# SỞ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO KỲ THI TUYỂN SINH LỚP 10 THPT CÔNG,

TỉNH QUẢNG NAM

ĐỀ CHÍNH THỰC

( $\oint \hat{g} \, \hat{g} \, \hat{m} \, \operatorname{co} \, \mathbf{08}$  trang)

NĂM **HỌC 2025 –** 2026

Môn thi: Tiếng Anh

(chuyên)

Thời gian: 150 phút (không kể

thời *gian* giao đạ

Khóa thi ngày: 03-05/6/2025

Học sinh làm bài trên tờ ANSWER SHEET

**SECTION ONE: LISTENING (2.0 pts)** 

### HƯỚNG DẪN PHẦN THI NGHE HIỂU

**Bài**  $nghe g \hat{o}m$  **3**  $ph \hat{a}n, m \tilde{o}i$   $ph \hat{a}n$   $d w \phi c$  nghe **2**  $l \hat{a}n$ .

- *Mở* đầu và kết thúc bài nghe có *tín* hiệu nhạc.
- Mọi hướng dẫn cho thi sinh (bằng tiếng Anh)
   đã có trong bài nghe.

CHINH PHỤC

NBK

PART 1. For questions 1-5, you will hear a radio interview with Julia Emerson, a young writer. Choose the best answer A, B, or C. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided. (0.5 pt)

### 1. According to *Julia*, nowadays *Hollywood* producers

- A. usually think of ideas for films themselves.
- B. write screenplays and contact stars.
- C. **contact agents to** find **writers** for them.
- 2. *Julia* began writing *in her spare time* when *she* A. published some articles in a magazine.
  - B. had an idea for a TV series.
  - **C. came** first in a short-**story** competition.

### 3. Julia says

### that

- A. she would like to write a version of a classic film.
- B. there is a danger she might imitate other films.
- C. creative **people should think** a **lot about films**.
- 4. The theme of the story

is

- A. how our emotions about our family can change. B. Julia's relationship with her brothers and sisters. C. about the importance of having a family. 5. It appears that the film based on Julia's screenplay A. must be made within the next few months.
  - B. won't be made when the studio has paid Julia.
    - C. might never be made.

PART 2. For questions 6-10, you will hear an author talking about his time at

school and decide whether the following statements are True (T) or False (F).

Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided. (0.5 pt)

- **6.** The author **enjoyed** almost every day that he spent in **the** expensive public school in Cambria. **7.** The **other boys at the school seemed to be** okay **with** day**to-day life at school**.
- **8.** The **author's illness during the first** term was so bad **that** he **nearly died**.
- **9.** Because **of** the **illness**, the author **had to have classes in** the **library**.
- 10. The headmaster expected the author to realise how good the time at school had been when he left school.

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PART 3. For questions 11-20, you will hear an engineering student giving a presentation about a research project on design features of the International Space Station and complete the sentences by writing NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS for each answer PHUC Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided. (1.0 pt)

Background

LIFE ON THE INTERNATIONAL SPACE STATION

• Station was occupied **by international teams of scientists over** several months. **Research was** done on living conditions.

Early Impressions

The air **smelt (11)** 

The temperature was easy to turn (12) The food had enough variety.

**Communication was** 

(13).

```
Difficulties with air filters caused lack of (14) It
was difficult to keep cabin objects secure.

Systems were
incompatible.
e.g. there were problems when mixing
(15)

because of the preservatives.

available were not always suitable for their
purpose.

The (16)
It was difficult to access the
(17).

Suggested
Improvements
```

for equipment maintenance.

**Systems** and **equipment should** undergo much more **(18)** 

In language training, astronauts needed **practice** in understanding the controller's (19) **There should** be less emphasis on (20)

and more on other issues.

SECTION TWO: LEXICO - GRAMMAR - COMMUNICATION (3.0 pts)

**NBK** 

**PART** 1. For questions 21-32, choose the correct answer A, B, C, or D to each of the following questions. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided. (1.2 pts)

21.

to the big city, I have got lost many times.

