LINH GROUP****School year: 2019-2020** | **THE OLYMPIC EXAMINATION****THE ENGLISH TEST FOR GRADE 10****Time allowance: 120 minutes** |

**I. SECTION ONE: PHONETICS (2/20points)**

**Part 1: (1 point) Choose the words whose pronunciation is different from the others in each of the following questions. Write your answer in the table below.**

1. A. event B. prevent C. percent D. agent

2. A. gypsy B. huge C. piggy D. strange

3. A. reign B. reindeer C. vein D. protein

4. A. aboard B. cupboard C. keyboard D. overboard

5. A. assist B. pressure C. assure D. possession

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **1.**  | **2.**  | **3.**  | **4.**  | **5.**  |

**Part 2: (1 point) Choose the word that differs from the rest in the position of the main stress in each of the following questions. Write your answer in the table below.**

6. A. community B. developing C. conditioner D. interested

7. A. different B. continue C. importance D. directed

8. A. medicines B. opposite C. pollution D. capable

9. A. preservation B. inspiration C. popularity D. disposable

10. A. exhausted B. atmosphere C. suspect D. computer

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **6.**  | **7.**  | **8.**  | **9.**  | **10.**  |

**II. SECTION TWO: LEXICO – GRAMMAR (8/20 points)**

**Part 1: (0,6 point) Choose the word or phrase that is CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined part in each of the following questions. Write your answer in the table below.**

11. The repeated commercials on TV distract many viewers from watching their favourite films.

 A. advertisements B. contests C. businesses D. economics

12. It is such a prestigious university that only excellent students are entitled to a full scholarship each year.

 A. have the obligation to B. have the right to refuse

 C. are refused the right to D. are given the right to

13. We are now a 24/7 society where shops and services must be available all hours.

1. an active society B. a physical society

C. an inactive society D. a working society

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **11.**  | **12.**  | **13.**  |

**Part 2: (0,4 point) Choose the word or phrase that is OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined part in each of the following questions. Write your answer in the table below.**

14. Affluent families find it easier to support their children financially.

 A. Wealthy B. Well-off C. Privileged D. Impoverished

15. A chronic lack of sleep may make us irritable and reduces our motivation to work.

1. calm B. miserable C. responsive D. uncomfortable

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **14.**  | **15.**  |

**Part 3: (4 points) Choose the best option A, B, C or D to finish each of the following sentences. Write your answer in the table below.**

16. It is getting cold. You ‘d better not\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ without a coat.

A. go out B. to go out C. going out D. have gone out.

17. Hoa: “Are you going to buy a new computer or just continue using the old one?”

Mary: “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”

A. Yes, I am. B. Yes, I’d like one. Thank you.

C. That’s impossible. I can’t afford a new one. D. Neither. I’m going to lease one.

18. As soon as you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that, I’d like you to go to bed.

A. have done B. did C. will do D. will have done

19. Margaret was slow at school, but she went on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a Prime Minister.

A. being B. to be C. having been D. to have been

20. When used the right way, mobile technology has the \_\_\_\_ to help students learn more and gain much knowledge.

A. ability B. advantage C. development D. potential

21. UNICEF says that \_\_\_\_ to education is one of the biggest challenges facing children in Yemen today, especially girls.

A. access B. get C. connect D. search

22. You have never been to Nha Trang, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

A. haven’t you B. have you C. do you D. don’t you

23. I had to wear \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ uniform when I worked in the hotel.

A. some B. any C. a D. an

24. You can improve your English by practising it \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. hardly B. ordinary C. badly D. regularly

25. Cultural diversity makes the United States a \_\_\_\_ interesting place to live for all of its inhabitants.

A. much better B. more C. many more D. much more

26. If I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you, I’d take some rest before the game tomorrow.

A. am B. could be C. were D. would be

27. The pop star we invited onto the chat show didn’t \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. turn on B. turn up C. turn off D. turn down

28. Paper money \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for over a thousand years.

 A. has used B. was being used C. was used D. has been used

29. “Jane! May I introduce you to Maryam, my Malaysian pen pal?” - “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”

A. Oh. Thank you very much. B. Hi! Pleased to meet you, Jane.

C. Hi! Nice to meet you, Maryam. D. That’s right. I’m Jane.

30. “How did your dog \_\_\_\_\_\_\_?” - “I don't know. Someone might have poisoned it.”

