##### SỞ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO THANH HÓA

**MÃ ĐỀ 001**

###### KỲ THI TUYỂN SINH LỚP 10 THPT Môn: TIẾNG ANH

*Thời gian làm bài: 60 phút, không kể thời gian giao đề*

###### PHẦN A: NGỮ ÂM (1,0 điểm)

1. Chọn từ có phần gạch chân được phát âm khác so với các từ còn lại.
   1. A. hour B. house C. hot D. head
   2. A. worked B. wanted C. stopped D. asked
   3. A. walks B. cups C. students D. pens
2. Chọn từ có trọng âm chính rơi vào vị trí khác so với các từ còn lại.
3. A. sewage B. simple C. hobby D. describe
4. A. dancer B. cycling C. balloon D. traffic

###### PHẦN B: NGỮ PHÁP VÀ TỪ VỰNG (4,0 điểm)

1. Cho dạng đúng của động từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành các câu sau.
2. My house (build) at present.
3. We would rather (stay) at home than go out on rainy days.
4. Yesterday, when we (visit) them, they (have) dinner.
5. The weather is terrible today. If the weather (be) good, I (go) for a walk.
6. I (write) to my pen pal 2 months ago, but I (not receive) his reply since then.
7. Cho dạng đúng của từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành các câu sau.
8. The accident happened because he drove . (**CARE**)
9. Air is one of the problems that people have deal to with. (**POLLUTE**)
10. Traditional are a good source of fun and entertainment. (**CELEBRATE**)
11. You should buy this book . It’s very . (**INFORM**)
12. , people eat sticky rice cakes at Tet. (**TRADITION**)
13. Chọn một đáp án đúng trong số A, B, C hoặc D để hoàn thành mỗi câu sau.
14. Solar energy doesn’t cause .

A. pollution B. polluted C. pollute D. pollutant

1. Tet is a festival occurs in late January or early February.

A. whom B. when C. where D. which

1. It’s raining. , Mr. Nam has to go to work.

A. Although B. So C. Therefore D. However

1. If I rich, I around the world.

A. will be - travel B. am - will travel C. were - would travel D. would be – traveled

1. The girl wishes she in Hue for the festival next week.

A. had stayed B. was staying C. stay D. could stay

1. You don’t like watching this film, ?

A. don’t you B. are you C. do you D. did you

1. When he lived in the city, he to the theater twice a week.

A. uses to go B. has gone C. used to go D. was going

1. My house in 1999

A. is built B. was building C. was built D. has been built

1. The entrance examination will be held June 22nd 2012.

A. in B. on C. at D. to

1. Hoa: “I suggest going camping next Sunday.” - Lan: “ .”

A. That’s a fine day B. That’s a good idea C. That’s a reason D. That’s a good trip

###### PHẦN C: ĐỌC HIỂU (3,0 điểm)

1. Chọn một từ thích hợp điền vào mỗi chỗ trống để hoàn thành đoạn văn sau.

Energy is one of the problems that many people are interested in. It is not an unfamiliar word. It is heard, said, discussed day after day. It is close to everyone’s (**26**) life. You turn on the lamp and it is

(**27**) that gives you light. You turn on a TV and it is energy that gives you pictures and sound. You ride a motorcycle and it is energy that gives you movement. You (**28**) your meals and it is energy that gives you heat to boil rice. The problem is that the demand for energy is rising and that the price of energy is getting (**29**) and higher. The supply of energy on earth is limited. It cannot provide us all forever. The shortage of energy in the future is inevitable. Therefore, (**30**) energy is a must if we want to continue to live in a safe and sound world.

1. Đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn một đáp án đúng trong số A , B, C hoặc D.

Solar energy is a long lasting source of energy which can be used almost anywhere. To generate solar energy, we only need solar cells and the sun! Solar cells can easily be installed on house roofs, so no new space is needed and each user can quietly generate their own energy. Compared to other renewable sources, **they** also possess many advantages. Wind and water power rely on turbines which are noisy, expensive and easy to break down. Solar cells are totally silent and non-polluting. As they have no moving parts, they require little maintenance and have a long lifetime. However, solar energy also has some disadvantages. We can only generate solar energy during daytime because the system depends on sunlight. Besides, solar cells require large area to work effectively. The main disadvantage of solar energy is that it costs about twice as much as traditional sources such as coal, oil, and gas. This is because solar cells are expensive. Scientists are hoping that the costs of solar cells will reduce as more and more people see the advantages of this environmentally friendly source of energy.

1. What does the passage primarily discuss?
   1. Advantages and disadvantages of solar energy.
   2. Solar energy’s advantages over other sources of energy.
   3. The cost of solar energy.
   4. Solar energy as an alternative for fossil fuels.
2. What does the word **they** in line 3 refer to?

A. solar energy users. B. other renewable resources. C. advantages. D. solar cells.

1. What is NOT mentioned as an advantage of solar cells?
   1. They require little maintenance. B. They are non-polluting.

C. They cost little to produce. D. They operate quietly.

1. Which of the following is NOT a traditional source of energy?

A. solar energy B. oil C. coal D. gas

1. Which of the following is the main disadvantage of solar energy mentioned in the passage?
   1. It is expensive. B. Solar cells require large areas to operate.

C. It is unfriendly to the environment. D. It depends on sunlight.

1. Chọn một đáp án trong số A, B, C hoặc D điền vào mỗi chỗ trống để hoàn thành đoạn văn sau.

Today, supermarkets are found in almost every large city in the world. But the first supermarket (**36**)

opened only fifty years ago. It was opened in New York by a man named Michael Cullen. A supermarket is different (**37**) other types of stores in several ways. In supermarkets, goods are placed on open shelves. The (**38**) choose what they want and take them to the checkout counter. This means that fewer shop assistants are needed than in other stores. The way products are displayed is another difference between supermarkets and many other types of stores; (**39**) example, in supermarkets, there is usually a display of small inexpensive items just in front of the checkout counter: candies, chocolates, magazines, cheap foods and so on. Most customers (**40**) go to a supermarket buy goods from a shopping list. They know exactly what they need to buy. They do the shopping according to a plan.

1. A. is B. has been C. was D. were
2. A. in B. from C. of D. with
3. A. customers B. managers C. assistants D. sellers
4. A. in B. for C. of D. by
5. A. who B. what C. which D. whom

###### PHẦN D: VIẾT (2,0 điểm)

1. Viết lại các câu sau sao cho nghĩa không thay đổi so với câu ban đầu, bắt đầu bằng từ gợi ý.
2. I sent my friend a letter in London last week.  A letter .
3. I last saw him when I was a student.  I haven’t .
4. “Don’t forget to bring your passports with you when you go abroad.”  She reminded .
5. Smoking is not allowed in the ward. Would you ?
6. He failed the exam because of his laziness. Because he .
7. ***Viết lại các câu sau sao cho nghĩa không thay đổi so với câu ban đầu, sử dụng từ cho sẵn trong ngoặc đơn* (không được thay đổi dạng của từ trong ngoặc).**
8. It seems that he will come late. (**APPEARS)**
9. She prefers staying at home to going out. (**BETTER**)
10. Do you understand the grammar structure? (**AWARE**)
11. I like collecting stamps. (**KEEN**)
12. Lan often cries when she meets with difficulties. (**USED**)

##### THE END

**SỞ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO THANH HÓA**

**MÃ ĐỀ 001**

###### KỲ THI TUYỂN SINH LỚP 10 THPT Môn: TIẾNG ANH

*Thời gian làm bài: 60 phút, không kể thời gian giao đề*

###### PHẦN A: NGỮ ÂM (1,0 điểm)

1. **Chọn từ có phần gạch chân được phát âm khác so với các từ còn lại.**

**1.** A. hour **2.** B. wanted **3.** D. pens

###### Chọn từ có trọng âm chính rơi vào vị trí khác so với các từ còn lại.

**4.** D. describe **5.** C. balloon

###### PHẦN B: NGỮ PHÁP VÀ TỪ VỰNG (4,0 điểm)

1. **Cho dạng đúng của động từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành các câu sau.**

**6.** is being built **7.** stay **8.** visited - were having

**9.** were - would go **10.** wrote - haven’t received

###### Cho dạng đúng của từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành các câu sau.

**11.** carelessly **12.** Pollution **13.** celebrations

**14.** informative **15.** Traditionally

###### Chọn một đáp án đúng trong số A, B, C hoặc D để hoàn thành mỗi câu sau.

**16.** A. pollution **17.** D. which **18.** D. However **19.** C. were - would travel

**20.** D. could stay **21.** C. do you **22.** C. used to go **23.** C. was built

**24.** B. on **25.** B. That’s a good idea

**PHẦN C: ĐỌC HIỂU (3,0 điểm)**

1. **Chọn một từ thích hợp trong ô dưới đây điền vào mỗi chỗ trống để hoàn thành đoạn văn sau.**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **26.** daily | **27.** energy | **28.** cook/ prepare | **29.** higher | **30.** saving |

1. **Đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn một đáp án đúng trong số A , B, C hoặc D.**
2. A. Advantages and disadvantages of solar energy.
3. D. solar cells.
4. C. They cost little to produce.
5. A. solar energy
6. A. It is expensive.

###### Chọn một đáp án trong số A, B, C hoặc D điền vào mỗi chỗ trống để hoàn thành đoạn văn sau.

1. C **37.** B **38.** A **39.** B **40.** A

###### PHẦN D: VIẾT (2,0 điểm)

1. **Viết lại các câu sau sao cho nghĩa không thay đổi so với câu ban đầu, bắt đầu bằng từ gợi ý.**
2. ⇨ A letter was sent to my friend in London last week. OR⇨ My friend was sent a letter in London last week.
3. ⇨ I haven’t seen him since I was a student.
4. ⇨ She reminded me to bring my passports with me when I went abroad.
5. ⇨ Would you mind not smoking in the ward?
6. ⇨ Because he was lazy, he failed the exam.

###### Viết lại các câu sau sao cho nghĩa không thay đổi so với câu ban đầu, sử dụng từ cho sẵn trong ngoặc đơn ( không được thay đổi dạng của từ trong ngoặc).

1.  It appears that he will come late

*{\* It seems that = it appears that = it is likely that = it looks as if/ as though}*

1.  She likes staying at home better than going out.

*{\* Prefer doing sth to doing sth = Would rather do sth than do sth = S + like (doing) sth better than (doing) sth}*

**48.**  Are you aware of the grammar structure?

***\**** *Understand = to be aware of*

**49.**  I am keen on collecting stamps.

*\* Like = to be interested in = enjoy = keen on = fond of sth*

**50.**  Nana is used to crying when she meets with difficulties.

*Lan* ***often*** *cries when she meets with difficulties = Nana* ***is used to crying*** *when she meets with difficulties*

*= Lan* ***is accustomed to crying*** *when she meets with difficulties.*

*\* S + often + V = S + be used to +Ving /N = S + be accustomed to + Ving*

**HƯỚNG DẪN CHẤM*:* ĐIỂM BÀI THI = TỔNG ĐIỂM CÁC CÂU ĐÚNG x 0,2.**

##### SỞ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO THANH HÓA

**MÃ ĐỀ 002**

###### KỲ THI TUYỂN SINH LỚP 10 THPT Môn: TIẾNG ANH

*Thời gian làm bài: 60 phút, không kể thời gian giao đề*

###### PHẦN A: NGỮ ÂM (1,0 điểm)

1. Chọn từ có phần gạch chân được phát âm khác so với các từ còn lại.
   1. A. different B. world C. practiced D. disaster
   2. A. pollute B. receipt C. species D. accept
   3. A. clear B. bear C. hear D. near
2. Chọn từ có trọng âm chính rơi vào vị trí khác so với các từ còn lại.
3. A. promote B. attract C. trophy D. compete
4. A. develope B. introduce C. discover D. prepare

###### PHẦN B: NGỮ PHÁP VÀ TỪ VỰNG (4,0 điểm)

1. Cho dạng đúng của động từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành các câu sau.
2. We (always/make) to work hard by our parents.
3. Their grandparents prefer (watch) basketball to playing it.
4. My friends (wait) for me when I got to the stadium.
5. Nothing (do) since he moved here.
6. In Viet Nam, it (not snow) in winter except for Sa Pa and Lang Son.
7. Cho dạng đúng của từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành các câu sau.
8. Novelists are among the most people in the world. (**IMAGINE**)
9. Secondary education is and free in many countries. (**COMPEL**)
10. The song has been selected for the Sea Games 22, Vietnam. (**OFFICE**)
11. are doing their best to make people aware of the danger of air pollution. (**ENVIRONMENT**)
12. Your father is a bit . I think he should go on a diet. (**WEIGH**)
13. Chọn một đáp án đúng trong số A, B, C hoặc D để hoàn thành mỗi câu sau.
14. You will not succeed working hard.

A. unless B. without C. if D. although

1. It was raining very so I took my umbrella.

A. wet B. badly C. hard D. firmly

1. I do that if I were you.

A. won’t B. shan’t C. wouldn’t D. don’t

1. You may borrow as many books as you like provided you show them to is at the desk.

A. who B. whom C. whoever D. which

1. I wish you stop interrupting me whenever I speak.

A. did B. would C. might D. will

1. I wish I more about the logistics of the expedition.

A. would know B. knew C. know D. can know

1. The little girl when she fell.

A. hurt himself B. hurt herself C. has hurt D. hurt

1. Listen to what I am saying, ?

A. don’t you B. do you C. did you D. will you

1. this medicine, and you’ll be well again.

A. Have B. Drink C. Eat D. Take

1. Yoko feels again after her illness but she still cannot work .

A. strong/ hardly B. strongly/ hard C. strongly/ hardly D. strong/ hard

###### PHẦN C: ĐỌC HIỂU (3,0 điểm)

1. Chọn một từ thích hợp trong ô dưới đây điền vào mỗi chỗ trống để hoàn thành đoạn văn sau.

***too from have to live is***

We are all slowly destroying the earth. The sea and the rivers are (**26**) dirty to swim in. There (**27**) so much smoke in the air that it is unhealthy (**28**) in many of the world’s cities. In one well- known city, for example, the gases (**29**) cars pollute the air so much that traffic policemen (**30**) to wear oxygen masks.

1. Đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn một đáp án đúng trong số A , B, C hoặc D.

Music influences people in different ways or the same person differently at different times. Music may seem to influence people differently. That is because people can react differently to the music. We are able to apply a choosing process to the music we hear. If someone hates jazz, then a jazz piece with a positive effect will probably not make him feel good. A happy song might appear to make an angry person angrier, yet it is not the music itself that is creating the anger; rather it is the positive effect of the music. The angry person does not want to accept the song's happy feeling: it points out his already existing anger, and makes that anger come to the surface. When a piece of music is played and we are listening to it, our body, mind, and feelings are being affected. The musicians of ancient cultures such as China, India, Turkey and Greece understood the effects of music. In fact, Pathagoras, in ancient Greece, introduced a whole science that concerned them. Because the musicians of these ancient cultures understood these effects, they created music that was positive, uplifting, and beneficial. ***Once*** the effects of music are better understood, the next step is to gain a better understanding of the music around us, and what effect it is actually having.

1. The text is about .

A. The science of music B. Understanding music

C. The effects of music on human feelings D. Music and an angry person

1. Music .
   1. cannot be chosen B. affects everybody in the same way

C. affects us in different ways D. never make us angry

1. According to the text, .
   1. Everybody likes jazz B. Jazz always makes us feel better

C. No one likes jazz D. a very angry person sometimes do not accept music

1. In ancient cultures, there used to be a science that concerned the effects of music in .

A. China B. India C. Turkey D. Greece

1. The word "**Once**" has a close meaning to .

A. on time B. when C. because D. if

1. Chọn một đáp án trong số A, B, C hoặc D điền vào mỗi chỗ trống để hoàn thành đoạn văn sau.

Today, supermarkets are found in almost every large city in the world. But the first supermarket (**36**)

opened only fifty years ago. It was opened in New York by a man named Michael Cullen. A supermarket is different (**37**) other types of stores in several ways. In supermarkets, goods are placed on open shelves. The (**38**) choose what they want and take them to the checkout counter. This means that fewer shop assistants are needed than in other stores. The way products are displayed is another difference between supermarkets and many other types of stores; (**39**) example, in supermarkets, there is usually a display of small inexpensive items just in front of the checkout counter: candies, chocolates, magazines, cheap foods and so on. Most customers (**40**) go to a supermarket buy goods from a shopping list. They know exactly what they need to buy. They do the shopping according to a plan.

1. A. is B. has been C. was D. were
2. A. in B. from C. of D. with
3. A. customers B. managers C. assistants D. sellers
4. A. in B. for C. of D. by
5. A. who B. what C. which D. whom

###### PHẦN D: VIẾT (2,0 điểm)

1. Viết lại các câu sau sao cho nghĩa không thay đổi so với câu ban đầu, bắt đầu bằng từ gợi ý.
2. People are going to build a new library in the area.  A new library .
3. “Why don’t you take a day off tomorrow?” she said to me.  She suggested that .
4. The weather is bad so we can’t go camping.  If the weather .
5. He was punished because he behaved badly.  Because of .
6. The keeper had no sooner opened the case door than the lion attacked him. Hardly .
7. ***Viết lại các câu sau sao cho nghĩa không thay đổi so với câu ban đầu, sử dụng từ cho sẵn trong ngoặc đơn* (không được thay đổi dạng của từ trong ngoặc).**
8. When do you think this bridge was built? (**OLD**)
9. My friend was the winner of the competition. (**WON**)
10. He can’t move because his leg was broken. (**OF**)
11. In spite of her old age, she can compute very fast. (**THOUGH**)
12. The personnel officer promised him that she wouldn’t tell any one that he had been in the prison. (**WORD**)

##### THE END

**SỞ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO THANH HÓA**

**MÃ ĐỀ 002**

###### KỲ THI TUYỂN SINH LỚP 10 THPT Môn: TIẾNG ANH

*Thời gian làm bài: 60 phút, không kể thời gian giao đề*

##### ĐÁP ÁN

###### PHẦN A: NGỮ ÂM (1,0 điểm)

1. **Chọn từ có phần gạch chân được phát âm khác so với các từ còn lại.**

**1.** C **2.** B **3.** B

###### Chọn từ có trọng âm chính rơi vào vị trí khác so với các từ còn lại.

**4.** C **5.** B

###### PHẦN B: NGỮ PHÁP VÀ TỪ VỰNG (4,0 điểm)

1. **Cho dạng đúng của động từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành các câu sau.**

**6.** are always made **7.** watching **8.** were waiting

**9.** has been done **10.** doesn't snow

###### Cho dạng đúng của từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành các câu sau.

**11.** imaginative **12.** compulsory **13.** officially

**14.** Envirometalists **15.** overweight

###### Chọn một đáp án đúng trong số A, B, C hoặc D để hoàn thành mỗi câu sau.

**16.** B **17.** C **18.** C **19.** C

**20.** B **21.** B **22.** B **23.** D

**24.** D **25.** D

**PHẦN C: ĐỌC HIỂU (3,0 điểm)**

1. **Chọn một từ thích hợp trong ô dưới đây điền vào mỗi chỗ trống để hoàn thành đoạn văn sau.**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **26.** too | **27.** is | **28.** to live | **29.** from | **30.** have |

1. **Đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn một đáp án đúng trong số A , B, C hoặc D.**

**31.** C **32.** D **33.** D **34.** D **35.** B

###### Chọn một đáp án trong số A, B, C hoặc D điền vào mỗi chỗ trống để hoàn thành đoạn văn sau.

**36.** C **37.** B **38.** A **39.** B **40.** A

###### PHẦN D: VIẾT (2,0 điểm)

1. **Viết lại các câu sau sao cho nghĩa không thay đổi so với câu ban đầu, bắt đầu bằng từ gợi ý.**
2.  A new library is going to be built in the area.
3.  She suggested that I (should) take a day off the following day/(the next day).
4.  If the weather weren’t bad, we could go camping.

OR  If the weather were fine (nice/better), we could go camping.

1.  Because of his bad behavior, he was punished. OR  Because of behaving badly, he was punished.
2.  Hardly had the keeper opened the case door when the lion attacked him

###### Viết lại các câu sau sao cho nghĩa không thay đổi so với câu ban đầu, sử dụng từ cho sẵn trong ngoặc đơn ( không được thay đổi dạng của từ trong ngoặc).

1.  How old do you think this bridge is?
2.  My friend won the competition.
3.  He can’t move because of his broken leg.
4.  Though she is old, she can compute very fast.
5.  The personnel officer gave him her word that she wouldn’t tell any one that he had been in the prison.

##### HƯỚNG DẪN CHẤM

**ĐIỂM BÀI THI = TỔNG ĐIỂM CÁC CÂU ĐÚNG x 0,2.**

##### SỞ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO THANH HÓA

**MÃ ĐỀ 003**

###### KỲ THI TUYỂN SINH LỚP 10 THPT Môn: TIẾNG ANH

*Thời gian làm bài: 60 phút, không kể thời gian giao đề*

###### PHẦN A: NGỮ ÂM (1,0 điểm)

1. Chọn từ có phần gạch chân được phát âm khác so với các từ còn lại.
   1. A. thank B. they C. these D. than
   2. A. walks B. cups C. students D. pens
   3. A. stream B. leather C. cream D. dream
2. Chọn từ có trọng âm chính rơi vào vị trí khác so với các từ còn lại.
3. A. celebrate B. consider C. expression D. criteria
4. A. partner B. between C. visit D. program

###### PHẦN B: NGỮ PHÁP VÀ TỪ VỰNG (4,0 điểm)

1. Cho dạng đúng của động từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành các câu sau.
2. Listen to these students! What language they (speak) ?
3. What you (do) if you had a lot of money?
4. Did you advise Jane (join) in the Vietnamese speaking contest?
5. Who (carry) your bag when you climb Mount Phanxipang?
6. To avoid (attack) again, the millionaire hired some guards.
7. Cho dạng đúng của từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành các câu sau.
8. This coffee is too to drink. (**HEAT**)
9. He drives so that he is sure to have an accident. (**CARE**)
10. His parents were that he failed the final examinations. (**DISAPPOINT**)
11. Do you know what the of river is? (**DEEP**)
12. He is a very carpenter. (**SKILL**)
13. Chọn một đáp án đúng trong số A, B, C hoặc D để hoàn thành mỗi câu sau.
14. We used to past the market on the way to school.

A. walk B. walked C. walking D. have walked

1. Remember to turn the light when leaving the office.

A. off B. on C. down D. in

1. Ho Chi Minh City is the one in the country.

A. larger B. large C. largest D. largely

1. Lan is very tired. , she has to finish her assignment before going to bed.

A. Although B. So C. Therefore D. However

1. I suggest some money for poor children.

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

1. Have you ever a letter to the local authorities to complain about the public transport in your town?

A. wrote B. writing C. written D. write

1. When are you vacation with your family, Lan?

A. on B. by C. with D. to

1. If you late, you wouldn’t finish your work.

A. come B. coming C. to come D. came

1. Huong wishes she free time to visit her close friend in hospital.

A. to have B.had C. have D. having

1. I think I’ve lost my new hat. I’ve it everywhere but I can’t find it.

A. looked out B. looked in C. looked on D. looked for

###### PHẦN C: ĐỌC HIỂU (3,0 điểm)

1. Chọn một từ thích hợp trong ô dưới đây điền vào mỗi chỗ trống để hoàn thành đoạn văn sau.

***was problem children example It***

Population growth is a serious (**26**) around the world. At the beginning of the 20th century, there were about 1.5 billion people in the world. In 1984 the world population (**27**) 4.8 billion people. By the year 2000, (**28**) will be about 6.1 billion. This growth in population is not happening everywhere. For (**29**) in Europe the population is not growing at all families in these countries are smaller now. Only about 2.1 (**30**) are born for every woman.

1. Đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn một đáp án đúng trong số A , B, C hoặc D.

Every year people in many countries learn English. Some of them are young children. Others are teenagers. Many are adults. Some learn at school. Others study by themselves. A few learn English just by hearing the language in films, on television, in the office or among their friends. Most people must work hard to learn English.

Why do all these people learn English? It’s not difficult to answer this question. Many boys and girls learn English at school because **it** is one of their subjects. Many adults learn English because it is useful for their work. Teenagers often learn English for their higher studies because some of their books are in English at the college or university. Other people learn English because they want to read newspapers or magazines in English.

1. According to the writer. English is learnt by .

A. young children B. adults C. teenagers D. all are correct

1. In the line 2 of the second part, the word “**it**” refers to .

A.country B. young children C.English D. question

1. Where do many boys and girls learn English?

A. at home B. at school C. in evening classes D. in the office

1. Why do adults learn English?
   1. Because they want to see movies in English. B. Because they need it for their job.

C. Because they are forced to learn it. D. Because it’s not difficult to learn.

1. What of the following is **NOT** mentioned in the passage?
   1. Children like reading English newspapers B. People in many countries learn English

C. English is one subject in school. D. Some books are written in English.

1. ***Chọn một đáp án trong số A, B, C hoặc D điền vào mỗi chỗ trống để hoàn thành đoạn văn sau.*** David Evans is a farmer. He does farming on his own land in Wales. The farm has belonged to his family for generations. David (**36**) sheep on his land. He does not employ (**37**) fulltime workers. His sons helps him when they are not (**38**) school. The guests from the city enjoy their quiet holidays in the clean country (**39**) and they come to visit their farm. However, it’s a lonely life for the Evans family when the guests have gone. The questions is that if his children want to (**40**) the farm when Mr. Evans give up working.
2. A. feeds B. grows C. raises D. leads
3. A. some B. more C. much D. any
4. A. in B. for C. at D. on
5. A. wind B. sight C. life D. air
6. A. take off B. take over C. take after D. take care

###### PHẦN D: VIẾT (2,0 điểm)

1. Viết lại các câu sau sao cho nghĩa không thay đổi so với câu ban đầu, bắt đầu bằng từ gợi ý.
2. They have just sold that old house.

 That old house .

1. In spite of the bad weather, they had a wonderful holiday.

 Although .

1. They will build a new mall here.

 A new mall .

1. Unless he takes these pills, he won’t be better.

 If .

1. Despite working hard, he can’t support his large family.

 No matter .

1. ***Viết lại các câu sau sao cho nghĩa không thay đổi so với câu ban đầu, sử dụng từ cho sẵn trong ngoặc đơn* (không được thay đổi dạng của từ trong ngoặc).**
2. I think you should go by train. (**WERE**)
3. He can’t move because of his broken leg. (**BECAUSE**)
4. I daren’t turn on the television because the baby might wake up. (**FEAR**)
5. Although she is old, she can compute very fast. (**DESPITE**)
6. She is not upset; she is only pretending. (**ACT**)

##### THE END

###### Môn: TIẾNG ANH

**MÃ ĐỀ 003**

*Thời gian làm bài: 60 phút, không kể thời gian giao đề*

##### ĐÁP ÁN

###### PHẦN A: NGỮ ÂM (1,0 điểm)

1. **Chọn từ có phần gạch chân được phát âm khác so với các từ còn lại.**

**1.** A **2.** D **3.** B

###### Chọn từ có trọng âm chính rơi vào vị trí khác so với các từ còn lại.

**4.** A **5.** B

###### PHẦN B: NGỮ PHÁP VÀ TỪ VỰNG (4,0 điểm)

1. **Cho dạng đúng của động từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành các câu sau.**

**6.** are they speaking **7.** would you do **8.** to join

**9.** will carry **10.** being attacked

###### Cho dạng đúng của từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành các câu sau.

1. hot
2. carelessly
3. disapointed
4. depth
5. skillful

###### Chọn một đáp án đúng trong số A, B, C hoặc D để hoàn thành mỗi câu sau.

1. A **17.** A **18.** C **19.** D

**20.** D **21.** C **22.** A **23.** D

**24.** B **25.** D

###### PHẦN C: ĐỌC HIỂU (3,0 điểm)

1. **Chọn một từ thích hợp trong ô dưới đây điền vào mỗi chỗ trống để hoàn thành đoạn văn sau.**

**26.** problem **27.** was **28.** It **29.** example **30.** children

###### Đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn một đáp án đúng trong số A , B, C hoặc D.

**31.** D **32.** C **33.** B **34.** B **35.** A

###### Chọn một đáp án trong số A, B, C hoặc D điền vào mỗi chỗ trống để hoàn thành đoạn văn sau.

**36.** C **37.** D **38.** C **39.** D **40.** C

###### PHẦN D: VIẾT (2,0 điểm)

1. **Viết lại các câu sau sao cho nghĩa không thay đổi so với câu ban đầu, bắt đầu bằng từ gợi ý.**
2.  That old house has just been sold (by them).
3.  Although the weather was bad, they had a wonderful holiday.
4.  A new mall will be built here (by them).
5.  If he does not take these pills, he won’t be better.
6.  No matter how hard he works, he can’t support his large family.

###### Viết lại các câu sau sao cho nghĩa không thay đổi so với câu ban đầu, sử dụng từ cho sẵn trong ngoặc đơn ( không được thay đổi dạng của từ trong ngoặc).

1.  If I were you, I would go by train.
2.  He can’t move because his leg was broken.
3.  I daren’t turn on the television for fear of waking the baby up.

*OR*  I daren’t turn on the television for fear that the baby might wake up.

1.  Despite her old age, she can compute very fast.
2.  She is not upset; she is only putting on an act.

##### HƯỚNG DẪN CHẤM

###### ĐIỂM BÀI THI = TỔNG ĐIỂM CÁC CÂU ĐÚNG x 0,2

*Thời gian làm bài: 60 phút, không kể thời gian giao đề*

**MÃ ĐỀ 004**

###### PHẦN A: NGỮ ÂM (1,0 điểm)

1. Chọn từ có phần gạch chân được phát âm khác so với các từ còn lại.
   1. A. garbage B. standard C. solar D. lunar
   2. A. covered B. installed C. describled D. decorated
   3. A. chopstick B. charity C. children D. christmas
2. Chọn từ có trọng âm chính rơi vào vị trí khác so với các từ còn lại.
3. A. celebrate B. consider C. expression D. criteria
4. A. partner B. between C. visit D. program

###### PHẦN B: NGỮ PHÁP VÀ TỪ VỰNG (4,0 điểm)

1. Cho dạng đúng của từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành các câu sau.
2. There are many in our country of a year. (**CELEBRATE**)
3. Do you know what the of river is? (**DEEP**)
4. You must be when you open that door. (**CARE**)
5. We can save resources by using solar energy. (**NATURE**)
6. We can’t clean up our rivers and seas over night. (**POLLUTE**)
7. Cho dạng đúng của động từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành các câu sau.
8. I’m sorry. I (not finish) this work yet.
9. Poems as well as plays (write) by Shakespeare.
10. She is having an examination. She wishes she (spend) a day off on a farm now.
11. We hate (watch) the advertising program on TV.
12. I had a phone call while I (surf) the web.
13. Chọn một đáp án đúng trong số A, B, C hoặc D để hoàn thành mỗi câu sau.
14. I can’t understand the French visitors. I wish I French.

A. knew B. will know C. know D. have known

1. The church about 100 years ago.

A. is built B. was built C. will be built D. has been built

1. People in Israel are going to celebrate their festival is called Passover.

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

1. I was really tired , I couldn’t sleep.

A. Even though B. So C. Therefore D. Because of

1. Lan is very tired , she has to finish her assignment before going to bed.

A. Although B. So C. Therefore D. However

1. I suggest some money for poor children.

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

1. She asked me if I a laptop computer the following day.

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

1. I telephone her if I knew her number.

A. would B. have to C. will D. shall

1. Honda motorbikes in Viet Nam.

A. produce B. will produce C. are produced D. would be produced

1. We have learnt English 2001.

A. for B. since C. in D. during

###### PHẦN C: ĐỌC HIỂU (3,0 điểm)

1. Chọn một từ thích hợp điền vào mỗi chỗ trống để hoàn thành đoạn văn sau.

One of the main sources for the spreading of news and events throughout the world is the newspaper. The purpose of newspapers is to inform the public of political, social economic ( **26**) entertainment happenings, among other things. Generally, there (**27**) three types of newspapers: daily newspapers, weekly newspapers, and special-interest newspapers. Daily newspapers publish (**28**) least one edition every weekday. Most dailies also have a weekend edition. Daily newspapers often have sections for news, sports, arts and entertainment, business and classified advertising. Weekly newspapers print once a week and cover news of interest to readers in a smaller area (**29**) that of a daily paper. They focus on local happenings rather than national or international events. Special-interest newspapers may publish daily, weekly, monthly, or even less frequently. They generally disseminate news of interest to a particular group of readers or feature news about a specific topic. Thanks to the development of the Internet, we can now get access to

electronic newspapers. To some extent, e-newspapers are cheap, up-to-date, and convenient for most readers (**30**) the world.

1. Đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn một đáp án đúng trong số A , B, C hoặc D.

Along with jogging and swimming, cycling is one of the best all-round forms of exercise. It can help to increase your strength and energy, giving you more efficient muscles and a stronger heart. But increasing your strength is not the only advantage of cycling. Because you’re not carrying the weight of your body on your feet, it’s a good form of exercise for people with painful feet or backs. However, with all forms of exercise it’s important to start slowly and build up gently. Doing too much too quickly can damage muscles that aren’t used to working. If you have any doubts about taking up cycling for health reasons, talk to your doctor and ask for his/her advice. Ideally you should be cycling at least two or three times a week. For the exercise to be doing you good, you should get a little out of breath. Don’t worry that if you begin to lose your breath, it could be dangerous and there must be something wrong with your heart. This is simply not true; shortness of breath shows that the exercise is having the right effect. However, if you find you are in pain then you should stop and take a rest.

1. People with back problems might go cycling because .
   1. it enables them to carry the weight of their body on their feet
   2. it does not make them carry the weight of their body on their feet
   3. it helps to make their backs become stronger
   4. it helps them to relieve their backache
2. All forms of exercise must be started .

A. gradually B. quickly C. strenuously D. violently

1. According to the writer, it is best to go cycling .
   1. once a week B. at least two or three times a week

C. at least two or three times a day D. every day

1. You should not worry about the shortness of breath because .
   1. it shows that there is something wrong with your heart
   2. it shows that you should stop and take a rest
   3. it is a sign of exercise having the right effect
   4. it is a sign of your getting rid of your heart problem
2. Which of the following is NOT included in the advantages of cycling?
   1. Giving you a stronger heart B. Increasing you strength and energy

C. Giving you better muscles D. Making you look younger

1. Chọn một đáp án trong số A, B, C hoặc D điền vào mỗi chỗ trống để hoàn thành đoạn văn sau.

Nowadays, people are destroying rain forests of the earth seriously. It is (**36**) that every year 100,000 square kilometers of rain forests are destroyed for (**37**) of wood paper and fuel as well as for the residence and (**38**) land. Rain forests are very important for the world’s climate. They receive the rainfall on the earth and produce a large amount of the world’s oxygen. Destroying rain forests,(**39**) , is destroying our environment. Saving rain forests is a(n) (**40**) problem. Nations need cooperation to save rain forests, if not, it will be late.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **36.** | A. exhausted | B. pleasure | C. interesting | D. estimated |
| **37.** | A. bring | B. supply | C. support | D. suggest |
| **38.** | A. planting | B. field | C. farming | D. rice |
| **39.** | A. moreover | B. however | C. so | D. therefore |
| **40.** | A. national | B. international | C. worldwide | D. world |

###### PHẦN D: VIẾT (2,0 điểm)

1. Viết lại các câu sau sao cho nghĩa không thay đổi so với câu ban đầu, bắt đầu bằng từ gợi ý.
2. The man is my new boss. He is talking to the lady over there. The man .
3. “Does Mr. Pike live here?” the postman asked the boy. The postman asked .
4. They will build a new school next month. A new school .
5. Finding an apartment in a big city is not easy. It is .
6. We succeeded in digging the Panama canal. We .
7. ***Viết lại các câu sau sao cho nghĩa không thay đổi so với câu ban đầu, sử dụng từ cho sẵn trong ngoặc đơn* (không được thay đổi dạng của từ trong ngoặc).**
8. There is no point in making him get up early. (**WORTH**)
9. She prefers staying at home to going out. (**BETTER**)
10. He has never been late for work. (**NEVER**)
11. I fell asleep because the film was boring. (**SO**)
12. Lan often cries when she meets with difficulties. (**ACCUSTOMED**)

##### SỞ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO THANH HÓA

**MÃ ĐỀ 004**

**THE END**

###### KỲ THI TUYỂN SINH LỚP 10 THPT Môn: TIẾNG ANH

*Thời gian làm bài: 60 phút, không kể thời gian giao đề*

##### ĐÁP ÁN

###### PHẦN A: NGỮ ÂM (1,0 điểm)

1. **Chọn từ có phần gạch chân được phát âm khác so với các từ còn lại.**

**1.** A. garbage **2.** D. decorated **3.** D. Christmas

###### Chọn từ có trọng âm chính rơi vào vị trí khác so với các từ còn lại.

**4.** A **5.** B

###### PHẦN B: NGỮ PHÁP VÀ TỪ VỰNG (4,0 điểm)

1. **Cho dạng đúng của động từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành các câu sau.**

**6.** celebrations **7.** depth **8.** careful

**9.** natural **10.** polluted

###### Cho dạng đúng của từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành các câu sau.

**11.** haven’t finished **12.** were written **13.** spent

**14.** watching **15.** was surfing

###### Chọn một đáp án đúng trong số A, B, C hoặc D để hoàn thành mỗi câu sau.

**16.** A **17.** B **18.** C **19.** A

**20.** D **21.** D **22.** D **23.** A

**24.** C **25.** B

###### PHẦN C: ĐỌC HIỂU (3,0 điểm)

1. **Chọn một từ thích hợp trong ô dưới đây điền vào mỗi chỗ trống để hoàn thành đoạn văn sau.**

**26.** and **27.** are **28.** at **29.** than **30.** in

1. **Đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn một đáp án đ**úng trong số A , B, C hoặc D.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **31.** B | **32.** A | **33.** B | **34.** C | **35.** D |

###### Chọn một đáp án trong số A, B, C hoặc D điền vào mỗi chỗ trống để hoàn thành đoạn văn sau.

1. D **37.** B **38.** C **39.** A **40.** B

###### PHẦN D: VIẾT (2,0 điểm)

1. **Viết lại các câu sau sao cho nghĩa không thay đổi so với câu ban đầu, bắt đầu bằng từ gợi ý.**
2.  The man (who is) talking to the lady over there is my new boss.
3.  The postman asked the boy if Mr Pike lived there.
4.  A new school will be built next month.
5.  It is not easy to find an apartment in a big city.
6.  We managed to dig the Panama canal.

*\** Succeed in doing sth = manage to do sth

We **succeeded in** digging the Panama canal = We **managed to** dig the Panama canal

###### Viết lại các câu sau sao cho nghĩa không thay đổi so với câu ban đầu, sử dụng từ cho sẵn trong ngoặc đơn ( không được thay đổi dạng của từ trong ngoặc).