A. Useless 22.

**University students** 

B. Unused

semantics, and

pragmatics.
A. major

C. Unfamiliar

D. Unacquainted

in linguistics may take courses including phonetics,

B. majoring

23. If he hadn't lost his job last year,

he

C. majored

a house of his own now. C. could buy

D. to major

A. can buy

B. will buy

D. could have bought

24. I remember she wore a

dress to go out with her boyfriend last week.

A. white Vietnamese cotton C. cotton white Vietnamese

- B. Vietnamese white cotton
- D. white cotton Vietnamese

- 25. Having been asked to speak at the conference,
- A. Dr. Clark's colleagues felt proud of him B. some notes were written by Dr. Clark C. Dr. Clark carefully prepared some notes D. the audience listened to Dr. Clark carefully 26. Nowadays, women have more free time as they

A. get robots to do

C. want robots to do

the household chores

B. have robots done

**D**. help robots **do** 

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27.

the medicine than she began to feel better.

A. Only after she had taken

C. No sooner had she taken 28.

After all, he only

**B. Hardly** had she taken D. Scarcely **had** she taken

. **He** never does what he **promised**.

A. speaks with a forked tongue C. holds out an olive

branch

29. **The plague, otherwise** known **as** the **Black** 

A. contingent B. contiguous 30.

There must be something I can do to

B. has one foot in the grave

D. jumps through hoops

Death, was a

C. contagious

C. go in for

disease

D. congenial

CHINH **PHỤC**NBK

A. get off with

B. stand in with

breaking your favorite teapot.

D. make up for

31. The captain has not decided yet where to stop on the journey-we'll just play it by

and see how we feel.

A. mouth

B. ear

C. eye

32. Maria and *Alex* are *talking about* the *environment*.

**D**. hand

- Maria: Our **environment** is **getting** more and **more polluted**. Do **you think so?**
- Alex:

It's really worrying.

- A. I don't think that's a good idea
- **C.** I'm **of** the opposite opinion

PART 2. (0.4 pt)

- $B.\ \mbox{\sc l}$  completely disagree with you
- D. I can't agree with you more

- a. For questions 33-34, choose the word or phrase that is CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined part in each of the following questions. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided.
- 33. She demonstrated her professional <u>competence</u> by completing the project ahead of schedule and <u>under budget</u>.

A. capability

**B. productivity** 

C. reliability

D. responsibility

- 34. Never had it occurred to me that Andy would turn out to be <u>a snake</u> in the grass, which is why I foolishly did everything he told me to do and lost all my money.
  - A. someone who reveals his secrets
  - C. someone who you can confide in
- B. someone who never keeps his words
- D. someone who cannot be trusted
- b. For questions 35-36, choose the word or phrase that is **OPPOSITE** in **meaning** to the **underlined part in each of the** following questions. **Write your** answers **in the** corresponding numbered **boxes** provided.
- 35. With the final examinations coming very soon, his anxiety was rising to almost unbearable limits.

A. curiosity

B. boredom

C. confidence

D. apprehension

- 36. Last year, they had some financial difficulties when her husband was fired. Together, they weathered the <u>storm</u> and figured out how to keep going.
  - A. understood a difficult period quickly
  - C. worked in a difficult period slowly
- B. came safely through a difficult

### period

D. failed to overcome a difficult period

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**PART** 3. For questions **37-44**, use the word given in every bracket to form a word that fi in the same numbered space in the text. Write your answers in the correspondinumbered boxes provided. (0.8 pt)

### TAKE CARE IN THE SUN

CHINH PHỤC

The sun should be enjoyed but (37) (EXPOSE) can cause sunburn, leading to (38) (MATURE) skin ageing and increased risk of skin cancer. It is the ultraviolet rays which cause this; even in the UK they can damage your skin, and UV is much more (39) (POWER) when you go nearer the equator. You should stay out of the sun during the 2 hours around midday, us e shade at other times, a sun hat and (40) woven but loose clothing.

(TIGHT)

- (41) (PROTECT) creams suitable for your skin type can help protect
- (42). (AVOID) exposed parts of the body. A further sun related risk is

(43)

(HEAT),

caused by overheating. Avoid strenuous activity during the hottest hours and make sure you drink plenty of (44) (ALCOHOL) drinks (best is water which has been boiled or soft

drinks from sealed cans or bottles) to replace body fluids.

