**TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN NGUYỄN HUỆ**

**ĐỀ THI CHÍNH THỨC**

**ĐỀ KIỂM TRA KIẾNTHỨC VÀO LỚP 10 THPT CHUYÊN**

**Môn thi: TIẾNG ANH (Điều kiện)**

Ngày thi: 08 tháng 05 năm 2016 Thời gian làm bài: 120 phút

(Đề thi gồm: 07 trang)

* ***Thí sinh điền đáp án vào khung kẻ trống trong đề.***
* ***Thí sinh không được sử dụng bất kỳ loại tài liệu nào kể cả từ điển và điện thoại.***
* ***Giám thị không giải thích gì thêm.***

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ***Họ & tên***: ***SBD***:***Phòng thi số***:***Học sinh trường THCS***: | **ĐIỂM****(*Thống nhất*)** | **GIÁM KHẢO 1****(*Điểm/họ tên/chữ ký*)** | **GIÁM KHẢO 2****(*Điểm/họ tên/chữ ký*)** |

**PART I - PHONETICS, GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY (5.5 pts)**

1. ***Circle the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others. (0.5 pt)***

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. A. dead | B. leave | C. creature | D. teacher |
| 2. A. succeed | B. accept | C. account | D. accident |
| 3. A. energy | B. baggy | C. deny | D. primary |
| 4. A. birthday | B. within | C. mouth | D. thing |
| 5. A. cause | B. clause | C. audience | D. laugh |
| **Your answers:** |  |  |  |

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

1. ***Circle the best option (A, B, C or D) to complete each of the following sentences. (2.0 pts)***
2. They all laughed because the film was very .
	1. amused B. amuse C. amusement D. amusing
3. His father, is a university professor, is very generous.
	1. who B. that C. which D. whom
4. John bought a new dictionary, but he didn’t tell me how much .
	1. did it cost B. it costs C. has it cost D. it cost
5. Here's some iced tea. - This is too sweet to guests.
	1. to serve B. for serving C. to serve it D. serve
6. In addition \_the news, television provides us with variety of programmes that can satisfy taste.
	1. to/ every B. to/ each C. for/ every D. for/ all
7. I don’t like to ask people for help as a rule but I wonder if you could me a favour.
	1. make B. pick C. do D. find
8. When you the intersection of Fifth Road and Broadway, turn right.
	1. come B. get C. reach D. arrive
9. I haven't seen Tom\_\_ he got married.
	1. before B. until C. since D. although
10. Your grandfather is rather tired so do not your visit.
	1. prolong B. lengthen C. delay D. shorten
11. The doctor told him to keep sweets and chocolate to lose weight.
	1. at B. back C. up D. off
12. They'll never \_to get here by six - the roads are quite busy today.
	1. manage B. arrive C. succeed D. able
13. The meeting had been cancelled the chairman's absence.
	1. because B. because of C. despite D. although
14. The teacher told us an essay and any mistake.
	1. to write/ not to do B. to write/ not to make

C. write/ not to do D. to write/ to make

1. If he the music so loud, the neighbours wouldn’t have called the police.
	1. has played B. didn't play C. was playing D. hadn't played
2. She wondered \_her only son was then.
	1. where B. if C. whether D. what
3. schooling is compulsory in Australia between ages of six and seventeen.
	1. The/ Ø B. The/ the C. Ø/ the D. A/ an
4. It is found that **endangered** species are often concentrated in areas that are poor and densely populated, such as much of Asia and Africa.
	1. disappeared B. increased C. reduced D. threatened
5. The children don’t like living in the countryside, ?
	1. do the children B. don’t they C. don’t the children D. do they
6. "I suggest fixing the dripping faucet." - " "
	1. We will B. Good idea C. I'm afraid not D. Yes, please
7. Televisions, dishwashers and refrigerators are electrical .
	1. appliances B. tools C. things D. households

### Your answers:

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 6. | 7. | 8. | 9. | 10. | 11. | 12. | 13. | 14. | 15. |
| 16. | 17. | 18. | 19. | 20. | 21. | 22. | 23. | 24. | 25. |

1. ***Complete the sentences by using the correct form of the words in brackets. (1.0 pt)***
2. Students have a between studying English or Russian. (**CHOOSE**)
3. He has overcome his difficulties with courage and . (**DETERMINE**)
4. I live alone and I don’t have many . (**VISIT**)
5. There should be parking spaces for the . (**DISABLE**)
6. Robin Hood is a hero who lived in Sherwood Forest in Nottingham. (**LEGEND**)
7. He was extremely of her public image. (**PROTECT**)
8. All the in the conference had an opportunity to speak. (**PARTICIPATE**)
9. What's your nationality? - I'm a . (**JAPAN**)
10. The recent floods cause damage. (**WIDE**)
11. The police recovered the jewelry yesterday. (**STEAL**)

### Your answers:

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 26. | 27. | 28. | 29. | 30. |
| 31. | 32. | 33. | 34. | 35. |

1. ***Use the correct form of the verbs in brackets to complete the sentences. (1.0 pt)***

36-37. If I (have) wings, I (have to, not) take an airplane to fly home.