1.  It’s not worth making him get up early.

*\** To be not worth doing sth = there is no point in doing sth

It’s **not worth making** him get up early = There is **no point in making** him get up early

**47.**  She likes staying at home better than going out.

*\** Prefer doing sth to doing sth = Would rather do sth than do sth = S + like sth/doing sth better than sth/doing sth

She **prefers staying** at home **to** going out = She**’d rather** stay at home **than** go out = She **likes staying** at home better **than** going out.

1.  Never has he been late for work.
2.  The film was so boring that I fell asleep.
3.  Lan is accustomed to crying when she meets with difficulties.

*\** S + often + V = S + be used to +Ving /N = S + be accustomed to + Ving

Lan **often** cries when she meets with difficulties = Nana **is used to crying** when she meets with difficulties

= Lan **is accustomed to crying** when she meets with difficulties.

##### HƯỚNG DẪN CHẤM

**ĐIỂM BÀI THI = TỔNG ĐIỂM CÁC CÂU ĐÚNG x 0,2.**

##### SỞ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO THANH HÓA

**MÃ ĐỀ 005**

###### KỲ THI TUYỂN SINH LỚP 10 THPT Môn: TIẾNG ANH

*Thời gian làm bài: 60 phút, không kể thời gian giao đề*

###### PHẦN A: NGỮ ÂM (1,0 điểm)

1. Chọn từ có phần gạch chân được phát âm khác so với các từ còn lại.
   1. A. nothing B. cover C. morning D. done
   2. A. how B. town C. slow D. power
   3. A. change B. chemistry C. choose D. cheese
2. Chọn từ có trọng âm chính rơi vào vị trí khác so với các từ còn lại.
3. A. sewage B. simple C. hobby D. describe
4. A. dancer B. cycling C. balloon D. traffic.

###### PHẦN B: NGỮ PHÁP VÀ TỪ VỰNG (4,0 điểm)

1. Cho dạng đúng của từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành các câu sau.
2. Fuel can be cut down by having fewer cars on the roads. (**CONSUME**)
3. Many chemicals have a effect on the environment. (**DISASTER**)
4. , the typhoon didn't cause any damage on the village. (**LUCKY**)
5. The next stage in the of television is interactive TV. (**DEVELOP**)
6. The scientists can predict the of a volcano. **(ERUPT)**
7. Cho dạng đúng của động từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành các câu sau.
8. They ( live ) in that house since it was rebuilt.
9. I suggest (burn) coal to heat the house.
10. If we (not save) energy, there (be) great shortage in the next century.
11. Do you have any difficulty in ( solve ) this problem.
12. At 6.30 last night, when I ( have) dinner, my friend phoned me.
13. Chọn một đáp án đúng trong số A, B, C hoặc D để hoàn thành mỗi câu sau.
14. We already Huong Pagoda.

A. were / seeing B. have / seen C. are / seeing D. will / see

1. All the houses in the area immediately.

A. has to rebuilt B. had to rebuild C. have to be rebuilt D. have to rebuild

1. If he soon, he might miss the train.

A. isn’t coming B. doesn’t come C. won’t come D. didn’t come

1. Mr. Long said that he in Ho Chi Minh City.

A. lived B. is living C. has lived D. will live

1. Your sister works in a foreign company, she?

A. isn’t B. didn’t C. wasn’t D. doesn’t

1. I like reading books tell about different peoples and their cultures.

A. who B. whom C. which D. where

1. “Buy me a dictionary on your way back, ?”

A. will you B. don’t you C. can’t you D. are you

1. Mary usually walks to school but today she a bike.

A. ride B. rides C. riding D. is riding

1. She worked hard she passed the exam.

A. so B. if C. because D. as

1. I’ll give you a lift to the station if you in a hurry.

A. were B. are C. will be D. would be

###### PHẦN C: ĐỌC HIỂU (3,0 điểm)

1. Chọn một từ thích hợp điền vào mỗi chỗ trống để hoàn thành đoạn văn sau.

Every child in England must receive full time education (**26**) the age of five to sixteen. Many parents send their children to state schools where the tuition and the equipment, textbooks and exercise books (**27**) free. About 5% of children go to fee-paying school. Under the old system, children attended primary school (from five to eleven) which was followed by a secondary school course (from eleven to fifteen or over). (**28**) eleven every child had to sit for the eleven –plus examination. It consisted (**29**) tests in English, Arithmetic and intelligence tests. Those with the highest marks (about 20% of the children) went (**30**) grammar school. The others went to technical school.

1. Đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn một đáp án đúng trong số A , B, C hoặc D.

Almost a hundred thousand people were killed and half a million homes destroyed as a result of an earthquake in Tokyo in 1923. The earthquake began a minute before the noon when the inhabitants of Tokyo were cooking their midday meals. Thousands of stoves were overturned as soon as the earth began to shake. As a result, small fires broke out everywhere and quickly spread. The fire engines were prevented from going to help because many of the roads had cracked open. It was impossible to use fire fighting equipment as most of the water pipes had burst. Consequently, over ninety percent of the damage caused by fire rather than by the collapse of the buildings.

1. How many people were killed in the earthquake in Tokyo in 1923?
   1. Ten thousand people B. Almost a hundred thousand people

C. Thousands of people D. Many people

1. When did the earthquake begin?
   1. began a minute before the noon in 1923 B. began a minute before the noon in 1924

C. began a minute before the noon in 1925 C. began a minute before the noon in 1922

1. What happened as soon as the earth began to shake?
   1. people died B. the water pipes had burst

C. Thousands of stoves were overturned D. the roads had cracked open

1. Why was the fire engines prevented from going to help?
   1. because the water pipes had burst B. because no one helped

C. because small fires broke out everywhere D. because many of the roads had cracked open

1. What was most of the damage caused by?

A. fire B. the roads C. water pipes D. the collapse of the buildings

1. Chọn một đáp án trong số A, B, C hoặc D điền vào mỗi chỗ trống để hoàn thành đoạn văn sau.

Jeans are very popular with (**36**) people all over the world. Some people say that jeans are the “uniform” of youth. But they haven’t always been popular. The story of jeans (**37**) almost two hundred years ago. People in Genoa, Italy made pants. The cloth made in genoa was (**38**) “jeanos”. The pants were called “jeans”. In 1850, a saleman in California began selling pants made of canvas. His name was Levi Strauss. Because they were so strong, “Levi’s pants” became (**39**) with gold miners, farmers and cowboys. Six years later Levis began making his pants with blue cotton cloth called denim. Soon after, factory (**40**) in the US and Europe began wearing jeans. Young people usually didn’t wear them.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **36.** | A. rich | B. old | C. young | D. poor |
| **37.** | A. start | B. starts | C. was starting | D. started |
| **38.** | A. call | B. calls | C. calling | D. called |
| **39.** | A. famous | B. popular | C. good | D. wonderful |
| **40.** | A. workers | B. drivers | C. cowboys | D. Farmers |

###### PHẦN D: VIẾT (2,0 điểm)

1. Viết lại các câu sau sao cho nghĩa không thay đổi so với câu ban đầu, bắt đầu bằng từ gợi ý.
2. "Please sit down,” the teacher said to me.

 The teacher asked .

1. I don’t find it difficult to get up early in the morning.

 I am used .

1. Do you understand the grammar structure?

 Are .

1. They have given me two interesting books.

 I .

1. We managed to dig the Panama canal.

 We .

1. ***Viết lại các câu sau sao cho nghĩa không thay đổi so với câu ban đầu, sử dụng từ cho sẵn trong ngoặc đơn* (không được thay đổi dạng của từ trong ngoặc).**
2. It took Mary 3 hours to travel to Ha Long Bay last Sunday. (**SPENT**)
3. I fell asleep because the film was boring. (**SUCH**)
4. I had better go back to work. (**TIME**)
5. The man is my new boss. He is talking to the lady over there. (**TALKING**)
6. Don’t panic about something so trivial. (**MOUNTAIN**)

##### THE END

###### Môn: TIẾNG ANH

**MÃ ĐỀ 005**

*Thời gian làm bài: 60 phút, không kể thời gian giao đề*

##### ĐÁP ÁN

**PHẦN A: NGỮ ÂM (1,0 điểm)**

# Chọn từ có phần gạch chân được phát âm khác so với các từ còn lại.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **1.** C. morning | **2.** C. slow | **3.** B. chemistry |

###### Chọn từ có trọng âm chính rơi vào vị trí khác so với các từ còn lại.

**4.** D **5.** C

###### PHẦN B: NGỮ PHÁP VÀ TỪ VỰNG (4,0 điểm)

1. **Cho dạng đúng của từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành các câu sau.**

**6.** consumption **7.** disastrous **8.** Luckily

**9.** development **10.** eruption

###### Cho dạng đúng của động từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành các câu sau.

**11.** have lived **12.** burning **13.** don’t save / will be

**14.** solving **15.** was having

###### Chọn một đáp án đúng trong số A, B, C hoặc D để hoàn thành mỗi câu sau.

**16.** B **17.** C **18.** D **19.** A

**20.** D **21.** C **22.** A **23.** D

**24.** A **25.** B

###### PHẦN C: ĐỌC HIỂU (3,0 điểm)

1. **Chọn một từ thích hợp trong ô dưới đây điền vào mỗi chỗ trống để hoàn thành đoạn văn sau.**

**26.** from **27.** are **28.** At **29.** of **30.** to

###### Đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn một đáp án đúng trong số A , B, C hoặc D.

**31.** B **32.** A **33.** C **34.** D **35.** A

###### Chọn một đáp án trong số A, B, C hoặc D điền vào mỗi chỗ trống để hoàn thành đoạn văn sau.

1. C **37.** D **38.** D **39.** B **40.** A

###### PHẦN D: VIẾT (2,0 điểm)

1. **Viết lại các câu sau sao cho nghĩa không thay đổi so với câu ban đầu, bắt đầu bằng từ gợi ý.**
2.  The teacher asked me to sit down.
3.  I am used to getting up early in the morning.
4.  Are you aware of the grammar structure?
5.  I have been given two interesting books.
6.  We succeeded in digging the Panama canal.

*\** Succeed in doing sth = manage to do sth

We **succeeded in** digging the Panama canal = We **managed to** dig the Panama canal

###### Viết lại các câu sau sao cho nghĩa không thay đổi so với câu ban đầu, sử dụng từ cho sẵn trong ngoặc đơn ( không được thay đổi dạng của từ trong ngoặc).

1.  Mary spent 3 hours travelling to Ha Long Bay last Sunday.
2.  It was such a boring film that I fell asleep.
3.  It is high time I went back to work.
4.  The man (who is) talking to the lady over there is my new boss.
5.  Don‘t make a mountain out of the molehill.

##### HƯỚNG DẪN CHẤM

###### ĐIỂM BÀI THI = TỔNG ĐIỂM CÁC CÂU ĐÚNG x 0,2.

*Thời gian làm bài: 60 phút, không kể thời gian giao đề*

**MÃ ĐỀ 006**

**PHẦN A: NGỮ ÂM (1,0 điểm)**

# I. Chọn từ có phần gạch chân được phát âm khác so với các từ còn lại.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **1.** A. seat | B. head | C. meat | D. feed |
| **2.** A. watches | B. washes | C. clauses | D. likes |
| **33.** A. pleased | B. smoked | C. stopped | D. missed |
| ***II. Chọn từ có trọng âm chính rơi vào vị trí khác so với các từ còn lại.*** | | | |
| **4.** A. tutor | B. highlight | C. lunar | D. enroll |
| **5.** A. selection | B. national | C. recycle | D. convenient |

###### PHẦN B: NGỮ PHÁP VÀ TỪ VỰNG (4,0 điểm)

1. Cho dạng đúng của từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành các câu sau.
2. The film is so that I have seen it twice. (**INTEREST**)
3. Air is one of the problems that people have deal to with. (**POLLUTE**)
4. My teacher teaches sciences. (**NATURE**)
5. The gas from the chemical factory was . (**HARM**)
6. Quang Hai always performs excellently in the football field. He is, , one of the best players of Asia. (**ARGUE**)
7. Cho dạng đúng của động từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành các câu sau.
8. When my mother came home from work, I (cook) dinner.
9. Jane (go) to school by bicycle every day.
10. The children (play) badminton in the stadium now.
11. You (visit) to London last month?
12. The candidates mustn’t (bring) books into the examination room.
13. Chọn một đáp án đúng trong số A, B, C hoặc D để hoàn thành mỗi câu sau.
14. I’m feeling pretty tired. Do you mind me home?

A. taking B. took C. take D. to take

1. Nam looks much today than yesterday.

A. good B. well C. better D. the best

1. Scientists and engineers have invented devices to remove from industrial wastes.

A. polluted B. pollute C. polluting D. pollutants

1. The dress you bought is of very good quality. It very expensive.

A. may be B. must be C. should have been D. must have been

1. The Pikes put their trip because of bad weather.

A. away B. up C. out D. off

1. Neither Linh nor her classmates the National Museum so far.

A. visit B. visited C. have visited D. has visited

1. ***Nga:*** “You look nervous! ” – ***Hoa:*** “This thunder scares me to death.”

A. How are you? B. Why’s that? C. Come on! D. What’s wrong?

1. He was homesick and he all his family and friends.

A. missed B. wished C. desired D. hoped

1. I'm very to you for putting in so much hard work.

A. thoughtful B. grateful C. considerate D. careful

1. If you come to the theatre late, you have to wait until the to get in.

A. break B. refreshment C. interval D. half-time

###### PHẦN C: ĐỌC HIỂU (3,0 điểm)

1. Chọn một từ thích hợp điền vào mỗi chỗ trống để hoàn thành đoạn văn sau.

Two popular traditions at Christmas are: decorating the home (**26**) singing the Christmas carols. The home is the center of the Christmas celebration. Inside, an evergreen tree is usually placed in the corner (**27**) the living room. Children and their parents wrap string of colorful lights around the

placed beneath. Outside, families often string lights around the windows and wind light around trees and shrubs in the front yard. As the families decorate their homes, they often put on Christmas record. Almost every family has (**29**) least one favorite album or compact disc. School children of all ages perform Christmas concerts for their parents and communities. On Christmas’ Eve, family members gather around Christmas tree to (**30**) traditional songs such as *Jingle bells* and *Silent night* and then give presents to each other.

1. Đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn một đáp án đúng trong số A , B, C hoặc D.

It’s not enough that the computer is invading our work and play world .It has started to invade our shopping world as well. Shopping by computer, or teleshopping, is a phenomenon that is beginning to appear in homes, stores, hotels, and even airports. The service allows the shopper to look at electronic catalogs and to order items, such as dishes, clothing or concert tickets, without leaving the computer. This modern way of shopping is convenient, specially for busy people.

1. The computer is now invading
   1. our work and play world B. our work, play and shopping world

C. our shopping world D. our business world

1. Shopping by computer is also called

A. teleshopping B. window shopping C. shopping mall D. duty-free shopping

1. The service allows the shopper to

A. see the good B. make a bargain C. shop on line D. buy low-priced goods

1. Internet shopping is convenient for
   1. people who don’t have much free time B. people who have to travel a lot

C. people who do the housework D. people who don’t like shopping

1. According to the passage, you can’t do your teleshopping without .

A. a television B. a shopping list C. a telephone D. a computer

1. Chọn một đáp án trong số A, B, C hoặc D điền vào mỗi chỗ trống để hoàn thành đoạn văn sau.

Environmental (**36**) is one of the most serious problems (**37**) mankind today. Air, water and soil are necessary to the survival of all (**38**) things. Badly polluted air can

(**39**) illness and even death. Polluted water (**40**) many kinds of wild animals and other marine life. Pollution of soil reduces the amount of land for growing food.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **36.** A. pollute | B. polluted | C. pollution | D. polluting |
| **37.** A. face | B. faces | C. to face | D. facing |
| **38.** A. lived | B. living | C. live | D. lives |
| **39.** A. cause | B. give | C. make | D. catch |
| **40.** A. kills | B. kill | C. are killing | D. doesn’t kill |

###### PHẦN D: VIẾT (2,0 điểm)

1. Viết lại các câu sau sao cho nghĩa không thay đổi so với câu ban đầu, bắt đầu bằng từ gợi ý.
2. Are you aware of the grammar structure?

 Do you .

1. I fell asleep because the film was boring.

 The film was so .

1. “What are you doing?”, she asked me.

 She wondered .

1. They have given me two interesting books.

 I .

1. We succeeded in digging the Panama canal.

 We .

1. ***Viết lại các câu sau sao cho nghĩa không thay đổi so với câu ban đầu, sử dụng từ cho sẵn trong ngoặc đơn* (không được thay đổi dạng của từ trong ngoặc).**
2. He’s not sure whether to go or not. (**MINDS**)
3. He doesn’t appreciate his wife. (**GRANTED**)
4. It takes Minh 2 hours to do his homework every day. (**SPENDS**)
5. It’s not worth making him get up early. (**POINT**)
6. My friend took no notice of my advice. (**DEAF**)

##### THE END

###### Môn: TIẾNG ANH

**MÃ ĐỀ 006**

*Thời gian làm bài: 60 phút, không kể thời gian giao đề*

##### ĐÁP ÁN

###### PHẦN A: NGỮ ÂM (1,0 điểm)

1. **Chọn từ có phần gạch chân được phát âm khác so với các từ còn lại.**

**1.** B **2.** D **3.** A

###### Chọn từ có trọng âm chính rơi vào vị trí khác so với các từ còn lại.

**4.** D **5.** B

###### PHẦN B: NGỮ PHÁP VÀ TỪ VỰNG (4,0 điểm)

1. **Cho dạng đúng của động từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành các câu sau.**

**6.** interesting **7.** pollution 8. natural

**9.** harmful **10.** unarguably

###### Cho dạng đúng của từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành các câu sau.

**11.** was cooking **12.** goes **13.** are playing

**14.** Did you visit **15.** bring

# Chọn một đáp án đúng trong số A, B, C hoặc D để hoàn thành mỗi câu sau.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **16.** A. taking | **17.** C. better | **18.** D. pollutants | **19.** B. must be | **20.** D. off |
| **21.** C. have visited | **22.** D. What’s wrong? | **23.** A. missed | **24.** B. grateful | **25.** C. interval |

###### PHẦN C: ĐỌC HIỂU (3,0 điểm)

1. **Chọn một từ thích hợp trong ô dưới đây điền vào mỗi chỗ trống để hoàn thành đoạn văn sau.**
2. and **27.** of **28.** are **29.** at **30.** sing

###### Đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn một đáp án đúng trong số A , B, C hoặc D.

**31.** B **32.** A **33.** C **34.** A **35.** D

###### Chọn một đáp án trong số A, B, C hoặc D điền vào mỗi chỗ trống để hoàn thành đoạn văn sau.

1. C **37.** D **38.** B **39.** A **40.** A

###### PHẦN D: VIẾT (2,0 điểm)

1. **Viết lại các câu sau sao cho nghĩa không thay đổi so với câu ban đầu, bắt đầu bằng từ gợi ý.**
2.  Do you understand the grammar structure?
3.  The film was so boring that I fell asleep.
4.  She wondered what I was doing.
5.  I have been given two interesting books.
6.  We managed to dig the Panama canal.

*\** Succeed in doing sth = manage to do sth

We **succeeded in** digging the Panama canal. = We **managed to** dig the Panama canal.

###### Viết lại các câu sau sao cho nghĩa không thay đổi so với câu ban đầu, sử dụng từ cho sẵn trong ngoặc đơn ( không được thay đổi dạng của từ trong ngoặc).

1.  He’s in two minds about whether to go or not.
2.  He doesn’t take his wife for granted.
3.  Minh spends 2 hours doing his homework every day.
4.  There is no point in making him get up early.

*\** To be not worth doing sth = there is no point in doing sth

It’s **not worth making** him get up early. = There is **no point in making** him get up early.

1.  My friend turned a deaf ear to my advice.

##### HƯỚNG DẪN CHẤM

###### ĐIỂM BÀI THI = TỔNG ĐIỂM CÁC CÂU ĐÚNG x 0,2

*Thời gian làm bài: 60 phút, không kể thời gian giao đề*

**MÃ ĐỀ 007**

**PHẦN A: NGỮ ÂM (1,0 điểm)**

# Choose one word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the others.

* 1. A. stands B. sleeps C. runs D. sprays
  2. A. unit B. city C. nine D. thing
  3. A. enjoyed B. walked C. watched D. practiced

# Choose the word whose stress pattern is different from the rest of the group.

1. A. nation B. happy C. comic D. decide
2. A. cover B. study C. polite D. publish

###### PHẦN B: NGỮ PHÁP VÀ TỪ VỰNG (4,0 điểm)

1. **Give the correct form of the verbs in brackets in the following sentences.**
2. This house (build) over 100 years ago.
3. They (not / finish ) their homework yet.
4. Do you mind (buy) me a newspaper on the way home?
5. The city (destroy) during the war has now been rebuilt.
6. Yesterday when I came to see Peter, he (do) his homework**.**

###### Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in brackets.

1. He got 10 marks in English because he speaks . (**FLUENT**)
2. Mr Dam sings very well. He is a good . (**SING**)
3. The Internet has developed nowadays. (**INCREASE**)
4. Japan is said to be a country. (**MOUNTAIN**)
5. Jane is only 10 years old, but she cooks very . (**GOOD**)

###### Choose the word or phrase that best fits the blank space in each sentence.

1. She asked me if I a laptop comuper the following day.

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

1. Lan is very tired. , she has to finish her assignment before going to bed.

A. Although B. So C. Therefore D. However

1. I don’t believe Mary can do this exercise, ?

A. do I B. don’t I C. can she D. can’t she

1. People in Ireland dance Easter day to win prize cakes.

A. at B. on C. for D. in

1. I don’t like to eat out because it isn’t easy to find a restaurant has good food and service.

A. where B. which C. who D. whom

1. I suggest some money for poor children.

A. to raise B. raise C. raising D. to raising

1. youngest boy has just started going to school.

A. The B. An C. A D. X

1. Jane invites Mary to go to the cinema.

**Jane:** “Would you like to go to the cinema with me this weekend?” - **Mary:** “ .”

A. Yes, I do B. Yes, I’d love to C. Yes, it is D. I agree with you

1. His car is expensive. is cheap.

A. My B. Me C. Mine D. I

1. Who’s going to look your children while you’re away.

A. at B. up C. over D. after

###### PHẦN C: ĐỌC HIỂU (3,0 điểm)

1. **Complete the pas**sage with the words in the box.

***dump volunteer spoiled collected into***

Mr Brown and some (**26**) conservationists are on a very dirty beach now. Today they are ready to make the beach a clean and beautiful place again . After listening to Mr Brown’s instructions , they are divided (**27**) three groups. Group 1 needs to walk along the shore. Group 2 should check

the sand. And Group3 has to check among the rocks. Garbage must be put into the plastic bags, and the bags will be (**28**) by Mr Jones. He will take the bags to the garbage (**29**) . Each member will be given a map to find the right place. They won’t eat the picnic lunch provided by Mrs.Smith until the whole area is clean. They are eager to work hard so as to refresh this (30) area.

###### Read the following passage and circle the letter A,B,C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 31 - 35.

One of the most urgent environmental problems in the world today is the shortage of clean water. Having clean drinking water is basic human right. But acid rain, industrial pollution and garbage have made many sources of water undrinkable. Lakes, reservoirs and even entire seas have become vast pools of poison. Lake Baikal in Russia is one of the largest lakes in the world. It contains a rich variety of animals and plants, including 1,300 rare species that do not exist anywhere else in the world. But they are being destroyed by the massive volumes of industrial effluent which pours into the lake everyday. Even where law existed, the government did not have the power to enforce them. Most industries simply ignore the regulations. The Mediterranean Sea occupies 1% of the world’s water surface. But it is the dumping ground for 50% of all marine pollution. Almost 16 countries regularly throw industrial wastes a few miles off shore. Water is free to everyone. A few years ago people thought that the supply of clean water in the world was limitless. Today, many water supplies have been ruined by pollution and sewage. Clean water is now scarce, and we are at last beginning to respect this precious source. We should do something now.

1. According to the writer, one environmental problem in the world today is .

A. acid rain B. industrial pollution. C. safe water shortage. D. population explosion

1. Many sources of water are not drinkable because of .

A. acid rain. B. industrial pollution. C. garbage. D. all A, B, C are correct

1. What is serious problem of Lake Baikal in Russia?
   1. It contains a rich variety of animals and plants.
   2. It is polluted by massive volumes of industrial wastes discharged into it .
   3. It has 1,300 rare species that do not exist anywhere else in the world .
   4. The government did not have the power to enforce laws and regulations.
2. How many countries throw industrial waste into the Mediterranean Sea regularly?

A. nearly 16 B. exactly 16. C. exactly 15 D. less than 15.

1. What is the message to the reader?
   1. We should take action to protect our water resources. B. We should take all water resources into account.

C. We should limit the use of water resources. D. We should encourage people to use safe wate

###### Read the following passage and circle the letter A,B,C or D to indicate the correct word that best fits each of the numbered blanks.

My village is about 50 kilometres (**36**) the city center. It is very beautiful and peaceful place and

(**37**) people grow flowers and vegetables only .It’s very famous (**38**) its roses and picturesque scenery. The air is quite fresh; however, the smell of roses makes people feel cool. In spring, my village looks

(**39**) a carpet with plenty of colors. Tourists come to visit it so often. Nowadays, with electricity, it doesn’t take the (**40**) much time to water the roses. And even at night, people can walk along the path and enjoy the fresh smell of the flowers .

1. A. on B. at C. for D. from
2. A. that B. where C. which D. who
3. A. for B. about C. at D. in
4. A. as B. after C. like D. same
5. A. villagers B. villages C. shoppers D. city - dwellers

###### PHẦN D: VIẾT (2,0 điểm)

1. **Rewrite the following sentence sso that keep the same meaning.**
2. It’s a pity that I can’t speak Chinese. ⟶ I wish .
3. If we lived in a big city, we could get access to the Internet easily. ⟶ Were .
4. I phoned him as soon as I went home. ⟶ No sooner .
5. Speaking English fluently is not easy. ⟶ It is .
6. “ I’am having a wonderful time here” Mai said. ⟶ Mai said .

###### Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given.

1. We lived in London when I was a child. **(USED)**
2. People say that he was a good doctor. **(HAVE)**
3. We don’t have free time, so we can’t help you. **(IF)**
4. The film is so long that they can't broadcast it on one night. **(SUCH)**
5. He liked the new job straight away. (**DUCK**)

**THE END**

**SỞ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO THANH HÓA**

**MÃ ĐỀ 007**

1. **PRONUNCIATION:**

###### KỲ THI TUYỂN SINH LỚP 10 THPT Môn: TIẾNG ANH

*Thời gian làm bài: 60 phút, không kể thời gian giao đề*

**ĐÁP ÁN**

# Choose one word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the others.

* + 1. B. sleeps **2.** C. nine **3.** A. enjoyed

# Choose the word whose stress pattern is different from the rest of the group.

**4.** D. decide **5.** C. polite

##### VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

###### Give the correct form of the verbs in brackets in the following sentences.

**6.** was built **7.** haven’t finished. **8.** buying

**9.** destroyed **10.** was doing

###### Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in brackets.

**11.** fluently **12.** singer **13.** increasingly

**14.** mountainous **15.** well

###### Choose the word or phrase that best fits the blank space in each sentence.

**16.** D. would buy **17.** D. However **18.** C. can she **19.** B. on

**20.** B. which **21.** C. raising **22.** A. The **23.** B. Yes, I’d love to

**24.** C. Mine **25.** D. after

##### READING

###### Complete the passage with the words in the box.

**26 .** volunteer **27.** into **28.** collected

**29.** dump **30.** spoiled

###### Read the following passage and circle the letter A,B,C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 31-35.

1. C. safe water shortage
2. D. all A, B, C, are correct
3. B. It is polluted by massive volumes of industrial wastes discharged into it .
4. A. nearly 16
5. A. We should take action to protect our water resources.

###### Read the following passage and circle the letter A,B,C or D to indicate the correct word that best fits each of the numbered blanks

1. D. from **37.** B. where **38.** A. for

**39.** C. like **40.** A. villagers

##### WRITING

###### Rewrite the following sentence sso that keep the same meaning.

1. I wish I could speak Chinese.
2. Were we to live in a big city, we could get access to the Internet easily.
3. No sooner had I gone home than I phoned him.
4. It is not easy to speak english fluently. (It is difficult to speak english fluently.)
5. Mai said (that) she was having a wonderful time there.

###### Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given.

1. We used to live in London when I was a child.
2. He is said to have been a good doctor.
3. If we had free time, we could help you.
4. It is such a long film that they can't broadcast it on one night.
5. He took to the new job like duck to water.

##### HƯỚNG DẪN CHẤM

**ĐIỂM BÀI THI = TỔNG ĐIỂM CÁC CÂU ĐÚNG x 0,2.**

##### SỞ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO THANH HÓA

**MÃ ĐỀ 008**

###### KỲ THI TUYỂN SINH LỚP 10 THPT Môn: TIẾNG ANH

*Thời gian làm bài: 60 phút, không kể thời gian giao đề*

**PHẦN A: NGỮ ÂM (1,0 điểm)**

# Choose one word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the others.

* 1. A. blood B. tool C. food D. pool
  2. A. buses B. matches C. boxes D. names
  3. A. managed B. cooked C. finished D. watched

# Choose the word whose stress pattern is different from the rest of the group.

1. A. nation B. design C. moment D. comfort
2. A. pencil B. forget C. enjoy D. begin

###### PHẦN B: NGỮ PHÁP VÀ TỪ VỰNG (4,0 điểm)

1. **Give the correct form of the verbs in brackets in the following sentences.**
2. If I have her telephone number, I (give) it to you.
3. They (work) when she came yesterday.
4. The girl (wear) glasses is my cousin.
5. Our teeth should (clean) twice a day.
6. Mai (not / write) any letters to me since she moved to Ho Chi Minh city.

###### Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in brackets.

1. Traffic fumes are to the environment. (**HARM**)
2. My cousin works for a bank in Ha Noi (**NATION**)
3. Lan’s mother is a nurse, and her father is a . (**WORK**)
4. , the typhoon caused lots of damage on the village. (**LUCKY**)
5. His English is good enough to make a . (**SPEAK**)

###### Choose the word or phrase that best fits the blank space in each sentence.

1. I wish my friends more time on outdoor activities instead of playing computer games now.

A. spend B. spent C. spending D. to spend

1. That my village, I love very much.

A. where B. that C. which D. B & C are correct

1. I was really tired, I couldn’t sleep.

A. Even though B. So C. Therefore D. However

1. Mr Smith is having lunch at a restaurant.

**Mr Smith:** “ Could you bring me some water?” - **Waiter:** “ ”

A. No, I don’t B. I don’t want C. No, thanks D. Certainly sir.

1. I think she didn’t accept his invitation, ?

A. didn’t she B. did she C. do I D. don’t I

1. Mr John is old customer and an honest man.

A. a B. an C. the D. X

1. My car is blue. is white.

A. Her B. Hers C. She D. Mine

1. Would you mind the door.

A. open B. opened C. opening D. to open

1. People in big cities are afraid traffic jam.

A. on B. at C. in D. of

1. Tet is the most important for Vietnamese people.

A. celebration B. decoration C. preparation D. invention

**PHẦN C: ĐỌC HIỂU (3,0 điểm)**

# Complete the passage with the words in the box.

***horses natural rooms smallest most***

Brunei is one of the (**26**) countries in the world. Its population is only 25,000 and (**27**) of them live in the capital city. It is also the richest country in Asia and may be the richest country in the world because it has a lot of oil and (**28**) gas which it exports to Japan. Every week huge tankers carry oil and gas from the oil-fields of Brunei to Japan. The head of the state in Brunei is Sultan Haji Hassanal Bolkiah. He is

the richest man in the world. He has two wives and each lives in their own beautiful palace . The first wife lives in the biggest palace in the world which has 200 (**29**) . The Sultan has more than 200 cars and he also has hundreds of (**30**) .

###### Read the following passage and circle the letter A,B,C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 31-35.

One of the most urgent environmental problems in the world today is the shortage of clean water. Having clean drinking water is basic human right. But acid rain, industrial pollution and garbage have made many sources of water undrinkable. Lakes, reservoirs and even entire seas have become vast pools of poison. Lake Baikal in Russia is one of the largest lakes in the world. It contains a rich variety of animals and plants, including 1,300 rare species that do not exist anywhere else in the world. But they are being destroyed by the massive volumes of industrial effluent which pours into the lake everyday. Even where law existed, the government did not have the power to enforce them. Most industries simply ignore the regulations. The Mediterranean Sea occupies 1% of the world’s water surface. But it is the dumping ground for 50% of all marine pollution. Almost 16 countries regularly throw industrial wastes a few miles off shore. Water is free to everyone. A few years ago people thought that the supply of clean water in the world was limitless. Today, many water supplies have been ruined by pollution and sewage. Clean water is now scarce, and we are at last beginning to respect this precious source. We should do something now.

1. According to the writer, one environmental problem in the world today is .

B. industrial pollution. B. acid rain C. safe water shortage. D. population explosion

1. Many sources of water are not drinkable because of .

A. acid rain. B. industrial pollution. C. garbage D. all A, B, C, are correct

1. What is serious problem of Lake Baikal in Russia?
   1. It contains a rich variety of animals and plants.
   2. The government did not have the power to enforce laws and regulations.
   3. It has 1,300 rare species that do not exist anywhere else in the world.
   4. It is polluted by massive volumes of industrial wastes discharged into it.
2. How many countries throw industrial waste into the Mediterranean Sea regularly?

A. exactly 15 B. exactly 16. C. nearly 16 D. less than 15.

1. What is the message to the reader?
   1. We should take action to protect our water resources. B. We should take all water resources into account.

C. We should limit the use of water resources. D. We should encourage people to use safe water.

###### Read the following passage and circle the letter A,B,C or D to indicate the correct word that best fits each of the numbered blanks

Everyday, in homes all over the world , people waste huge (**36**) of energy and water. Hong Kong is estimated to waste about $5 billion worth of energy a year. This is due to their bad habits. For example, leaving lights, air-conditioners and televisions on when no one is in the room wastes a lot of energy. Using too (**37**)

water, or not fixing dripping taps, also contributes to the problem . Most people do not realize that saving energy in the home will actually save them money. If people use less energy , gas and electricity bills will become (**38**) . Most of the ways we can use to decrease energy consumption in the home are very simple. The most obvious one is (**39**) household appliances when they are not (**40**) use.

1. A. numbers B. sums C. amounts D. qualities
2. A. many B. much C. little D. few
3. A. lower B. higher C. more D. less
4. A. turn off B. turn on C. break down D. break up
5. A.in B. on C. by D. at

###### PHẦN D: VIẾT (2,0 điểm)

1. **Rewrite the following sentence sso that keep the same meaning.**
2. “ I will go to Da Nang tomorrow” he said. ⟶ He said .
3. If I were a bird, I would be very happy. ⟶ Were .
4. Learning english is difficult. ⟶ It is .
5. I last saw Peter when we attended the school meeting ⟶ I haven’t .
6. I phoned him as soon as I went home. ⟶ Scarcely .

###### Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given.

1. The boy was so tired that he can’t keep on walking. **(TOO)**
2. They think that he worked very hard last year. **(THOUGHT)**
3. The book is very interesting. I bought it yesterday. **(WHICH)**
4. I spent one hour going to work by bicycle. **(TOOK)**
5. If she doesn’t rest herself, she really will be ill. **(UNLESS)**

**SỞ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO THANH HÓA**

**MÃ ĐỀ 008**

* 1. **PRONUNCIATION:**

**THE END**

###### KỲ THI TUYỂN SINH LỚP 10 THPT Môn: TIẾNG ANH

*Thời gian làm bài: 60 phút, không kể thời gian giao đề*

**ĐÁP ÁN**

# Choose one word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the others.

* 1. A. blood **2.** D. names **3.** A. managed

# Choose the word whose stress pattern is different from the rest of the group.

**4.** B. design **5.** A. pencil

##### VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

###### Give the correct form of the verbs in brackets in the following sentences.

**6.** will give. **7.** were working **8.** wearing **9.** be cleaned **10.** hasn’t written

###### Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in brackets.

**11.** harmful **12.** national **13.** worker

**14.** Unluckily **15.** speech

###### Choose the word or phrase that best fits the blank space in each sentence.

**16.** B. spent **17.** C. which **18.** A. Even though **19.** D. Certainly sir.

**20.** B. did she **21.** B. an **22.** B. Hers **23.** C. opening

**24.** D. of **25.**A. celebration

##### READING

###### Complete the passage with the words in the box.

1. smallest **27.** most **28.** natural

**29.** rooms **30.** horses

###### Read the following passage and circle the letter A,B,C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 31-35.

1. C. safe water shortage
2. D. all A, B, C, are correct
3. D. It is polluted by massive volumes of industrial wastes discharged into it .
4. C. nearly 16
5. A. We should take action to protect our water resources

###### Read the following passage and circle the letter A,B,C or D to indicate the correct word that best fits each of the numbered blanks

1. C. amounts **37.** B. much **38.** A. lower

**39.** A. turn off **40.** A.in

##### WRITING

###### Rewrite the following sentence sso that keep the same meaning.

1. He said he would go to Da Nang the next day/ the following day.
2. Were I a bird, I would be very happy.
3. It is difficult to learn english. / It is not easy to learn english.
4. I haven’t seen Peter since we attended the school meeting
5. Scarcely had I gone home when I phoned him

###### Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given.

1. The boy was too tired to keep on walking.
2. He is thought to have worked very hard last year. / It is thought that he worked very hard last year.
3. The book which I bought yesterday is very interesting.
4. It took me one hour to go to work by bicycle.
5. Unless she rests herrself, she really will be ill.

##### HƯỚNG DẪN CHẤM

**ĐIỂM BÀI THI = TỔNG ĐIỂM CÁC CÂU ĐÚNG x 0,2.**

##### SỞ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO THANH HÓA

**MÃ ĐỀ 009**

###### KỲ THI TUYỂN SINH LỚP 10 THPT Môn: TIẾNG ANH

*Thời gian làm bài: 60 phút, không kể thời gian giao đề*

**PHẦN A: NGỮ ÂM (1,0 điểm)**

# Choose one word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the others.

* 1. A. changes B. boxes C. phones D. brushes
  2. A. casual B. locate C. fade D. nation
  3. A. scheme B. mechanic C. machine D. chemistry

# Choose the word whose stress pattern is different from the rest of the group.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **4.** A. action | B. affect | C. rapid | D. weather |
| **5.** A. major | B. public | C. teammate | D. suggest |

###### PHẦN B: NGỮ PHÁP VÀ TỪ VỰNG (4,0 điểm)

1. **Give the correct form of the verbs in brackets in the following sentences.**
2. He (always/make) so much noise in class.
3. Oh no, I forgot (lock) the door .
4. Last winter, Robin (stay) with his father in the Alps for three days.
5. The candidates (sit) for the exam are all from Vietnam.
6. I remember (give) a toy drum on my fifth birthday.

###### Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in brackets.

1. There will be a prize for the of the game. **(WIN )**
2. In my opinion, this film is for the children. It’s too violent. **(SUITABLE)**
3. He used all his to force the door open. **(STRONG )**
4. Computer are popular nowdays. **(WORLD )**
5. Here is the weather forecast for tomorrow. Thanh Hoa will be clear and . **(CLOUD )**

###### Choose the word or phrase that best fits the blank space in each sentence.

1. I’ll phone you as soon as I to Ho Chi Minh city.

A. reach B. arrive C. get D. will get

1. If only my father a doctor.

A. is B. be C. were D. has been

1. Is this my key, or is it ?

A. your B.yours C. the your D. the yours

1. My sister always goes to school foot.

A. by B. on C. with D. in

1. he was sick, he still turned up for his guitar lesson.

A. Because B. Despite C. Although D. Since

1. The man and the dog I had taken a photo of were in the park.

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

1. She washes her hands before meals, and .

A. so does he B. he is, too C. neither does he D. he doesn’t either

1. Do you mind getting me a sandwich?

A. Yes, I’d be glad to B. No, not at all C. Great D. Yes, let’s

1. This bicycle costs the other one.

A. twice as much as B. as twice much as C. as much as twice D.twice as much than

1. She was the first woman in India the president.

A. be B. is C. to be D. being

###### PHẦN C: ĐỌC HIỂU (3,0 điểm)

1. **Complete the passage with t**he words in the box.

***doing up university tested predict***

To do well at school, college or (**26**) you usually need to do well in exams. “All students hate exams” may be a generalization, but it is fairly true one. Certainly, all of the students I’ve known disliked (**27**) exams, None of them thought that the exam system was fair; to do well in a exam you simply had to be able to (**28**) the questions which would be asked, This was the case as regards two students in my class at college. Both of them were exceptionally bright, but in the final year “exam” neither of them got an A grade. In fact, they both got Cs. The exam had ( **29**) us on questions which had come up the previous year. They had both assumed that the same questions wouldn’t come ( **30**) again, and hadn’t prepared for them.

###### Read the following passage and circle the letter A,B,C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 31 - 35.

I often hear or read about “natural disaster”- the eruption of Mount St Helen, a volcano in the state of Washington; Hurricane Andrew in Florida; the floods in the American Midwest; terrible earthquakes all over the world; huge fires; and so on. But I’ll never forget my first personal experience with the strangeness of nature – “the London Killer Fog” of 1952. It began on Thursday, December 4th when a high –pressure system (warm air) covered southern England. With the freezing-cold air below, heavy fog formed. Pollution from factories, cars, and coal stoves mixed with the fog. The humidity was terribly high, there was no breeze at all. Traffic (cars, trains, and boats) stopped. People couldn’t see, and some walked onto the railroad tracks or into the river. It was hard to breathe, and many people got sick. Finally on Tuesday, December 9th , the wind came and the fog went away. But after that, even more people got sick, many of them died.

1. Which natural disaster isn’t mentioned in the text?

A. a volcanic eruption B. a flood C. a hurricane D. a tornado

1. What is his unforgettable personal experience?

A. the London killer B. the heavy fog in London in 1952

C. the strangeness of nature D. a high-pressure system

1. What didn’t happen during the time of the “London Killer Fog”?

A. pollution B. humidity C. heavy rain D. heavy fog

1. How long did the “London Killer Fog” last?

A. for four days. B. for five days. C. for six days. D. for a week.

1. The traffic stopped because of .

A. the rain B. the windy weather C. the humid weather D. the heavy fog

###### Read the following passage and circle the letter A,B,C or D to indicate the correct word that best fits each of the numbered blanks

Television is one of man’s most (**36**) means of communication. It brings events and sounds (**37**)

around the world into millions of homes .A person with a television set can sit in his house and watch the president making a (**38**) or visit a foreign country , He can see a war being fought and watch statesmen try (**39**) about peace . Through television, home viewers can see and learn about people, places, and things all over the world. TV even takes its (**40**) out of this world. It brings them coverage of America’s astronauts as the astronauts explore outer space.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **36.** A. importance | B. important | C. unimportance | D. unimportant |
| **37.** A. from | B. at | C. in | D. to |
| **38.** A. speak | B. speaking | C. speech | D. spoken |
| **39.** A. bring | B. brought | C. bringing | D. to bring |
| **40.** A. viewers | B. seers | C. lookers | D. watchers |

###### PHẦN D: VIẾT (2,0 điểm)

1. **Rewrite the following sentence so that keep the same meaning.**
2. The last time she saw her elder sister was in 1999. ⟶ She hasn’t .
3. If you are happier, you look younger. ⟶ The happier .
4. I don’t really like her even though I admire her achievements. ⟶ Much as .
5. She says “I don’t want to stay at home every day.” ⟶ She tells me .
6. The film I saw last week was better than this one. ⟶ This film .

###### Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given.

1. Jane didn’t write and he didn’t phone. **(NOR)**
2. Mike can’t stand the noise of the traffic anymore. **(PUT)**
3. The man couldn’t say a word. He was so surprised. **(TOO)**
4. Unless we finish our homework, we can not go out this evening. **(IF)**
5. These days, she is very cheerful. **(SPIRITS)**

**THE END**

**SỞ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO THANH HÓA**

**MÃ ĐỀ 009**

1. **PRONUNCIATION:**

###### KỲ THI TUYỂN SINH LỚP 10 THPT Môn: TIẾNG ANH

*Thời gian làm bài: 60 phút, không kể thời gian giao đề*

**ĐÁP ÁN**

# Choose one word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the others.

* + 1. C. phones
    2. A. casual
    3. C. machine

# Choose the word whose stress pattern is different from the rest of the group.

1. B. affect
2. D. suggest

##### VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

###### Give the correct form of the verbs in brackets in the following sentences.

1. is always making **7.** to lock **8.** stayed

**9.** sitting **10.** being given

###### Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in brackets.

**11.** winner **12.** unsuitable **13.** strength **14.** worldwide **15.** cloudless

###### Choose the word or phrase that best fits the blank space in each sentence.

**16.** C. get **17.** C. were **18.** B.yours **19.** B. on

**20.** C. Although **21.** D. that **22.** A. so does he **23.** B. No, not at all

**24.** A. twice as much as **25.** C. to be

##### READING

###### Complete the passage with the words in the box.

1. university **27.** doing **28.** predict **29.** tested **30.** up

###### Read the following passage and circle the letter A,B,C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 31 - 35.

1. D. a tornado
2. B. the heavy fog in London in 1952
3. C. heavy rain
4. C. for six days
5. D. the heavy fog

###### Read the following passage and circle the letter A,B,C or D to indicate the correct word that best fits each of the numbered blanks

1. B. important **37.** A. from **38.** C. speech

**39.** D. to bring **40.** A. viewers

##### WRITING

###### Rewrite the following sentence so that keep the same meaning.

1. She hasn’t seen her elder sister since 1999.
2. The happier you are, the younger you look.
3. Much as I admire her achievements I don’t really like her.
4. She tells me she doesn’t want to stay at home every day.
5. This film isn’t as /so good as the one I saw last week.

###### Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given.

1. Jane neither wrote nor phoned.
2. Mike can’t put up with the noise of the traffic anymore.
3. The man was too surprised to say a word.
4. If we don’t finish our homework, we can not go out this evening.
5. She is in high spirits these days.

##### HƯỚNG DẪN CHẤM

**ĐIỂM BÀI THI = TỔNG ĐIỂM CÁC CÂU ĐÚNG x 0,2.**

##### SỞ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO THANH HÓA

**MÃ ĐỀ 010**

###### KỲ THI TUYỂN SINH LỚP 10 THPT Môn: TIẾNG ANH

*Thời gian làm bài: 60 phút, không kể thời gian giao đề*

**PHẦN A: NGỮ ÂM (1,0 điểm)**

# Choose one word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the others.

* 1. A. opened B. closed C. stopped D. appeared
  2. A. casual B. baggy C. fade D. fashion
  3. A. meaning B. teach C. bean D. deaf

# Choose the word whose stress pattern is different from the rest of the group.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **4.** A. volcano | B. hurrican | C. pesticide | D. animal |
| **5.** A. label | B. faucet | C. install | D. model |

###### PHẦN B: NGỮ PHÁP VÀ TỪ VỰNG (4,0 điểm)

1. **Give the correct form of the verbs in brackets in the following sentences.**
2. We (not/see) each other since Monday.
3. He said he (visit) his grandmother the following day.
4. The vegetable (sell) in this shop are grown without chemicals.
5. If you don’t pay the bill, the electricity (cut) off.
6. I will never forget (work) so hard to become an architect.

###### Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in brackets.

1. I believe you because I know you are . **(TRUTH)**
2. Ba likes collecting stamps in his free time. He is a stamp . **(COLLECT)**
3. Computer are popular nowdays. **(WORLD)**
4. Here is the weather forecast for tomorrow. Thanh Hoa will be clear and . **(CLOUD)**
5. We use solar energy for our life. **(DAY)**

###### Choose the word or phrase that best fits the blank space in each sentence.

1. I’d rather my vacation longer.

A. is B. were C. be D. has been

1. She wanted a bike like .

A. me B. mine C. I D. the mine

1. he was sick, he still turned up for his guitar lesson.

A. Because B. Since C. Despite D. Although

1. I’m bored doing the same job for a long time.

A. of B. to C. with D. about

1. I’ll phone you as soon as I Ho Chi Minh city.

A. reach B. arrive C. get D. will get

1. **A:** “Would you mind if I sat here?” – **B:** “ .”

A. Yes, that would be fine B. Yes, let’s C. No, I don’t mind D. Thanks

1. New pencil case is the old one.

A. as half cheap as B. half as cheap as C. half cheaper than D. as cheap as half

1. After Nga’s birthday, her mother was the only person the house.

A. clean B. cleaned C. cleaning D. to clean

1. The man and the dog I had taken a photo of were in the park.

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

1. They didn’t go picnic last weekend, and she didn’t .

A. neither B. either C. too D. too

**PHẦN C: ĐỌC HIỂU (3,0 điểm)**

# Complete the passage with the words in the box.

***millions examining recognize like solar***

Are there intelligent beings on the other planet in our (**26**) system? Maybe there are. In our own galaxy there are (**27**) of stars. Some must have planets with conditions (28) those on earth. Somewhere in space there could be other thinking beings. They would probably look so different that we might not (**29**) them as people. However, if their planet is older than our planet, they may know more than us. They may have more progress in some aspects. They may be traveling in space and be

(**30**) human beings.

###### Read the following passage and circle the letter A,B,C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 31-35.

I often hear or read about “natural disaster”- the eruption of Mount St Helen, a volcano the state of Washington; Hurricane Andrew in Florida; the floods in the American Midwest; terrible earthquakes all over the world; huge fires; and so on. But I’ll never forget my first personal experience with the strangeness of nature – “the London Killer Fog” of 1952. It began on Thursday, December 4th when a high –pressure system (warm air) covered southern England. With the freezing-cold air below, heavy fog formed. Pollution from factories, cars, and coal stoves mixed with the fog. The humidity was terribly high, there was no breeze at all. Traffic (cars, trains, and boats) stopped. People couldn’t see, and some walked onto the railroad tracks or into the river. It was hard to breathe, and many people got sick. Finally on Tuesday, December 9th, the wind came and the fog went away. But after that, even more people got sick, many of them died.

1. Which natural disaster isn’t mentioned in the text?

A. a volcanic eruption B. a tornado C. a hurricane D. a flood

1. What is his unforgettable personal experience?
   1. the London killer B.the strangeness of nature

C. the heavy fog in London in 1952 D. a high-pressure system

1. What didn’t happen during the time of the “London Killer Fog”?

A. heavy rain B.humidity C. pollution D. heavy fog

1. How long did the “London Killer Fog” last?

A. for six days. B. for five days. C. for four days. D. for a week.

1. The traffic stopped because of .

A. the rain B. the windy weather C. the heavy fog D. humid weather

###### Read the following passage and circle the letter A,B,C or D to indicate the correct word that best fits each of the numbered blanks

The Internet has (**36**) and become part of our life. It’s very fast and convenient way to get information. People use the Internet (**37**) many purposes: education, communication, entertainment and commerce. The Internet helps people communicate (**38**) friends and relatives by means of email or chatting. However, the Internet has limitations. It is time - (**39**) and costly. It is also dangerous because of virus and bad programs. On the other hand, the Internet (**40**) sometimes have to suffer various risks such as spam or electronic junk mail and personal information leaking. So, while enjoying surfing, be alert!

1. A. develop
2. A. for
3. A. to
4. A. consume
5. A. use

B. developed

B. in

B. among

B. consumed

B. users

C. development

C. at

C. with

C. consumer

C. using

D. developing

D. to

D. between

D. consuming

D. used

###### PHẦN D: VIẾT (2,0 điểm)

1. **Rewrite the following sentence so that keep the same meaning.**
2. He last visited me 2 weeks ago. ⟶ It is .
3. Hary’s house is still in England, isn’t it? ⟶ Hary still lives .
4. The book I read yesterday was better than this one. ⟶ This book .
5. He says*:* “I**’**m going to Ha Noi next week.”. ⟶ He says .
6. She never seems to succeed even though she studies much. ⟶ Much as .

###### Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given.

1. I like watching TV more than reading books. **(PREFER)**
2. They advised us not to drink the water. **(WERE)**
3. Chris was late. So was Pat. **(BOTH)**
4. Mike can’t stand the noise of the traffic anymore. **(PUT)**
5. The textbook of chemistry is quite obsolete. **(DATE)**

**SỞ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO THANH HÓA**

**MÃ ĐỀ 010**

* 1. **PRONUNCIATION:**

**THE END**

###### KỲ THI TUYỂN SINH LỚP 10 THPT Môn: TIẾNG ANH

*Thời gian làm bài: 60 phút, không kể thời gian giao đề*

**ĐÁP ÁN**

# Choose one word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the others.

* 1. C. stopp**ed**
  2. C. f**a**de
  3. D. d**ea**f

# Choose the word whose stress pattern is different from the rest of the group.

1. A. volcano
2. C. install

##### VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

###### Give the correct form of the verbs in brackets in the following sentences.

1. haven’t seen **7.** would visit **8.** sold

**9.** will be cut **10.** working

###### Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in brackets.

**11.** truthful **12.** collector **13.** worldwide

**14.** cloudless **15.** daily

###### Choose the word or phrase that best fits the blank space in each sentence.

**16.** B. were **17.** B. mine **18.** D. Although **19.** C. with

**20.** A. reach **21.** C. No, I don’t mind **22.** B. half as cheap as **23.** D. to clean

**24.** B. that **25.** B. either

##### READING

###### Complete the passage with the words in the box.

1. solar **27.** millions **28.** like **29.** recognize . **30.** examining

###### Read the following passage and circle the letter A,B,C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 31-35.

1. B. a tornado
2. C. the heavy fog in London in 1952
3. A. heavy rain
4. A. for six days
5. C. the heavy fog

###### Read the following passage and circle the letter A,B,C or D to indicate the correct word that best fits each of the numbered blanks

1. B. developed **37.** A. for **38.** C. with

**39.** D. consuming **40.** B. users

##### WRITING

###### Rewrite the following sentence sso that keep the same meaning.

1. ⟶ It is 2 weeks since he last visited me.
2. ⟶ Peter still lives in England, doesn’t he?
3. ⟶ This book is not so / as good as the book I read yesterday.
4. ⟶ He says (that) he is going to Ha Noi next week.
5. ⟶ Much as she studies much, she never seems to succeed.

###### Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given.

1. I prefer watching TV to reading books.
2. We were advised not to drink the water.
3. Both Chris and Pat were late.
4. Mike can’t put up with the noise of the traffic anymore.
5. The textbook of chemistry is quite out of date.

##### HƯỚNG DẪN CHẤM

**ĐIỂM BÀI THI = TỔNG ĐIỂM CÁC CÂU ĐÚNG x 0,2.**

##### SỞ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO THANH HÓA

**MÃ ĐỀ 011**

###### KỲ THI TUYỂN SINH LỚP 10 THPT Môn: TIẾNG ANH

*Thời gian làm bài: 60 phút, không kể thời gian giao đề*

###### PHẦN A: NGỮ ÂM (1,0 điểm)

1. Chọn từ có phần gạch chân được phát âm khác so với các từ còn lại.
   1. A. high B. his C. miss D. this
   2. A. looks B. cooks C. miles D. unlocks
   3. A. helped B. decided C. stopped D. developed
2. Chọn từ có trọng âm chính rơi vào vị trí khác so với các từ còn lại.
3. A. money B. student C. music D. enjoy
4. A. nation B. mention C. federation D. option

###### PHẦN B: NGỮ PHÁP VÀ TỪ VỰNG (4,0 điểm)

1. Cho dạng đúng của động từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành các câu sau.
2. My father (work) for the telephone company 20 years ago.
3. This test must (do) carefully by all of the students.
4. When I came to see Mr. Robinson last night, he (read) a newspaper.
5. John and Mary (not contact) each other for a long time.
6. Hoa (know) the answer, she would tell us immediately.
7. Cho dạng đúng của từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành các câu sau.
8. Jane is only 10 years old, but she cooks very . (**GOOD**)
9. Lan is a girl, so everyone likes her. (**BEAUTY**)
10. What have fashion designers done to the *Ao dai*? (**MODERN**)
11. The Internet has developed and become part of our everyday life. (**INCREASE**)
12. My brother is a at Ham Rong high school. He has taught English for 10 years. (**TEACH**)
13. Chọn một đáp án đúng trong số A, B, C hoặc D để hoàn thành mỗi câu sau.
14. Lan wishes she enough money now to buy her mother a bike.

A. has B. will have C. had D. has had

1. The TV has been repaired looks OK.

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

1. A popular newspaper with a of over five million daily makes a lot of money.

A. column B. circulation C. message D. review

1. People in big cities are afraid traffic jams.

A. of B. on C. in D. at

1. Hello, name is Linda and I am a student from the USA.

A. me B. I C. my D. mine

1. I was tired, I went to bed early last night.

A. however B. although C. because D. so

1. The children enjoy soccer after school.

A. playing B. to play C. play D. played

1. Nam is a student. He always goes to school at 6.30 in the morning.

A. a B. an C. the D. Փ

1. **-** Lan**:** “How long does it take you to go to school?”

**-** Hoa**:** “ .”

A. by motorbike B. 30 minutes C. 30 kilometers D. to the West of the city

1. I don’t believe Mary can do this exercise, ?

A. do I B. don’t I C. can she D. can’t she

**PHẦN C: ĐỌC HIỂU (3,0 điểm)**

# Chọn một từ thích hợp trong ô dưới đây điền vào mỗi chỗ trống để hoàn thành đoạn văn sau.

*at expensive weather see resorts*

One of my favorite vacation places is Mexico. I really like the (**26**) there because it never gets cold. The people are very nice, too. They never laugh (**27**) my bad Spanish. The food is really good. Mexico City is a very interesting place to visit. It has some great museums and lots of fascinating old buildings. The hotels are too (**28**) to stay but there are more affordable options. For example, you

can stay at one of the beach (**29**) like Acapulco. If you are planning to visit Mexico, you should

(**30**) the Mayan temples near Merida.

1. Đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn một đáp án đúng trong số A , B, C hoặc D.

English is my mother tongue. Besides, I can speak French and Spanish. I studied the two languages when I was at high school. Now, I am still learning Spanish at the University. As for me, mastering a foreign language is not easy. After studying a language, practice is very necessary and useful. Travelling to the country where the target language is spoken is very helpful, but if you cannot speak the language well enough you will certainly have troubles. I also frequently go to the movies, watch television, listen to the radio in the language I am trying to learn.

Reading is another good way to learn. Books are good, but I personally think newspapers and magazines are better. However, getting some knowledge of the language is the most important thing. Grammar and vocabulary should be mastered first.

1. How many languages can the writer speak?
   * 1. B. 2 C. 3 D. 4
2. The writer has learnt Spanish .

A. in Spain B. at high school C. at university D. B and C

1. Travelling may cause troubles if .
   1. you cannot speak the language well enough. B. you can speak the language well enough.

C. you can speak the language badly enough. D. you can communicate in the target language.

1. Some useful ways to practice your target language are .
   1. listening to the radio and watching TV in the language. C. seeing films in the language.
   2. reading books in the language. D. all are correct.
2. The most important thing is .
   1. mastering grammar and vocabulary B. getting some knowledge of the language

C. practicing speaking D. reading books and newspapers

1. Chọn một đáp án trong số A, B, C hoặc D điền vào mỗi chỗ trống để hoàn thành đoạn văn sau.

I come from Switzerland. I came to London six months (**36**) to learn English. I haven’t met many English people yet, only my teachers. I started learning English at school in Switzerland (**37**)

I was eleven, so I have learnt it for nearly ten years. At first in London, I couldn’t understand anything, but now my English (**38**) improved. I have just taken an exam. If I pass it, I (**39**) into the next class. I’m excited today because my parents will come tomorrow to stay with me for a few days and I (**40**) them for a long time. They have never been to England and they can’t speak English.

1. A. ago B. before C. last D. after
2. A. because B. that C. so D. when
3. A. were B. are C. is D. have been
4. A. moved B. will move C. could move D. would move
5. A. haven’t seen B. didn’t see C. don’t see D. hasn’t seen

###### PHẦN D: VIẾT (2,0 điểm)

1. Viết lại các câu sau sao cho nghĩa không thay đổi so với câu ban đầu, bắt đầu bằng từ gợi ý.
2. These students finish the homework everyday.

 The homework .

1. Because Jane was sick, she couldn’t come to class.

 Because of .

1. I have worked for this factory for 5 years.

 I started .

1. “We like our uniform very much”, the students said.

 The students said .

1. I find his clothes the most irritating thing about him.

 What .

1. ***Viết lại các câu sau sao cho nghĩa không thay đổi so với câu ban đầu, sử dụng từ cho sẵn trong ngoặc đơn* (không được thay đổi dạng của từ trong ngoặc).**
2. It took him two days to decorate the living room. (**SPENT**)
3. Mary speaks English better than her sister. (**AS**)
4. Although Peter tried hard, he couldn’t start his car. (**MATTER**)
5. It was such a cold day that we stayed indoors. (**SO**)
6. We are noticing a rise in the cost of living again. (**APPEARS**)

##### THE END

**SỞ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO THANH HÓA**

**MÃ ĐỀ 011**

###### KỲ THI TUYỂN SINH LỚP 10 THPT Môn: TIẾNG ANH

*Thời gian làm bài: 60 phút, không kể thời gian giao đề*

##### ĐÁP ÁN

###### PHẦN A: NGỮ ÂM (1,0 điểm)

1. **Chọn từ có phần gạch chân được phát âm khác so với các từ còn lại.**

**1.** A. high **2.** C. miles **3.** B. decided

###### Chọn từ có trọng âm chính rơi vào vị trí khác so với các từ còn lại.

**4.** D. enjoy **5.** C. federation

###### PHẦN B: NGỮ PHÁP VÀ TỪ VỰNG (4,0 điểm)

1. **Cho dạng đúng của động từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành các câu sau.**

**6.** worked **7.** be done **8.** was reading

**9.** have not contacted **10.** Were Hoa to know / Were ….. to know

###### Cho dạng đúng của từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành các câu sau.

1. well
2. beautiful
3. modernize / modernise
4. increasingly
5. teacher

###### Chọn một đáp án đúng trong số A, B, C hoặc D để hoàn thành mỗi câu sau.

1. C **17.** B **18.** B **19.** A

**20.** C **21.** D **22.** A **23.** D

**24.** B **25.** C

###### PHẦN C: ĐỌC HIỂU (3,0 điểm)

1. **Chọn một từ thích hợp trong ô dưới đây điền vào mỗi chỗ trống để hoàn thành đoạn văn sau.**

**26.** weather **27.** at **28.** expensive **29.** resorts **30.** see

###### Đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn một đáp án đúng trong số A , B, C hoặc D.

**31.** C **32.** D **33.** A **34.** D **35.** B

###### Chọn một đáp án trong số A, B, C hoặc D điền vào mỗi chỗ trống để hoàn thành đoạn văn sau.

**36.** A **37.** D **38.** C **39.** B **40.** A

###### PHẦN D: VIẾT (2,0 điểm)

1. **Viết lại các câu sau sao cho nghĩa không thay đổi so với câu ban đầu, bắt đầu bằng từ gợi ý.**
2.  The homework is finished by these students everyday.
3.  Because of being sick, Jane couldn’t come to class.

*OR*  Because of Jane’s sickness, she couldn’t come to class.

*OR*  Because of the fact that Jane was sick, she couldn’t come to class.

1.  I started working/to work for this factory 5 years ago.
2.  The students said (that) they liked their uniform very much.
3.  What most irritates me about him is/are his clothes.

###### Viết lại các câu sau sao cho nghĩa không thay đổi so với câu ban đầu, sử dụng từ cho sẵn trong ngoặc đơn ( không được thay đổi dạng của từ trong ngoặc).

1.  He spent two days decorating the living room.
2.  Mary’s sister doesn’t speak English *as*/*so* well as *her* / *she does.*
3.  No matter how hard Peter tried, he couldn’t start his car.
4.  It was so cold a day that we stayed indoors. *OR*  The day was so cold that we stayed indoors. *OR*  So cold was the day that we stayed indoors.
5.  The cost of living appears to be rising again.

##### HƯỚNG DẪN CHẤM

**ĐIỂM BÀI THI = TỔNG ĐIỂM CÁC CÂU ĐÚNG x 0,2.**

##### SỞ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO THANH HÓA

**MÃ ĐỀ 012**

**KỲ THI TUYỂN SINH LỚP 10 THPT Môn: TIẾNG ANH**

#### Thời gian làm bài: 60 phút, không kể thời gian giao đề

###### PHẦN A: NGỮ ÂM (1.0 điểm)

1. Chọn từ có phần gạch chân được phát âm khác so với các từ còn lại.
   1. A. studies B. burns C. bears D. picks
   2. A. miss B. little C. child D. listen
   3. A. question B. mention C. federation D. option
2. Chọn từ có trọng âm chính rơi vào vị trí khác so với các từ còn lại.
3. A. purpose B. remote C. control D. respond
4. A. lesson B. delay C. wonder D. pencil

###### PHẦN B: NGỮ PHÁP VÀ TỪ VỰNG (4.0 điểm)

1. Chia động từ trong ngoặc cho phù hợp để hoàn thành các câu sau.
2. That laptop (repair) at the moment.
3. Do you mind (not smoke) in here?
4. Tim always (blame) his faults on the others.
5. Mr. Mathew wishes all students (be) always strong to study better.
6. Were he to come here today, we (feel) happier.
7. Cho dạng đúng của từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành các câu sau.
8. Although there are many throughout the year, Tet or the Lunar New Year holiday is the most important one for Vietnamese people. (**CELEBRATE**)
9. The eruption of Mount Pinatubo is the world’s volcanic eruption. (**LARGE**)
10. Computers were a wonderful at the time. (**INVENT**)
11. Malaysia has climate. (**TROPIC**)
12. This singer is not very pretty but she sings very . (**BEAUTIFUL**)
13. Chọn một đáp án đúng trong số A, B, C hoặc D để hoàn thành mỗi câu sau.
14. The party will finish 9 p.m and 9.30.

A. among B. at C. between D. from

1. We this computer for over ten years.

A. have used B. were using C. used D. are using

1. Traditionally, the Ao dai by both men and women.

A. frequently wore B. was frequently worn C. was frequently wearing D. has frequently worn

1. My sister studied hard, she completed her exam successfully.

A. although B. but C. because D. so

1. Your sister works in a foreign company, she?

A. isn't B. didn't C. wasn't D. doesn't

1. "I think we should take a shower instead of a bath to save energy" - " "

A. Great! Don't do that. B. Well done!

C. That's a good idea. D. OK. I don't want to.

1. As soon as he a certificate in English, he will apply for a job.

A. would get B. got C. gets D. will get

1. She has worked as a secretary she graduated from college.

A. before B. since C. while D. until

1. When the weather is too hot for long trousers, people often wear with a T-shirt.

A. shorts B. blouses C. sweaters D. suits

1. Who will look the baby while we go out?

A. out B. up C. on D. after

###### PHẦN C: ĐỌC HIỂU (3 điểm)

1. Đọc và chọn từ thích hợp trong ô dưới đây điền vào mỗi chỗ trống để hoàn thành đoạn văn.

***pronouncing excited because tell until***

I went to Australia on a student program last year and I like to (**26**) you about it. I was very

(**27**) when I knew I was going to Australia because I had never been there before. I didn’t think about the problems of speaking English (**28**) I met my host family. At first I couldn’t communicate with them because my English was so bad. All the five years I had been learning English wasn’t much used at all (**29**) we didn’t have real practice at school. Even though my grammar was good, my

pronunciation wasn’t. My problem is (**30**) ‘l’ and ‘r’. For example, Australian people often asked “What do you eat in Vietnam?” I wanted to tell them that we eat rice, but they didn’t understand when I said “We eat rice”…

1. Đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn một đáp án đúng trong số A , B, C hoặc D.

Ted Robinson has been worried all the week. Last Tuesday he received a letter from the local police. In the letter he was asked to call at the station. Ted wondered why he was wanted by the police, but he went to the station yesterday, and now he is not worried any more. At the station he was told by a smiling police-man that his bicycle had been found. Five years ago, the policeman told him, the bicycle was picked up in a small village four hundred miles away. It’s now being sent to his home by train. Ted was most surprised when he heard the news. He was amused too, because he never expected the bicycle to be found. It was stolen twenty years ago when Ted was a boy of fifteen.

1. Ted was worried because .
   1. he received a letter B. he went to the police station yesterday

C. the police would catch him D. he didn’t know why the police wanted him

1. The police who talked to Ted was .

A. pleasant B. worried C. surprised D. small

1. Why was Ted very surprised when he heard the news?
   1. Because his bicycle was stolen 20 years ago.
   2. Because his bicycle was found when he was a boy of fifteen.
   3. Because he thought he would never find the bicycle.
   4. Because the bicycle was sent to him by train.
2. When was Ted’s bicycle found?

A. Last Tuesday B. Five years ago C. Twenty years ago D. Yesterday

1. Which of the following statements is NOT true?
   1. The police asked Ted to go to their station. B. The policeman told Ted the good news 5 days ago.

C. Ted is no longer anxious now. D. Ted is 35 years old now.

1. Đọc đoạn văn sau và trả lời các câu hỏi dưới đây.

The Statue of Liberty, one of America’s most familiar images. It is located on an island in New York Harbor. It is a symbol of freedom. It was a gift to American people from French to show the friendship between the two nations. This is the statue of a woman who is wearing a loose robe and a crown on her head. Her right hand holds a burning torch, and her left hand holds a tablet with the date July,

4th 1776 on it. The statue weighs 205 tons and it is 46 meters high. It stands on a stone base. The base and the pedestal increase the height of the monument to 93 meters. The statue was completed in 1884 in France, and then transported to America in 1886. Tourists can visit the statue from 9.30 a. m to 5 p. m daily except Christmas Day.

1. Is the Statue of Liberty one of the most familiar image in America?
2. Where is the Statue of Liberty located?
3. What was written on a tablet that is on the Statue’s left hand?
4. How high is the statue?
5. When and where was it completed?

###### PHẦN D: VIẾT (2 điểm)

1. Dùng từ gợi ý để viết lại các câu sau sao cho nghĩa của câu không thay đổi so với câu ban đầu.
2. Have they ever been to the Philipines?  They ?
3. “We are learning English at this moment.” Nam said.  Nam said .
4. I don’t have a bicycle.  I wish .
5. They have just sold that old house. That old house .
6. I find his clothes the most irritating thing about him. What .
7. ***Viết lại các câu sau sao cho nghĩa không thay đổi so với câu ban đầu, sử dụng từ cho sẵn trong ngoặc đơn* (không được thay đổi dạng của từ trong ngoặc).**
8. It was such a cold day that we stayed indoors. (**SO**)
9. Rosy speaks English better than her sister. (**AS**)
10. We are noticing a rise in the cost of living again. (**APPEARS**)
11. It took us two hours to clean the bedroom. (**SPENT**)
12. Though Linda tried hard, she couldn’t pass the exam. (**MATTER**)

##### SỞ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO THANH HÓA

**MÃ ĐỀ 012**

**THE END**

**KỲ THI TUYỂN SINH LỚP 10 THPT Môn: TIẾNG ANH**

#### Thời gian làm bài: 60 phút, không kể thời gian giao đề

##### ĐÁP ÁN

###### PHẦN A: NGỮ ÂM (1,0 điểm)

1. **Chọn từ có phần gạch chân được phát âm khác so với các từ còn lại.**

**1.** D **2.** C **3.** A

###### Chọn từ có trọng âm chính rơi vào vị trí khác so với các từ còn lại.

**4.** A **5.** B

###### PHẦN B: NGỮ PHÁP VÀ TỪ VỰNG (4,0 điểm)

1. **Cho dạng đúng của động từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành các câu sau.**

**6.** is being repaired **7.** not smoking **8.** is always blaming

**9.** were **10.** would feel

###### Cho dạng đúng của từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành các câu sau.

**11.** celebrations **12.** largest **13.** invention

**14.** tropical **15.** beautifully

###### Chọn một đáp án đúng trong số A, B, C hoặc D để hoàn thành mỗi câu sau.

**16.** C **17.** A **18.** B **19.** D

**20.** D **21.** C **22.** C **23.** B

**24.** A **25.** D

###### PHẦN C: ĐỌC HIỂU (3,0 điểm)

1. **Chọn một từ thích hợp trong ô dưới đây điền vào mỗi chỗ trống để hoàn thành đoạn văn sau.**

**26.** tell **27.** excited **28.** until **29.** because **30.** pronouncing

###### Đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn một đáp án đúng trong số A , B, C hoặc D.

1. D. he didn’t know why the police wanted him
2. A. pleasant
3. C. Because he thought he would never find the bicycle.
4. B. Five years ago
5. B. The policeman told Ted the good news 5 days ago.

###### Chọn một đáp án trong số A, B, C hoặc D điền vào mỗi chỗ trống để hoàn thành đoạn văn sau.

1. Yes, it is.
2. It is located on an island in New York Harbor.
3. The date July, 4th 1776 was written on a tablet that is on the Statue’s left hand.
4. It is 46 meters high.
5. The statue/ It was completed in 1884 in France.

###### PHẦN D: VIẾT (2,0 điểm)

1. **Viết lại các câu sau sao cho nghĩa không thay đổi so với câu ban đầu, bắt đầu bằng từ gợi ý.**
2.  They have ever been to the Philipines, havent they?
3.  Nam said they were learning English at that moment.
4.  I wish I had a bicycle.
5.  That old house hát just been sold.
6.  What most irritates me about him is/are his clothes.

###### Viết lại các câu sau sao cho nghĩa không thay đổi so với câu ban đầu, sử dụng từ cho sẵn trong ngoặc đơn ( không được thay đổi dạng của từ trong ngoặc).

1.  It was so cold a day that we stayed indoors. *OR*  The day was so cold that we stayed indoors. *OR*  So cold was the day that we stayed indoors.
2.  Rosy’s sister doesn’t speak English *as*/*so* well as *her*/*she does.*
3.  The cost of living appears to be rising again.
4.  We spent two hours cleaning the bedroom.
5.  No matter how hard Linda tried, she couldn’t pass the exam.

##### HƯỚNG DẪN CHẤM

**ĐIỂM BÀI THI = TỔNG ĐIỂM CÁC CÂU ĐÚNG x 0,2**

##### SỞ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO THANH HÓA

**MÃ ĐỀ 013**

**KỲ THI TUYỂN SINH LỚP 10 THPT Môn: TIẾNG ANH**

#### Thời gian làm bài: 60 phút, không kể thời gian giao đề

###### PHẦN A: NGỮ ÂM (1,0 điểm)

1. Chọn từ có phần gạch chân được phát âm khác so với các từ còn lại.
   1. A. honest B. hour C. honor D. honey
   2. A. beard B. search C. pearl D. heard
   3. A. food B. book C. shoot D. mood
2. Chọn từ có trọng âm chính rơi vào vị trí khác so với các từ còn lại.
3. A. computer B. obvious C. dependent D. acquaintance
4. A. begin B. village C. column D. ancient

###### PHẦN B: NGỮ PHÁP VÀ TỪ VỰNG (4,0 điểm)

1. Cho dạng đúng của động từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành các câu sau.
2. You (not tidy) this room for weeks ?
3. I wish I (live) in a big city. It's so boring in the country.
4. I'm used to (drive) in heavy traffic everyday.
5. He used to (get up) late last year but now he gets up early.
6. She apologized for (be) late.
7. Cho dạng đúng của từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành các câu sau.
8. Although she is rich, she lives . **(UNHAPPY)**
9. Today can predict when a tidal wave will hit land. **(SCIENCE)**
10. Air makes us unhealthy. **(POLLUTE)**
11. Many activities will be held tomorrow. **(CULTURE )**
12. We couldn’t win the prize. We were . **(SUCCESS)**
13. Chọn một đáp án đúng trong số A, B, C hoặc D để hoàn thành mỗi câu sau.
14. The cattle drank from a river with toxic chemicals.

A. pollute B. pollution C. pollutes D. polluted

1. Finally, my friend Lan suggested to the beach instead of going camping.

A. go B. to go C. going D. having gone

1. I am sure they will be very at your success.

A. delight B. delighted C. delighting D. delightful

1. If you want to put up a tent, you will have to look for a nice flat piece of .

A. ground B. soil C. earth D. floor

1. Their aunt is the old lady you met in front of her house.

A. whom B. which C. when D. who

1. My father sometimes the washing up after dinner.

A. washes B. takes C. makes D. does

1. I like my work because I have the to make my own decision.

A. freed B. freedom C. freely D. free

1. I don't think you like pineapples, ?

A. do I B. do you C. don't I D. don't you

1. The old man is of walking 100 meters by himself.

A. inexperienced B. incapable C. unable D. immature

1. Nobody knows what the of the explosion

A. source B. cause C. reaction D. reason

**PHẦN C: ĐỌC HIỂU (3,0 điểm)**

# Chọn một từ thích hợp trong ô dưới đây điền vào mỗi chỗ trống để hoàn thành đoạn văn sau.

***electricity, effective, nuclear, heat, pollution, energy***

Are you looking for a cheap, clean, (**26**) source of power that doesn’t cause (**27**)

or waste natural resources? Look no further than solar (**28**) from our Sun. At present, most of our (**29**) comes from the use of coal and gas, oil or (**30**) power. This power could be provided by the Sun. one percent of the solar energy that reaches the Earth is enough to provide power for the total population.

1. Đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn một đáp án đúng trong số A , B, C hoặc D.