(Adapted from Advanced Grammar Practice 2)

**PART 4.** For questions 45-50, read **the** following **passage**. There are **SIX** mistakes in **the** passage. **Find** the words **that** need correction **and** correct them. **Write** your answers **in** the corresponding numbered **boxes** provided. (0.6 pt)

Line

#### A DIFFERENCE OF OPINION

A musician friend of mine once went on an English course during his summer holiday. What he really wanted to do was to improve his able to think and react

2
3
quickly and correctly in spoken
English.
4

He **said** speaking in a foreign language always **made him nervous**, **even** after **three** 

years of study. It turned out that one of the teachers on the course had very strong

views on music, and was not afraid to express it in the lessons. He claimed that

7 music was **a** drug, **just** like alcohol or cigarettes, and people who could not **live** 

891011

6

their lives without it were to be pitied. However the subject of the lesson, the teacher always managed to include some reference to this idea. You can imagine that my friend was not very impressed. At the end, he lost his temper, and spent most of the remaining lessons arguing about music and its role in people's

lives. When his course had finished, he came home, still angrily about the experience. 13 However, whether he enjoyed the course or not, my friend had to admit that the teacher's technique has worked since his nervousness in English had completely disappeared and he was speaking far more fluently than before.

12

14

15

(Adapted from Cambridge Practice Test)

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**SECTION THREE: READING (2.5 pts)** 

**PART 1.** For questions **51-60**, read the passage below and decide which answer **A**, B,

**CHINH** 

## PHUC or D best fits each numbered gap. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered BK boxes provided. (1.0 pt)

**BURGLARS BEWARE! DON'T TOUCH THE FOOD** 

It seems that a burglar's inability to say no to his stomach could go a long way towards (51) him behind bars. According to the British Dental Journal, 'criminals appear to be

food, chocolate **or** fruit **that they find on** (53)

unable to (52)

into which

they enter illegally. There's also a (54). to leave, at the site, the unconsumed portions.' For years, forensic experts have examined these food traces in the (55) of finding bite-mark evidence, but with DNA identification now commonplace,

investigators try to uncover molecular fingerprints as well. Californian researchers

recently wanted to test the of recovering DNA from foods. They organized a dinner party in which guests themselves to a few bites of whatever they fancied and leave the behind. Cheese, carrots, apples and pizza returned the most complete DNA profiles while chocolate was (59)

useless. The researchers think the chocolate failure

was more to (60)

with the fact that the pieces were small, meaning that less

(56)

were asked to (57)

**(58)** 

(Adapted from Advanced *Testbuilder*)

D. setting

**D.** refuse

**D.** premises

D. likelihood

saliva was left behind.

### 51. A. getting

52. A. resist

**B.** sending **B.** decline

C. putting

C. deny

53. A. houses

**B.** locations

C. grounds

54. A. habit

**B.** tendency

C. behaviour

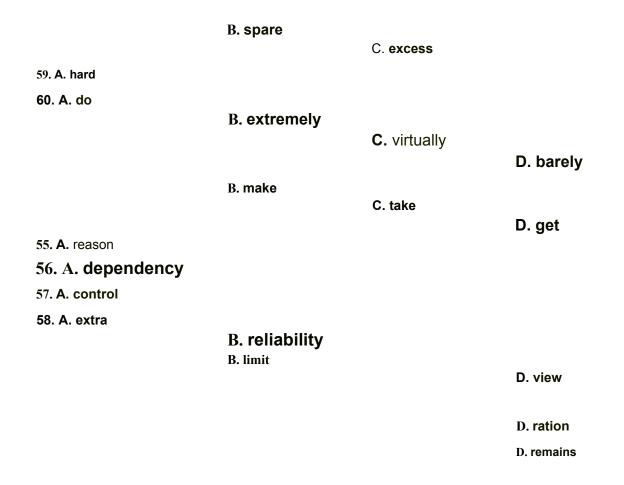
B. chance

C. hope

C. suitability

D. methodology

C. restrain



PART 2. For questions 61-67, read the passage and choose the best answer A, B, C or D to each of the following questions. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided. (0.7 pt)

Most scientists agree that global warming presents the greatest threat to the environment. There is little doubt that the Earth is getting warmer. In the last century, the average temperature rose about 0.6 degrees C around the world. Many experts warn that global warming will cause sea levels to rise dramatically. In the past 100 years the oceans have risen 10 to 20 cm - but that's nothing compared to what would happen if, for example, Greenland's massive ice sheet were to melt.