38-39. Peter (drive) towards Victoria Point when he (lose) control of his vehicle. 40-41. I (go) to Toronto last year for business. I (go) there several times since then. 42-43. I didn’t feel like (talk) to him after what (happen) .

1. It takes a long time (learn) a foreign language.
2. The names of the winners (give) out on the radio 2 hours ago.

### Your answers:

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 36. | 37. | 38. | 39. | 40. |
| 41. | 42. | 43. | 44. | 45. |

1. ***Fill each gap with a suitable preposition to complete each of the sentences. (1.0 pt)***
2. It was only accident when I found out who the man really was.
3. Next month I'm going to Scotland a short holiday.
4. Long skirts are fashion nowadays.
5. I don’t care money. It is not important to me.
6. I'll be moving to a new address
7. I didn’t have any money on me, so I paid

the end of September.

cheque.

1. She broke the eggs carefully the bowl.
2. I don’t feel well, but I don’t know what's the matter me.
3. Do you know any songs the Beatles?
4. They have complained the council about the noise.

### Your answers:

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 46. | 47. | 48. | 49. | 50. |
| 51. | 52. | 53. | 54. | 55. |

**PART II - READING (2.5 pts)**

1. ***Read the passage and fill each gap with ONE suitable word. (1.0 pt)***

A national park is a large piece of land in (56)\_ animals are free to come and go. Trees and (57) grow everywhere. People go to a national park to (58) nature. Many people stay in campgrounds in natural parks. They sleep in tents and cook (59) food over campfires. They also walk (60) trails or paths in the park.

Yellowstone is the world's oldest (61) \_park. It became a national park in 1872. It is (62) the world's largest park. Yellowstone is (63) for its geysers. These holes in the ground shoot hot water into the air. There are about seventy geysers in the park. The most famous is Old Faithful. About (64) hour Old Faithful shoots hot water hundreds of feet into the air.

Two and a half million people visit this beautiful park each year. Visitors are not allowed to pick the flowers. They (65) not feed or hunt the animals, either.

### Your answers:

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 56. | 57. | 58. | 59. | 60. |
| 61. | 62. | 63. | 64. | 65. |

1. ***Read the text below and circle the option (A, B, C or D) that best fits each gap. (1.0 pt)***

**HOLIDAYS THAT DON’T COST THE EARTH**

The tourist industry is considered to be the world's largest industry. Before 1950 about one million people (66) abroad each year (67) by the 1990s the figure had (68) to over 400 million every year.

(69) large numbers of tourists, however, are beginning to cause problems. For example, in the Alps the skiers are destroying the mountains (70) came to enjoy. Even parts of Mount Everest in the Himalayas are reported to be covered (71) old tins, tents and food that have been (72) away.

But at a time when we have greater freedom to travel (73) ever before, more and more people are asking how they can enjoy their holiday (74)\_ causing problems by spoiling the countryside.

Now there is a new holiday guide called Holidays That Don’t Cost The Earth. It (75) you how you can help the tourist industry by asking your travel agent or your tour operator the right questions before you go on holiday.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 66. A. traveled | B. came | C. sailed | D. were |
| 67. A. as | B. because | C. but | D. when |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 68. A. gone | B. flown | C. risen | D. raised |
| 69. A. Such | B. More | C. Few | D. So |
| 70. A. which | B. you | C. who | D. they |
| 71. A. for | B. on | C. with | D. below |
| 72. A. put | B. thrown | C. given | D. tidied |
| 73. A. than | B. when | C. then | D. while |
| 74. A. outside | B. instead | C. beside | D. without |
| 75. A. says | B. offers | C. tells | D. gives |
| **Your answers:** |  |  |  |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 66. | 67. | 68. | 69. | 70. | 71. | 72. | 73. | 74. | 75. |

1. ***Read the text below and circle the correct answer A, B, C or D. (0.5 pt)***

Winter driving is dangerous because it's so difficult to know what is going to happen and accidents take place so easily. Fog can be waiting to meet you over the top of the hill. Ice might be hiding beneath the melting snow, waiting to send you off the road. The car coming towards you may suddenly slide across the road.

Rule Number One for driving in icy roads is to drive smoothly. Uneven movements can make a car suddenly very difficult to control. So every time you turn the wheel, touch the brakes or increase your speed, you must be as gentle and as slow as possible. Imagine you are driving with a cup of hot coffee on the seat next to you. Drive so that you wouldn’t spill it.