Smoking causes lung cancer, which is the number one cancer among men. Ninety percent of the people who get lung cancer die. Smoking is also the leading cause of mouth cancer, tongue cancer, and throat cancer. Many smokers have heart disease and pneumonia. Smoking causes one million early deaths in the world every year. Smokers not only harm themselves but also harm others. Smokers breathe smoke out into the air. They breathe ***it*** out on their children and their wives or husbands. Children whose parents smoke have more breathing and lung problems than other children. Women who are married to smokers are more likely to have lung cancer than those married to non-smokers. We are all aware that smoking is bad. So why do people smoke?

1. The number one cancer among men is .

A. tongue cancer B. throat cancer C. lung cancer D. mouth cancer

1. The main cause of mouth cancer, tongue cancer and throat cancer is .

A. drinking B. overeating C. breathing D. smoking

1. Every year, smoking causes about one million .

A. cancer patients B. killing diseases C. early deaths D. injured men

1. The word “***it***” in the passage refers to .

A. cancer B. smoke C. air D. breath

1. Who are more likely to have lung cancer and lung problems?

A. People who live with smokers. B. People who live in the city

C. People who live with non-smokers. D. People who live in the country.

1. Chọn một đáp án trong số A, B, C hoặc D điền vào mỗi chỗ trống để hoàn thành đoạn văn sau.

Plants supply man with food clothing, and shelter- his most important needs. Many of our most useful medicines are also made (**36**) plants. In addition, plants add beauty and pleasure to our lives. Most people enjoy the smell of flowers, the sight field of waving grain, and the quiet of a forest. Not (**37**) plants are helpful to man. Some species grow in fields and gardens as weeds that choke off useful plants. Tiny hits of pollen from (**38**) plants cause such (**39**) as asthma and hay fever. Other plants destroy millions of dollars (**40**) of crops yearly.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **36.** A. of | B. from | C. by | D. with |
| **37.** A. all | B. every | C. any | D. some |
| **38.** A. any | B. certain | C. most | D. all |
| **39.** A. accidents | B. misfortune | C. diseases | D. disasters |
| **40.** A. money | B. value | C. price | D. worth |

###### PHẦN D: VIẾT (2,0 điểm)

1. Viết lại các câu sau sao cho nghĩa không thay đổi so với câu ban đầu, bắt đầu bằng từ gợi ý.
2. The girl is very friendly. She lived next door to us. → The girl who .
3. “ What is your name ? ” Mr. Brown asked me. → Mr. Brown asked me .
4. Learning English is very necessary. → It is .
5. Although his leg was broken, he managed to get out of the car. → In spite of his .
6. If someone doesn’t put the coal in, the fire will go out. → Unless .
7. ***Viết lại các câu sau sao cho nghĩa không thay đổi so với câu ban đầu, sử dụng từ cho sẵn trong ngoặc đơn* (không được thay đổi dạng của từ trong ngoặc).**
8. He spent two days decorating the living room. **(TOOK)**
9. Mary’s sister doesn’t speak English as well as her. **(BETTER)**
10. She’s sorry she can’t play the piano. **(WISHES)**
11. The day was so cold that we stayed indoors. **(SUCH)**
12. She had completely forgotten him. (**MIND**)

##### SỞ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO THANH HÓA

##### THE END

**KỲ THI TUYỂN SINH LỚP 10 THPT Môn: TIẾNG ANH**

#### Thời gian làm bài: 60 phút, không kể thời gian giao đề

**MÃ ĐỀ 013**

##### ĐÁP ÁN

###### PHẦN A: NGỮ ÂM (1,0 điểm)

1. **Chọn từ có phần gạch chân được phát âm khác so với các từ còn lại.**

**1.** D **2.** A **3.** B

###### Chọn từ có trọng âm chính rơi vào vị trí khác so với các từ còn lại.

**4.** B **5.** A

###### PHẦN B: NGỮ PHÁP VÀ TỪ VỰNG (4,0 điểm)

1. **Cho dạng đúng của động từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành các câu sau.**

**6.** Haven’t you tidied **7.** lived **8.** driving

**9.** get up **10.** being

###### Cho dạng đúng của từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành các câu sau.

1. unhappily
2. scientists
3. pollution
4. cultural
5. unsuccessful
6. **Chọn một đáp án đúng trong số A, B, C hoặc D để hoàn thành mỗi câu sau.**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **16.** D | **17.** C | **18.** B | **19.** A | **20.** A |
| **21.** D | **22.** B | **23.** B | **24.** B | **25.** B |

**PHẦN C: ĐỌC HIỂU (3,0 điểm)**

1. **Chọn một từ thích hợp trong ô dưới đây điền vào mỗi chỗ trống để hoàn thành đoạn văn sau.**
2. effective **27.** pollution **28.** energy **29.** electricity **30.** nuclear

###### Đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn một đáp án đúng trong số A , B, C hoặc D.

**31.** C **32.** D **33.** C **34.** B **35.** A

###### Chọn một đáp án trong số A, B, C hoặc D điền vào mỗi chỗ trống để hoàn thành đoạn văn sau.

1. B **37.** A **38.** B **39.** C **40.** D

###### PHẦN D: VIẾT (2,0 điểm)

1. **Viết lại các câu sau sao cho nghĩa không thay đổi so với câu ban đầu, bắt đầu bằng từ gợi ý.**
2.  The girl who lived next door to us is very friendly.
3.  Mr. Brown asked me what my name was.
4.  It is very necessary to learn English.
5.  In spite of his broken leg, he managed to get out of the car.
6.  Unless someone puts the coal in, the fire will go out.

###### Viết lại các câu sau sao cho nghĩa không thay đổi so với câu ban đầu, sử dụng từ cho sẵn trong ngoặc đơn ( không được thay đổi dạng của từ trong ngoặc).

1.  It took him two days to decorate the living room.
2.  Mary speaks English better than her sister.
3.  She wishes she could play the piano.
4.  It was such a cold day that we stayed indoors.
5.  He was completely out of her mind.

##### HƯỚNG DẪN CHẤM

**ĐIỂM BÀI THI = TỔNG ĐIỂM CÁC CÂU ĐÚNG x 0,2.**

##### SỞ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO THANH HÓA

**MÃ ĐỀ 014**

###### KỲ THI TUYỂN SINH LỚP 10 THPT Môn: TIẾNG ANH

*Thời gian làm bài: 60 phút, không kể thời gian giao đề*

###### PHẦN A: NGỮ ÂM (1,0 điểm)

1. Chọn từ có phần gạch chân được phát âm khác so với các từ còn lại.
   1. A. information B. informative C. forward D. formal
   2. A. shout B. through C. mountain D. household
   3. A. teenager B. message C. village D. advantage
2. Chọn từ có trọng âm chính rơi vào vị trí khác so với các từ còn lại.
3. A. deposit B. festival C. institute D. resident
4. A. surprising B. astonishing C. amazing D. interesting

###### PHẦN B: NGỮ PHÁP VÀ TỪ VỰNG (4,0 điểm)

1. Cho dạng đúng của động từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành các câu sau.
2. My house (build) at present.
3. We (always/make) to work hard by our parents.
4. Did you advise Jane (join) in the Vietnamese speaking contest?
5. What you (do) if you had a lot of money?
6. To avoid (attack) again, the millionaire hired some guards.
7. Cho dạng đúng của từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành các câu sau.
8. He is a very carpenter. (**SKILL)**
9. Don’t worry. I ‘ll be waiting for you at the to the pagoda. **(ENTER)**
10. The old theater of our city is being enlarged and . **(MODERN)**
11. , the typhoon didn't cause any damage on the village. (**LUCKY**)
12. Advertisements acount for three fourths of the of the newspaper. **(COME)**
13. Chọn một đáp án đúng trong số A, B, C hoặc D để hoàn thành mỗi câu sau.
14. They Ho Chi Minh City last summer.

A. visit B. will visit C. have visit D. visited

1. He asked me if I to school by bicycle every day.

A. am going B. go C. was going D. went

1. Friday morning, there is a meeting between 11am and 1 pm.

A. In B. For C. On D. At

1. The article was posted by Jimhello on Tuesday, ?

A. didn’t it B. wasn’t it C. was it D. did it

1. She was sick yesterday, she was absent from school.

A. since B. so C. because D. but

1. You really saw a UFO, ?

A. aren’t you B. don’t you C. didn’t you D. weren’t you

1. If Mr. John rich, he would travel around the world.

A. is B. will be C. was D. were

1. Lan the train if she in a hurry.

A. will miss/ is not B. misses/ is not C. misses/ is D. will miss/ does not

1. The book is on the table belongs to my brother.

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

1. I didn’t go to the party yesterday because .

A. I am sick B. I will be sick C. I was sick D. I would be sick

###### PHẦN C: ĐỌC HIỂU (3,0 điểm)

1. Chọn một từ thích hợp điền vào mỗi chỗ trống để hoàn thành đoạn văn sau.

Travelling to all corners of the world is (**26**) easier and easier. We live in a global village, but how well do we know and understand each other ? Here is a simple test. Imagine you have arranged a meeting at 4 p.m . What time should you expect your foreign business colleagues to arrive? If they are German, they ‘ll be exactly (**27**) time. If they are American, they ‘ll probably be 15 minutes early. If they are Bristish, they be 15 minutes late, and you should allow up to an hour for the Indians. Therefore, these are some small advice in (**28**) not to behave badly abroad. In France you shouldn’t sit down in a cafard untill you are shaken hands with everyone you know. In Afghanistan you ‘d better spend at last 5 minutes saying hello. In Pakistan you mustn’t wink. It is offensive. In the Middle East you must never

use the left hand for greeting, eating, drinking or smoking. Also, you should care not to admire anything in your host’s home. They will feel that they have to give it to you.In Russia you must your hosts drink for drink or they will think you are unfriendly. In Thailand you should clasp your hands (**29**) and lower your head and your eyes when you greet someone. In America you should eat your hamburger with both hands and as quickly as (**30**) . You shouldn’t try to have a conversation until it is eaten.

1. Đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn một đáp án đúng trong số A , B, C hoặc D.

Devastating floods along the coast have left many people homeless. People are asked to help by donating food, clothes, furniture, and other supplies to the Assistance Fund. Donations of bottled water are especially needed, since the floods have disrupted the local water supply. In addition, volunteers are needed to travel to the flooded area to help distribute the donations.

1. What does this notice concern?

A. Help for flood victims B. Safety precaution C. Dangerous roads D. Warning about weather

1. What kind of supplies is NOT mentioned?

A. Furniture B. Clothing C Food. D. Medicine

1. In addition to supplies, what is needed?

A. Volunteers B. New bridges C. Places to stay D. Teacher

1. “Devastating floods” in line 1 refer to those that .

A. happen suddenly B. are very short C. last for a long time D. cause a lot of damage

1. The word “donating” in line 2 is closest in meaning to .

A. selling B. buying C. giving D. taking

1. Chọn một đáp án trong số A, B, C hoặc D điền vào mỗi chỗ trống để hoàn thành đoạn văn sau.

Today, computer companies sell many different programs for computers. First, there are programs for doing math problems. (**36**) , there are programs for scientific studies. Third, some programs are like fancy typewriters. They are often used by writers and business people. Other ( **37**) are made for courses in schools and universities. And finally, there are programs for fun. They include word games and puzzles for children and adults. There are many wonderful new computer programs, but there are other reasons to like (**38**) . Some people like the way computers hum and sing when they

(**39**) . It is a happy sound, like the sounds of toy and childhood. Computers also have lights and pretty pictures. And computers even seem to have personalities. That may sound strange, but computers seem to have feelings. Sometimes they seem happy, sometimes they seem angry. It is easy (**40**) they are like people.

1. A. Two B. Second C. Twice D. Double
2. A. programs B. people C. students D. typewriters
3. A. programs B. reasons C. games D. computers
4. A. work B. have worked C. are working D. worked
5. A. to think B. thinking C. for thinking D. that thought

###### PHẦN D: VIẾT (2,0 điểm)

1. Viết lại các câu sau sao cho nghĩa không thay đổi so với câu ban đầu, bắt đầu bằng từ gợi ý.
2. Can you use this computer?

 You can .

1. I can’t remember the answers to these questions.

 I wish .

1. “I must go to Ha Noi tomorrow.” said Nam.

 Nam said .

1. Nga spends 4 hours a day practicing English with her friends.

 It takes .

1. It was such a cold day that we stayed indoors.

 So .

1. ***Viết lại các câu sau sao cho nghĩa không thay đổi so với câu ban đầu, sử dụng từ cho sẵn trong ngoặc đơn* (không được thay đổi dạng của từ trong ngoặc).**
2. Because Jane was sick, she couldn’t come to class. **(FACT)**
3. This is the most amusing thing I have ever read. (**SUCH**)
4. I have worked for this factory for 5 years. **(STARTED)**
5. These students finish the homework everyday. **(FINISHED)**
6. The local council has considered mass tourism the cause of the environmental problems. (**PUT**)

##### THE END

###### Môn: TIẾNG ANH

**MÃ ĐỀ 014**

*Thời gian làm bài: 60 phút, không kể thời gian giao đề*

##### ĐÁP ÁN

###### PHẦN A: NGỮ ÂM (1,0 điểm)

1. **Chọn từ có phần gạch chân được phát âm khác so với các từ còn lại.**

**1.** A. information **2.** B. through **3.** A. teenager

###### Chọn từ có trọng âm chính rơi vào vị trí khác so với các từ còn lại.

**4.** A **5.** D

###### PHẦN B: NGỮ PHÁP VÀ TỪ VỰNG (4,0 điểm)

1. **Cho dạng đúng của động từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành các câu sau.**

**6.** is being built **7.** are always made **8.** to join

**9.** would you do **10.** being attacked

###### Cho dạng đúng của từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành các câu sau.

1. skillful
2. entrance
3. modernized
4. Luckily
5. incomes

###### Chọn một đáp án đúng trong số A, B, C hoặc D để hoàn thành mỗi câu sau.

1. D. visited **17.** D. went **18.** C. On **19.** B. wasn’t it

**20.** B. so **21.** C. didn’t you **22.** D. were **23.** A. will miss/ is not

**24.** A. which **25.** C. I was sick

###### PHẦN C: ĐỌC HIỂU (3,0 điểm)

1. **Chọn một từ thích hợp trong ô dưới đây điền vào mỗi chỗ trống để hoàn thành đoạn văn sau.**

**26.** getting **27.** on **28.** order **29.** together **30.** possible

###### Đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn một đáp án đúng trong số A , B, C hoặc D.

**31.** A. Help for flood victims **32.** D. Medicine **33.** A. Volunteers

**34.** D. cause a lot of damage **35.** C. giving

###### Chọn một đáp án trong số A, B, C hoặc D điền vào mỗi chỗ trống để hoàn thành đoạn văn sau.

**36.** B. Second **37.** A. programs **38.** D. computers **39.** C. are working **40.** A.to think

###### PHẦN D: VIẾT (2,0 điểm)

1. **Viết lại các câu sau sao cho nghĩa không thay đổi so với câu ban đầu, bắt đầu bằng từ gợi ý.**
2.  You can use this computer, can’t you?
3.  I wish I could remember the answers to these questions.
4.  Nam said he had to go to Ha Noi the next/following day .
5.  It takes Nga 4 hours a day to practice English with her friends.
6.  So cold was the day that we stayed indoors.

###### Viết lại các câu sau sao cho nghĩa không thay đổi so với câu ban đầu, sử dụng từ cho sẵn trong ngoặc đơn ( không được thay đổi dạng của từ trong ngoặc).

1.  Because of the fact that Jane was sick, she couldn’t come to class.
2.  I have never read such an amusing thing before.
3.  I started working/to work for this factory 5 years ago.
4.  The homework is finished by these students everyday.
5.  The local council has put the blame on mass tourism for the cause of environmental problems.

##### HƯỚNG DẪN CHẤM

###### ĐIỂM BÀI THI = TỔNG ĐIỂM CÁC CÂU ĐÚNG x 0,2.

*Thời gian làm bài: 60 phút, không kể thời gian giao đề*

**MÃ ĐỀ 015**

###### PHẦN A: NGỮ ÂM (1,0 điểm)

1. Chọn từ có phần gạch chân được phát âm khác so với các từ còn lại.
   1. A. control B. folk C. remote D. documentary
   2. A. access B. website C. violent D. internet
   3. A. wanted B. needed C. dedicated D. watched
2. Chọn từ có trọng âm chính rơi vào vị trí khác so với các từ còn lại.
3. A. interview B. industry C. essential D. difficult
4. A. extreme B. generous C. lonely D. clothing

###### PHẦN B: NGỮ PHÁP VÀ TỪ VỰNG (4,0 điểm)

1. Cho dạng đúng của động từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành các câu sau.
2. When I looked round the door, the baby (sleep) quietly.
3. He hates (stare) at while he is out in the street.
4. I wish I (listen) to him. Now it is too late.
5. They suggested (ban) the sale of alcohol at football matches.
6. It is important that he (be) on time at the meeting tonight.
7. Cho dạng đúng của từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành các câu sau.
8. I am angry because you didn’t tell me the . **(TRUE)**
9. What is the of the adjective “solid”. **(OPPOSE)**
10. You can never be sure what he is going to do. He is so . **(PREDICT)**
11. are alarmed by the rate at which tropical rainforest are being destroyed. **(CONSERVE)**
12. The athletes take part in the Olympic Games in the true spirit of . **(SPORT)**
13. Chọn một đáp án đúng trong số A, B, C hoặc D để hoàn thành mỗi câu sau.
14. it was so cold, he went out without an overcoat.

A. Although B. Since C. If D. Because

1. Tom said that he in Leeds in England.

A. is living B. has lived C. lived D. were living

1. He asked me .

A. what my phone number B. what my phone number were

C. what my phone number was D. what was my phone number

1. Don’t forget to buy me a dictionary, ?

A. do you B. will you C. shall you D. don’t you

1. The examiner didn’t tell me I passed or not.

A. whether B. how C. if D. why

1. My sister is very fond eating chocolate candy.

A. at B. about C. of D. with

1. Paul was sad about his exam results that he didn’t smile all week.

A. such B. enough C. too D. so

1. I suggest a short cut through the park. It’ll take much less time.

A. take B. to take C. taking D. took

1. Why go to the park for a change?

A. we don’t B. don’t we C. we should D. we should not

1. My sister is very of spiders.

A. terror B. terrify C. terrified D. terrifying

###### PHẦN C: ĐỌC HIỂU (3,0 điểm)

1. Chọn một từ thích hợp điền vào mỗi chỗ trống để hoàn thành đoạn văn sau.

Singapore is (**26**) island city of about three million people. It’s a beautiful city with lots of parks and open spaces. It’s also a very clean city. Most of the people (**27**) in high-rise flats in different parts of the island. The business district is very modern with (**28**) of high new office buildings. Singapore also has some nice older sections. In Chinatown, there (**29**) rows of old shop houses. The government buildings in Singapore are very beautiful and date from the colonial days. Singapore is famous (**30**) its shops and restaurants. There are many good shopping centers. Most of

the goods are duty free. Singapore’s restaurants sell Chinese, Indian, Malay and European food, and the prices are quite reasonable.

1. Đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn một đáp án đúng trong số A , B, C hoặc D.

The invention of the phonograph happened quite by accident. Thomas Edison moved to Menlo Park, New Jersy in 1876, where he established an industrial research laboratory. There, Edison was working on a carbon telephone transmitter to improve the existing Bell telephone system. In that laboratory a year later, Edison invented the phonograph while he was trying to improve a telegraph repeater. He attached a telephone diaphragm to the needle in the telegraph repeater; in this way, he was able to reproduce a recording that could be played back. After he made some improvements to the machine, he tested it. He recited “Mary Had a Little Lamb” into the machine and played his voice back to a very surprised audience.

1. What is the best title for the passage?
   1. Thomas Edison’s many inventions B. Improvements in telephone and telegraph

C. The History of Menlo Park D. An accidental invention

1. In what year did the invention of phnograph occur?

A. 1876 B. 1877 C. 1878 D. the article does not say

1. What was Edison working on when he created the phonograph?

A. A telegraph repeater B. A telegraph diaphragm

C. A telephone repeater D. A telephone diaphragm

1. According to the passage, how was the phonograph made?
   1. With a telephone needle and a recorder B. From a recording of a telegraph

C. With only a telegraph repeater D. From a combination of telephone & telegraph part

1. According to the passage, how did Edison test his new invention?
   1. He made improvements to the machine. B. He used a carbon transmitter.

C. He read a children’s rhyme. D. He produced the audience voice.

1. Chọn một đáp án trong số A, B, C hoặc D điền vào mỗi chỗ trống để hoàn thành đoạn văn sau.

Solar energy is a long lasting source of energy, and it can (**36**) almost anywhere. To generate solar energy, we only need solar cells and (**37**) ! Solar cells can easily be installed on house (**38**) , so we don’t need any new space. Compared to other renewable sources, they also possess many advantages: wind and water power rely on turbines which (**39**) noisy, expensive and which take up large space. Solar cells are totally silent and (**40**) . As they have no moving parts, they require little maintenance and have a long lifetime.

1. A. be used B. is used C. be using D. to be used
2. A. the earth B. the planet C. the sun D. the moon
3. A. yards B. roofs C. gardens D. doors
4. A. is B. be C. are D. was
5. A. polluted B. polluting C. non-polluted D. non-polluting

###### PHẦN D: VIẾT (2,0 điểm)

1. Viết lại các câu sau sao cho nghĩa không thay đổi so với câu ban đầu, bắt đầu bằng từ gợi ý.
2. I sent my friend a letter in London last week.

 A letter .

1. “I wouldn’t stay out in the cold for too long,” Jill told Tom.

 Jill advised .

1. Jean succeeded in finishing all her work on time.

 Jean managed .

1. He says*:* “I**’**m going to Ha Noi next week.”.

 He says .

1. It was such a cold day that we stayed indoors.

 It was .

1. ***Viết lại các câu sau sao cho nghĩa không thay đổi so với câu ban đầu, sử dụng từ cho sẵn trong ngoặc đơn* (không được thay đổi dạng của từ trong ngoặc).**
2. They advised us not to drink the water. **(WERE)**
3. Because Jane was sick, she couldn’t come to class. **(BEING)**
4. Mike can’t tolerate the noise of the traffic anymore. **(STAND)**
5. The man couldn’t say a word. He was so surprised. **(TOO)**
6. She never seems to succeed even though she studies much. **(AS)**

##### THE END

**SỞ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO THANH HÓA**

**MÃ ĐỀ 015**

###### KỲ THI TUYỂN SINH LỚP 10 THPT Môn: TIẾNG ANH

*Thời gian làm bài: 60 phút, không kể thời gian giao đề*

##### ĐÁP ÁN

###### PHẦN A: NGỮ ÂM (1,0 điểm)

1. **Chọn từ có phần gạch chân được phát âm khác so với các từ còn lại.**

**1.** D. documentary **2.** C. violent **3.** D. watched

###### Chọn từ có trọng âm chính rơi vào vị trí khác so với các từ còn lại.

**4.** C **5.** A

###### PHẦN B: NGỮ PHÁP VÀ TỪ VỰNG (4,0 điểm)

1. **Cho dạng đúng của động từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành các câu sau.**

**6.** was sleeping **7.** being stared **8.** had listened

**9.** banning **10.** (should) be

###### Cho dạng đúng của từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành các câu sau.

1. truth
2. opposite
3. unpredictable
4. Conservationists
5. sportsmanship

###### Chọn một đáp án đúng trong số A, B, C hoặc D để hoàn thành mỗi câu sau.

1. A. Although **17.** C. lived **18.** C. what my phone number was

**19.** B. will you **20.** A. whether **21.** C. of **22.** D. so

**23.** C. taking **24.** B. don’t we **25.** C. terrified

###### PHẦN C: ĐỌC HIỂU (3,0 điểm)

1. **Chọn một từ thích hợp trong ô dưới đây điền vào mỗi chỗ trống để hoàn thành đoạn văn sau.**
2. an **27.** live **28.** lots/ plenty **29.** are **30.** for

###### Đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn một đáp án đúng trong số A , B, C hoặc D.

1. D. An accidental invention
2. B. 1877
3. A. A telegraph repeater
4. D. From a combination of telephone & telegraph part
5. C. He read a children’s rhyme.

###### Chọn một đáp án trong số A, B, C hoặc D điền vào mỗi chỗ trống để hoàn thành đoạn văn sau.

1. A. be used **37.** C. the sun **38.** B. roofs **39.** C. are **40.** D. non-polluting

###### PHẦN D: VIẾT (2,0 điểm)

1. **Viết lại các câu sau sao cho nghĩa không thay đổi so với câu ban đầu, bắt đầu bằng từ gợi ý.**
2.  A letter was sent to my friend in London last week.

*OR*  My friend was sent a letter in London last week.

1.  Jill advised Tom not to stay out in the cold for too long.
2.  Jean managed to finish all her work on time.
3.  He says (that) he is going to Ha Noi next week.
4.  It was so cold a day that we stayed indoors.

###### Viết lại các câu sau sao cho nghĩa không thay đổi so với câu ban đầu, sử dụng từ cho sẵn trong ngoặc đơn ( không được thay đổi dạng của từ trong ngoặc).

1.  We were advised not to drink the water.
2.  Because of being sick, Jane couldn’t come to class.
3.  Mike can’t stand the noise of the traffic anymore.
4.  The man was too surprised to say a word.
5.  Much as she studies much, she never seems to succeed. *(Much as = Though)*

##### HƯỚNG DẪN CHẤM

**ĐIỂM BÀI THI = TỔNG ĐIỂM CÁC CÂU ĐÚNG x 0,2.**

##### SỞ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO THANH HÓA

**MÃ ĐỀ 016**

###### KỲ THI TUYỂN SINH LỚP 10 THPT Môn: TIẾNG ANH

*Thời gian làm bài: 60 phút, không kể thời gian giao đề*

###### PHẦN A: NGỮ ÂM (1,0 điểm)

1. Chọn từ có phần gạch chân được phát âm khác so với các từ còn lại.
   1. A. chemistry B. kitchen C. watch D. catch
   2. A. moment B. slogan C. comb D. opposite
   3. A. produce B. huge C. lunar D. cure
2. Chọn từ có trọng âm chính rơi vào vị trí khác so với các từ còn lại.
3. A. surprising B. astonishing C. amazing D. interesting
4. A. friendly B. extra C. along D. orphanage

###### PHẦN B: NGỮ PHÁP VÀ TỪ VỰNG (4,0 điểm)

1. Cho dạng đúng của động từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành các câu sau.
2. The policeman warned us (not go) there.
3. I look forward to (have) the resolution to the problem I have mentioned.
4. London (have) an underground train system since the nineteeth century.
5. My mother always made me (wash) my hands before every meal.
6. What tune (play) when we came in?
7. Cho dạng đúng của từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành các câu sau.
8. The should do something to help the poor. **(GOVERN)**
9. They explained to him how they should the machine. **(OPERATION)**
10. should complain if they are not satisfied with the service they recieve. **(CONSUME)**
11. We go to the restaurant for whenever we ‘re tired of eating meat. **(VEGETABLE)**
12. If your work is you won’t get a raise. **(SATISFY)**
13. Chọn một đáp án đúng trong số A, B, C hoặc D để hoàn thành mỗi câu sau.
14. We feel very today.

A. happiness B. happy C. happily D. are happy

1. The government should do something to help .

A. the poors B. the poor ones C. poor D. the poor

1. Do you feel like to the cinema or would you rather TV at home?

A. going-watching B. going-watch C. go-watch D. go-watched

1. It’s time we went. If we don’t leave now, we the last train.

A. miss B. will miss C. would miss D. missed

1. They asked me a lot of questions, most of I couldn’t answer well.

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

1. They explained him how they should operate the machine.

A. to B. with C. for D. about

1. We didn’t like the club the poor quality of his service.

A. so B. however C. because of D. because

1. I am angry because you didn’t tell me the truth. I don’t like .

A. being deceived B. to be deceive C. be deceived D. being deceiving

1. I have already finished all my work, so I don’t have tonight. I think I will read for a while.

A. study B. to study C. studying D. studied

1. Everyone burst out laughing. There was a lot of .

A. laughs B. laughter C. laughings D. laugh

###### PHẦN C: ĐỌC HIỂU (3,0 điểm)

1. Chọn một từ thích hợp điền vào mỗi chỗ trống để hoàn thành đoạn văn sau.

Smoking causes lung cancer, which is the number one cancer among men. Ninety percent (**26**)

the people who get lung cancer die. Smoking is also the leading cause of mouth cancer, tongue cancer, and throat cancer. Many smokers have heart disease and pneumonia. Smoking causes one million early deaths (**27**) the world every year. Smokers not (**28**) harm themselves but also harm others. Smokers breathe smoke out into the air. They breathe it out on their children and their wives or husbands. Children whose parents smoke have more breathing and lung problems (**29**) other children. Women who are married (**30**) smokers are more likely to have lung cancer than those married to non-smokers.

1. Đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn một đáp án đúng trong số A , B, C hoặc D.

Last year, we had a nice holiday. My friend and I went to the seaside for a month. I had been to the seaside several times before, but this was the first time for my friend. Naturally, it was the great event for him. Finally, the day came. It was a fine morning. We got up very early because we wanted to leave home after breakfast. We made the journey by car. We reached the seaside at noon. We spent many hours on the beach. We enjoyed making castles and channels in the sand. People said we ought to spend at least a few weeks at the seaside. If we could stay longer, so much the better.

1. How long did the writer and his friend spend at the seaside?

A. week B. A few weeks C. A month D. A few months

1. Who went to the seaside the first time?

A. The writer B. The writer and his friend.

C. The writer’s family D. The writer’s friend.

1. What was the weather like on the day they started their journey to the seaside?

A. It was bad B. It was rainy C. It was snowy D. It was nice.

1. How did they travel to the seaside?

A. By car B. By train C. By bus D. By air

1. When did they reach the seaside?

A. At 8 o’clock B. At 12 o’clock C. At 4 p.m D. At 9 p.m

1. Chọn một đáp án trong số A, B, C hoặc D điền vào mỗi chỗ trống để hoàn thành đoạn văn sau.

It can be shown in facts and figures that cycling is the cheapest, most convenient, and most environmentally desirable form of transport (**36**) towns, but such cold calculations do not mean much on a frosty winter morning. The real appeal of cycling is that it is so (**37**) . It has none of the difficulties and tensions of other ways of travelling so you are more cheerful after a ride, even through the rush hour. The first thing a non-cyclist says to you is: “But isn’t it (**38**) dangerous?” It would be foolish to deny the danger of sharing the road with motor vehicles and it must be admitted that there are an alarming (**39**) of accidents involving cyclists. However, although police records (**40**) that the car driver is often to blame, the answer lies with the cyclist. It is possible to ride in such a way as to reduce risks to a minimum.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **36.** | A. in | B. at | C. to | D. on |
| **37.** | A. boring | B. careful | C. enjoyable | D. excited |
| **38.** | A. expectedly | B. strangely | C. terribly | D. comfortably |
| **39.** | A. size | B. number | C. deal | D. digit |
| **40.** | A. point | B. indicate | C. display | D. exhibit |

###### PHẦN D: VIẾT (2,0 điểm)

1. Viết lại các câu sau sao cho nghĩa không thay đổi so với câu ban đầu, bắt đầu bằng từ gợi ý.
2. “What is your name?” Mr. Brown asked me.

 Mr. Brown asked .

1. I last saw Bob when I was in Ho Chi Minh City.

 I haven’t .

1. My brother studies now harder than he used to.

 My brother .

1. Please don’t ask me that question.

 I’d rather .

1. I don’t suppose you have change for 2 pounds, do you?

 Do you happen .

1. ***Viết lại các câu sau sao cho nghĩa không thay đổi so với câu ban đầu, sử dụng từ cho sẵn trong ngoặc đơn* (không được thay đổi dạng của từ trong ngoặc).**
2. He didn’t hurry, so he missed the bus. **(IF)**
3. John only understood very little what the teacher said. **(HARDLY)**
4. He would rather read books than watch TV. **(PREFERS)**
5. Tom will be twenty next week. **(TWENTIETH)**
6. He really disappointed me when breaking the promise to help me out. (**TEETH**)

##### THE END

###### Môn: TIẾNG ANH

**MÃ ĐỀ 016**

*Thời gian làm bài: 60 phút, không kể thời gian giao đề*

##### ĐÁP ÁN

###### PHẦN A: NGỮ ÂM (1,0 điểm)

1. **Chọn từ có phần gạch chân được phát âm khác so với các từ còn lại.**

**1.** A. chemistry **2.** D. opposite **3.** C. lunar

###### Chọn từ có trọng âm chính rơi vào vị trí khác so với các từ còn lại.

**4.** D **5.** C

###### PHẦN B: NGỮ PHÁP VÀ TỪ VỰNG (4,0 điểm)

1. **Cho dạng đúng của động từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành các câu sau.**

**6.** not to go **7.** having **8.** has had

**9.** wash **10.** was being played

###### Cho dạng đúng của từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành các câu sau.

1. government
2. operate
3. Consumers
4. vegetarians
5. unsatisfactory

###### Chọn một đáp án đúng trong số A, B, C hoặc D để hoàn thành mỗi câu sau.

1. B. happy **17.** D. the poor **18.** B. going-watch **19.** B. will miss

**20.** C. which **21.** A. to **22.** C. because of **23.** A. being deceived

**24.** B. to study **25.** B. laughter

###### PHẦN C: ĐỌC HIỂU (3,0 điểm)

1. **Chọn một từ thích hợp trong ô dưới đây điền vào mỗi chỗ trống để hoàn thành đoạn văn sau.**

**26.** of **27.** in **28.** only **29.** than **30.** to

###### Đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn một đáp án đúng trong số A , B, C hoặc D.

1. C. A month
2. D. The writer/s friend.
3. D. It was nice.
4. A. By car
5. B. At 12 o/clock

###### Chọn một đáp án trong số A, B, C hoặc D điền vào mỗi chỗ trống để hoàn thành đoạn văn sau.

1. A. in **37.** C. enjoyable **38.** C. terribly **39.** B. number **40.** B. indicate

###### PHẦN D: VIẾT (2,0 điểm)

1. **Viết lại các câu sau sao cho nghĩa không thay đổi so với câu ban đầu, bắt đầu bằng từ gợi ý.**
2.  Mr. Brown asked me what my name was.
3.  I haven’t seen Bob since I was in Ho Chi Minh City.
4.  My brother didn’t use to study as/ so hard as he does now/ used to study more lazily than he does now.
5.  I’d rather you didn’t ask me that question.
6.  Do you happen to have change for 2 pounds?

*(I don’t suppose you .....: Tôi ko cho rằng = Do you happen to do sth...?: Không biết liệu bạn có...ko?*

###### Viết lại các câu sau sao cho nghĩa không thay đổi so với câu ban đầu, sử dụng từ cho sẵn trong ngoặc đơn ( không được thay đổi dạng của từ trong ngoặc).

1.  If he had hurried, he would/could have caught / wouldn’t have missed the bus.
2.  John could hardly understand what the teacher said.
3.  He prefers reading books to watching TV.
4.  It’s Tom’s twentieth birthday next week.
5.  He really kicked me in the teeth when breaking the promise to help me out.

##### HƯỚNG DẪN CHẤM

###### ĐIỂM BÀI THI = TỔNG ĐIỂM CÁC CÂU ĐÚNG x 0,2.

*Thời gian làm bài: 60 phút, không kể thời gian giao đề*

**MÃ ĐỀ 017**

###### PHẦN A: NGỮ ÂM (1,0 điểm)

1. Chọn từ có phần gạch chân được phát âm khác so với các từ còn lại.
   1. A. kids B. roofs C. banks D. hats
   2. A. heading B. clearing C. realize D. Korea
   3. A. go B. game C. give D. large
2. Chọn từ có trọng âm chính rơi vào vị trí khác so với các từ còn lại.
3. A. exist B. avoid C. support D. notice
4. A.hungry B. disease C. spacious D. danger

###### PHẦN B: NGỮ PHÁP VÀ TỪ VỰNG (4,0 điểm)

1. Cho dạng đúng của động từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành các câu sau.
2. Many foreign teachers (teach) English for ten years.
3. When I looked round the door, the baby (sleep) quietly.
4. The teacher suggested that every student (bring) his own meal ration.
5. Do you mind (disturb) when you are working?
6. Were she (know) the truth, she would tell you about it.
7. Cho dạng đúng của từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành các câu sau.
8. Tam Dao is one of the areas of Vinh Phuc province. **(MOUNTAIN)**
9. If you don’t take any exercise, you will feel . **(HEALTH)**
10. Traditional are a good source of fun and entertainment. **(CELEBRATE)**
11. Secondary education is and free in many countries. **(COMPEL)**
12. She is extremely about the history of art. **(KNOW)**
13. Chọn một đáp án đúng trong số A, B, C hoặc D để hoàn thành mỗi câu sau.
14. The children felt when their mother was coming back home.

A. excitement B. excitedly C. excited D. exciting

1. He laughed when he was watching “Tom and Jerry” on TV.

A. happy B. happily C. happiness D. unhappy

1. If I free, I’ll come to see you.

A. am B. was C. will be D. have been

1. What would you do if you me?

A. are B. have been C. were D. will be

1. She felt tired , she had to finish her homework.

A. However B. Therefore C. So D. Although

1. I suggest a picnic on the weekend.

A. to have B. having C. had D. have

1. You better if you took this medicine.

A. will feel B. feel C. felt D. would feel

1. Lan and her family had a to their home village.

A. two-days trip B. day-two trip C. two-day trip D. day trips

1. A country which exports a lot of rice is called a(n) country.

A. rice-export B. exporting-rice C. export-rice D. rice-exporting

1. He to Ha Noi ten days ago.

A. has gone B. went C. was going D. goes

###### PHẦN C: ĐỌC HIỂU (3,0 điểm)

1. Chọn một từ thích hợp trong ô dưới đây điền vào mỗi chỗ trống để hoàn thành đoạn văn sau.

***can important on like than has***

Many tourists (**26**) to send postcards to their friends and family. They send them when they are (**27**) holiday. These postcards often have pictures on one side and a message (**28**)

be written on the other. The pictures on them are better (**29**) the photos they take. The first postcards were sent at the end of the nineteenth century. There was a picture of a town on them. Later on, they had pictures showing (**30**) events. People liked to see them because there were not any pictures in the newspapers then.

1. Đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn một đáp án đúng trong số A , B, C hoặc D.

Along with jogging and swimming, cycling is one of the best all-round forms of exercise. It can help to increase your strength and energy, giving you more efficient muscles and a stronger heart. But increasing your strength is not the only advantage of cycling. Because you’re not carrying the weight of your body on your feet, it’s a good form of exercise for people with painful feet or backs. However, with all forms of exercise it’s important to start slowly and build up gently. Doing too much too quickly can damage muscles that aren’t used to working. If you have any doubts about taking up cycling for health reasons, talk to your doctor and ask for his/her advice. Ideally you should be cycling at least two or three times a week. For the exercise to be doing you good, you should get a little out of breath. Don’t worry that if you begin to lose your breath, it could be dangerous and there must be something wrong with your heart. This is simply not true; shortness of breath shows that the exercise is having the right effect. However, if you find you are in pain then you should stop and take a rest.