 A. get killed B. kill C. be killed D. was killed

31. That pipe has been leaking for ages. We must have it \_\_\_\_\_\_ soon.

A. mend B. mended C. mending D. to mend

32. It was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of you not to play the music while I was asleep.

A. considering B. considerate C. considerable D. consideration

33. The house we have rented is\_\_\_\_\_\_, so we will have to buy some beds, chairs, tables, etc.

A. unrestored B. unrepaired C. unfurnished D. undecorated

34. He fell ill suddenly, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_made the project stop.

A. that B. which C. who D. whose

35. The trouble started only\_\_\_\_\_\_ the other man came into the room.

A. when B. until C. and then D. too soon

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **16.**  | **17.**  | **18.**  | **19.**  | **20.**  | **21.**  | **22.**  | **23.**  | **24.** | **25.** |
| **26.** | **27.** | **28.** | **29.** | **30.** | **31.** | **32.** | **33.** | **34.** | **35.** |

**Part 4: (1 point) Choose the underlined word or phrase in each sentence that needs correcting. Write your answer in the table below.**

36. The more careful you drive, the fewer accidents you will have .

 A B C D

37. It often takes me about fifteen minutes to go to work from here by foot.

 A B C D

38. Those people say that it is such polluted air that they can’t breath, don’t they?

 A B C D

39. It is noisy enough in this room, so I would rather you stop shouting like that.

 A B C D

40. Dr. Roberts, the first woman to be elected president of the university, is intelligent, capable and

 A B

awareness of the problem to be solved.

 C D

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **36.**  | **37.**  | **38.**  | **39.**  | **40.**  |

**Part 5: (2 points) Use the correct form of each word on the right to complete the numbered spaces provided in the passage. Write your answers in the table below.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Ecotourism in Vietnam**You've (41)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_heard of ecotourism, but it's a pretty new term. Maybe you've heard it called 'green tourism' or 'responsible tourism.' It's part of the (42) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ trend to take care of our world, both the natural aspects and the traditional cultural ones. And Vietnam, with 30 (43)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_parks, 69 natural (44) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, 45 landscape protection sites, and 54 cultural groups, has incredible potential as one of the world's best countries for ecotourism.Ecotourism is all about (45)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_and enjoying the world without (46)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_it - or even better, protecting and improving it while you explore. It's feel-good travel. You grow, you help, and you keep the world (47) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.So if you've had enough of mega-hotel chains and (48)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_tourist traps, and you want to see what natural beauty and unique (49)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Vietnam has to offer all while helping the region continue to grow and thrive, then you should (50)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ consider ecotourism.(Text and image ret[rieved from: https://goo.gl/Pmwueg)](https://goo.gl/Pmwueg) | 41. PROBABLE42. GROW43. NATION44. RESERVE45.SUSTAIN46. DAMAGE47. BEAUTY48. CROWD49. CULTURAL50. SERIOUS |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **41.** | **42.** | **43.** | **44.** | **45.** |
| **46.** | **47.** | **48.** | **49.** | **50.** |

**III. SECTION THREE: READING (7/20 points)**

**Part 1: (2 points) Read the text below and decide which answer A, B, C, or D best fits each space. Write your answer in the numbered box below. Write your answers in the table below.**

**HOW WE READ**

 Why did you decide to read this, and will you keep reading to the end? Do you expect to understand every single part of it and will you remember anything about it in a fortnight’s (51) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_? Common sense suggests that the answers to these questions depend on “readability” - whether the (52) \_\_\_\_\_ matter is interesting, the argument clear and the (53) \_\_\_\_\_ attractive. But psychologists are discovering that to (54) \_\_\_\_\_ why people read - and often don’t read - technical information, they have to examine not so much the writing as the reader.

 Even the most technically confident people often (55) \_\_\_\_\_ instructions for the video or home computer in favor of hands-on experience. And people frequently take little notice of consumer information, (56) \_\_\_\_\_ on nutritional labels or in the small print of contracts.

 Psychologists researching reading tend to assume that both beginners and (57) \_\_\_\_\_ readers read everything put in front of them from start to finish. There are (58) \_\_\_\_\_ among them about the role of eyes, memory and brain during the process. Some believe that fluent readers take (59) \_\_\_\_\_ every letter or word they see; others insist that readers rely on memory or context to carry them from one phrase to (60) \_\_\_\_\_. But they have always assumed that the reading process is the same: reading starts, comprehension occurs, then reading stops.