Just as the evidence is clear that temperatures have risen in the last century, it's also well established that carbon dioxide in the Earth's atmosphere has increased about 30 per cent, allowing the atmosphere to trap too much heat. However, the exact link, if any, between the increase in carbon dioxide emissions and the higher

temperatures is still being <u>disputed</u>. Most scientists believe that humans, by burning fossil fuels such as coal and petroleum, are largely to blame for the increase in carbon dioxide. But some scientists also point to natural causes, such as volcanic activity.

!

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The current rate of warming is faster than ever before, however, which suggests it) probably is not a natural occurrence. And a large number of scientists believe the rise in temperatures will, in fact, speed up. A recent study suggested that Greenland's ice sheet wilNH PHUC begin to melt if the temperature there rises by three degrees C. That is something manN BK scientists think is likely to happen in another hundred years. The complete melting of the Greenland ice cap would raise sea levels by seven metres. Even a partial melting would cause a one-metre rise. Such a rise would have a devastating impact on low-lying islands, such as the Maldives, which would be entirely submerged.

Other scientists emphasise that such doomsday scenarios may be hundreds of years in the future. 'You can't say with any certainty that sea-level rises are going to have a huge impact on society', says Stouffer. 'Who knows what the planet will look like 5000 years from now?'. Most climate scientists, however, agree that global warming is a threat that has gone unchecked for too long. 'Is society aware of the seriousness of climate warming? I don't think so', says Marianne Douglas, professor of geology at the University of Toronto. 'Otherwise, we'd all be leading our lives differently. We'd see a society that used alternative sources of energy, with less dependence on fossil fuels.'

(Adapted from *Objective for IELTS*)

- 61. According to paragraph 1, what is indicated about global warming?
  - **A. It has been exacerbated** by recent human activities.
  - B. It can lead to a considerable rise in sea levels.
  - C. It has resulted in global ice melting at an alarming rate. D. It has posed a threat to the lives of coastal communities.
- 62. The word <u>disputed</u> in paragraph 2 is **OPPOSITE** in meaning to
  - B. complicated

## A. thorough 63. Which of the following best summarises paragraph 2?

D. supported

- **A.** There is a **definite** connection between rising temperatures and **increased atmospheric carbon dioxide**, **though** natural causes are **also** suggested.
- B. Evidence shows that rising temperatures and higher carbon dioxide levels are linked, though it remains scientifically debated.
- C. A **few scientists** blame fossil fuel use for rising carbon dioxide, **while others attribute** it **to natural** causes.
- D. Temperatures and atmospheric carbon dioxide levels have risen, with fossil fuels likely contributing, though debates continue.
- 64. The word it in paragraph 3 refers to
  - A. the current rate of warming
  - C. a natural occurrence

- B. the rise in temperatures
- D. Greenland's ice sheet
- 65. Which of the following best paraphrases the underlined sentence "Other Scientists emphasise that such doomsday scenarios may be hundreds of years in the future" in paragraph 4?
  - A. Other scientists suggest that worst-case scenarios are unlikely to happen in the future. B. Some scientists claim these events are exaggerated and may never happen in hundreds of years.
- C. Other scientists argue that these drastic predictions are purely speculative and lack scientific basis.
- D. Some scientists stress that catastrophic events could still be far off, occurring centuries from now.