1. People with back problems might go cycling because .
   1. it enables them to carry the weight of their body on their feet
   2. it does not make them carry the weight of their body on their feet
   3. it helps to make their backs become stronger
   4. it helps them to relieve their backache
2. All forms of exercise must be started .

A. gradually B. quickly C. strenuously D. violently

1. According to the writer, it is best to go cycling .
   1. once a week B. at least two or three times a week

C. at least two or three times a day D. every day

1. You should not worry about the shortness of breath because .
   1. it shows that there is something wrong with your heart
   2. it shows that you should stop and take a rest
   3. it is a sign of exercise having the right effect
   4. it is a sign of your getting rid of your heart problem
2. Which of the following is NOT included in the advantages of cycling?
   1. Giving you a stronger heart B. Increasing you strength and energy

C. Giving you better muscles D. Making you look younger

1. Chọn một đáp án trong số A, B, C hoặc D điền vào mỗi chỗ trống để hoàn thành đoạn văn sau.

There is much more water than land on the (**36**) of the earth. The seas and oceans cover nearly four fifths of the whole world, and only one fifth of it is land. If you travelled over the earth in different directions, you would have to spend (**37**) more of your time (**38**) on water than on roads or railways. We sometimes forget that for every mile of land there are four miles of water. There is so much water on the surface of our earth that we have to use two words to describe. We use the word “seas” (**39**) those parts of water surface which is only a few hundreds of miles wide, the word “oceans” to describe the huge area of water (**40**) are thousands of miles wide and very deep.

1. A. cover B. surface C. outer D. outside
2. A. many B. much C. few D. too
3. A. to move B. move C. moved D. moving
4. A. describing B. describes C. describe D. to describe
5. A. that’s B. which C. where D. whose

###### PHẦN D: VIẾT (2,0 điểm)

1. Viết lại các câu sau sao cho nghĩa không thay đổi so với câu ban đầu, bắt đầu bằng từ gợi ý.
2. I couldn’t sleep. I was tired.  Although .
3. The planet is Venus. The planet is closest to the Earth.  The planet which .
4. They have just sent an ambulance to the school. An ambulance .
5. “There are flights from Nha Trang to Ha Noi twice a week” they said to me. They told me .
6. They estimated the price, including all the costs. Taking .
7. ***Viết lại các câu sau sao cho nghĩa không thay đổi so với câu ban đầu, sử dụng từ cho sẵn trong ngoặc đơn* (không được thay đổi dạng của từ trong ngoặc).**
8. If someone doesn’t put the coal in, the fire will go out. **(UNLESS)**
9. The girl is very friendly. She lived next door to us. **(WHO)**
10. Although his leg was broken, he managed to get out of the car. **(SPITE)**
11. This must be kept secret. **(KNOW)**
12. I admitted it was my fault for burning the toast. **(BLAME)**

##### THE END

###### Môn: TIẾNG ANH

**MÃ ĐỀ 017**

*Thời gian làm bài: 60 phút, không kể thời gian giao đề*

##### ĐÁP ÁN

###### PHẦN A: NGỮ ÂM (1,0 điểm)

1. **Chọn từ có phần gạch chân được phát âm khác so với các từ còn lại.**

**1.** A. kids **2.** A. heading **3.** D. large

###### Chọn từ có trọng âm chính rơi vào vị trí khác so với các từ còn lại.

**4.** D. notice **5.** B. disease

###### PHẦN B: NGỮ PHÁP VÀ TỪ VỰNG (4,0 điểm)

1. **Cho dạng đúng của động từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành các câu sau.**

**6.** have taught **7.** was sleeping **8.** (should) bring

**9.** being disturbed **10.** to know

###### Cho dạng đúng của từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành các câu sau.

**11.** mountainous **12.** Unhealthy **13.** celebrations

**14.** compulsory **15.** knowledgeable

###### Chọn một đáp án đúng trong số A, B, C hoặc D để hoàn thành mỗi câu sau.

**16.** C. excited **17.** B. happily **18.** A. am **19.** C. were

**20.** A. However **21.** B. having **22.** D. would feel **23.** C. two-day trip

**24.** D. rice-exporting **25.** B. went

###### PHẦN C: ĐỌC HIỂU (3,0 điểm)

1. **Chọn một từ thích hợp trong ô dưới đây điền vào mỗi chỗ trống để hoàn thành đoạn văn sau.**

**26.** like **27.** on **28.** can **29.** than **30.**

important

###### Đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn một đáp án đúng trong số A , B, C hoặc D.

**31.** B **32.** A **33.** B **34.** C **35.** D

###### Chọn một đáp án trong số A, B, C hoặc D điền vào mỗi chỗ trống để hoàn thành đoạn văn sau.

**36.** B. surface **37.** B. much **38.** D. moving **39.** D. to describe **40.** B. which

###### PHẦN D: VIẾT (2,0 điểm)

1. **Viết lại các câu sau sao cho nghĩa không thay đổi so với câu ban đầu, bắt đầu bằng từ gợi ý.**
2.  Although I was tired, I couldn’t sleep.
3.  The planet which is closet to the earth is Venus.
4.  An ambulance has just been sent to the school.
5.  They told me that there were flights from Nha Trang to Ha Noi twice a week.
6.  Taking all the costs into account they estimated the price.
7. **Viết lại các câu sau sao cho nghĩa không thay đổi so với câu ban đầu, sử dụng từ cho sẵn trong ngoặc đơn ( không được thay đổi dạng của từ trong ngoặc).**
8.  Unless someone puts the coal in, the fire will go out.
9.  The girl who lived next door to us is very friendly.
10.  In spite of his broken leg, he managed to get out of the car.

*OR*  In spite of the fact that his leg was broken, he managed to get out of the car.

1.  You mustn’t let anyone (else) know (this).
2.  I admitted I was to blame for burning/having burnt the toast.

##### HƯỚNG DẪN CHẤM

###### ĐIỂM BÀI THI = TỔNG ĐIỂM CÁC CÂU ĐÚNG x 0,2.

*Thời gian làm bài: 60 phút, không kể thời gian giao đề*

**MÃ ĐỀ 018**

###### PHẦN A: NGỮ ÂM (1,0 điểm)

1. Chọn từ có phần gạch chân được phát âm khác so với các từ còn lại.
   1. A. think B. therefore C. throughout D. thanks
   2. A. cleaned B. played C. used D. hoped
   3. A. stood B. blood C. good D. foot
2. Chọn từ có trọng âm chính rơi vào vị trí khác so với các từ còn lại.
3. A. energy B. plentiful C. disappear D. celebrate
4. A. recycle B. description C. contribute D. atmosphere

###### PHẦN B: NGỮ PHÁP VÀ TỪ VỰNG (4,0 điểm)

1. Cho dạng đúng của động từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành các câu sau.
2. This building (build) in 1980.
3. John F.Kennedy wouldn’t have died in 1963 if he (not go) to Dallas.
4. My father is going to have a mechanic (repair) his car.
5. It’s high time the Town Council (do) something about the traffic problem.
6. It is important that all motorbikes (lock) carefully outside.
7. Cho dạng đúng của từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành các câu sau.
8. He was very of the work he had done. **(PRIDE)**
9. I believe you because I know you are . **(TRUTH)**
10. He draws cartoons for a magazine. **(HUMOUR)**
11. Many families have to live in hostels. **(HOME)**
12. I apologise for the mistake made by my office.There appears to have been a slight .

##### (UNDERSTAND)

1. Chọn một đáp án đúng trong số A, B, C hoặc D để hoàn thành mỗi câu sau.
2. **Helen:** “Where do you come from?” - **Ann:** “ .”

A. I come from London B. In London C. Yes,I’ve just come here D. I’m living in London

1. He in the cafe when she came.

A. sat B. has sat C. has been sitting D. was sitting

1. Mr. Dung will be leaving Son La on Sunday.

A. in B. at C. from D. for

1. “Pass me that pen, please!” - “ ”.

A. Here you are B. No, it isn’t C. Yes, please D. It doesn’t matter

1. Where is Huong? - She’s out. She said she back soon.

A. is B. was C. came D. would be

1. Thang has applied for a in a new company.

A. career B. work C. job D. task

1. you let me take a photograph of you?

A. Will B. Shall C. May D. Must

1. All of us were that he came first. He hasn’t been working hard so far.

A. surprising B. to surprise C. surprised D. to be surprised

1. I telephoned the station to make of the time of the train.

A. sure B. true C. real D. right

1. The college got some money by selling one of its old pictures.

A. useful B. usual C. valuable D. helpful

###### PHẦN C: ĐỌC HIỂU (3,0 điểm)

1. Chọn một từ thích hợp điền vào mỗi chỗ trống để hoàn thành đoạn văn sau.

Have you ever visited London, (**26**) of the most famous cities in the world? London is divided (**27**) three parts, The City, the West End and the East End. The City is Britain’s commercial and banking center. The West End is the part (**28**) rich people live. The East End is the part where poor people live. Lenin visited London before the Great October Socialist Revolution. He often came to work (**29**) the British museum. He gathered material for his works. Lenin studied the life of the British workers and British labour movement. He attended meetings and gatherings. He spent

much time in learning English in (**30**) to master it. Lenin liked to walk around the city to learn more about the British capital. He called London the city of striking contrasts.

1. Đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn một đáp án đúng trong số A , B, C hoặc D.

Almost a hundred thousand people were killed and half a million homes destroyed as a result of an earthquake in Tokyo in 1923. The earthquake began a minute before the noon when the inhabitants of Tokyo were cooking their midday meals. Thousands of stoves were overturned as soon as the earth began to shake. As a result, small fires broke out everywhere and quickly spread. The fire engines were prevented from going to help because many of the roads had cracked open. It was impossible to use fire fighting equipment as most of the water pipes had burst. Consequently, over ninety percent of the damage caused by fire rather than by the collapse of the buildings.

1. How many people were killed in the earthquake in Tokyo in 1923?
   1. Ten thousand people B. Almost a hundred thousand people

C. Thousands of people D. Many people

1. When did the earthquake begin?
   1. began a minute before the noon in 1923 B. began a minute before the noon in 1924

C. began a minute before the noon in 1925 C. began a minute before the noon in 1922

1. What happened as soon as the earth began to shake?
   1. people died B. the water pipes had burst

C. Thousands of stoves were overturned D. the roads had cracked open

1. Why was the fire engines prevented from going to help?
   1. because the water pipes had burst B. because no one helped

C. because small fires broke out everywhere D. because many of the roads had cracked open

1. What was most of the damage caused by?

A. fire B. the roads C. water pipes D. the collapse of the buildings

1. Chọn một đáp án trong số A, B, C hoặc D điền vào mỗi chỗ trống để hoàn thành đoạn văn sau.

Jeans are very popular with (**36**) people all over the world. Some people say that jeans are the “uniform” of youth. But they haven’t always been popular. The story of jeans (**37**) almost two hundred years ago. People in Genoa, Italy made pants. The cloth made in genoa was ( **38**) “jeanos”. The pants were called “jeans”. In 1850, a saleman in California began selling pants made of canvas. His name was Levi Strauss. Because they were so strong, “Levi’s pants” became (**39**) with gold miners, farmers and cowboys. Six years later Levis began making his pants with blue cotton cloth called denim. Soon after, factory (**40**) in the US and Europe began wearing jeans. Young people usually didn’t wear them.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **36.** | A. rich | B. old | C. young | D. poor |
| **37.** | A. start | B. starts | C. was starting | D. started |
| **38.** | A. call | B. calls | C. calling | D. called |
| **39.** | A. famous | B. popular | C. good | D. wonderful |
| **40.** | A. workers | B. drivers | C. cowboys | D. Farmers |

###### PHẦN D: VIẾT (2,0 điểm)

1. Viết lại các câu sau sao cho nghĩa không thay đổi so với câu ban đầu, bắt đầu bằng từ gợi ý.
2. It’s 3 years since I last saw Nam.  I haven’t .
3. Keeping the environment clean is very important.  It’s .
4. “Don’t make so much noise, Peter.” said Carol.  Carol told Peter .
5. I had only just put the phone down when the boss rang back.  Hardly .
6. Success depends on hard work.  The harder .
7. ***Viết lại các câu sau sao cho nghĩa không thay đổi so với câu ban đầu, sử dụng từ cho sẵn trong ngoặc đơn* (không được thay đổi dạng của từ trong ngoặc).**
8. I couldn’t sleep. I was tired. **(ALTHOUGH)**
9. Why don’t you plant some trees around your house to get more fresh air? **(ABOUT)**
10. “You should turn off the lights before going out”. Mrs. Hoa said. **(SUGGESTED)**
11. John inflated the tyres of his bicycle. **(BLEW)**
12. This contract is not binding until we both sign it. **(BOUND)**

##### THE END

**SỞ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO THANH HÓA**

**MÃ ĐỀ 018**

###### KỲ THI TUYỂN SINH LỚP 10 THPT Môn: TIẾNG ANH

*Thời gian làm bài: 60 phút, không kể thời gian giao đề*

##### ĐÁP ÁN

###### PHẦN A: NGỮ ÂM (1,0 điểm)

1. **Chọn từ có phần gạch chân được phát âm khác so với các từ còn lại.**

**1.** B. therefore **2.** D. hoped **3.** B. blood

###### Chọn từ có trọng âm chính rơi vào vị trí khác so với các từ còn lại.

**4.** C **5.** D

###### PHẦN B: NGỮ PHÁP VÀ TỪ VỰNG (4,0 điểm)

1. **Cho dạng đúng của động từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành các câu sau.**

**6.** was built **7.** hadn’t gone **8.** repair

**9.** did **10.** (should) be locked

###### Cho dạng đúng của từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành các câu sau.

1. proud
2. truthful
3. humorous
4. homeless
5. misunderstanding

###### Chọn một đáp án đúng trong số A, B, C hoặc D để hoàn thành mỗi câu sau.

1. A. I come from London **17.** D. was sitting **18.** D. for

**19.** A. Here you are **20.** D. would be **21.** C. job **22.** A. Will

1. C. surprised **24.** A. sure **25.** C. valuable

###### PHẦN C: ĐỌC HIỂU (3,0 điểm)

1. **Chọn một từ thích hợp trong ô dưới đây điền vào mỗi chỗ trống để hoàn thành đoạn văn sau.**
2. one **27.** into **28.** where **29.** at **30.** order

###### Đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn một đáp án đúng trong số A , B, C hoặc D.

**31.** B **32.** A **33.** C **34.** D **35.** A

###### Chọn một đáp án trong số A, B, C hoặc D điền vào mỗi chỗ trống để hoàn thành đoạn văn sau.

1. C **37.** D **38.** D **39.** B **40.** A

###### PHẦN D: VIẾT (2,0 điểm)

1. **Viết lại các câu sau sao cho nghĩa không thay đổi so với câu ban đầu, bắt đầu bằng từ gợi ý.**
2.  I haven’t seen Nam for 3 years.
3.  It’s very important to keep the environment clean.
4.  Carol told Peter not to make so much noise.
5.  Hardly had I put the phone down when the boss rang back.
6.  The harder you work, the more successful you are.

###### Viết lại các câu sau sao cho nghĩa không thay đổi so với câu ban đầu, sử dụng từ cho sẵn trong ngoặc đơn ( không được thay đổi dạng của từ trong ngoặc).

1.  Although I was tired, I couldn’t sleep.
2.  How/ What about planting some trees around your house to get more fresh air?
3.  Mrs. Hoa suggested turning off the lights before going out/ (that) we (should) turn off the lights before going out.
4.  John blew up the tyres of his bicycle.
5.  Neither (one) of us is bound by this contract until we both sign it.

##### HƯỚNG DẪN CHẤM

**ĐIỂM BÀI THI = TỔNG ĐIỂM CÁC CÂU ĐÚNG x 0,2.**

##### SỞ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO THANH HÓA

**MÃ ĐỀ 019**

###### KỲ THI TUYỂN SINH LỚP 10 THPT Môn: TIẾNG ANH

*Thời gian làm bài: 60 phút, không kể thời gian giao đề*

###### PHẦN A: NGỮ ÂM (1,0 điểm)

1. Chọn từ có phần gạch chân được phát âm khác so với các từ còn lại.
   1. A. teenager B. message C. village D. advantage
   2. A. control B. folk C. remote D. documentary
   3. A. access B. website C. violent D. internet
2. Chọn từ có trọng âm chính rơi vào vị trí khác so với các từ còn lại.
3. A. dancer B. cycling C. balloon D. traffic
4. A. sewage B. simple C. hobby D. describe

###### PHẦN B: NGỮ PHÁP VÀ TỪ VỰNG (4,0 điểm)

1. Cho dạng đúng của động từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành các câu sau.
2. The students (study) for their exam now.
3. Nam (spend) two days having a trip to the countryside last week.
4. We don’t want (talk) like that.
5. Don’t let herself (harm) .
6. If only I (pass) this exam. My teachers will be very happy.
7. Cho dạng đúng của từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành các câu sau.
8. The police are interested in the sudden of the valuable painting. **(APPEAR)**
9. He is completely ! Not only he is lazy, but he is dishonest, too. **(EMPLOY)**
10. Paul was so sad about his exam results that he didn’t all week. **(SMILEY)**
11. It was a complete due to poor planning. **(FAIL)**
12. His has not improved much. **(BEHAVE)**
13. Chọn một đáp án đúng trong số A, B, C hoặc D để hoàn thành mỗi câu sau.
14. Have you ever met the man Mary’s cousin?

A. who married B. who is married C. whom married D. who was married

1. If the weather worse, we won’t go to the beach.

A. gets B. will get C. got D. would get

1. I’m learning English I want to get a good job after school.

A. but B. because C. so D. therefore

1. My sister is very fond eating chocolate candy.

A. at B. about C. of D. with

1. I suggest a short cut through the park. It’ll take much less time.

A. take B. to take C. taking D. took

1. This pen, is made of gold, was given to me by my father on my 14th birthday.

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

1. Your father doesn’t work in that bank, he?

A. is B. isn’t C. does D. doesn’t

1. My sister is very of spiders.

A. terror B. terrify C. terrified D. terrifying

1. She’d love to take part in the evening class. , she has to look after the baby in the evening.

A. Therefore B. However C. but D. Although

1. Had she worked harder last summer, she .

A. wouldn’t have been sacked B. wouldn’t have sacked

C. wouldn’t sack D. wouldn’t be sacked

###### PHẦN C: ĐỌC HIỂU (3,0 điểm)

1. Chọn một từ thích hợp điền vào mỗi chỗ trống để hoàn thành đoạn văn sau.

If you are invited to someone's house for dinner in the United States, you should bring a gift, such

(**26**) a bunch of flowers or a box of chocolates. If you give your host a wrapped gift, he/ she may open it in (**27**) of you. Opening a present in front of the gift-giver is considered polite. It shows the host is excited (**28**) receiving the gift and wants to show his/her appreciation to you immediately. Even if the host doesn't like it, he/ she will tell a "white-lie" and say how much they like the gift to prevent the guest (**29**) feeling bad. If your host asks you to arrive at a particular time, you

should not arrive exactly on time or earlier (**30**) the expected time, because this is considered to be potentially inconvenient and therefore rude, as the host may not be ready.

1. Đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn một đáp án đúng trong số A , B, C hoặc D.

It is very important to have healthy teeth. Good teeth help us to chew our food. They also help us to look nice. How does a tooth go bad? They decay begins in a little crack in the enamel covering of the tooth. This happens after germs and bits of food have collected there. Then the decay slowly spreads inside the tooth. Eventually, poison goes into the blood, and we may feel quite ill. How can we keep our teeth healthy? Firstly, we ought to visit our dentist twice a year. He can fill the small holes in our teeth before they destroy the teeth. He can examine our teeth to check that they are growing in the right way. Unfortunately, many people wait until they have toothache before they see a dentist. Secondly, we should brush our teeth with a toothbrush and fluoride toothpaste at least twice a day – once after breakfast and once before we go to bed. We can also use wooden toothpicks to clean between our teeth after a meal. Thirdly, we should eat food that is good for our teeth and our body: milk, cheese, fish, brown bread, potatoes, red rice, raw vegetables, and fresh fruit. Chocolates, sweets, biscuits and cakes are bad, especially when we eat them between meals. They are harmful because they stick to our teeth and cause decay.

1. Good teeth mainly help us to .

A. look nice B. have a good eyesight C. chew our food D. look important

1. When food and germs collect in a small crack, our teeth .

A. make us feel quite ill B. begin to decay C. send poison into the blood D. become hard

1. A lot of people do not visit a dentist until .
   1. their teeth grow properly B. they have holes in their teeth

C. they have toothache D. they have brushed their teeth.

1. What may be most harmful to our teeth?

A. red rice B. fresh fruit C. raw vegetables D. sweet things

1. The best title for the passage would be .
   1. “How to clean our teeth” B. “How to make our teeth nicer”

C. “How to keep our teeth healthy” D. “How to keep our teeth ever white”

1. Chọn một đáp án trong số A, B, C hoặc D điền vào mỗi chỗ trống để hoàn thành đoạn văn sau.

Isaac Newton, one of the greatest scientists, was born (**36**) December 25th, 1642 in a small village in Wool Thorpe in England. His father was a poor (**37**) . When the boy was fourteen, his father died. Newton (**38**) school and helped his mother on the farm. Because he was fun in physics and mathematics, Newton was sent to school. (**39**) he left high school, Newton studied at Cambridge University. In 1667 he became a professor on mathematics at the university. His greatest discovery is the

(**40**) of gravitation. He died in 1727.

D. operation

C. foundation

B. invention

**40.** A. law

D. After

C. Before

B. While

**39.** A. For

D. run

C. left

B. sent

**38.** A. went

D. blacksmith

C. bookbinder

B. apprentice

**37.** A. farmer

D. a and b

C. at

B. on

**36.** A. in

###### PHẦN D: VIẾT (2,0 điểm)

1. Viết lại các câu sau sao cho nghĩa không thay đổi so với câu ban đầu, bắt đầu bằng từ gợi ý.
2. Can you use this computer?  You can .
3. I can’t remember the answers to these questions.  I wish .
4. “I must go to Ha Noi tomorrow.” said Nam.  Nam said .
5. Nga spends 4 hours a day practicing English with her friends.  It takes .
6. I was not surprised to hear that Harry had failed his driving test.  It came .
7. ***Viết lại các câu sau sao cho nghĩa không thay đổi so với câu ban đầu, sử dụng từ cho sẵn trong ngoặc đơn* (không được thay đổi dạng của từ trong ngoặc).**
8. We take our umbrellas because it is raining heavily*.* **(SO)**
9. I usually went to the cinema on Sundays. **(USED)**
10. If he doesn’t work harder, he’ll lose his job. **(UNLESS)**
11. I’m dying to meet them. **(WAIT)**
12. The two theories appear to be completely different. **(COMMON)**

##### THE END

###### Môn: TIẾNG ANH

**MÃ ĐỀ 019**

*Thời gian làm bài: 60 phút, không kể thời gian giao đề*

##### ĐÁP ÁN

###### PHẦN A: NGỮ ÂM (1,0 điểm)

1. **Chọn từ có phần gạch chân được phát âm khác so với các từ còn lại.**

**1.** A. teenager **2.** D. documentary **3.** C. violent

###### Chọn từ có trọng âm chính rơi vào vị trí khác so với các từ còn lại.

**4.** C. balloon **5.** D. describe

###### PHẦN B: NGỮ PHÁP VÀ TỪ VỰNG (4,0 điểm)

1. **Cho dạng đúng của động từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành các câu sau.**

**6.** are studying **7.** spent **8.** to be talked

**9.** be harmed **10.** passed

###### Cho dạng đúng của từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành các câu sau.

1. disappearance
2. unemployable
3. smile
4. failure
5. behavior

###### Chọn một đáp án đúng trong số A, B, C hoặc D để hoàn thành mỗi câu sau.

1. A. who married **17.** A. gets **18.** B. because **19.** C. of

**20.** C. taking **21.** B. which **22.** C. does **23.** C. terrified

1. B. However **25.** A. wouldn’t have been sacked

###### PHẦN C: ĐỌC HIỂU (3,0 điểm)

1. **Chọn một từ thích hợp trong ô dưới đây điền vào mỗi chỗ trống để hoàn thành đoạn văn sau.**

**26.** as **27.** front **28.** about **29.** from **30.** than

###### Đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn một đáp án đúng trong số A , B, C hoặc D.

1. C. chew our food
2. B. begin to decay
3. C. they have toothache
4. D. sweet things
5. C. “How to keep our teeth healthy”

###### Chọn một đáp án trong số A, B, C hoặc D điền vào mỗi chỗ trống để hoàn thành đoạn văn sau.

1. B. on **37.** A. farmer **38.** C. left **39.** D. After **40.** A. law

###### PHẦN D: VIẾT (2,0 điểm)

1. **Viết lại các câu sau sao cho nghĩa không thay đổi so với câu ban đầu, bắt đầu bằng từ gợi ý.**
2.  You can use this computer, can’t you?
3.  I wish I could remember the answers to these questions.
4.  Nam said he had to go to Ha Noi the next/following day .
5.  It takes Nga 4 hours a day to practice English with her friends.
6.  It came as no surprise to me that Harry had failed his driving test.

###### Viết lại các câu sau sao cho nghĩa không thay đổi so với câu ban đầu, sử dụng từ cho sẵn trong ngoặc đơn ( không được thay đổi dạng của từ trong ngoặc).

1.  It is raining heavily, so we take our umbrellas.
2.  I used to go to the cinema on Sundays.
3.  Unless he works harder, he’ll lose his job.
4.  I (just) can’t wait to meet them.
5.  The two theories (appear to) have (got) nothing in common/no common ground.

##### HƯỚNG DẪN CHẤM

###### ĐIỂM BÀI THI = TỔNG ĐIỂM CÁC CÂU ĐÚNG x 0,2.

*Thời gian làm bài: 60 phút, không kể thời gian giao đề*

**MÃ ĐỀ 020**

**PHẦN A: NGỮ ÂM (1,0 điểm)**

1. ***Chọn từ có phần gạch chân được phát âm khác so với các từ còn lại.***
   1. A. thank B. they C. these D. than
   2. A. walks B. cups C. students D. pens
   3. A. talked B. watched C. lived D. stopped
2. ***Chọn từ có trọng âm chính rơi vào vị trí khác so với các từ còn lại.***
3. A. emigrate B. Atlantic C. criteria D. policeman
4. A. facilities B. particular C. inhabitant D. governmental

**PHẦN B: NGỮ PHÁP VÀ TỪ VỰNG (4,0 điểm)**

1. ***Cho dạng đúng của động từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành các câu sau.***
2. We (not meet) Nam since he left school.
3. I would like (visit) Holland.
4. John F.Kennedy wouldn’t have died in 1963 if he ( not go) to Dallas.
5. Were I (know) the truth, I would tell you about it.
6. It’s essential that he (arrive) before seven.
7. ***Cho dạng đúng của từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành các câu sau.***
8. Less public transport is now available because of the of staff. **(SHORT)**
9. But traveling by public transport is very as there are long delays. **(ATTRACT)**
10. If we don’t protect the environment, our life will be affected. **(BAD)**
11. The old lady hid all her under the floor. **(SAVE)**
12. Her was so great that she broke a glass. **(ANXIOUS)**
13. ***Chọn một đáp án đúng trong số A, B, C hoặc D để hoàn thành mỗi câu sau.***
14. The growth rate of Vietnam reached about 8.0% in 2007.

A. economics B. economic C. economy D. economically

1. She is going to finish her work, ?

A. is she B. isn’t she C. will she D. doesn’t she

1. We couldn’t go out the storm.

A. because B. owing C. as of D. because of

1. He was homesick, and he all his family and friends.

A. lacked B. missed C. desired D. hoped

1. The couple divorce was in the newspaper has got married again.

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

1. Vincent: What are you going to do for your birthday? - Neil: “ ”

A. Oh yes! I forgot it was my birthday. B. I thought maybe we could all go to the beach.

C. I hope it will be sunny. D. I think we should have gone earlier.

1. Jane hardly ever goes out at night, ?

A. doesn’t she B. does she C. will she D. won’t she

1. The school arranges a to Brighton every year.

A. trip B. route C. passage D. travel

1. You all look tired. Let’s a rest.

A. have B. get C. take D. Both A and C

1. No sooner than I smelt something burning.

A. I came into the kitchen B. did I come to the kitchen

C. had I come into the kitchen D. I have come into the kitchen

**PHẦN C: ĐỌC HIỂU (3,0 điểm)**

1. ***Chọn một từ thích hợp điền vào mỗi chỗ trống để hoàn thành đoạn văn sau.***

Music influences people in different ways or the same person differently at different times. Music may seem to influence people differently. That is because people can react differently to the music. We are able (**26**)

apply a choosing process to the music we hear. If someone hates jazz, then a jazz piece with a positive effect (**27**) probably not make him feel good. A happy song might appear to make an angry person angrier, yet it is not the music itself that is creating the anger; rather it is the positive effect of the music. The angry person does (**28**) want to accept the song's happy feeling: it points out his already existing anger, and makes that anger come to the surface. When a piece of music is played and we are listening to it, our body, mind, and feelings are being affected. The musicians of ancient cultures such (**29**) China, India, Turkey

and Greece understood the effects of music. In fact, Pathagoras, in ancient Greece, introduced a whole science that concerned them. Because the musicians of these ancient cultures understood these effects, they created music that was positive, uplifting, and beneficial. (**30**) the effects of music are better understood, the next step is to gain a better understanding of the music around us, and what effect it is actually having.

1. ***Đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn một đáp án đúng trong số A , B, C hoặc D.***

More than two hundred years ago, the term “environmental pollution” was quite strange to people, they lived healthily, drank pure water, and breathed fresh air. Nowadays, the situation is quite different. People all over the world are worried about things that are happening to the environment. Actually it is man that is destroying the surroundings with many kinds of wastes. Everybody knows that motorbikes and cars emit dangerous gases that cause poisonous air and cancer, but no one wants to travel on foot or by bicycle. Manufacturers know that wastes from factories make water and soil polluted, but they do not want to spend a lot of their money on treating the wastes safely. Scattering garbage is bad for our health, but no one wants to spend time burying it. Is it worth talking a lot about pollution?

1. More than two hundred years ago .
   1. the environment was polluted as much as it is today B. air was polluted badly

C. people knew almost nothing about environmental pollution D. people faced up to pollution

1. Nowadays, many people are concerned about .
   1. the poisonous air. B. the polluted water

C. the wastes from the factories. D. the environmental pollution.

1. According to the passage, people know that motorbikes and cars emit dangerous gases .
   1. so they do not travel by motorbikes and cars. B. so they prefer traveling by bicycles

C. but they still prefer traveling by motorbikes and cars D. and they enjoy traveling on foot.

1. Factory owners .
   1. know nothing about pollution B. pollute water and soil

C. spend a lot of money on treating wastes D. don’t treat industrial wastes safely

1. Which of the followings is **NOT** true?
   1. In former days, people led a healthy life. B. People have no awareness of the danger of pollution
2. Water is now heavily contaminated by industrial wastes.
3. It’s harmful for our health if rubbish is spread over our areas.
4. ***Chọn một đáp án trong số A, B, C hoặc D điền vào mỗi chỗ trống để hoàn thành đoạn văn sau.***

As a young girl, Oseola McCarty dreamed of becoming a nurse. However, her family duty stood as a (n)

(**36**) to educational goals. McCarty left school after completing the sixth. Since her family was one of washerwomen, McCarty followed (**37**) their footsteps. She cleaned other people's clothes for over seventy years. Due to good work and saving habits, McCarty, a washerwoman, accumulated a great deal of money. She made a (**38**) of $150,000 - a large portion of her life savings - to the University of Southern Mississippi to help needy students. She was 88 years old and had never married. She did not have any children. She did not own a car. From this simple and frugal life, she was able to impress the world with a significant

(**39**) act. Though she was unable to complete her own education, it was her intention that her gift would make (**40**) possible for many others in financial need to do so. Now, with McCarty's support, specifically African American students have an opportunity to fulfill their dreams of a college education.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **36.** A. solution | B. problem | C. obstacle | D. difficulty |
| **37.** A. with | B. in | C. on | D. along |
| **38.** A. money | B. donation | C. profit | D. living |
| **39.** A. helpful | B. charitable | C. useful | D. remarkable |
| **40.** A. it | B. them | C. her | D. us |

**PHẦN D: VIẾT (2,0 điểm)**

1. ***Viết lại các câu sau sao cho nghĩa không thay đổi so với câu ban đầu, bắt đầu bằng từ gợi ý.***
2. It’s very wonderful to spend the weekend in the countryside.  Spending .
3. You have read this novel, haven’t you?  Have you .
4. I would prefer you to do computer science.  I’d rather .
5. He didn’t get his visa until last Monday.  It was .
6. Since we had nothing else to do, we decided to go for a walk.  Having .
7. ***Viết lại các câu sau sao cho nghĩa không thay đổi so với câu ban đầu, sử dụng từ cho sẵn trong ngoặc đơn* (không được thay đổi dạng của từ trong ngoặc).**
8. It was raining hard, so we had to cancel the game. **(BECAUSE)**
9. You can’t possibly expect me to have supper ready by 8 o’clock. **(QUESTION)**
10. I have never been here before. **(FIRST)**
11. He joined the army as soon as he had finished school. **(SOONER)**
12. I want to be left alone. **(DISTURBED)**

## SỞ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO THANH HÓA

**MÃ ĐỀ 020**

**THE END**

### KỲ THI TUYỂN SINH LỚP 10 THPT Môn: TIẾNG ANH

*Thời gian làm bài: 60 phút, không kể thời gian giao đề*

## ĐÁP ÁN

### PHẦN A: NGỮ ÂM (1,0 điểm)

1. **Chọn từ có phần gạch chân được phát âm khác so với các từ còn lại.**

**1.** A. thank **2.** D. pens **3.** C. lived

### Chọn từ có trọng âm chính rơi vào vị trí khác so với các từ còn lại.

**4.** A **5.** D

### PHẦN B: NGỮ PHÁP VÀ TỪ VỰNG (4,0 điểm)

1. **Cho dạng đúng của động từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành các câu sau.**

**6.** haven’t met **7.** to visit **8.** hadn’t gone

**9.** to know **10.** (should) arrive

### Cho dạng đúng của từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành các câu sau.

1. shortage
2. unattractive
3. badly
4. savings
5. anxiety

### Chọn một đáp án đúng trong số A, B, C hoặc D để hoàn thành mỗi câu sau.

1. B. economic **17.** B. isn’t she **18.** D. because of **19.** B. missed

**20.** B. whose **21.** B. I thought maybe we could all go to the beach.

1. B. does she **23**. A. trip **24.** D. Both A and C
2. C. had I come into the kitchen

### PHẦN C: ĐỌC HIỂU (3,0 điểm)

1. **Chọn một từ thích hợp trong ô dưới đây điền vào mỗi chỗ trống để hoàn thành đoạn văn sau.**
2. to **27.** will **28.** not **29.** as **30.** Once/ When

### Đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn một đáp án đúng trong số A , B, C hoặc D.

**31.** C **32.** D **33.** C **34.** D **35.** B

### Chọn một đáp án trong số A, B, C hoặc D điền vào mỗi chỗ trống để hoàn thành đoạn văn sau.

1. C. obstacle **37.** B. in **38.** B. donation **39.** B. charitable **40.** A. it

### PHẦN D: VIẾT (2,0 điểm)

1. **Viết lại các câu sau sao cho nghĩa không thay đổi so với câu ban đầu, bắt đầu bằng từ gợi ý.**
2.  Spending the weekend in the countryside is very wonderful.
3.  Have you read this novel?
4.  I’d rather you did computer science.
5.  It was not until last Monday that he got his visa.
6.  Having nothing else to do, we decided to go for a walk.

### Viết lại các câu sau sao cho nghĩa không thay đổi so với câu ban đầu, sử dụng từ cho sẵn trong ngoặc đơn ( không được thay đổi dạng của từ trong ngoặc).

1.  We had to cancel the game because it was raining hard.
2.  There is no question of supper being ready by 8 o’clock.
3.  It is the first time I have ever been here.
4.  No sooner had he finished school than he joined the army.
5.  I don’t want to be disturbed.

## HƯỚNG DẪN CHẤM

### ĐIỂM BÀI THI = TỔNG ĐIỂM CÁC CÂU ĐÚNG x 0,2.

##### SỞ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO THANH HÓA

**MÃ ĐỀ 021**

###### KỲ THI TUYỂN SINH LỚP 10 THPT Môn: TIẾNG ANH

*Thời gian làm bài: 60 phút, không kể thời gian giao đề*

**PHẦN A: NGỮ ÂM (1,0 điểm)**

***I. Chọn từ có phần gạch chân được phát âm khác so với các từ còn lại.***

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **1.** A. pulled | B. sprayed | C. dripped | D. warned |
| **2.** A. humor | B. honor | C. happy | D. healthy |
| **3.** A. ancient | B. parade | C. abrupt | D. advance |
| ***II. Chọn từ có trọng âm chính rơi vào vị trí khác so với các từ còn lại.*** | | | |
| **4.** A. familiar | B. uncertainty | C. impatient | D. arrogantly |
| **5.** A. affectionate | B. kindergarten | C. respectable | D. occasional |

**PHẦN B: NGỮ PHÁP VÀ TỪ VỰNG (4,0 điểm)**

1. ***Cho dạng đúng của động từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành các câu sau.***
2. Would you mind showing me how (use) this printer?
3. When I came home yesterday, my son (cry) loudly.
4. Their father dislikes (watch) sports in his free time.
5. Unless it (rain) tomorrow, we will have a picnic.
6. The newspapers (deliver) to our neighbors’ homes every day.
7. ***Cho dạng đúng của từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành các câu sau.***
8. In the 18th century jean cloth was made from cotton. **(COMPLETE)**
9. We all enjoy listening to his stories. **(HUMOR)**
10. Have you read the of our school closing ceremony? **(ANNOUNCE)**
11. Some have raised people’s awareness of rhinos’ protection. **(CONSERVATION)**
12. The next stage in the development of television is TV. **(ACTIVE)**
13. ***Chọn một đáp án đúng trong số A, B, C hoặc D để hoàn thành mỗi câu sau.***
14. I suggest that we should people from catching fish by using electricity.

A. let B. relate C. encourage D. prohibit

1. The ones about I have been worried these days are the students of mine.

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

1. Are you teaching on Saturday mornings this term?

A. busy B. enjoy C. likely D. expected

1. A recycled plastic bottle saves enough to run a 60-watt light bulb for 6 hours.

A. electron B. energy C. life D. money

1. ***Hai Anh*:** “ ” **~ *Minh Phuong*:** "Why not?"
   1. We’d better be cooking the meal. B. How about cooking the meal now?