51. A. term B. period C. time D. gap

52. A. subject B. topic C. content D. text

53. A. pattern B. formation C. layout D. assembly

54. A. ensure B. determine C. value D. rate

55. A. miss B. omit C. pass D. ignore

56. A. why B. where C. whether D. when

57. A. competent B. sufficient C. considerable D. valid

58. A. objections B. arguments C. contests D. separations

59. A. up B. over C. out D. in

60. A. another B. others C. many D. a lot

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **51.** | **52.** | **53.** | **54.** | **55.** | **56.** | **57.** | **58.** | **59.** | **60.** |

**Part 2: (2 points) Read the text below and think of the word which best fits each space. Use only ONE word in each space. Write your answer in the numbered box below. Write your answers in the table below.**

**TAKING IT EASY**

 Society has changed in many ways since the introduction of computers, and people’s lives at home and at the office have been affected. Most people are working for fewer hours per week than they (61) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to, and manufacturers and advertising agencies are becoming much (62) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_interested in how people spend this extra leisure time. One recent report stated that, (63) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the number of hobbies had not increased, each hobby had become much more specialized.

 A second finding is that nowadays, many managers would (64) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_spend time with their families (65) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_stay late in the office every day. Home life is seen to be just as important as working. Some companies now (66) \_\_\_\_\_ managers take their annual holidays even if they don’t want to, because this leads to (67) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ an improvement in their performance if they have some rest.

 In (68) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_of these changes, some people are working harder than ever before. The standard of exams is getting higher, and increased competition is (69) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_it harder to get into university than it was 20 years ago. Schoolchildren and students are now having to work (70) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_hard that in many cases they work longer hours than their parents.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **61.**  | **62.**  | **63.**  | **64.**  | **65.**  |
| **66.**  | **67.**  | **68.**  | **69.**  | **70.**  |

**Part 2: (1 point) Read the passage carefully, then choose the correct option (marked A, B, C or D) to answer the questions. Write your answers in the table below.**

 Scientists have established that influenza viruses taken from man can cause disease in animals. In addition, man can catch the disease from animals. In fact, a greater number of wild birds seem to carry the virus without showing any evidences of illness. Some scientists conclude that a large family of influenza virus may have evolved in the bird kingdom, a group that has been on earth 100 million years and is able to carry the virus without contracting the disease. There is even convincing evidence to show that virus strains are transmitted from place to place and from continent to continent by migrating birds.

 It is known that two influenza viruses can recombine when both are present in an animal at the same time. The result of such recombination is a great variety of strains containing different H and N spikes. This raises the possibility that a human influenza virus can recombine with an influenza virus from a lower animal to produce an entirely new spike. Research is underway to determine if that is the way major new strains come into being. Another possibility is that two animal influenza strains may recombine in a pig, for example, to produce a new strain which is transmitted to man.

71. According to the passage, scientists have discovered that influenza viruses \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. cause ill health in wild animals B. do not always cause symptoms in birds

C. are rarely present in wild birds D. change when transmitted from animals to man

72. What is known about the influenza virus?

A. It was first found in a group of very old birds. B. All the different strains can be found in wild birds.

C. It existed over 100 million years ago. D. It can survive in many different places.

73. According to the passage, a great variety of influenza strains can appear when\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. H and N spikes are produced B. animal and bird viruses are combined

C. dissimilar types of viruses recombine D. two viruses of the same type are contracted

74. New strains of viruses are transmitted to man by\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. a type of wild pig B. diseased lower animals

C. a group of migrating birds D. a variety of means

75. It can be inferred from the passage that all of the following are ways of producing new strains of influenza EXCEPT\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. two influenza viruses in the same animal recombining

B. animal viruses recombining with human viruses

C. two animal viruses recombining

D. two animal viruses recombining in a human

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **71.**  | **72.**  | **73.**  | **74.**  | **75.**  |

**Part 3: (2 points) Read the passage carefully, then choose the correct option (marked A, B, C or D) to answer the questions. Write your answers in the table below.**

 In 1826, a Frenchman named Niépce needed pictures for his business. He was not a good artist, so he invented a very simple camera. He put it in a window of his house and took a picture of his yard. That was the first photograph.

 The next important date in the history of photography was 1837. That year, Daguerre, another Frenchman, took a picture of his studio. He used a new kind of camera and a different process. In his pictures, you could see everything clearly, even the smallest details. This kind of photograph was called a *daguerreotype.*

 Soon, other people began to use Daguerre’s process. Travelers brought back daguerreotypes from all around the world. People photographed famous buildings, cities, and mountains.

 In about 1840, the process was improved. Then photographers had to carry lots of film and moving things. The process was not simple and photographers had to carry lots of film and processing equipment. However, **this** did not stop photographers, especially in the United States. After 1840, daguerreotype artists were popular in most cities.