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## 66. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

- **A.** People nowadays are still heavily dependent on non-renewable energy sources.
- B. Stouffer and Marianne Douglas share the idea that global warming is

# unpredictablUNH PHUC C. The disappearance of coastal cities can be the worst-case scenario of global warming! BK

- **D.** Humans are increasingly aware of the serious consequences **of climate** warming.
- 67. Which of the following best summarises the passage?
- **A.** Most scientists **agree** that global warming poses a **major** threat, with rising temperatures **and** sea **levels** likely impacting **low-lying areas** significantly, though some b elieve **such** events **will** not become a reality.
- B. Global warming, driven by fossil fuels, is raising temperatures and sea levels, with scientists concerned that Greenland's ice melt could cause devastating rises, though most scientists do not link it to carbon emissions.
- C. Rising **global** temperatures **and** carbon emissions **from** fossil **fuels threaten the** environment, with scientists warning **of** dramatic sea-**level** rise and **low**-lying islands **at** risk, while debates continue **over** timing and causes.
- D. While many scientists warn that global warming threatens Earth, others believe any severe impacts, such as sea-level rise, are far in the future and uncertain due to possible technological solutions.
- PART 3. For questions 68-75, read the passage below and fill in each of the following numbered blanks with ONE suitable word. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided. (0.8 pt)

### **A START IN SAILING**

Ask any sports enthusiast to name the most popular sports and the stock answer will probably be football, cricket, golf and rugby. A lot of people do play those games but far (68)

go fishing, play badminton or sail. Why do we get it wrong? Because sports editors of newspapers and television channels are stuck in their traditional patterns of judging by crowds rather than (69)

how many actually go out and do the thing

. Sailing probably suffers most from this narrow-mindedness because it is often difficult to report and almost (70)

to film except at huge expense.

the absence of the oxygen of publicity, sailing is one of the most popular participant sports. Why is it so popular in Britain? Possibly because of the great island tradition of being a nation of sailors, but probably much more because of the many opportunities. (72)

in Britain is all that far from the sea and there are plenty of rivers and lakes where it is easy to get afloat. But many would-be (73) discouraged from taking the first steps. They worry about the cost of (74). need for special equipment, the dangers of tackling the elemental forces of nature and believe that sailing-club people are snobbish and unapproachable. All misconceptions. You can start sailing for next to nothing and find friendly sailing clubs throughout the country where nobody is snobbish or (75)

down on beginners.

**SECTION FOUR: WRITING (2.5 pts)** 

boat the

are

(Adapted from *Certificate* in Advanced English)

PART 1. For questions 76-80, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the sentence printed before it, beginning with the given word(s). Write your answers in the corresponding numbered spaces provided. (0) has been done as an example. (0.5 pt)

0. I walked to school in 20 minutes.

→ It took me 20 minutes to walk

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76. The penthouse was so expensive that we couldn't buy it.  $\rightarrow$  So

77. His interest **in** the game increases **with his** proficiency.

→ The more

# 78. I'm sure that she didn't kill him because she was with me when the murder happen BK

- →She can't
- 79. "What a lovely new dress, Jean!", said her mother.
- → **Jean's** *mother complimented*
- 80. We were all shocked by his reaction.
- → His reaction came

PART 2. For questions 81-85, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first one, using the word given in capital. DO NOT CHANGE THE WORD GIVEN. You must use between THREE and SIX words, including the word given. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered spaces provided . (0) has been done as an example. (0.5 pt)

0. I haven't seen my brother since he left for Australia. (LAST)

The <u>last time I saw</u> my brother was when he left for Australia.

81. Considering that **James is so** young, **you** must admit **he's** making **excellent progress** as a musician. (**ACCOUNT**)

→If you

he's making excellent progress as a musician.

young James is, you must admit

82. My grandfather had completely forgotten that he phoned me last night.

(RECOLLECTION)

My grandfather didn't

- 83. His action was incomprehensible to his parents. (LOSS)
- → His parents

me last night.

understand his action.

84. He didn't mention our previous conversation at all. (REFERENCE)

→He

conversation.

85. He is different from his brother in almost all aspects. (BEARS)  $\rightarrow$ He

to his brother.

PART 3. Write an essay about 200 words on the following topic on the Answer Sheet (1.5 pts) The best way to teach children to cooperate is through team sports at school. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge and experience.

THE END

Thí sinh không được sử dụng tài liệu. Giảm thi không giải thích gì thêm. Họ và tên thí sinh:

Số **bảo** danh:

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