C. Have you cooked the meal? D. You should cook the meal now.

1. Jeff completely ignored what I said and on eating.

A. put B. depended C. tried D. went

1. Watching TV all day is a bad habit we get no exercise and eat unhealthy snacks.

A. but B. therefore C. because D. though

1. Mr. Loc, who teaches Maths here, speaks very English.

A. best B. fluently C. well D. good

1. I hope to know this beautiful city better.

A. to appear B. to have C. to get D. to need

1. ***Sue*:** "Thank you very much for your donation." **~ *Peter*:** " "

A. Not a chance. B. Yes, do it now. C. It’s my pleasure. D. Sure, I’ll do it.

**PHẦN C: ĐỌC HIỂU (3,0 điểm)**

1. ***Đọc đoạn văn, chọn True(T) hoặc False(F) cho mỗi câu sau và đáp án đúng cho nội dung đoạn văn.***

We can develop alternative sources of energy, and unless we try we'll never succeed. Instead of burning fossil fuels we should be concentrating on more economical uses of electricity, because electricity can be produced from any sources of energy. If we didn't waste so much energy, our resources would last longer. We can save more energy by conservation than we can produce for the same money. Unless we do research on solar energy, wind power, tidal power, hydroelectric plants... our fossil fuels will run out and we'll all freeze or starve to death. Several countries are spending much more time and money on research because the energy from the sun. the waves, and the winds last forever. We won't really survive unless we start working on cleaner and safer sources of energy.

1. Fossil fuels are renewable sources of energy.
2. Electricity can be produced from the sea.
3. The energy from the sun, the waves and the winds will never be used up.
4. We really need to worry about cleaner and safer sources of energy.
5. What is the passage mainly about?
   1. Electricity is the main energy we use. B. It is impossible to have safer sources of energy.

C. We are facing huge lack of energy. D. Alternative sources of energy must be developed.

1. ***Đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn một đáp án đúng trong số A , B, C hoặc D.***

Although no one knows for certain who the original Saint Valentine was, once a year, on February 14, there is a day in his honor. Some historians believe that the original Saint Valentine was a priest who lived in the city of Rome about 300 years after the birth of Christ. The emperor of Rome was not a Christian and refused to allow people to be married in a Christian ceremony. Saint Valentine didn’t obey the emperor and performed many Christian marriages in spite of the emperor’s order. When the Romans found out, they sent Saint Valentine to prison and later killed him. While his romantic efforts to help many Christians in love cost him his life, he was honored in his own days. But his story has been mostly forgotten after people have come to celebrate Valentine’s Day as a special time for sweethearts. On Valentine’s Day, people express their affections by sending Valentine cards to friends, families, boyfriends, and girlfriends.

1. This writing is mostly about .
   1. Christian marriages B. why we celebrate Valentine’s Day

C. different kinds of Valentine cards D. the history of Rome

1. Long ago, February 14 was made a special day .
   1. to honor Saint Valentine B. just for sweethearts

C. for everyone to go out and express love D. to honor the Roman emperor

1. The emperor of Rome .
   1. was a good Christian and made Valentine a saint B. established Saint Valentine’s Day in his honor

C. didn’t allow people to be married in a Christian ceremony D. didn’t believe in marriages

1. St. Valentine was killed because he .
   1. was a Christian priest B. had a secret sweetheart, which was illegal

C. was not a follower of Christ D. performed Christian wedding ceremonies against the emperor’s wishes

1. All the above story of Saint Valentine .
   1. really happened long ago B. is just a guess from some historians

C. is only an invented story D. cannot be believed at all

1. ***Chọn một đáp án trong số A, B, C hoặc D điền vào mỗi chỗ trống để hoàn thành đoạn văn sau.***

Two British policemen were sent to investigate a flying saucer on March 31, 1989, the day before *April Fool's Day*. When the policemen arrived at a field in Survey, they saw a small figure wearing a silver space (**36**)

walking out of a spacecraft. Immediately the police ran off in the opposite direction. Reports revealed that the alien was in fact a small person, and the flying saucer was a hot air balloon that had been specially built to look (**37**) a UFO by Richard Branson, the 36- year-old chairman of Virgin Records. Branson had planned to (**38**) the balloon in London's Hyde Park on April 1. However, a wind change had brought him down in a Survey field. The police received a lot of phone calls from terrified motorists as the balloon drifted over the motorway. One lady was so (**39**) by the incident that she was crying as she was (**40**)

the UFO to a radio station.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **36.** A. linen. | B. cloth | C. denim | D. suit |
| **37.** A. for | B. like | C. as | D. after |
| **38.** A. fly | B. land | C. erupt | D. collapse |
| **39.** A. terrific | B. pleasing | C. shocked | D. amazed |
| **40.** A. telling | B. describing | C. saying | D. phoning |

**PHẦN D: VIẾT (2,0 điểm)**

1. ***Viết lại các câu sau sao cho nghĩa không thay đổi so với câu ban đầu, bắt đầu bằng từ gợi ý.***
2. Larry hasn’t surfed the Internet for two days.  The last time .
3. Spending the weekend in the countryside is very exciting.  It .
4. The British eat over thirty million hamburgers each year.  Over thirty million .
5. “We’re working on our website tomorrow,” Keith said.  Keith said .
6. She’s rich and famous because the public like her.  If the public .
7. ***Dùng từ gợi ý để hoàn thành câu.***
8. He spent two days decorating the living room. (**TOOK**)
9. Which of the two books would you prefer? (**RATHER**)
10. Mary rang hours and hours ago. (**THAT**)
11. Although his leg was broken, he managed to get out of the car. (**FACT**)
12. They sent him to prison for three years. (**SENTENCED**)

**THE END**

##### SỞ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO THANH HÓA

**MÃ ĐỀ 021**

**KỲ THI TUYỂN SINH LỚP 10 THPT**

###### Môn: TIẾNG ANH

*Thời gian làm bài: 60 phút, không kể thời gian giao đề*

##### ĐÁP ÁN

###### PHẦN A: NGỮ ÂM (1,0 điểm)

1. **Chọn từ có phần gạch chân được phát âm khác so với các từ còn lại.**

**1.** C **2.** B **3.** A

1. **Chọn từ có trọng âm chính rơi vào vị trí khác so với các từ còn lại.**

##### D

* 1. familiar **/fə'miliə[r]/** B. uncertainty **/ʌn'sɜ:tnti/**

C. impatient **/im'pei∫nt/** D. arrogantly **/'ærəgəntli/**

1. **B**
   1. affectionate **/ə'fek∫ənət/** B. kindergarten **/'kindəgɑ:tn/**
2. respectable **/ri'spektəbl/** D. occasional **/ə'keiʒənl/**

###### PHẦN B: NGỮ PHÁP VÀ TỪ VỰNG (4,0 điểm)

* 1. **Cho dạng đúng của động từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành các câu sau.**

1. to use **7.** was crying **8.** watching

**9.** rains **10.** are delivered

###### Cho dạng đúng của từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành các câu sau.

**11.** completely **12.** humo(u)rous **13.** announcement

**14.** conservationists **15.** interactive

###### Chọn một đáp án đúng trong số A, B, C hoặc D để hoàn thành mỗi câu sau.

**16.** D. prohibit **17.** C. whom **18.** A. busy **19.** B. energy

**20.** B. How about cooking the meal now? **21.** D. went **22.** C. because

1. D. good **24.** C. to get **25.** C. It’s my pleasure.

###### PHẦN C: ĐỌC HIỂU (3,0 điểm)

1. **Đọc đoạn văn, chọn True(T) hoặc False(F) cho mỗi câu sau và đáp án đúng cho nội dung đoạn văn.**

**26.** F **27.** T **28.** T **29.** T

**30.** D. Alternative sources of energy must be developed.

###### Đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn một đáp án đúng trong số A , B, C hoặc D.

**31.** B **32.** A **33.** C **34.** D **35.** A

###### Chọn một đáp án trong số A, B, C hoặc D điền vào mỗi chỗ trống để hoàn thành đoạn văn sau.

1. D. suit **37.** B. like **38.** B. land **39.** C. shocked **40.** B. describing

###### PHẦN D: VIẾT (2,0 điểm)

1. **Viết lại các câu sau sao cho nghĩa không thay đổi so với câu ban đầu, bắt đầu bằng từ gợi ý.**
2.  The last time Larry surfed the Internet was two days ago.
3.  *It is / It’s* very exciting to spend the weekend in the countryside.
4.  Over thirty million hamburgers are eaten by the British each year.
5.  Keith said (that) they were working on their website *the following day / the next day*.
6.  If the public *did not / didn’t* like her, she *would not / wouldn’t* be rich and famous.

###### Dùng từ gợi ý để hoàn thành câu.

1.  It took him two days to decorate the living room.
2.  Which of the two books would you rather read?
3.  It was Mary that rang hours and hours ago.
4.  Despite/ In spite of the fact that his leg was broken, he managed to get out of the car.
5.  He was sentenced to three years in prison/ three years’ imprisonment.

##### HƯỚNG DẪN CHẤM

**ĐIỂM BÀI THI = TỔNG ĐIỂM CÁC CÂU ĐÚNG x 0,2.**

## SỞ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO THANH HÓA

**MÃ ĐỀ 022**

### KỲ THI TUYỂN SINH LỚP 10 THPT Môn: TIẾNG ANH

*Thời gian làm bài: 60 phút, không kể thời gian giao đề*

### PHẦN A: NGỮ ÂM (1,0 điểm)

***I. Chọn từ có phần gạch chân được phát âm khác so với các từ còn lại.***

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **1.** A. minimize | B. article | C. dynamite | D. pesticide |
| **2.** A. thunder | B. weather | C. clothing | D. therefore |
| **3.** A. takes | B. laughs | C. volumes | D. develops |
| ***II. Chọn từ có trọng âm chính rơi vào vị trí khác so với các từ còn lại.*** | | | |
| **4.** A. promote | B. attract | C. trophy | D. compete |
| **5.** A. develope | B. introduce | C. discover | D. prepare |

### PHẦN B: NGỮ PHÁP VÀ TỪ VỰNG (4,0 điểm)

1. Cho dạng đúng của động từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành các câu sau.
2. She spends two hours (work) part time at a supermarket near her house everyday.
3. When I came, they (talk) happily about the last night’s movie.
4. You (see) Miss. Jenifer since she left for France?
5. A lot of plays (write) by Shakespeare.
6. Were she (know) the truth, she would tell you about it.
7. Cho dạng đúng của từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành các câu sau.
8. disasters cause much damage every year. **(NATURE)**
9. Our art teacher gives us a lot of to paint what we want to. **(FREE)**
10. Famous often earn much money by making different fashionable styles. **(DESIGN)**
11. To conserve resources, please these carrier bags. **(USE)**
12. The children gathered their things and ran to the station because it was too late. **(HURRY)**
13. Chọn một đáp án đúng trong số A, B, C hoặc D để hoàn thành mỗi câu sau.
14. Tornadoes are storms which pass overland below a thunderstorm.

A. typhoon B. wave C. funnel-shaped D. eruption

1. The children are still playing in the yard it’s raining heavily.

A. though B. and C. despite D. but

1. My aunt is the woman is very nice to me.

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

1. People use the Internet for many : education, communication, entertainment, and commerce.

A. limitations B. purposes C. viruses D. risks

1. Those students often do their tests and get good results.

A. good B. bad C. well D. badly

1. She has free time than her sister.

A. a lot of B. much more C. much D. most

1. You have never met Peter before, ?

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

1. **Peter:** “How lovely your cats are!” - **Linda:** “ ”

A. I love them, too. B. Really? They are.

C. Can you say that again? D. Thank you. It’s nice of you to say so.

1. Her mother will her children when she is away.

A. take back B. take after C. look back D. look after

1. he had no money for a bus, he had to walk all the way home.

A. As B. For C. However D. So

### PHẦN C: ĐỌC HIỂU (3,0 điểm)

1. Chọn một từ thích hợp trong ô dưới đây điền vào mỗi chỗ trống để hoàn thành đoạn văn sau.

***activities upload variety posts search others***

A common way for people to socialize these days is to spend time in chat forums. These usually have several different chat rooms related to a (**26**) of interests and hobbies where you can talk to like- minded people. Other popular online (**27**) include microblogging, in which people make very

short comments about things, as well as file-sharing sites, where people (**28**) music, videos or photos to share with (**29**) . Whatever your interests, you can find sites related to just about any leisure activity simply by entering key words into a (**30**) engine.

1. Đọc đoạn văn, chọn True(T) hoặc False(F) cho mỗi câu sau và đáp án đúng cho nội dung đoạn văn.

Today almost everyone walking down the street has at least one mobile phone in their pocket. That is because many mobile phones are upgraded every year around the world, and most people are interested in changing their old mobile phone for a new one. There has been an estimated number of 90 million unwanted mobile phones in the UK alone! This mountain weighs around 12,000 tonnes, but only about 5% a of it is recycled. What makes us worried most is that mobile phones contain harmful chemicals which are released into the environment when phones begin to degrade and, in addition, large amounts of carbon dioxide are also produced during the manufacture of phones. It seems that the more modern mobile phones become, the worse our environment gets.

1. Mobile phones are modernized every year around the world.
2. Most people are keen on having a newer mobile phone.
3. About half of unwanted mobile phones in the UK are recycled.
4. Old mobile phones do no harm to the environment.
5. What is the passage mainly about?
   1. The modernization of mobile phones is necessary.
   2. There are more and more mobile phones in the world.
   3. The modernization of mobile phones make the environment worse.
   4. The manufacture of phones produces carbon dioxide.
6. Chọn một đáp án trong số A, B, C hoặc D điền vào mỗi chỗ trống để hoàn thành đoạn văn sau.

Mr. Brown and some volunteer conservationists are on a very dirty beach now. Today they are ready (**36**) the beach a clean and beautiful place again. After listening to Mr. Brown’s instryctions, they qre divided (**37**) three again. After listening to Mr. Brown’s Group should check the sand, and group 3 has to check among the rocks. Garbage must be put into plastic bags, and they will be (**38**) by Mr. Joness. He will take the bags to the garbage dump. Each member will ( **39**)

given a map to find the right place. They won’t eat the picnic lunch provided by Mrs. Smith until the whose area is clean. They are all enger to work hard so as to refresh this (**40**) Area.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **36.** A. make | B. making | C. to make | D. made |
| **37.** A. in | B. into | C. on | D. to |
| **38.** A. collected | B. chosen | C. selected | D. elected |
| **39.** A. be | B. not | C. been | D. also |
| **40.** A. spoil | B. spoils | C. spoiling | D. spoiled |

### PHẦN D: VIẾT (2,0 điểm)

1. Viết lại các câu sau sao cho nghĩa không thay đổi so với câu ban đầu, bắt đầu bằng từ gợi ý.
2. He can't drive because he's very young.

 He is not .

1. City life is not as peaceful as country life.

 Country .

1. It's not safe for kids to go hunting Pokemon on the street.

 Going hunting .

1. The boy hasn't visited his grandparents for two months.

 The boy last .

1. All visitors to the town fall in love with it.

 Everybody who .

1. ***Viết lại các câu sau sao cho nghĩa không thay đổi so với câu ban đầu, sử dụng từ cho sẵn trong ngoặc đơn* (không được thay đổi dạng của từ trong ngoặc).**
2. He tried his best but he couldn’t succeed. (**SUCCESS**)
3. In spite of her old age, she can compute very fast. (**THOUGH**)
4. The train is 5 minutes late in leaving. (**DUE**)
5. I’d prefer you to start work next week. **(RATHER)**
6. There is no ice-cream left. **(RUN)**

##### THE END

###### Môn: TIẾNG ANH

**MÃ ĐỀ 022**

*Thời gian làm bài: 60 phút, không kể thời gian giao đề*

##### ĐÁP ÁN

###### PHẦN A: NGỮ ÂM (1,0 điểm)

1. **Chọn từ có phần gạch chân được phát âm khác so với các từ còn lại.**

**1.** B **2.** A **3.** C

###### Chọn từ có trọng âm chính rơi vào vị trí khác so với các từ còn lại.

**4.** C **5.** B

###### PHẦN B: NGỮ PHÁP VÀ TỪ VỰNG (4,0 điểm)

1. **Cho dạng đúng của động từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành các câu sau.**

**6.** working **7.** were talking **8.** Have you seen

**9.** were written **10.** to know

###### Cho dạng đúng của từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành các câu sau.

1. Natural
2. freedom
3. designers
4. reuse
5. hurriedly
6. **Chọn một đáp án đúng trong số A, B, C hoặc D để hoàn thành mỗi câu sau.**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **16.** C | **17.** A | **18.** A | **19.** B |
| **20.** C | **21.** B | **22.** C | **23.** D |
| **24.** D | **25.** A |  |  |

**PHẦN C: ĐỌC HIỂU (3,0 điểm)**

1. **Chọn một từ thích hợp trong ô dưới đây điền vào mỗi chỗ trống để hoàn thành đoạn văn sau.**
2. variety **27.** activities **28.** upload **29.** others **30.** search

###### Đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn một đáp án đúng trong số A , B, C hoặc D.

**31.** T **32.** T **33.** F **34.** F **35.** C

###### Chọn một đáp án trong số A, B, C hoặc D điền vào mỗi chỗ trống để hoàn thành đoạn văn sau.

1. C **37.** B **38.** A **39.** A **40.** D

###### PHẦN D: VIẾT (2,0 điểm)

1. **Viết lại các câu sau sao cho nghĩa không thay đổi so với câu ban đầu, bắt đầu bằng từ gợi ý.**
2.  He is not old enough to drive.

*OR*  He is not allowed/ able to drive because he's very young.

1.  Country life is more peaceful than city life.
2.  Going hunting Pokemon on the street is not safe for kids.
3.  The boy last visited his grandparents two months ago.
4.  Everybody who visits the town falls in love with it.

###### Viết lại các câu sau sao cho nghĩa không thay đổi so với câu ban đầu, sử dụng từ cho sẵn trong ngoặc đơn ( không được thay đổi dạng của từ trong ngoặc).

1.  He tried his best but he couldn’t get any success.
2.  Though she is old, she can compute very fast.
3.  The train was due to leave 5 minutes ago.
4.  I would rather you started work next week.
5.  We have run out of ice-cream.

##### HƯỚNG DẪN CHẤM

###### ĐIỂM BÀI THI = TỔNG ĐIỂM CÁC CÂU ĐÚNG x 0,2.

*Thời gian làm bài: 60 phút, không kể thời gian giao đề*

**MÃ ĐỀ 023**

###### PHẦN A: NGỮ ÂM (1,0 điểm)

1. Chọn từ có phần gạch chân được phát âm khác so với các từ còn lại.
   1. A. exchange B. reach C. chance D. chemistry
   2. A. goose B. foot C. booth D. noodle
   3. A. booked B. looked C. naked D. ticked
2. Chọn từ có trọng âm chính rơi vào vị trí khác so với các từ còn lại.
3. A. cover B. account C. install D. prevent
4. A. questionnaire B. recommend C. introduce D. concentrate

###### PHẦN B: NGỮ PHÁP VÀ TỪ VỰNG (4,0 điểm)

1. Cho dạng đúng của động từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành các câu sau.
2. I‘ve decided (stop) smoking.
3. Water (cover) most of the Earth’s surface.
4. She used to (take) to school by her mother.
5. Writing many letters (make) her happy.
6. Either my sister or I (be) going to visit our uncle.
7. Cho dạng đúng của từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành các câu sau.
8. The operation was and she got better quickly. (**SUCCEED)**
9. He has been working as a for twenty years. **(TYPE**)
10. A newspaper which is published every week is called a newspaper. (**WEEK**)
11. I think this toy is with children. Let’s buy something different. (**SUIT**)
12. The old lady hid all her under the floor. (**SAVE**)
13. Chọn một đáp án đúng trong số A, B, C hoặc D để hoàn thành mỗi câu sau.
14. Susan is very of telling other people what to do.

A. fond B. interested C. keen D. bored

1. Some writers can exactly describe things they have never seen.

A. when B. that C. where D. who

1. A meeting will be to discuss the matter.

A. run B. taken C. held D. done

1. Mr. Smith is have lunch a restaurant.

Mr. Smith: “ Could you bring me some water?” - Waiter: “ ”

A. No, I don’t. B. I don’t wait. C. Certainly, sir. D. No, thanks.

1. Who’s going to look the chidren while you’re away?

A. at B. after C.up D. over.

1. They are not to join the army.

A. old enough B. so old C. enough old D. as old

1. According to the weather , it’s going to rain all next week.

A. oracle B. prediction C. prophecy D. forecast

1. You all look tired. Let’s a rest.

A. have B. get C. take D. Both A & C

1. There was a loud noise, like a bomb .

A. coming off B. going on C. going off D. coming on

1. I can’t move this mattress by myself. Can you me a hand?

A. throw B. toss C. grant D. give

###### PHẦN C: ĐỌC HIỂU (3,0 điểm)

1. Chọn một từ thích hợp để hoàn thành đoạn văn sau.

Today almost everyone walking down the street has at least one mobile phone in their pocket. That is because many mobile phones are upgraded every year around the (**26**) , and most people are interested (**27**)

changing their old mobile phone for a new one. There has been an estimated number of 90 million unwanted mobile phones in the UK alone! This mountain weighs around 12,000 tonnes, but only about 5% a of it is recycled. What makes us worried most is that mobile phones contain harmful chemicals ( **28**) are released into the environment when phones begin to degrade and, in addition, large amounts of carbon dioxide

(**29**) also produced during the manufacture of phones. It seems that the ( **30**) modern mobile phones become, the worse our environment gets.

1. Đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn một đáp án đúng trong số A , B, C hoặc D.

Education is not an end, but a mean is to an end. In other words, we do not educate children only for the purpose of educating them. Our purpose is to fit them for life. In some modern countries it has, for some time, been fashionable to think that by free education for all - whether rich or poor, clever or stupid - one can solve all the problems of society and build a perfect nation. But we can already see that free education for all is not enough; we find in such countries a large number of people with university degree; they refuse to do what they think “low” work; and, in fact, work with hands is thought to be dirty and shameful in such countries. But we have only to think a moment to understand that the work of a completely uneducated farmer is far more important than that of a professor; we can live without education, but we die if we have no food. If no one cleaned our streets and took the rubbish away from our house, we should get terrible diseases in our own towns. In fact, when we say that all of us must be educated to fit us for life, it means that we must be educated in such a way that, firstly, each of us can do whatever work suited to our brains and ability and, secondly, that we can realize that all jobs are necessary to society, and that is very bad to be ashamed of one’s work. Only such a type of education can be considered valuable to society.

1. The writer of the passage thinks that .
   1. education can settle most of the world’s problems
   2. free education for all probably leads to a perfect world
   3. all the social problems can’t be solved by education
   4. free education won’t help to solve social problems
2. The writer wants to prove that .
   1. people with high education refuse to do what they think “low” work
   2. our society needs free education for all
   3. a farmer is more important than a professor
   4. our society needs all kinds of jobs
3. According to the passage .
   1. work with hands is low work B. we can’t regard work with hands as low work

C. work with hands is dirty and shameful D. work with hands is the most important

1. The purpose of education is .
   1. to choose a system of education B. to let everyone receive education fit for him

C. to build a perfect world D. to prepare children mainly for their future work

1. The passage tells us about of education.

A. the type B. the means C. the system D. the value

1. Chọn một đáp án trong số A, B, C hoặc D điền vào mỗi chỗ trống để hoàn thành đoạn văn sau.

In many Western countries, people celebrate Halloween on October 31. The word Halloween (**36**) from “All Hallows’ Eve”. It is the night before All Saints’ Day, a religious holiday in some parts of the world. On this night, children dress up in special costumes, put (**37**) masks, and go door to door saying “trick- or-treat” to get candy. Many people decorate their homes with paper ghosts, black cats or witches to give their houses a (**38**) look. People also decorate their homes with jack-o-lanterns. They carve scary faces on pumpkins, and (**39**) candles inside the pumpkins. In some places, both children and adults can make

(**40**) of haunted houses. They all seem very excited about the festival.

1. A. gets B. goes C. comes D. reaches
2. A. in B. off C. out D. on
3. A. bored B. relaxed C. careful D. scary
4. A. light B. to light C. lighting D. lighted
5. A. parts B. tours C. turns D. prizes

###### PHẦN D: VIẾT (2,0 điểm)

1. Viết lại các câu sau sao cho nghĩa không thay đổi so với câu ban đầu, bắt đầu bằng từ gợi ý.
2. The furniture was so expensive that I couldn’t buy it.  The furniture was .
3. They believe he is a good president.  He .
4. Jean succeeded in finishing all her work on time.  Jean managed .
5. She said, “I’m living in Hai Duong now”.  She said .
6. I had to clean the spare room before I could start decorating.  Only when .
7. ***Viết lại các câu sau sao cho nghĩa không thay đổi so với câu ban đầu, sử dụng từ cho sẵn trong ngoặc đơn* (không được thay đổi dạng của từ trong ngoặc).**
8. You can rely on Susan for help. (**COUNT**)
9. Anne is proud of her ability to speak five languages fluently. (**PRIDES**)
10. It was such bad news that Helen burst into tears. **(SO)**
11. They arrived at their destination alive and kicking. **(SOUND)**
12. If nobody puts some more coal in, the fire will go out. **(UNLESS)**

##### SỞ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO THANH HÓA

**MÃ ĐỀ 023**

**THE END**

###### KỲ THI TUYỂN SINH LỚP 10 THPT Môn: TIẾNG ANH

*Thời gian làm bài: 60 phút, không kể thời gian giao đề*

##### ĐÁP ÁN

###### PHẦN A: NGỮ ÂM (1,0 điểm)

1. **Chọn từ có phần gạch chân được phát âm khác so với các từ còn lại.**

**1.** D **2.** B **3.** C

###### Chọn từ có trọng âm chính rơi vào vị trí khác so với các từ còn lại.

**4.** A **5.** D

###### PHẦN B: NGỮ PHÁP VÀ TỪ VỰNG (4,0 điểm)

1. **Cho dạng đúng của động từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành các câu sau.**

**6.** to stop 7. covers **8.** be taken **9.** makes **10.** am

###### Cho dạng đúng của từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành các câu sau.

**11.** successful **12.** typist **13.** weekly **14.** unsuitable **15.** savings

###### Chọn một đáp án đúng trong số A, B, C hoặc D để hoàn thành mỗi câu sau.

1. A **17.** B **18.** C **19.** C **20.** B

**21.** A **22.** D **23.** D **24.** C **25.** D

###### PHẦN C: ĐỌC HIỂU (3,0 điểm)

1. **Chọn một từ thích hợp để hoàn thành đoạn văn sau.**
2. world **27.** in **28.** which **29.** are **30.** more

###### Đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn một đáp án đúng trong số A , B, C hoặc D.

1. **D** *(But we can already see that free education for all is not enough...)*
2. **D** *(But we have only to think a moment to understand that the work of a completely uneducated farmer is far more important than that of a professor; we can live without education, but we die if we have no food. If no one cleaned our streets and took the rubbish away from our house, we should get terrible diseases in your towns.)*
3. **B** *(..... they refuse to do what they thing “low” work; and, in fact, work with hands is thought to be dirty and shameful in such countries* *If no one cleaned our streets and took the rubbish away from our*

*house, we should get terrible diseases in your towns.)*

1. **D** *(In fact, when we say that all of us must be educated to fit us for life, it means that we must be educated in such a way that, firstly, each of us can do whatever work suited to our brains and ability and, secondly, that we can realize that all jobs are necessary to society, and that is very bad to be ashamed of one’s work. Only such a type of education can be considered valuable to society.)*
2. **D** *(evidence like 34)*

###### Chọn một đáp án trong số A, B, C hoặc D điền vào mỗi chỗ trống để hoàn thành đoạn văn sau.

1. C **37.** D **38.** D **39.** A **40.** A

###### PHẦN D: VIẾT (2,0 điểm)

1. **Viết lại các câu sau sao cho nghĩa không thay đổi so với câu ban đầu, bắt đầu bằng từ gợi ý.**
2.  The furniture was too expensive for me to buy.

*OR*  The furniture was not cheap enough for us to buy.

1.  He is believed to be a good president.
2.  Jean managed to finish all her work on time.
3.  She said (that) she was living in Hai Duong then.
4.  Only when I had cleared the square room could I start decorating.

###### Viết lại các câu sau sao cho nghĩa không thay đổi so với câu ban đầu, sử dụng từ cho sẵn trong ngoặc đơn ( không được thay đổi dạng của từ trong ngoặc).

1.  You can count on Susan for help.

***count on = rely on:*** *nhờ vào, dựa vào, trông chờ vào, hy vọng ở*

1.  Anne prides herself on her ability to speak five languages fluently.

***be proud of (doing) St = pride oneself on (doing) St:*** *Tự hào về việc gì, điều gì …*

1.  The news was so bad that Helen burst into tears.
2.  They arrived at their destination safe and sound.
3.  Unless someone puts some more coal in, the fire will go out.

##### HƯỚNG DẪN CHẤM

**ĐIỂM BÀI THI = TỔNG ĐIỂM CÁC CÂU ĐÚNG x 0,2.**

## SỞ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO THANH HÓA

**MÃ ĐỀ 024**

### KỲ THI TUYỂN SINH LỚP 10 THPT Môn: TIẾNG ANH

#### Thời gian làm bài: 60 phút, không kể thời gian giao đề

###### PHẦN A: NGỮ ÂM (1,0 điểm)

1. Chọn từ có phần gạch chân được phát âm khác so với các từ còn lại.
   1. A. pull B. erupt C. thunder D. junkyard
   2. A. mineral B. tidal C. describe D. divide
   3. A. chopstick B. charity C. children D. Christmas
2. Chọn từ có trọng âm chính rơi vào vị trí khác so với các từ còn lại.
3. A. interview B. determine C. interpret D. equipment
4. A. emigrate B. atlantic C. criteria D. policeman

###### PHẦN B: NGỮ PHÁP VÀ TỪ VỰNG (4,0 điểm)

1. Cho dạng đúng của động từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành các câu sau.
2. She left school last year. Since then she (work) as a waitress at a local pub.
3. They felt tired and hungry, so they (sit) down under a tree and rested for lunch.
4. Let’s get the house (clear) up before he arrives.
5. Last year we installed ordinary light bulbs in our house, but now we (use) energy-saving ones.
6. A: In your places, I (go) by air. - B: If I had enough money, I would take your advice.
7. Cho dạng đúng của từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành các câu sau.
8. My pen pal was really by the beauty of Ha Long Bay. **(IMPRESS)**
9. Both competitors are strong and fast. **(SURPRISE)**
10. The company has made a new motorbike having very low fuel . **(CONSUME)**
11. A large number of car accidents are caused by fast and driving. **(CARE)**
12. In this modern day, you have to keep yourself so as not to lag behind others. **(DATE)**
13. Chọn một đáp án đúng trong số A, B, C hoặc D để hoàn thành mỗi câu sau.
14. Are You very busy Monday mornings? — No! I always have time for a cup of coffee.

A. from B. to C. out D. on

1. London is also known "The Square Mile" because its area is almost one square mile.

A. with B. of C.as D. for

1. She didn’t hear the dog barking outside because she headphones.

A. wore B. was wearing C. wearing D. is wearing

1. That is Maryam , the girl visited Lan and Nga last week.

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

1. She felt a little bit cold, she put on her coat.

A. or B. because C. so D. but

1. My Japanese pen pal, Yoko, speaks English very .

A. best B. excellent C. well D. good

1. I like the new idea of those spoons which can be eaten after use as it is made of good rice.

A. edible B. inedible C. poisonous D. wooden

1. One plastic bottle recycled saves enough energy to run a 60-watt light for 6 hours.

A. bulb B. standard C. electricity D. bill

1. David :It’s terrible. I don't think I will be able to pass the exam." — Mary : “ ”

A. Let's try it B. Don't worry. Everything will be all right. C. Ok. What's that? D. Why not pass it?

1. Sue : "You have read that article on the website, haven't you" — Peter : “ ”

A. Sure thanks B. Not at all! Go ahead. C. Not yet. Why? D. Yes, of course, I will.

###### PHẦN C: ĐỌC HIỂU (3,0 điểm)

1. Chọn một từ thích hợp điền vào mỗi chỗ trống để hoàn thành đoạn văn sau.

Mother’s Day in Britain falls on the last Monday of March. On Mother’s day sons and daughters visit their mothers and bring them flowers and little presents. The eldest son must bring his mother a good cake. If sons or (**26**) cannot be with their mother on that day, they usually send her presents. Mother’s day must be a day of rest (**27**) the mother of the family, so her daughters cook the dinner on that day and lay the (**28**) and the sons help to wash the plates and dishes after dinner. In the USA and Canada, Mother’s day is (**29**) Second Sunday in May. They have a very beautiful stamp for Mother’s day in the USA. It shows the portrait of the mother of James Whistler, (**30**) of the greatest American painters.

1. Đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn một đáp án đúng trong số A , B, C hoặc D.

Every year students from many countries learn English. Some of these students are young children. Others are teenagers. Many are adults. Some learn at school, others study by themselves. A few learn English just by hearing the language in films, on television, in the office or among their friends. But not many are lucky enough to do that. Most people must work hard to learn another language. Why do all these people want to learn English? It is difficult to answer that question. Many boys and girls learn English at school because it is one of their subjects. They study their own language and mathematics... and English. In England or America, or Australia many boys and girls study their own language, which is English, and Mathematics,... and another language, perhaps French, or German, or Spanish. Many adults learn English because it is useful for their work. Teenagers often learn English for their higher studies because some of their books are in English at college or university. Other people learn English because they want to read newspapers or magazines in English.

1. According to the writer, .
   1. English is popular in much of the world B. Only adults learn English

C. English is useful only to teenagers D. No children like learning English

1. Many people learn English by .
   1. talking with the film stars B. hearing the language in the office

C. watch video only D. working hard on their lessons

1. Many boys and girls learn English because .
   1. they have to study their own language B. their parents make them

C. English can give them a job D. It is included in their courses

1. Many adults learn English because .
   1. Most of their books are in English B. It helps them in their work

C. Their work is useful D. They want to go abroad

1. In America or in Australia, many schoolchildren study .
   1. their own language and no foreign language. B. English and Mathematics only.

C. such foreign languages as French, German and Spanish D. English as a foreign language.

1. Chọn một đáp án trong số A, B, C hoặc D điền vào mỗi chỗ trống để hoàn thành đoạn văn sau.

Nancy Lee Johnson was a colouful girl. She was smart, pretty and fit in well with the life of her school.

One Thursday afternoon, Miss O’Shay, the vice-principal, (**36**) Nancy that the girl’s pictures had won the Artist Club (**37**) . Nancy was very happy at the news. She might have danced al the way

home through the rain. But the (**38**) didn’t let Nancy get the scholarship right because they found that she was a Negro student and they said that the (**39**) of the coloured student in the local art school might (**40**) difficulties for all concerned.

D. drawl

C. create

B. form

**40.** A. give

D. presence

C. present

B. attendance

**39.** A. attend

D. champion

C. statesman

B. committee

**38.** A. jury

D. scholarship

C. punishment

B. committee

**37.** A. scholar

D. told

C. said

B. spoke

**36.** A. asked

###### PHẦN D: VIẾT (2,0 điểm)

1. Viết lại các câu sau sao cho nghĩa không thay đổi so với câu ban đầu, bắt đầu bằng từ gợi ý.
2. “I wouldn’t stay out in the cold for too long,” Jill told Tom.  Jill advised .
3. The man couldn’t speak. He was so surprised.  The man was too .
4. We will go there unless it rains.  If it .
5. It has been raining for five hours.  It started .
6. A child can’t stay too far from home.  It is .
7. ***Viết lại các câu sau sao cho nghĩa không thay đổi so với câu ban đầu, sử dụng từ cho sẵn trong ngoặc đơn* (không được thay đổi dạng của từ trong ngoặc).**
8. A true story forms the basis of Mary’s new novel. (**ON**)
9. You haven’t explained exactly how the money disappeared. (**ACCOUNTED**)
10. They advised us not to drink the water. **(WERE)**
11. I don’t think this record will ever be popular. (**CATCH**)
12. In the area, Thailand is much better than all other countries in football. (**SHOULDERS**)

**THE END**

**SỞ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO THANH HÓA**

**MÃ ĐỀ 024**

**KỲ THI TUYỂN SINH LỚP 10 THPT**

###### Môn: TIẾNG ANH

*Thời gian làm bài: 60 phút, không kể thời gian giao đề*

##### ĐÁP ÁN

###### PHẦN A: NGỮ ÂM (1,0 điểm)

1. **Chọn từ có phần gạch chân được phát âm khác so với các từ còn lại.**

**1.** A **2.** A **3.** D

###### Chọn từ có trọng âm chính rơi vào vị trí khác so với các từ còn lại.

**4.** interview **5.** emigrate

###### PHẦN B: NGỮ PHÁP VÀ TỪ VỰNG (4,0 điểm)

1. **Cho dạng đúng của động từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành các câu sau.**

**6.** has been working (has worked) **7.** sat **8.** cleared

**9.** use(are using) **10.** would go

###### Cho dạng đúng của từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành các câu sau.

1. impressed
2. surprisingly
3. consumption
4. careless
5. up-to-date

###### Chọn một đáp án đúng trong số A, B, C hoặc D để hoàn thành mỗi câu sau.

1. D **17.** C **18.** B **19.** A

**20.** C **21.** C **22.** A **23.** A

**24.** B **25.** C

###### PHẦN C: ĐỌC HIỂU (3,0 điểm)

1. **Chọn một từ thích hợp trong ô dưới đây điền vào mỗi chỗ trống để hoàn thành đoạn văn sau.**

**26.** daughters **27.** for **28.** table **29.** the **30.** one

###### Đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn một đáp án đúng trong số A , B, C hoặc D.

**31.** A **32.** D **33.** D **34.** B **35.** C

###### Chọn một đáp án trong số A, B, C hoặc D điền vào mỗi chỗ trống để hoàn thành đoạn văn sau.

1. D **37.** D **38.** B **39.** B **40.** A

###### PHẦN D: VIẾT (2,0 điểm)

1. **Viết lại các câu sau sao cho nghĩa không thay đổi so với câu ban đầu, bắt đầu bằng từ gợi ý.**
2.  Jill advised Tom not to stay out in the cold for too long.
3.  The man was too surprised to speak**.**
4.  If it doesn't rain, we will go there**.**
5.  It started raining five hours ago.
6.  It is impossible for a child to stay too far from home.

*OR*  It is not possible for a child to stay too far from home.

###### Viết lại các câu sau sao cho nghĩa không thay đổi so với câu ban đầu, sử dụng từ cho sẵn trong ngoặc đơn ( không được thay đổi dạng của từ trong ngoặc).