 Matthew Brady was one well-known American photographer. He took many portraits of famous people. The portraits were unusual because they were **lifelike** and full of personality. Brady was also the first person to take pictures of a war. His 1862 Civil War pictures showed dead soldiers and **ruined** cities. They made the war seem more real and more terrible.

 In the 1880s, new inventions began to change photography. Photographers could buy film ready-made in rolls, instead of having to make the film themselves. Also, they did not have to process the film immediately. They could bring it back to their studios and develop it later. They did not have to carry lots of equipment. And finally, the invention of the small **handheld** camera made photography less expensive.

 With a small camera, anyone could be a photographer. People began to use cameras just for fun. They took pictures of their families, friends, and favorite places. They called these pictures “snapshots”.

 Documentary photographs became popular in newspapers in the 1890s. Soon magazines and books also used them. These pictures showed true events and people. They were much more real than drawings.

 Some people began to think of photography as a form of art. They thought that photography could do more than show the real world. It could also show ideas and feelings, like other art forms.

*From “Reading Power” by Beatrice S. Mikulecky and Linda Jeffries*

76.The first photograph was taken with\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. a small handheld camera B. a daguerreotype C. a very simple camera D. new types of film

77.Daguerre took a picture of his studio with\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. a very simple camera B. an electronic camera C. a new kind of camera D. special equipment

78.The word “**this**” in the passage refers to the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. taking of pictures of people and moving things

B. stopping of photographers from taking photos

C. fact that daguerreotype artists were popular in most cities

D. carrying of lots of film and processing equipment

79.The word “**ruined**” in the passage is closest in meaning to “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”.

A. badly damaged B. heavily-polluted C. poorly-painted D. terribly spoiled

80. The word “**lifelike**” in the passage is closest in meaning to “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”.

A. touching B. realistic C. moving D. manlike

81. The latest invention mentioned in the passage is the invention of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. rolls of film B. daguerreotypes C. processing equipment D. handheld cameras

82.The word “**handheld**” in the passage is closest in meaning to “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”.

A. handling manually B. held by hand C. operated by hand D. controlling hands

83.Matthew Brady was well-known for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. portraits and war photographs B. inventing daguerreotypes

C. the small handheld camera D. taking pictures of French cities

84. As mentioned in the passage, photography can\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. print old pictures B. replace drawings

D. convey ideas and feelings C. show the underworld

85.Which of the following could best serve as the title of the passage?

A. Story of Famous Photographers B. Photography and Painting

C. Different Steps in Film Processing D. Story of Photography

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **76.**  | **77.**  | **78.**  | **79.**  | **80.**  | **81.**  | **82.**  | **83.**  | **84.**  | **85.**  |

**IV. WRITING. (3 points)**

**Part 1: (2 points) Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it means exactly the same as the sentences printed before. Write your answers in the space provided below.**

86. I don't intend to apologise to either of them.

→ I have no ...........................................................................................................................................

87. Don’t play with matches or you’ll get a burn.

**→** Unless …………………………………………………………………………………..

88. Both Mary and Peter hate classical music.
**→** Neither……………………………………………………………………………………………………

89. I have just bought a book. It is about wildlife.
**→** The book …………………………………………………………………………………………………

90. They repaired my car at the garage in town.
**→** I..................................................................................................................................................................

91. The school I studied at last year was better than this one.

**→**This school isn’t..........................................................................................................................................

92. It isn't necessary for anyone to work late tonight.

→ No one has.................................................................................................................................................

93. Tuan’s behaviour at the party embarrassed me.

**→** I found........................................................................................................................................................

94. She speaks English more fluently than any other student in her school.

**→** No one .................................................. .................................................. ................................................

95. They believe that the man escaped in a stolen car.

→ The man …………………………………………………………………………………………………

**Part 2: (1 point) For each of the sentences below, write a new sentence as similar as possible in meaning to it. Use the word given on the right, and this word must not be changed in any way. Write your answers in the space provided below.**

96. You must do exactly what the teacher tells you. **(CARRY)**

→ …………. ………………………………………………………………………………………………..

97. Miss Lan had to finish the accounts and write several reports as well. **(ADDITION)**

→ …………. ………………………………………………………………………………………………..

98. I really want to see her again. **(DYING)**

→ …………. ………………………………………………………………………………………………..

99. We are looking forward to watching the program. (**WAIT)**

→ …………. ………………………………………………………………………………………………..

100. “Why don’t you relax for a while?”, she said to me. **(EASY)**
→ “…………. ……………………………………?”…………………………………………………………..

***- The end -***