Rule Number Two is to pay attention to what might happen. The more ice there is, the further down the road you have to look. Test how long it takes to stop by gently braking. Remember that you may be driving more quickly than you think. In general, allow double your normal stopping distance when the road is wet, three times this distance in snow, and even more on ice. Try to stay in control of your car at all times and you will avoid trouble.

1. What is the writer trying to do in this text?
	1. to complain about bad winter driving. B. to give information about winter weather.

C. to warn people against driving in winter. D. to advise people about safe driving in winter.

1. Why would somebody read this text?
	1. to find out about the weather. B. to get information on driving lessons.

C. to learn about better driving. D. to decide when to travel.

1. What does the writer think?
	1. People should avoid driving in the snow. B. Drivers should expect problems in winter.

C. People drive too fast in winter. D. Winter drivers should use their brakes less.

1. Why does the writer talk about a cup of coffee?
	1. to explain the importance of smooth movements.
	2. because he thinks refreshments are important for drivers
	3. because he wants drivers to be more relaxed.
	4. to show how it can be spilt.
2. Which traffic sign shows the main idea of the text?
	1. Drive Carefully - Ice On Road Ahead. B. Reduce Speed Now - Fog Ahead.

C. Drive Carefully - Road Repairs Ahead. D. Slow Down - Accident Ahead.

### Your answers:

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 76. | 77. | 78. | 79. | 80. |

**PART III - WRITING (2.0 pts)**

1. ***Circle the correct sentence (A, B, C or D) that is made from the words given. (0.6 pt)***
2. my/ father/ teach/ me/ how/ use/ computer/.
	1. My father taught me how to use the computer. B. My father taught me how use the computer.

C. My father taught me how using the computer. D. My father taught me how used the computer.

1. mother/ ask/ me/ I/ do/ all/ homework/.
	1. My mother asked me whether I have done all my homework.
	2. My mother asked me whether I have been doing all my homework.
	3. My mother asked me whether I do all my homework.
	4. My mother asked me whether I had done all my homework.
2. Nowadays/ children/ kept/ in/ day-care centre/ while/ their/ mothers/ are/ working/.
	1. Nowadays, children kept in a day-care centre while their mother are working.
	2. Nowadays, children are kept in a day-care centre while their mother are working.
	3. Nowadays, children are kept in a day-care centre while their mother working.
	4. Nowadays, children were kept in a day-care centre while their mother are working.
3. Ha Long Bay/ recognized/ eight wonder/ world/.
	1. Ha Long Bay recognized the eighth wonder of the world.
	2. Ha Long Bay had been recognized the eighth wonder of the world.
	3. Ha Long Bay was recognized the eighth wonder of the world.
	4. Ha Long Bay is recognized as the eighth wonder of the world.
4. my younger brother/ learnt/ use/ computer/ since/ he/ 8 years old/.
	1. My younger brother learnt to use the computer since he was 8 years old.
	2. My younger brother had learnt to use the computer since he was 8 years old.
	3. My younger brother has learnt to use the computer since he was 8 years old.
	4. My younger brother is learnt to use the computer since he was 8 years old.

### Your answers:

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 81. | 82. | 83. | 84. | 85. |

1. ***Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence. (0.8 pt)***
2. I don’t like you to play the music so loudly at night.

 I'd rather……………………………………………………………………………………………………….

1. We can't sit on the grass because it is too wet.

 The grass isn't………………………………………………………………………………………………….

1. If you work hard, you will find it easy to get good marks.

 The harder…………………………………………………………………………………………………….

1. Paul said he was going to visit China the following year.

 "…………………………………………………………………………………………………" Paul said.

1. They sent millions of Christmas cards last month.

 Millions……………………………………………………………………………………………………….

1. I have a terrible headache because I stayed up late last night.

 If I……………………………………………………………………………………………………………..

1. "Don’t live in this area because it is very dangerous" they asked me

They told………………………………………………………………………………………………………

1. We were late for the meeting due to the heavy traffic.

 Because………………………………………………………………………………………………………..

1. I regret that you didn’t give me a chance to tell you the truth.

 I wish…………………………………………………………………………………………………………..

1. Nobody had invited Jane to the party, which annoyed her.

 As Jane…………………………………………………………………………………………………….......

1. ***Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the words in brackets. Do not change the words given. (0.6 pt)***
2. "Try your best study", my father said to me.**(encouraged)**

………………………………………………………………………………………………………………….

1. They have very little money. They are happy. **(In spite of)**

………………………………………………………………………………………………………………….

1. Last year they painted our house. **(had)**

………………………………………………………………………………………………………………….

1. I haven't contacted my best friend for several months. **(touch)**

………………………………………………………………………………………………………………….

1. He objects to people laughing at his appearance. **(being)**

………………………………………………………………………………………………………………….