1.  Mary’s new novel is based on a true story.
2.  You haven’ accounted exactly for how the money disappeared.

*(****account for St:*** *giải thích lý do cho …)*

1.  We were advised not to drink the water.
2.  I don’t think this record will ever catch on.

***catch on = become popular:*** *trở thành mốt, được ưa chuộng*

1.  In the area, Thailand is head and shoulders above all other countries in football.

##### HƯỚNG DẪN CHẤM

**ĐIỂM BÀI THI = TỔNG ĐIỂM CÁC CÂU ĐÚNG x 0,2.**

## SỞ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO THANH HÓA

**MÃ ĐỀ 025**

### KỲ THI TUYỂN SINH LỚP 10 THPT Môn: TIẾNG ANH

#### Thời gian làm bài: 60 phút, không kể thời gian giao đề

###### PHẦN A: NGỮ ÂM (1,0 điểm)

1. Chọn từ có phần gạch chân được phát âm khác so với các từ còn lại.
   1. A. town B. how C. grow D. cow
   2. A. wants B. says C. looks D. laughs
   3. A. machine B. washing C. brush D. chin
2. Chọn từ có trọng âm chính rơi vào vị trí khác so với các từ còn lại.
3. A. prepare B. agree C. await D. borrow
4. A. destroy B. happen C. standard D. handsome

###### PHẦN B: NGỮ PHÁP VÀ TỪ VỰNG (4,0 điểm)

1. Cho dạng đúng của động từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành các câu sau.
2. Mr. Dennis (go) to New York in 1982.
3. She (not see) her sister for three months.
4. She (ask) me if I came from Vietnam.
5. Listen to these foreigners! What language they (speak) ?
6. If I had worked harder at school, I (have) a better job now.
7. Cho dạng đúng của từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành các câu sau.
8. The accident happened because he drove . **(CARE)**
9. We often take part in many activities at school. **(CULTURE)**
10. The Internet has helped students study more . **(EFFECTIVE)**
11. I bought an book last Sunday. **(INTEREST)**
12. Traveling in big cities is becoming more everyday. **(TROUBLE)**
13. Chọn một đáp án đúng trong số A, B, C hoặc D để hoàn thành mỗi câu sau.
14. The program was so that half of them fell asleep.

A. boring B. bore C. bored D. boredom

1. Last night, I was watching TV my mother was cooking in the kitchen.

A.then B. and C. when D.while

1. The bridge in 2000.

A.was built B. built C. has been built D. builds

1. If a disaster in an area, people from the other areas will offer their help.

A. happen B. happened C. is happened D. happens

1. She likes watching the stars night.

A.at B.on C.for D.in

1. He’s never gone to school on Sunday, ?

A. has he B. is he C. hasn’t he D. isn’t he

1. Islam is the country’s official in Malaysia.

A. region B. currency C. religion D. capital

1. She can’t go to the party because she will have to her little sister.

A. look up B. look for C. look after D. look at

1. **John:** "Shall we go out to choose a birthday gift for Mary?" **- Peter:** " ."

A. Good idea B. Happy Birthday C. Yes, please do D. Are you sure ?

1. We’ll meet David, comes from England.

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

###### PHẦN C: ĐỌC HIỂU (3,0 điểm)

1. Chọn một từ thích hợp điền vào mỗi chỗ trống để hoàn thành đoạn văn sau.

Malaysia is one of the countries of the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN). It is divided

(**26**) two regions, known as West Malaysia and East Malaysia. The (**27**) of Malaysia is Kuala Lumpur. The population in 2001 was over 22 million. Islam is the country’s official (**28**) . In addition there are other religions such (**29**) Buddhism and Hinduism. The national language is Bahasa Malaysia. English, Chinese, and Tamil (**30**) also widely spoken. Bahasa Malaysia is the primary language of instruction in all secondary schools, although some students may continue learning in Chinese or Tamil.

1. Đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn một đáp án đúng trong số A , B, C hoặc D.

Alfred Bernhard Nobel, a Swedish inventor and philanthropist, bequeathed most of his vast fortune in trust as a fund from which annual prizes could be awarded to individuals and organizations that had achieved the greatest benefit to humanity in a particular year. Originally there were six classifications for **outstanding** contributions designated in Nobel’s will including chemistry, physics, physiology or medicine literature, and international peace. The prizes are administered by Nobel foundation in Stockholm. In 1969, a prize for economics endowed by the Central Bank of Sweden was added. Candidates for the prizes must be nominated in writing by a qualified authority in the field of competition. Recipients in physiology or medicine by the Caroline institute; in literature by the Swedish Academy; and in pace by the Norwegian Nobel committee appointed by Norway’s parliament. The prizes are usually presented in Stockholm on December 10, with the king of Sweden officiating, an appropriate tribute to Alfred Nobel on the anniversary of his death. Each **one** includes a gold medal, a diploma, and a cash award of about one million dollars.

1. What does the passage mainly discuss?
   1. Alfred Bernhard Nobel B. The Nobel Prizes

C. Great contributions to mankind D. Swedish philanthropy

1. Why were the prizes named for Alfred Bernhard Noble?
   1. He left money in his will to establish a fund for the prizes.
   2. He won the first Noble prize for his work in philanthropy.
   3. He is now living in Sweden.
   4. He serves as chairman of the committee to choose the recipients of the prizes.
2. How often are the Nobel prizes awarded?

A. Five times a year B. Once a year C. Twice a year D. Once every two years

1. The word “**outstanding**” in line 4 could best be replaced by .

A. recent B. unusual C. established D. exceptional

1. The word “**one**” in line 13 refers to .

A. tribute B. anniversary C. prize D. candidate

1. Chọn một đáp án trong số A, B, C hoặc D điền vào mỗi chỗ trống để hoàn thành đoạn văn sau.

Mr. Brown and some volunteer conservationists are on a very dirty beach now. Today they are ready to make the beach a clean and beautiful place again. After listening to Mr. Browns instructions, they are divided into three groups. Group I needs to walk along the shore. Group 2 should check the sand, ( **36**)

group 3 has to check among the rocks. Garbage must be put into plastic bags, and the bags will be (**37**) by Mr. Jones. He will take the bags to the garbage (**38**) . Each member will be given a map to find the right place. They won’t eat the picnic lunch ( **39**) by Mrs. Smith until the whole area is clean. They all are eager to work hard so as to refresh this (**40**) area.

1. A. or B. and C. because D. though
2. A. selected B. chosen C. collected D. elected
3. A. dump B. yard C. area D. place
4. A. happened B. provided C. achieved D. shown
5. A. spoiling B. spoil C. spoiled D. spoils

###### PHẦN D: VIẾT (2,0 điểm)

1. Viết lại các câu sau sao cho nghĩa không thay đổi so với câu ban đầu, bắt đầu bằng từ gợi ý.
2. I'm sorry. I can't help you now.  I wish .
3. We started learning English four years ago.  We have .
4. "What kind of books do you like best, Linda?" asked Peter.  Peter asked .
5. They will build a new school next month.  A new school .
6. It was only when I left home that I realized how much my father meant to me.  Not until .
7. ***Viết lại các câu sau sao cho nghĩa không thay đổi so với câu ban đầu, sử dụng từ cho sẵn trong ngoặc đơn* (không được thay đổi dạng của từ trong ngoặc).**
8. They started playing tennis in 2003. **(SINCE)**
9. Although he is very old, he can walk to the station. **(AGE)**
10. They have just produced a new kind of plants. **(BEEN)**
11. She doesn’t have time to revise the lesson. **(WISHES)**
12. This hotel is inaccessible in winter. **(POSSIBLE)**

**THE END**

## SỞ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO THANH HÓA

**MÃ ĐỀ 025**

**KỲ THI TUYỂN SINH LỚP 10 THPT**

### Môn: TIẾNG ANH

*Thời gian làm bài: 60 phút, không kể thời gian giao đề*

## ĐÁP ÁN

### PHẦN A: NGỮ ÂM (1,0 điểm)

1. **Chọn từ có phần gạch chân được phát âm khác so với các từ còn lại.**

**1.** C **2.** B **3.** D

### Chọn từ có trọng âm chính rơi vào vị trí khác so với các từ còn lại.

**4.** D **5.** A

### PHẦN B: NGỮ PHÁP VÀ TỪ VỰNG (4,0 điểm)

**I. Cho dạng đúng của động từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành các câu sau.**

**6.** went **7.** hasn't seen **8.** asked

1. (What) are they speaking
2. would have *(Câu điều kiện dạng hỗn hợp)*

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **II. Cho dạng đúng của từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành các câu sau.** | | | | |
| **11.** carelessly | **12.** cultural | | **13.** effectively | |
| **14.** interesting | **15.** troublesome | |  | |
| **III. Chọn một đáp án đúng trong số A, B, C hoặc D để hoàn thành mỗi câu sau.** | | | | |
| **16.** A. boring | **17.** D.while | **18.** A.was built | | **19.** D. happens |
| **20.** A.at | **21.** A. has he | **22.** C. religion | | **23.** C. look after |
| **24.** A. Good idea | **25.** D. who |  | |  |

### PHẦN C: ĐỌC HIỂU (3,0 điểm)

1. **Chọn một từ thích hợp trong ô dưới đây điền vào mỗi chỗ trống để hoàn thành đoạn văn sau.**
2. into **27.** capital **28.** religion **29.** as **30.** are

### Đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn một đáp án đúng trong số A , B, C hoặc D.

**31.** B **32.** A **33.** B **34.** D **35.** C

### Chọn một đáp án trong số A, B, C hoặc D điền vào mỗi chỗ trống để hoàn thành đoạn văn sau.

**36.** B **37.** C **38.** A **39.** B **40.** C

### PHẦN D: VIẾT (2,0 điểm)

1. **Viết lại các câu sau sao cho nghĩa không thay đổi so với câu ban đầu, bắt đầu bằng từ gợi ý.**
2.  I wish I could help you now.
3.  We have learned/learnt English for four years.
4.  Peter asked Linda what kind of books she liked best.
5.  A new school will be built next month.
6.  Not until I had left home did I realize how much my father meant to me.

### Viết lại các câu sau sao cho nghĩa không thay đổi so với câu ban đầu, sử dụng từ cho sẵn trong ngoặc đơn ( không được thay đổi dạng của từ trong ngoặc).

1.  They have played / have been playing tennis since 2003.
2.  In spite of his old age, he can walk to the station.

*OR*  Despite his old age, he can walk to the station.

1.  A new kind of plants has just been produced.
2.  She wishes she had time to revise the lesson.
3.  It’s not possible to get to this hotel in winter.

*OR*  It’s not possible to reach this hotel in winter.

## HƯỚNG DẪN CHẤM

### ĐIỂM BÀI THI = TỔNG ĐIỂM CÁC CÂU ĐÚNG x 0,2.

##### SỞ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO THANH HÓA

**MÃ ĐỀ 026**

###### KỲ THI TUYỂN SINH LỚP 10 THPT Môn: TIẾNG ANH

*Thời gian làm bài: 60 phút, không kể thời gian giao đề*

###### PHẦN A: NGỮ ÂM (1,0 điểm)

***I. Chọn từ có phần gạch chân được phát âm khác so với các từ còn lại.***

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **1.** A. goose | B. foot | C. booth | D. noodle |
| **2.** A. booked | B. looked | C. naked | D. ticked |
| **3.** A. cue | B. hue | C. queue | D. suede |
| ***II. Chọn từ có trọng âm chính rơi vào vị trí khác so với các từ còn lại.*** | | | |
| **4.** A. inspiration | B. collection | C. reputation | D. limitation |
| **5.** A. objection | B. opinion | C. official | D. optional |

###### PHẦN B: NGỮ PHÁP VÀ TỪ VỰNG (4,0 điểm)

1. Cho dạng đúng của động từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành các câu sau.
2. Look at those black clouds. It (rain) .
3. There's someone behind us. I think we (follow) .
4. He should know how (use) the lift, but if he doesn't you'd better show him.
5. I (not use) the car this evening, so you can have it.
6. On December 18th we (marry) for 15 years.
7. Cho dạng đúng của từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành các câu sau.
8. Every year we celebrate our . (**DEPEND**)
9. There’s no service in the United Kingdom. (**NATION**)
10. The temperature is very at this time of the year. (**VARY**)
11. She smiles so , doesn’t she? (**ATTRACT**)
12. Every book has a including what the authors say about their masterpiece. (**WORD**)
13. Chọn một đáp án đúng trong số A, B, C hoặc D để hoàn thành mỗi câu sau.
14. I want everybody to listen .

A. care B. careful C. careless D. carefully

1. I've looked my pen everywhere and I can't find it anywhere.

A. at B. for C. up D. on

1. Prevention is better than .

A. treatment B. pills C. cure D. doctors

1. He is tired he stayed up late watching TV.

A. so B. because C. but D. and

1. He is the man helped me yesterday.

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

1. My parents saw me at the railway station.

A. in B. for C. up D. off

1. I'm very to hear that I will go to Da Lat tomorrow.

A. excite B. excited C. excitedly D. exciting

1. Nam put up the fence prevent hens from going out.

A. so B. so that C. in order to D. because

1. **Peter:** “How are you today?” – **Susan:** “ ”

A. I feel like a millionstars. B. I feel like a milliondollars.

C. I can feel it in my bone. D. I feel your earsburning.

1. I get your car, I'll leave.

A. As soon as B. As though C. By the time D. Now that

###### PHẦN C: ĐỌC HIỂU (3,0 điểm)

1. Chọn một từ thích hợp trong ô dưới đây điền vào mỗi chỗ trống để hoàn thành đoạn văn sau.

Who read ? All kind of people: the old, the young, everyone. And why do people read? For (**26**) variey of reasons. Some for pleasure, others because they have to. And when do people (**27**) ? Well sometimes not often, but other people read all the time, day and (**28**) . But the most important question is what do people read? Adverts? Stories ? Science books? Maps? It could (**29**) anything! Ask your family and friends all these questions. Then make your own answers (**30**) who read,

what, why, and where.

1. Đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn một đáp án đúng trong số A , B, C hoặc D.

Sydney is Australia’s most exciting city. The history of Australia begins here. In 1788 Captain Arthur Philips arrived in Sydney with 11 ships and 1624 passengers from Britain (including 770 prisoners). Today there are about 3.6 million people in Sydney. It is the biggest city in Australia, the busiest port in the South Pacific and one of the most beautiful cities in the world. In Sydney, the buildings are higher, the colors are brighter and the nightlife is more exciting. There are over 20 excellent beaches close to Sydney and its warm climate and cool winter have made it a favorite city for immigrants from overseas. There are two things that make Sydney famous: its beautiful harbor, the Sydney Harbor Bridge, which was built in 1932 and the Sydney Opera House, which was opened in 1973.

1. Where did Captain Arthur Philips arrive in 1788?

A. South Pacific B. Sydney Harbor C. Britain D. Sydney

1. Which of the following should be the title of the reading passage?
   1. Sydney’s Opera House B. The history of Sydney

C. Sydney’s beaches and harbors D. An introduction of Sydney

1. Which of the following statements is NOT true about Sydney?
   1. Sydney is not a favorite city for immigrants from overseas.
   2. Sydney is one of the most beautiful cities in the world.
   3. Sydney is the most exciting city in Australia.
   4. Sydney is the biggest port in the South Pacific.
2. How many beaches are there close to Sydney?

A. 11 beaches B. over 20 beaches C. nearly 20 beaches D. 770 beaches

1. When was the Sydney Harbor Bridge built?

A. 1788 B. 1932 C. 1973 D. 1625

1. Chọn một đáp án trong số A, B, C hoặc D điền vào mỗi chỗ trống để hoàn thành đoạn văn sau.

The General Certificate of Secondary Education or the GCSE examinations for (**36**) are the standard school-leaver qualifications taken by virtually all UK students in the May and June following their 16th birthday. If you come to a UK independent school before (**37**) the age of 16, you will study towards GCSE examinations in up to 12 subjects. Some subjects are compulsory, including English arid mathematics, and you can select (**38**) , such as music, drama, geography and history from a series of options. GCSEs provide a good all-round education that you can build on at college and eventually atuniversity. AS- and A-levels are taken after GCSEs. Theyare the UK qualifications most (**39**) accepted for entry to university and are available in subjects from the humanities, arts, sciences andsocial sciences as well as in vocational subjects such (**40**) engineering, and leisure and tourism. You can study up to four subjects at the same time for two years.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **36.** A. big | B. small | C. long | D. short |
| **37.** A. reach | B. reaching | C. being reached | D. to reach |
| **38.** A. other | B. another | C. each other | D. others |
| **39.** A. wide | B. widen | C. widely | D. width |
| **40.** A. for | B. as | C. like | D. so |

###### PHẦN D: VIẾT (2,0 điểm)

1. Viết lại các câu sau sao cho nghĩa không thay đổi so với câu ban đầu, bắt đầu bằng từ gợi ý.
2. It was such a hard cake that I couldn’t eat it.  The cake .
3. When he is asked about his past, he hates it.  He hates .
4. It was a two - hour flight from HaNoi to Ho Chi Minh City.  It took .
5. "Let's use fewer plastic bags," he said.  He suggested .
6. It's extremely difficult to get into university without school qualifications, these days.  It's virtually \_.
7. ***Viết lại các câu sau sao cho nghĩa không thay đổi so với câu ban đầu, sử dụng từ cho sẵn trong ngoặc đơn* (không được thay đổi dạng của từ trong ngoặc).**
8. He doesn’t appreciate his wife. (**GRANTED**)
9. It was such bad news that Helen burst into tears. (**SO**)
10. I’d rather not see him tomorrow. (**WANT**)
11. Although he was over slept, Clive wasn’t late for work. (**UP**)
12. You must keep this door closed at all times when the red light is illuminated. (**ACCOUNT**)

##### THE END

**Môn: TIẾNG ANH**

**MÃ ĐỀ 026**

*Thời gian làm bài: 60 phút, không kể thời gian giao đề*

**ĐÁP ÁN**

**PHẦN A: NGỮ ÂM (1,0 điểm)**

1. **Chọn từ có phần gạch chân được phát âm khác so với các từ còn lại.**

**1.** B **2.** C **3.** D

1. **Chọn từ có trọng âm chính rơi vào vị trí khác so với các từ còn lại.**

**4.** B **5.** D

**PHẦN B: NGỮ PHÁP VÀ TỪ VỰNG (4,0 điểm)**

1. **Cho dạng đúng của động từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành các câu sau.**

**6.** is going to rain **7.** are being followed **8.** to use

**9.** am not using **10.** will have been married

1. **Cho dạng đúng của từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành các câu sau.**
2. independence **12.** national **13.** variable **14.** attractively **15.** foreword
3. **Chọn một đáp án đúng trong số A, B, C hoặc D để hoàn thành mỗi câu sau.**

**16.** D **17.** B **18.** C **19.** B

**20.** B **21.** D **22.** B **23.** C

**24.** B **25.** A

1. *Giải thích: look/feel like a million dollars/bucks = to look/feel extremely good: cảm thấy rất tuyệt feel (it) in your bones (that…): chắc chắn về điều gì*

*feel your ears burning: cho rằng mọi người đang nói về bạn*

**PHẦN C: ĐỌC HIỂU (3,0 điểm)**

1. **Chọn một từ thích hợp trong ô dưới đây điền vào mỗi chỗ trống để hoàn thành đoạn văn sau.**
2. a **27.** read **28.** night **29.** be **30.** of
3. **Đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn một đáp án đúng trong số A , B, C hoặc D.**

**31.** D **32.** D **33.** A **34.** B **35.** B

1. **Chọn một đáp án trong số A, B, C hoặc D điền vào mỗi chỗ trống để hoàn thành đoạn văn sau.**
2. D Giải thích: Có cấu trúc“ for short”: viết tắt => đáp án D là đáp án đúng
3. B Giảithích: Có cấu trúc “ Before + Ving” và câu này ở dạng chủ động => chỉ có thể chọn đáp án B
4. D Giải thích:
5. other + N đếm được ở dạng số nhiều hoặc N không đếm được: một cái khác, một chút nfia Vídụ: Some students like sport, other students don’t.
6. another + danh tfi số ít (mộtcái khác nfia)

Vídụ: I have eaten my cake, give me another ( = another cake)

1. Each other ( nhau ): dùngcho 2 đối tượng thực hiện hành động có tác động qua lại. Vídụ: Mary and Tom love each other :
2. Others: Nhfing cái khác

Vídụ: Some students like sport, others don’t = other students don’t. => Đáp án đúng là D

1. C Giải thích: Wide (adj) rộng Widen (v) mởrộng

Widely (adv) mộtcáchrộngrãi Width (n) chiềurộng Ở đoạn văn có động tfi “ accepted” nên cần tfi loại trạng tfi để bổ nghĩa => Đáp án đúng là C

1. B Giải thích: Vì cấu trúc “ such as” – như là nên chúng ta chọn đáp án B

**PHẦN D: VIẾT (2,0 điểm)**

1. **Viết lại các câu sau sao cho nghĩa không thay đổi so với câu ban đầu, bắt đầu bằng từ gợi ý.**
2.  The cake was so hard that I couldn’t eat it.

*OR*  The cake was too hard for me to eat.

1.  He hates being asked about his past.
2.  It took two hours to fly from Ha Noi to Ho Chi Minh City.

*OR*  It took two hours to *get/go/travel* from Ha Noi to Ho Chi Minh City by *air/plane.*

1.  He suggested using fewer plastic bags.
2.  It's virtually impossible to get into university without school qualifications, these days.
3. **Viết lại các câu sau sao cho nghĩa không thay đổi so với câu ban đầu, sử dụng từ cho sẵn trong ngoặc đơn ( không được thay đổi dạng của từ trong ngoặc).**
4.  He doesn’t take his wife for granted.
5.  The news was so bad that Helen burst into tears.
6.  I don’t want to see him tomorrow.
7.  Despite not waking up/ getting up on time, Clive wasn’t late for work.
8.  On no account must you open this door when the red light is illuminated.

**HƯỚNG DẪN CHẤM**

**ĐIỂM BÀI THI = TỔNG ĐIỂM CÁC CÂU ĐÚNG x 0,2.**

*Thời gian làm bài: 60 phút, không kể thời gian giao đề*

**MÃ ĐỀ 027**

###### PHẦN A: NGỮ ÂM (1,0 điểm)

1. Chọn từ có phần gạch chân được phát âm khác so với các từ còn lại.
   1. A. stored B. ploughed C. laughed D. smiled
   2. A. name B. natural C. native D. nation
   3. A. wants B. says C. looks D. laughs
2. Chọn từ có trọng âm chính rơi vào vị trí khác so với các từ còn lại.
3. A. remove B. cancel C. copy D. answer
4. A. inspiration B. collection C. reputation D. limitation

###### PHẦN B: NGỮ PHÁP VÀ TỪ VỰNG (4,0 điểm)

1. Cho dạng đúng của động từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành các câu sau.
2. I (watch) a cartoon movie on TV when you called last night.
3. She (have) a headache for several hours.
4. Mr Hai is having his car (wash) at the moment.
5. Where's Tom? He said he (be) here at 4 pm.
6. If I (drink) so much coffee, I wouldn’t be able to sleep.
7. Cho dạng đúng của từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành các câu sau.
8. , the step mother was very cruel to Little Pea. (**FORTUNATE**)
9. everyone was at the soccer match. (**EXCITE**)
10. Many rural areas in Vietnam have been . (**URBAN**)
11. Tim and Shanon want to visit an institute in Vietnam. (**OCEAN**)
12. Should English be a foreign language in Viet Nam? (**COMPEL**)
13. Chọn một đáp án đúng trong số A, B, C hoặc D để hoàn thành mỗi câu sau.
14. I want everybody to listen .

A. care B. careful C. careless D. carefully

1. I've looked my pen everywhere and I can't find it anywhere.

A. at B. for C. up D. on

1. Solar energy doesn't cause .

A. pollution B. polluted C. pollute D. pollutant

1. Where you go if you have a car?

A. would B. have C. will D. did

1. Prevention is better than .

A. treatment B. pills C. cure D. doctors

1. He is tired he stayed up late watching TV.

A. so B. because C. but D. and

1. I suggest to the movies.

A. going B. to go C. go D. went

1. He is the man helped me yesterday.

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

1. There are many people in the cinema that I can't see the film clearly.

A. such B. so C. too D. enough

1. **John:** "Shall we go out to choose a birthday gift for Mary?" **- Peter:** " ."

A. Good idea B. Happy Birthday C. Yes, please do D. Are you sure?

###### PHẦN C: ĐỌC HIỂU (3,0 điểm)

1. Chọn một từ thích hợp điền vào mỗi chỗ trống để hoàn thành đoạn văn sau.

***been important solution spend produce providing***

Food plays an (**26**) part in the development of nations. In countries where food is scarce, people have to (**27**) most of their time getting enough to eat. This usually slows down progress, because men have little time to devote to science, industry, government, and art. In nations where food is plentiful and easy to get, men have more time to spend in activities that lead to progress, and enjoyment of leisure. The problem of (**28**) good food for everybody has not yet (**29**) solved. Many wars have been fought for food. But it is no longer necessary to go to war for food. Nations are beginning to put scientific knowledge to work for a (**30**) of their food problems. They work together in the

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) to help hungry nations produce more food.

1. Đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn một đáp án đúng trong số A , B, C hoặc D.

Man discovered fire many thousands of years ago. The first time he saw fire was probable when a tree was struck by lighting. He soon learned how to make fire for himself. However man probably made his first fire by rubbing two sticks together. Fire was very important to man. He needed fire to keep himself warm at night. He used fire to cook his food. He used fire to frighten away enemies and wild animals. In some part of the world he used fire to signal messages. Red Indians, for example, used fire to make smoke signals. In some other countries people lit fires to warn their friends of danger. Fire was also used to give light. Before the invention of the oil lamp, men used burning sticks as torches. And before man discovered gas and electricity, he hung small fires in wire baskets from posts to light the streets. One man even used fire to tell the time. He invented a candle clock. He made a candle that took exactly twelve hours to burn. Then he marked this candle in twelve equal parts. He lit the candle and could tell the time by counting the number of parts left of the burning candle. But the candle clock did not always work well. If there was a wind blowing on the candle, the flame burned too quickly.

1. Man probably first made fire .
   1. from a tree struck by lighting B. by rubbing two sticks together

C. from wire baskets hung on posts D. from a candle.

1. Man probably first used fire .
   1. to tell the time B. to send the signal

C. to light the streets D. to keep warm at night

1. Fire was used by Red Indians .
   1. To make gas and electricity B. to burn down trees

C. to frighten away enemies D. to send messages

1. The first street lights were .

A. large bonfires B. small fires in hanging baskets C. burning trees D. candles

1. The candle clock burned for .

A. one hour B. twelve hours C. a day D. 12 days

1. Chọn một đáp án trong số A, B, C hoặc D điền vào mỗi chỗ trống để hoàn thành đoạn văn sau.

English is the first language of many people in countries outside the United Kingdom. When you (**36**)

speakers of English from around the world, you immediately notice that they do not all speak in the same way. There are also some (**37**) in the words they use, including the names of common objects that are part of everyone’s daily life. But although pronunciation and vocabulary are not the same everywhere, it is interesting that English speakers from opposite sides of the world can understand ( **38**) other quite easily. It does not seem to matter where they learnt the language. And of course this is one reason why speakers of other languages are keen (**39**) learning English too. If you know English, you are more (**40**)

to be able to study or work in all sorts of exciting places, such as the United States or Australia.

1. A. recognise B. meet C. find D. attend
2. A. mistakes B. corrections C. changes D. differences
3. A. each B. one C. the D. some
4. A. by B. on C. to D. for
5. A. likely B. probably C. possibly D. luckily

###### PHẦN D: VIẾT (2,0 điểm)

1. Viết lại các câu sau sao cho nghĩa không thay đổi so với câu ban đầu, bắt đầu bằng từ gợi ý.
2. Nam’s parents were here last week and gave us a present.  Nam’s parents .
3. Although Sue felt tired, she stayed up late talking to Jill.  Despite .
4. It was a hot day so we had lunch outside in the garden.  It was such .
5. I’ve been working for this company for ten years.  I started .
6. I’m sure he was at home last night.  He .
7. ***Viết lại các câu sau sao cho nghĩa không thay đổi so với câu ban đầu, sử dụng từ cho sẵn trong ngoặc đơn* (không được thay đổi dạng của từ trong ngoặc).**
8. Unless we finish our homework, we can not go out this evening. **(IF)**
9. “I really must leave now,” Mr. Fatt says. **(INSISTS)**
10. The man couldn’t say a word. He was so surprised. **(TOO)**
11. We have run out of small sizes. (**STOCK**)
12. The first sign of the disease is a feeling of faintness. (**ONSET**)

##### THE END

**SỞ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO THANH HÓA**

**MÃ ĐỀ 027**

###### KỲ THI TUYỂN SINH LỚP 10 THPT Môn: TIẾNG ANH

*Thời gian làm bài: 60 phút, không kể thời gian giao đề*

##### ĐÁP ÁN

###### PHẦN A: NGỮ ÂM (1,0 điểm)

1. **Chọn từ có phần gạch chân được phát âm khác so với các từ còn lại.**

**1.** C **2.** B **3.** B

###### Chọn từ có trọng âm chính rơi vào vị trí khác so với các từ còn lại.

**4.** A **5.** B

**PHẦN B: NGỮ PHÁP VÀ TỪ VỰNG (4,0 điểm)**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **I. Cho dạng đúng của động từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành các câu sau.** | | | |
| **6.** was watching | **7.** has had | **8.** washed | |
| **9.** would be | **10.** drank |  | |
| **II. Cho dạng đúng của từ trong ngoặc để hoà**  **11.** Unfortunately **12.** excited | | **thành các câu sau.**  **13.** urbanized | |
| **14.** oceanic | **15.** compulsory |  | |
| **III. Chọn một đáp án đúng trong số A, B, C hoặc D để hoàn thành mỗi câu sau.** | | | |
| **16.** D. carefully | **17.** B. for | **18.** A. pollution | **19.** C. will |
| **20.** C. cure | **21.** B. because | **22.** A. going | **23.** B. who |
| **24.** B. so | **25.** A. Good idea |  |  |

**PHẦN C: ĐỌC HIỂU (3,0 điểm)**

1. **Chọn một từ thích hợp điền vào mỗi chỗ trống để hoàn thành đoạn văn sau.**
2. important **27.** spend **28.** providing **29.** been **30.** solution

###### Đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn một đáp án đúng trong số A , B, C hoặc D.

1. B. by rubbing two sticks together
2. D. to keep warm at night
3. D. to send messages
4. B. small fires in hanging baskets
5. B. twelve hours

###### Chọn một đáp án trong số A, B, C hoặc D điền vào mỗi chỗ trống để hoàn thành đoạn văn sau.

1. meet **37.** differences **38.** each **39.** on **40.** likely

###### PHẦN D: VIẾT (2,0 điểm)

1. **Viết lại các câu sau sao cho nghĩa không thay đổi so với câu ban đầu, bắt đầu bằng từ gợi ý.**
2.  Nam’s parents, who were here last week, gave us a present.
3.  Despite feeling tired, Sue stayed up late talking to Jill.
4.  It was such a hot day that we had lunch outside in the garden.
5.  I started working for this company ten years ago.
6.  He must have been at home last night.

###### Viết lại các câu sau sao cho nghĩa không thay đổi so với câu ban đầu, sử dụng từ cho sẵn trong ngoặc đơn ( không được thay đổi dạng của từ trong ngoặc).

1.  If we don’t finish our homework, we can not go out this evening.
2.  Mr. Fatt insists on leaving then.
3.  The man was too surprised to say a word.
4.  We have no small sizes in stock. / We are out of stock of small sizes. / Small sizes are out of stock.
5.  The onset of the disease is a feeling is shown by a feeling of faintness.

##### HƯỚNG DẪN CHẤM

**ĐIỂM BÀI THI = TỔNG ĐIỂM CÁC CÂU ĐÚNG x 0,2.**

##### SỞ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO THANH HÓA

**MÃ ĐỀ 028**

###### KỲ THI TUYỂN SINH LỚP 10 THPT Môn: TIẾNG ANH

*Thời gian làm bài: 60 phút, không kể thời gian giao đề*

###### PHẦN A: NGỮ ÂM (1,0 điểm)

1. Chọn từ có phần gạch chân được phát âm khác so với các từ còn lại.
   1. A. blood B. food C. moon D. pool
   2. A. both B. myth C. with D. sixth
   3. A. booked B. looked C. naked D. ticked
2. Chọn từ có trọng âm chính rơi vào vị trí khác so với các từ còn lại.
3. A. cover B. account C. install D. prevent
4. A. questionnaire B. recommend C. introduce D. concentrate

###### PHẦN B: NGỮ PHÁP VÀ TỪ VỰNG (4,0 điểm)

1. Cho dạng đúng của động từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành các câu sau.
2. I'm looking forward to (take) a vacation.
3. I'm hungry because I (not have) breakfast or lunch.
4. I'd rather you (do) the test well.
5. I distinctly remember (pay) him. I gave him two dollars.
6. Nothing (do) about this problem for months.
7. Cho dạng đúng của từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành các câu sau.
8. There’s no service in the United Kingdom. (**NATION**)
9. He is looking thinner. (**APPRECIATE**)
10. He gets very angry if you with his ideas. (**AGREE**)
11. She got a letter from her boss. (**PERSON**)
12. We had to take out a from the bank to buy the car. (**LEND**)
13. Chọn một đáp án đúng trong số A, B, C hoặc D để hoàn thành mỗi câu sau.
14. We feel very today.

A. happy B. happiness C. happily D. happen

1. My parents saw me at the railway station.

A. in B. for C. up D. off

1. Nam put up the fence prevent hens from going out.

A. so B. so that C. in order to D. because

1. Stop now! You've done work for one day.

A. too many B. plenty C. quite more D. quite enough

1. weather! We can't go out for a walk now.

A. How terrible B. What terrible C. How a terrible D. What a terrible

1. Not one of the students the answer to that difficult problem.

A. know B. knows C. is knowing D. has known

1. Never a gift horse in the mouth.

A. feel B. catch C. hold D. look

1. He seldom goes fishing ?

A. doesn’t he B. is he C. does he D. isn't he

1. A surgeon is a doctor who **performs** an operation.

A. studies B. researchers C. is interested in D. carries out

1. **Host:** “I’m terribly sorry for this inconvenience.” - **Guest:** “ .”

A. Fine,thanks. B. It’s not your fault C. I’ll do better next time D. It’s mine. I came late.

###### PHẦN C: ĐỌC HIỂU (3,0 điểm)

1. Chọn một từ thích hợp điền vào mỗi chỗ trống để hoàn thành đoạn văn sau.

In the United States of America the national (**26**) is also English. Four hundred years ago some English people sailed to North America to live there, and (**27**) brought the new language to this new country. Now in the United States of America people (**28**) American English. Most of the words are the same in American and in British English , but American people say some English words not like people do in England .Canada is to the North of the United States of America. It is larger than the United States. In Canada many people speak English (**29**) they also came from England many years ago. But in some parts of Canada, they speak (**30**) . People living in these parts came from France.

1. Đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn một đáp án đúng trong số A , B, C hoặc D.

When I injured my back I had to take a break from my running career. I decided to introduce more women to the sport, to show them how much fun it can be and to give them the confidence to get out and run. I decided to start a running club for women in my area because I was annoyed by the attitude of many race organizers. They complain about the lack of women in the sport but also use this as an excuse for not providing separate changing facilities. I put up posters and 40 women, young and old, fit and unfit, joined**.** All of them were attracted by the idea of losing weight but I don’t think they had really thought about running before. When or if they did, they had a picture of painful training. They didn’t think of chatting and smiling while running in beautiful places, like by a river. At first they ran for only a minute - now they can run for thirty minutes. They’ve also learned from other runners about diet and keeping fit in general. I want to do something for women’s running and I have had so much pleasure watching their progress – almost as much as they’ve had themselves.

1. What is the writer’s main aim in writing the text?
   1. to describe her own running career B. to complain about race organizers

C. to talk about women runners D. to describe good running method

1. What would a reader find out from the text?
   1. the best kind of places for running B. how runners can avoid injuring themselves

C. the progress made by the women in the club D. the teaching skills of the writer

1. What is the writer’s opinion of the runners she trained?
   1. They were too serious B. They needed encouraging

C. They couldn’t develop their skills D. They were difficult to train

1. Why did the women join the running club?
   1. to have a good time B. to meet other people

C. to help them lose weight D. to become top runners

1. Which of the following would be the best title for the club poster?
   1. Discover the Pleasures of Running B. Riverside Running Club for Women

C. Athletics Competition: How to Win D. Keep Fit by Training Hard

1. Chọn một đáp án trong số A, B, C hoặc D điền vào mỗi chỗ trống để hoàn thành đoạn văn sau.

A village is a (**36**) place where the influence of the city is not felt much. It is indeed a very good place for rest and relaxation. In a village people do not live very close to one another. Their houses are far apart. Each house therefore has a lot of space around it. So, almost every house ( **37**) surrounded by flowers and fruit plants and vegetables. All these make the village look (**38**) and fresh. There are also tall trees everywhere which provide shade from the sun and keep the village cool. Some villages are surrounded by paddy fields or mountains. There are also many streams and rivers in many villages. All these (**39**) great beauty and variety to the village scene. The village people are friendly and helpful. They work together and live in peace . Living among (**40**) friendly and simple people, in such a quite place, is indeed a real pleasure.

1. A. noisy B. quiet C. busy D. interesting
2. A. is B. will C. are D. was
3. A. green B. blue C. beauty D. gray
4. A. make B. plus C. add D. increase
5. A. so B. with C. between D. such

###### PHẦN D: VIẾT (2,0 điểm)

1. Viết lại các câu sau sao cho nghĩa không thay đổi so với câu ban đầu, bắt đầu bằng từ gợi ý.
2. They believe he is a good president. He .
3. The furniture was so expensive that I couldn’t buy it. The furniture was .
4. A child can’t stay too far from home.  It is .
5. She said, “I’m living in Hai Duong now”.  She said .
6. It has been raining for five hours.  It started .
7. ***Viết lại các câu sau sao cho nghĩa không thay đổi so với câu ban đầu, sử dụng từ cho sẵn trong ngoặc đơn* (không được thay đổi dạng của từ trong ngoặc).**
8. I don’t play tennis as well as you do. **(BETTER)**
9. She would rather play golf than tennis. **(PREFERS)**
10. Mai broke the cup because she was careless. **(BECAUSE OF)**
11. Khanh said “You ought to take a break, Huy”. **(ADVISED)**
12. His holiday is at exactly the same time as mine. (**COINCIDES**)

##### THE END

**SỞ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO THANH HÓA**

**MÃ ĐỀ 028**

###### KỲ THI TUYỂN SINH LỚP 10 THPT Môn: TIẾNG ANH

*Thời gian làm bài: 60 phút, không kể thời gian giao đề*

##### ĐÁP ÁN

###### PHẦN A: NGỮ ÂM (1,0 điểm)

1. **Chọn từ có phần gạch chân được phát âm khác so với các từ còn lại.**

**1.** A **2.** C **3.** C

###### Chọn từ có trọng âm chính rơi vào vị trí khác so với các từ còn lại.

**4.** A **5.** D

###### PHẦN B: NGỮ PHÁP VÀ TỪ VỰNG (4,0 điểm)

1. **Cho dạng đúng của động từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành các câu sau.**

**6.** taking **7.** haven't had **8.** did

**9.** paying **10.** has been done

###### Cho dạng đúng của từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành các câu sau.

1. national
2. appreciatively
3. disagree
4. personal
5. loan

###### Chọn một đáp án đúng trong số A, B, C hoặc D để hoàn thành mỗi câu sau.

1. A. happy **17.** D. off **18.** C. in order to **19.** D. quite enough

**20.** B. What terrible **21.** B. knows **22.** D. look **23.** C. does he

**24.** D. carries out **25.** B. It’s not your fault

*22. Thành ngữ "Never look a gift horse in the mouth" có nghĩa: đừng nghi ngờ/ khinh rẻ điều tốt đẹp mà bạn được dành tặng.*

###### PHẦN C: ĐỌC HIỂU (3,0 điểm)

1. **Chọn một từ thích hợp điền vào mỗi chỗ trống để hoàn thành đoạn văn sau.**

**26.** language **27.** they **28.** speak **29.** Because/ as/ since **30.** French

###### Đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn một đáp án đúng trong số A , B, C hoặc D.

**31.** C **32.** C **33.** B **34.** C **35.** A

###### Chọn một đáp án trong số A, B, C hoặc D điền vào mỗi chỗ trống để hoàn thành đoạn văn sau.

**36.** B. quiet **37.** is **38.** green **39.** add **40.** such

###### PHẦN D: VIẾT (2,0 điểm)

1. **Viết lại các câu sau sao cho nghĩa không thay đổi so với câu ban đầu, bắt đầu bằng từ gợi ý.**
2.  He is believed to be a good president.
3.  The furniture was too expensive for me to buy.

*OR*  The furniture was not cheap enough for us to buy.

1.  It is impossible for a child to stay too far from home.

*OR*  It is not possible for a child to stay too far from home.

1.  She said (that) she was living in Hai Duong then.
2.  It started raining five hours ago.
3. Viết lại các câu sau sao cho nghĩa không thay đổi so với câu ban đầu, sử dụng từ cho sẵn trong ngoặc đơn ( không được thay đổi dạng của từ trong ngoặc).
4.  You play tennis better than I do / me.
5.  She prefers playing golf to tennis.
6.  Because of Mai’s carelessness, she broke the cup.

*OR*  Because of being careless, Mai broke the cup.

1.  Khanh advised Huy to take a break.
2.  His holiday time coincides with mine.

##### HƯỚNG DẪN CHẤM

**ĐIỂM BÀI THI = TỔNG ĐIỂM CÁC CÂU ĐÚNG x 0,2.**

##### SỞ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO THANH HÓA

**MÃ ĐỀ 029**

###### KỲ THI TUYỂN SINH LỚP 10 THPT Môn: TIẾNG ANH

*Thời gian làm bài: 60 phút, không kể thời gian giao đề*

###### PHẦN A: NGỮ ÂM (1,0 điểm)

1. Chọn từ có phần gạch chân được phát âm khác so với các từ còn lại.
   1. A. concerned B. received C. attached D. concealed
   2. A. beds B. doors C. students D. plays
   3. A. of B. cafe C. knife D. leaf
2. Chọn từ có trọng âm chính rơi vào vị trí khác so với các từ còn lại.
3. A. inspiration B. collection C. reputation D. limitation
4. A. career B. idea C. effort D. result

###### PHẦN B: NGỮ PHÁP VÀ TỪ VỰNG (4,0 điểm)

1. Cho dạng đúng của động từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành các câu sau.
2. Look at those black clouds. It (rain) .
3. There's someone behind us. I think we (follow) .
4. He should know how (use) the lift, but if he doesn't you'd better show him.
5. It took us ages to get used to (live) in flats.
6. If I (take) his advice, things would be different now.
7. Cho dạng đúng của từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành các câu sau.
8. Trung and his brother like movie very much. (**ACT)**
9. There wasn’t any in our village two years ago. (**ELECTRIC**)
10. A fairy appeared and changed her old clothes. (**MAGIC**)
11. Let me get an form and we can fill out. (**APPLY**)
12. We all have a to our country. (**LOYAL**)
13. Chọn một đáp án đúng trong số A, B, C hoặc D để hoàn thành mỗi câu sau.
14. All the classes were painted.

A. bad B. badly C. worse D. good

1. I get your car, I'll leave.

A. As soon as B. As though C. By the time D. Now that

1. Don’t let a good chance go .

A. on B. off C. by D. over

1. Give me a word with S.

A. beginning B. began C. begins D. begin

1. We will wait until he **shows up**.

A. appears B. answers C. speaks D. finishes

1. She spoke quietly to him nobody else could hear a word.

A. because B. if C. although D. so that

1. If you want to success in life, you have to work hard.

A. achieve B. receive C. award D. earn

1. I'm very to hear that I will go to Da Lat tomorrow.

A. excite B. excited C. excitedly D. exciting

1. Leave it it is.

A. that B. as C. like D. so

1. “What a lovely house that you have.” - “ .”

A. I have no idea B. Nothing special C. Yes, of course D.Thanks. It is a nice compliment

###### PHẦN C: ĐỌC HIỂU (3,0 điểm)

1. Chọn một từ thích hợp điền vào mỗi chỗ trống để hoàn thành đoạn văn sau.

When you hear the word "bank", what do you think of ? A place to put money? The land on the edge of a river? To depend on something or someone? If you choose any of ... These things, you're right. Why? because words often have (**26**) than one meaning. The tricky part is figuring out which meaning is appropriate. Choosing the correct meaning of a word depends on (**27**) things. First, it depends on the words and sentences surrounding your particular word. The other words and sentences give you context clues. Second, the meaning depends on how the word is (**28**) in the sentence. Is it a noun, a verb,

(**29**) adjective or part of a phrase? Knowing the word's part of speech will ( **30**) you discover the word's precise meaning.

1. Đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn một đáp án đúng trong số A , B, C hoặc D.

Two popular traditions at Christmas are: decorating the home and singing the Christmas carols. The home is the center of the Christmas celebration. Inside, an evergreen tree is usually placed in the corner of the Living room. Children and their parents wrap string of colorful lights around the tree, they hang ornaments on the branches. A star or angle often crowns the top. Careful- wrapped gifts are placed beneath. Outside, families often string lights around the windows and wind light around trees and shrubs in the front yard. As the families decorate their homes, they often put on Christmas record. Almost every family has at least one favorite album or compact disc. School children of all ages perform Christmas concerts for their parents and communities. On Christmas’ Eve, family members gather around Christmas tree to sing traditional songs Such as *Jingle bells* and *Silent night* and then give presents to each other.

1. What are the popular traditions at Christmas?
   1. Decorating the home. B. Singing Christmas carols.

C. Eating Christmas pudding. D. A and B are correct.

1. Where is the evergreen put?
   1. In the middle of the living room. B. In the corner of the living room.

C. In the middle of the bedroom. D. In the corner of the bedroom.

1. How do they decorate the Christmas tree?
   1. They wrap string of colorful lights around the tree. B. They hang ornaments on branches.

C. They crown a star on the top. D. A, B and C are correct.

1. What do the family members often do on Christmas’ Eve?
   1. They gather around Christmas tree.
   2. They sing traditional songs.
   3. They gather around the tree, sing traditional song and get presents
   4. They give presents to each other.
2. What do they do as they decorate their home ?
   1. They sing traditional songs. B. They put on Christmas record.

C. They eat Christmas pudding. D. A, B and C are correct.

1. Chọn một đáp án trong số A, B, C hoặc D điền vào mỗi chỗ trống để hoàn thành đoạn văn sau.

Jeans are very popular with young people all (**36**) the world. Some people say that jeans are the "uniform" of (**37**) But they haven't always been popular. The story of jeans started almost two hundred years ago. People in Genoa, Italy made pants. The cloth made in Genoa was called "jeanos". The pants were called "jeans". In 1850, a salesman in California began selling pants made of canvas. His name was Levi Strauss. (**38**) they were so strong, "Levi's pants" became (**39**) with gold miners; farmers and cowboys. Six years later, Levis began making his pants with blue cotton cloth called denim. Soon after, factory workers in the United States and Europe began (**40**) jeans. Young people usually didn’t wear them.

1. A. in B. on C. over D. above
2. A. youth B. young C. younger D. youngest
3. A. Although B. But C. Because D. So
4. A. famous B. popular C. good D. wonderful
5. A. wear B. wearing C. wore D. worn

###### PHẦN D: VIẾT (2,0 điểm)

1. Viết lại các câu sau sao cho nghĩa không thay đổi so với câu ban đầu, bắt đầu bằng từ gợi ý.
2. Vinh keep forgetting is homework.  Vinh is .
3. I would like you to help me put the chairs a way. Do you mind .
4. Please don’t make any noise; I'm very tired.  I'd rather you .
5. This is the best computer I have ever used.  I have never .
6. He hasn’t chatted with his classmates through the internet for ages. It's ages .
7. ***Viết lại các câu sau sao cho nghĩa không thay đổi so với câu ban đầu, sử dụng từ cho sẵn trong ngoặc đơn* (không được thay đổi dạng của từ trong ngoặc).**
8. People say that the price of gold is going up. (**SAID**)
9. Lan found it difficult to accept the situation. (**DIFFICULTY**)
10. You may be intelligent, but you should be careful about this. (**MATTER**)
11. His explanation is not clear. The examples he gives are not clear. (**NEITHER**)
12. People seldom travelled far from home years ago. (**DID**)

##### THE END

**SỞ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO THANH HÓA**

**MÃ ĐỀ 029**

###### KỲ THI TUYỂN SINH LỚP 10 THPT Môn: TIẾNG ANH

*Thời gian làm bài: 60 phút, không kể thời gian giao đề*

##### ĐÁP ÁN

###### PHẦN A: NGỮ ÂM (1,0 điểm)

1. **Chọn từ có phần gạch chân được phát âm khác so với các từ còn lại.**

**1.** C. attached **2.** C. students **3.** A. of

###### Chọn từ có trọng âm chính rơi vào vị trí khác so với các từ còn lại.

**4.** B. collection **5.** C. effort

###### PHẦN B: NGỮ PHÁP VÀ TỪ VỰNG (4,0 điểm)

**I. Cho dạng đúng của động từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành các câu sau.**

**6.** is going to rain **7.** are being followed

**8.** to use **9.** living

**10.** had taken (ĐK dạng hỗn hợp)

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **II. Cho dạng đúng của từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành các câu sau.** | | | |
| **11.** action | **12.** electricity | **13.** magically | |
| **14.** application | **15.** loyalty |  | |
| **III. Chọn một đáp án đúng trong số A, B, C hoặc D để hoàn thành mỗi câu sau.** | | | |
| **16.** B. badly | **17.** A. As soon as | **18.** C. by | **19.** A. beginning |
| **20.** A. appears | **21.** D. so that | **22.** A. achieve | **23.** B. excited |
| **24.** B. as **25.** D.Thanks. It is a nice compliment | | | |

###### PHẦN C: ĐỌC HIỂU (3,0 điểm)

1. **Chọn một từ thích hợp điền vào mỗi chỗ trống để hoàn thành đoạn văn sau.**
2. more **27.** two **28.** used **29.** an **30.** help

###### Đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn một đáp án đúng trong số A , B, C hoặc D.

1. D. A and B are correct.
2. B. In the corner of the living room.
3. D. A, B and C are correct.
4. C. They gather around the tree, sing traditional song and get presents
5. B. They put on Christmas record.

###### Chọn một đáp án trong số A, B, C hoặc D điền vào mỗi chỗ trống để hoàn thành đoạn văn sau.

1. C. over **37.** A. youth **38.** C. Because **39.** B. popular **40.** B. wearing

###### PHẦN D: VIẾT (2,0 điểm)

1. **Viết lại các câu sau sao cho nghĩa không thay đổi so với câu ban đầu, bắt đầu bằng từ gợi ý.**
2.  Vinh is always forgetting his homework.
3.  Do you mind helping me put the chairs away?
4.  I'd rather you didn’t make any noise because I am tired.
5.  I have never used such a good computer.

*OR*  I have never used a better computer than this.

1.  It's ages since he last chatted with his classmates through the internet.

###### Viết lại các câu sau sao cho nghĩa không thay đổi so với câu ban đầu, sử dụng từ cho sẵn trong ngoặc đơn ( không được thay đổi dạng của từ trong ngoặc).

1.  It is said that the price of gold is going up.

*OR*  The price of gold is said to be going up.

1.  Lan had difficulty in accepting the situation.
2.  No matter how intelligent you may be, you should be careful about this.
3.  Neither his explanation nor the examples he gives are clear.
4.  Seldom did people travel far from home years ago.

##### HƯỚNG DẪN CHẤM

**ĐIỂM BÀI THI = TỔNG ĐIỂM CÁC CÂU ĐÚNG x 0,2.**

##### SỞ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO THANH HÓA

**MÃ ĐỀ 030**

###### KỲ THI TUYỂN SINH LỚP 10 THPT Môn: TIẾNG ANH

*Thời gian làm bài: 60 phút, không kể thời gian giao đề*

###### PHẦN A: NGỮ ÂM (1,0 điểm)

1. Chọn từ có phần gạch chân được phát âm khác so với các từ còn lại.
   1. A. sugar B. sister C. sign D. singer
   2. A. washed B. believed C. attached D. asked
   3. A. leisure B. pressure C. treasure D. pleasure
2. Chọn từ có trọng âm chính rơi vào vị trí khác so với các từ còn lại.
3. A. attract B. level C. destroy D. occur
4. A. reputation B. description C. suggestion D. pollution

###### PHẦN B: NGỮ PHÁP VÀ TỪ VỰNG (4,0 điểm)

1. Cho dạng đúng của động từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành các câu sau.
2. I (not use) the car this evening, so you can have it.
3. I told my mother that I wanted to (wake) up at 6.30.
4. They (practice) their music lesson at 7 o'clock last night.
5. The Browns (travel) to Asia many times.
6. It’s high time the Town Council (do) something about the traffic problem.
7. Cho dạng đúng của từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành các câu sau.
8. We had the phone because we are moving tomorrow. (**CONNECT**)
9. The company has over 300 stores . (**NATION**)
10. Librarians spend a lot of time books . (**CLASS**)
11. Jane is only 10 years old, but she cooks very . (**GOOD**)
12. Lan is a girl, so everyone likes her. (**BEAUTY**)
13. Chọn một đáp án đúng trong số A, B, C hoặc D để hoàn thành mỗi câu sau.
14. I've been looking for this book for months and I found it.

A. at last B. in time C. at the end D. at present

1. I was just to go out when you telephoned.

A. around B. about C. thinking D. planned

1. Take this road and you will at the hotel in five minutes.

A. arrive B. come C. find D. reach

1. The train will be leaving in five minutes so you better hurry up.

A. had B. should C. will D. would

1. They would go by air than spend a week travelling by train.

A. always B. rather C. prefer D. better

1. I'd like to a three-minute call to London.

A. make B. phone C. set D. do

1. your house painted last year ?

A. Did B. Was C. Had D. Have

1. It's an hour since he , so he must be at the office now.

A. is leaving B. was leaving C. has left D. left

1. She had to hand in her notice advance when she decided to leave the job.

A. with B. from C. in D. to

1. **Robert:** "Why don't we go to a baseball game?" – **Jimmy**: " ."

A. I'd rather go to the art gallery B. It's good to play baseball

C. No, thanks. I'd like to sit here D. No, I don't

###### PHẦN C: ĐỌC HIỂU (3,0 điểm)

1. Chọn một từ thích hợp điền vào mỗi chỗ trống để hoàn thành đoạn văn sau.

I'm a writer, and I work (**26**) home. It doesn't particularly matter where my house is, as long as it is a nice house. But last year my wife (**27**) a job in a different part of the country. So, we had to move. This was our first experience of (**28**) one house and selling another at the same time. I wouldn't like to do it again. We quickly saw the house (**29**) we wanted. It was then that our problems began: The people who wanted to buy our house couldn't sell theirs and the man whose house we wanted couldn't find a house he liked. It (**30**) us nine months to buy the house. Now, I'm not sure if I like it.

1. Đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn một đáp án đúng trong số A , B, C hoặc D.

The elephant is the largest animal to walk on Earth. An elephant can carry a load of 1,200 pounds. They eat 300 pounds of food a day. An elephant baby can weigh 200 pounds at birth. Elephants can live up to 70 years. Elephants can be trained to carry logs with their trunks. They also use their trunks for drinking water, bathing, eating and communicating. There are two kinds of elephants: the African elephant and the Indian elephant. African elephant can be characterized as larger ears. The African elephant grows up to 10 feet and weighs as much as 12,000 pounds. The Indian elephant grows up to 9 feet tall, and weighs up to 800 pounds. This elephant is characterized as smaller ears. Another name for the Indian elephant is the Asian elephant.

1. What is the topic of the passage?
   1. African elephant B. Indian elephant

C. Elephants D. Elephants’ trunks

1. How much does a baby elephant weigh at birth?
   1. 70 pounds B. 200 pounds

C. 300 pounds D. 1,200 pounds

1. According to the passage, elephants can use their trunks for the following activities EXCEPT?

A. Bathing B. Communicating C. Sleeping D. Drinking

1. An Indian elephant has than an African elephant.

A. a longer tail B. a stronger trunk C. smaller ears D. bigger teeth

1. Which kind of elephant is the largest?
   1. The Indian elephant B. The African elephant

C. The Asian elephant D. The Indian and Asian elephant

1. Chọn một đáp án trong số A, B, C hoặc D điền vào mỗi chỗ trống để hoàn thành đoạn văn sau.

There has been a revolution in the world of newspapers. Not many years (**36**) , newspapers were being produced using techniques unchanged for over hundred years. The journalists gave their stories to a typist, who prepared them for an editor, who passed them on (**37**) the printer. The printer who was a (**38**) skilled man, set up the type. (**39**) was then collected to make the pages. When the pages were complete, the printing machines could be started. Nowadays what (**40**) ? The journalists type their stories into a computer. The computer checks their spelling, plans the page, shapes the articles. When the pages are ready, another computer may control the printing. There can be no doubt about it, producing a newspaper in an entirely different management now.

1. A. before B. after C. ago D. yet
2. A. to B. by C. through D. with
3. A. hardly B. mostly C. partly D. very
4. A. They B. Which C. This D. All
5. A. gives B. occurs C. goes D. happens

###### PHẦN D: VIẾT (2,0 điểm)

1. Viết lại các câu sau sao cho nghĩa không thay đổi so với câu ban đầu, bắt đầu bằng từ gợi ý.
2. We haven't seen her since we left university.

 The last time .

1. Walking in the rain gives my brother pleasure.

 My brother enjoys .

1. Keeping the environment clean is very important.

 It's .

1. Minh began to collect stamps in 2000.

 Minh has .

1. Let's meet inside the center, at the cafe' corner.

 How .

1. ***Viết lại các câu sau sao cho nghĩa không thay đổi so với câu ban đầu, sử dụng từ cho sẵn trong ngoặc đơn* (không được thay đổi dạng của từ trong ngoặc).**
2. He asked me: "When will you give this book back to me?". (**WOULD** )
3. He was given a gift. So were you. (**WELL**)
4. It 's a pity I didn’t take my doctor's advice. (**WISH**)
5. It took us 3 hours to open the door. (**SPENT**)
6. The farmers had applied new technology in their fields. The output of rice was raised. (**THANKS**)

##### SỞ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO THANH HÓA

**MÃ ĐỀ 030**

**THE END**

###### KỲ THI TUYỂN SINH LỚP 10 THPT Môn: TIẾNG ANH

*Thời gian làm bài: 60 phút, không kể thời gian giao đề*

##### ĐÁP ÁN

###### PHẦN A: NGỮ ÂM (1,0 điểm)

1. **Chọn từ có phần gạch chân được phát âm khác so với các từ còn lại.**

**1.** A. sugar **2.** B. believed **3.** B. pressure

###### Chọn từ có trọng âm chính rơi vào vị trí khác so với các từ còn lại.

**4.** B. level **5**. A. reputation

###### PHẦN B: NGỮ PHÁP VÀ TỪ VỰNG (4,0 điểm)

1. **Cho dạng đúng của động từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành các câu sau.**

**6.** am not using *(chắc chắn sẽ xảy ra - %HTTD > %TLG > %TLĐ)*

**7.** be woken **8.** were practicing

**9.** have travelled **10.** did

###### Cho dạng đúng của từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành các câu sau.

1. disconnected
2. nationwide
3. classifying
4. well
5. beautiful

###### Chọn một đáp án đúng trong số A, B, C hoặc D để hoàn thành mỗi câu sau.

1. A. at last **17.** B. about **18.** A. arrive **19.** A. had

**20.** B. rather **21.** A. make **22.** B. Was **23.** D. left

**24.** C. in **25.** A. I'd rather go to the art gallery

*\*17. be about to do something: sắp sửa làm gì*

*\*24. in advance: trước*

###### PHẦN C: ĐỌC HIỂU (3,0 điểm)

1. **Chọn một từ thích hợp điền vào mỗi chỗ trống để hoàn thành đoạn văn sau.**

**26. at 27.** got/had **28.** buying **29.** that/which **30.** took

###### Đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn một đáp án đúng trong số A , B, C hoặc D.

**31.** C. Elephants **32.** B. 200 pounds **33.** C. Sleeping

**34.** C. smaller ears **35.** B. The African elephant

###### Chọn một đáp án trong số A, B, C hoặc D điền vào mỗi chỗ trống để hoàn thành đoạn văn sau.

**36.** C. ago **37.** A. to **38.** D. very **39.** C. This **40.** D. happens

###### PHẦN D: VIẾT (2,0 điểm)

1. **Viết lại các câu sau sao cho nghĩa không thay đổi so với câu ban đầu, bắt đầu bằng từ gợi ý.**
2.  The last time we saw her was when we left school.
3.  My brother enjoys walking in the rain.
4.  It's very important to keep the environment clean.
5.  Minh has collected stamps since 2000.
6.  How about meeting inside the center, at the cafe's corner.

###### Viết lại các câu sau sao cho nghĩa không thay đổi so với câu ban đầu, sử dụng từ cho sẵn trong ngoặc đơn ( không được thay đổi dạng của từ trong ngoặc).

1.  He asked me when I would give that book to him.
2.  He as well as you was given a gift.
3.  I wish I had taken my doctor's advice.
4.  We spent 3 hours opening the door.
5.  Thanks to new technology which the farmers had applied in their fields, the output of rice was raised.

##### HƯỚNG DẪN CHẤM

**ĐIỂM BÀI THI = TỔNG ĐIỂM CÁC CÂU ĐÚNG x 0,2.**

##### SỞ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO THANH HÓA

**MÃ ĐỀ 031**

###### KỲ THI TUYỂN SINH LỚP 10 THPT Môn: TIẾNG ANH

*Thời gian làm bài: 60 phút, không kể thời gian giao đề*

###### PHẦN A: NGỮ ÂM (1,0 điểm)

1. Chọn từ có phần gạch chân được phát âm khác so với các từ còn lại.
   1. A. sometimes B. visit C. worship D. with
   2. A. washed B. looked C. stopped D. played
   3. A. sugar B. sale C. soil D. sun
2. Chọn từ có trọng âm chính rơi vào vị trí khác so với các từ còn lại.
3. A. occasion B. pagoda C. embroider D. comfortable
4. A. business B. departure C. arrival D. convenient

###### PHẦN B: NGỮ PHÁP VÀ TỪ VỰNG (4,0 điểm)

1. Cho dạng đúng của động từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành các câu sau.
2. Minh (listen) to music at the moment.
3. Would you mind if I (borrow) your dictionary?
4. I (not watch) the film “Bi mat Tam Giac Vang” last night.
5. You ever (talk) to a foreigner? – No, never.
6. By the end of last year he (read) for Shakespeare’s plays.
7. Cho dạng đúng của từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành các câu sau.
8. The boy is very of his success at school. (**PRIDE**)
9. The soccer players have played . (**BEAUTIFUL**)
10. We must learn about keeping the environment . (**POLLUTE**)
11. We are impressed by the of the people in your town. (**FRIENDLY**)
12. Mr. Pike has his wife by three years. (**LIVE)**
13. Chọn một đáp án đúng trong số A, B, C hoặc D để hoàn thành mỗi câu sau.
14. Did your children enjoy in the sea?

A. swam B. swim C. to swim D. swimming

1. You have read this article on the website, ?

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

1. The girl wishes she in Hue for the festival next week.

A. can stay B. stay C. stays D. could stay

1. The final examination will be held June 18th, 2013.

A. in B. on C. at D. from

1. The boy mended his shirt by .

A. himself B. his C. him D. his

1. If it , we will go to the movies.

A. didn’t rain B. doesn’t rain C. won’t rain D. isn’t rain

1. We’re good friends. We each other since we were in primary school.

A. know B. have been known C. have known D. knew

1. Hoa: "I suggest going camping next Sunday." Lan: " ."

A. That’s a fine day B. That’s a good idea C. That’s a reason D. That’s a good trip

1. Our resources are limited so we should recycle all used things.

A. nature B. natural C. naturing D. naturally

1. My friend’s uncle has been MP ( Member of Parliament) for five years.

A. a B. an C. the D. Ø

###### PHẦN C: ĐỌC HIỂU (3,0 điểm)

1. Chọn một từ thích hợp điền vào mỗi chỗ trống để hoàn thành đoạn văn sau.

Students nowadays have more chances to take (**26**) in after school activities. Some students stay at school and play sports (**27**) as football, badminton and table tennis. These sports help them not (**28**) relax themselves but also improve their health. Other students attend music and drama clubs. They practice playing (**29**) instruments or rehearse for a play. Students who enjoy social activities join the Red Cross. Member of this society learn (**30**) to do first aids. They are willing to go to remote areas to help poor people and disable people on their days-off.

1. Đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn một đáp án đúng trong số A , B, C hoặc D.

A young man from Germany named Levi Strauss arrived in California in 1850. He went there to sell things to the miners. He saw that the miners needed strong pants, so he began to make them. He used cloth that people made tents from. He put rivets on the pockets to make them strong because the men put rocks in their pockets. These pants were very strong and lasted a long time. The pants became very popular immediately. Later Mr. Strauss started making Jeans from cotton cloth from Nimes, France. People called this cloth ***denim***. Denim was popular in the fifteenth century. Christopher Columbus used denim for the sails of his ship. Sailors in Genoa, Italy, wore denim pants. The word “***jeans***” comes from the words “Genoa”. Mr. Strauss made the first jeans in the United States, but the idea and the kind of cloth came from Europe. The name came from France and Italy. Jeans were always blue until presently. People used indigo to dye them. Indigo is the oldest dye in the world. Most jeans have blue threads going across and white threads going up and down. These two colors make denim look different from other kinds of cloth.

1. The word "***denim***" comes from the name of a city in .

A. France B. India C. Italy D. Germany

1. The word "***jeans***" is from the name of a city in .

A. France B. The United States C. Italy D. Germany

1. Levi Strauss went to California to .

A. sell things to miners B. look for gold C. make jeans D. be a sailor

1. Rivets .

A. make good sails B. make tents strong

C. come from Genoa D. make the pockets of jeans strong

1. Cloth is made from thousands of .

A tents B. threads (cotton, wool) C. factories D. sails

1. Chọn một đáp án trong số A, B, C hoặc D điền vào mỗi chỗ trống để hoàn thành đoạn văn sau.

Hoa’s grandma likes watching the weather (**36**) on TV. The weather in Ha Noi is often mild. The (**37**) in Ha Noi are often between 26°C and 30°C. However, they are much lower between December and February. Ho Chi Minh City often (**38**) higher temperatures than those of Ha Noi and Hue. Thunderstorms, (**39**) lightings and heavy rains, often take place along the south-central coast. The Cuu Long Delta experiences sunny weather almost all the year around. However, in this area, there are sometimes heavy rains and floods (**40**) cause a lot of damage to the crops.

1. A. bureau B. forecast C. foresee D. station
2. A. news B. places C. weathers D. temperatures
3. A. have B. expect C. experiences D. happens
4. A. with B. for C. have D. both
5. A. it B. they C. that D. to

###### PHẦN D: VIẾT (2,0 điểm)

1. Viết lại các câu sau sao cho nghĩa không thay đổi so với câu ban đầu, bắt đầu bằng từ gợi ý.
2. Nga said, “I am going to meet my sister in front of the bus-stop tomorrow”.

 Nga said to me that .

1. Ba is more intelligent than his brother.

 Ba’s brother is not .

1. They are going to build a new theater.

 A new theater .

1. I don’t have a map, so I can’t show you the way.

 If .

1. Laura painted a picture, and it’s being shown in an exhibition.

 The picture .

1. ***Viết lại các câu sau sao cho nghĩa không thay đổi so với câu ban đầu, sử dụng từ cho sẵn trong ngoặc đơn* (không được thay đổi dạng của từ trong ngoặc).**
2. Was the steam engine invented by James Watt? **(INVENT)**
3. She has never seen a more unusal festival than this. **(MOST)**
4. I’m willing to help you repair the radio. **(MIND)**
5. He climbed the tree so that he could get a better views. **(ORDER)**
6. He joined the army as soon as he had finished school. **(SOONER)**

##### THE END

###### Môn: TIẾNG ANH

**MÃ ĐỀ 031**

*Thời gian làm bài: 60 phút, không kể thời gian giao đề*

##### ĐÁP ÁN

###### PHẦN A: NGỮ ÂM (1,0 điểm)

1. **Chọn từ có phần gạch chân được phát âm khác so với các từ còn lại.**

**1.** A **2.** D **3.** A

###### Chọn từ có trọng âm chính rơi vào vị trí khác so với các từ còn lại.

**4.** D **5.** A

###### PHẦN B: NGỮ PHÁP VÀ TỪ VỰNG (4,0 điểm)

1. **Cho dạng đúng của động từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành các câu sau.**

**6.** is listening **7.** borrowed **8.** didn’t watch

**9.** Have...talked **10.** had read

###### Cho dạng đúng của từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành các câu sau.

1. proud
2. beautifully
3. unpolluted
4. friendliness
5. outlived

###### Chọn một đáp án đúng trong số A, B, C hoặc D để hoàn thành mỗi câu sau.

1. D **17.** C **18.** D **19.** B

**20.** A **21.** B **22.** C **23.** B

**24.** B **25.** B

###### PHẦN C: ĐỌC HIỂU (3,0 điểm)

1. **Chọn một từ thích hợp điền vào mỗi chỗ trống để hoàn thành đoạn văn sau.**

**26.** part **27.** such **28.** only **29.** musical **30.** how

###### Đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn một đáp án đúng trong số A , B, C hoặc D.

**31.** A **32.** C **33.** A **34.** D **35.** B

###### Chọn một đáp án trong số A, B, C hoặc D điền vào mỗi chỗ trống để hoàn thành đoạn văn sau.

**36.** B **37.** D **38.** C **39.** A **40.** C

###### PHẦN D: VIẾT (2,0 điểm)

1. **Viết lại các câu sau sao cho nghĩa không thay đổi so với câu ban đầu, bắt đầu bằng từ gợi ý.**
2.  Nga said to me that she was going to meet her sister the next/ following day.
3.  Ba’s brother is not as/ so intelligent as Ba/ him/ he (is).
4.  A new theater is going to be built.
5.  If I had a map, I could show you the way.
6.  The picture which Laura painted is being shown in an exhibition.

###### Viết lại các câu sau sao cho nghĩa không thay đổi so với câu ban đầu, sử dụng từ cho sẵn trong ngoặc đơn ( không được thay đổi dạng của từ trong ngoặc).

1.  Did James Watt invent the steam engine?
2.  This is the most unusual festival she has ever seen.
3.  I don’t mind helping you repair the radio.
4.  He climbed the tree in order to get a better view.
5.  No sooner had he finished school than he joined the army.

##### HƯỚNG DẪN CHẤM

###### ĐIỂM BÀI THI = TỔNG ĐIỂM CÁC CÂU ĐÚNG x 0,2.

*Thời gian làm bài: 60 phút, không kể thời gian giao đề*

**MÃ ĐỀ 032**

###### PHẦN A: NGỮ ÂM (1,0 điểm)

***I. Chọn từ có phần gạch chân được phát âm khác so với các từ còn lại.***

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **1.** A. styles | B. jeans | C. students | D. labels |
| **2.** A. seat | B. wear | C. meat | D. teacher |
| **3.** A. established | B. ploughed | C. laughed | D. parked |
| ***II. Chọn từ có trọng âm chính rơi vào vị trí khác so với các từ còn lại.*** | | | |
| **4.** A. family | B. disaster | C. buffalo | D. several |
| **5.** A. country | B. cousin | C. polite | D. borrow |

###### PHẦN B: NGỮ PHÁP VÀ TỪ VỰNG (4,0 điểm)

1. Cho dạng đúng của động từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành các câu sau.
2. My teacher said that he (like) teaching in this school.
3. We all promise (pracice) learning English every day.
4. When the earthquake occured, all the staffs (work) in the office.
5. If I (receive) a millions dollars, I would travel to the space.
6. The teacher suggested that every student (bring) his own meal ration.
7. Cho dạng đúng của từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành các câu sau.
8. Her was so great that she broke a glass. (**ANXIOUS**)
9. All the for the coming exam are nearly finished. (**PREPARE**)
10. , Vietnamese women wear Ao dai on special occasions. (**TRADITION**)
11. We our environment by minded actions. (**POLLUTED**)
12. These children are not old enough to live . (**DEPEND**)
13. Chọn một đáp án đúng trong số A, B, C hoặc D để hoàn thành mỗi câu sau.
14. I phoned him last night but he .

A. didn’t answer B. answered C. doesn’t answer D. not answered

1. There was a heavy rain midnight.

A. on B. at C. in D. to

1. If the librarian we can read some books.

A. arrive B. arrives C. is arriving D. will arrive

1. He studies day and night he wants to pass the entrance exam.

A. although B. so C. because D. in spite of

1. We would rather at home than on our day off.

A. staying/ going out B. to stay/ to go out C. to stay/ going out D. stay/ go out

1. There’s a lot of dark clouds. It .

A. will rain B. is raining C. is going to rain D. rains

1. The students all wish the exam easy.

A. would B. are C. was D. were

1. Do you know the man you met yesterday?

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

1. It is for you to stay in New York with just a few dollars in your pocket.

A. incapable B. unable C. impossible D. irresponsible

1. **Peter:** “ ?” - **Mary:** “Well, I’d like to see that dress”.

A. Do you want anything B. May I help you C. What would you like D. What do you want to do

###### PHẦN C: ĐỌC HIỂU (3,0 điểm)

1. Chọn một từ thích hợp điền vào mỗi chỗ trống để hoàn thành đoạn văn sau.

*South Korean President Park Geun-hye has apologised over the ferry disaster, in a statement to cabinet shown on national television.*

Ms Park said that the government had failed to prevent the disaster and bungled its emergency response. Her apology comes amid ongoing work to (**26**) bodies from the sunken hull. The ferry sank with 476 people aboard - most of them high school students and teachers - off South Korea (**27**) 16

April. A total of 174 were rescued. The remainder have been confirmed dead or missing presumed

drowned. Officials have retrieved almost 200 bodies and divers (**28**) continuing to search (**29**)

those still unaccounted for. "I don't know how to apologise for the failure to prevent this accident, and for the insufficient first response," Ms Park said (**30**) the statement.

"I am sorry to the people and heavy-hearted that many precious lives were lost."

1. Đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn một đáp án đúng trong số A , B, C hoặc D.

My name is Huy and fishing is my favorite sport. I often fish for hours without catching anything. But this doesn’t worry me. Some fishermen are unlucky. Instead of catching anything, not even old boots. After spending the whole morning on the river, I always go home with an empty bag. “You should give up fishing”, my friends say. “It’s a waste of time”. But they don’t know that I’m not really interested in fishing. I’m only interested in sitting in a boat and doing nothing at all!

1. Huy’s hobby is .

A. swimming B. sports C. catching boat D. fishing

1. When does he usually go fishing?

A. in the morning B. at noon C. in the afternoon D. in the evening

1. What does Huy’s friend advise him?
   1. go fishing at night B. stop fishing

C. fish on other rivers D. spend less time on fishing

1. Where does Huy sit to fish?

A. on the river bank B. at a large lake C. in a boat D. in the sea

1. What does Huy do when he fishes?
   1. reads books B. listens to music

C. does nothing D. talks to other fishermen

1. Chọn một đáp án trong số A, B, C hoặc D điền vào mỗi chỗ trống để hoàn thành đoạn văn sau.

A village is a (**36**) place where the influence of the city is not felt much. It is indeed a very good place for rest and relaxation. In a village people do not live very close to one another. Their houses are far (**37**) . Each house therefore has a lot of (**38**) around it. So, almost every house is surrounded by flowers and fruit plants and vegetables. All these make the village look (**39**) and fresh. There are also tall trees everywhere which provide shade from the sun and keep the village cool. Some villages are surrounded by paddy fields or mountains. There are also many streams and rivers in many villages. All these add great beauty and variety to the village scene. The village people are friendly and helpful. They work together and live in peace . Living among (**40**) friendly and simple people, in such a quite place, is indeed a real pleasure.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **36.** A. noisy | B. quiet | C. busy | D. interesting |
| **37.** A. apart | B. away | C. from | D. along |
| **38.** A. air | B. space | C. areas | D. environment |
| **39.** A. green | B. blue | C. beauty | D. gray |
| **40.** A. so | B. with | C. between | D. such |

###### PHẦN D: VIẾT (2,0 điểm)

1. Viết lại các câu sau sao cho nghĩa không thay đổi so với câu ban đầu, bắt đầu bằng từ gợi ý.
2. There hasn’t been such an awaful disaster like this before.  It’s the first time .
3. They often went pass the Mosque on Hang Luoc Street.  They used to .
4. Let’s take a trip to the space.  How about .
5. We will take part in an important exam next month.  An important exam .
6. She said, “I’m living in Hai Duong now”.  She said .
7. ***Viết lại các câu sau sao cho nghĩa không thay đổi so với câu ban đầu, sử dụng từ cho sẵn trong ngoặc đơn* (không được thay đổi dạng của từ trong ngoặc).**
8. Farmers can earn enough money from traditional handicrafts as they are free between harvests. (**LIVE**)
9. You are broke. So am I. (**BOAT**)
10. People in the community often have a friendly relationship with one another so that they can follow the same craft. (**GET**)
11. The traditional handicraft villages used to accept the fact that there was a shortage of investments and human resources. (**FACE**)
12. Mr. Bill managed to repair the garage roof only because his neighbor helped him. (**WITHOUT**)

##### THE END

**SỞ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO THANH HÓA**

**MÃ ĐỀ 032**

###### KỲ THI TUYỂN SINH LỚP 10 THPT Môn: TIẾNG ANH

*Thời gian làm bài: 60 phút, không kể thời gian giao đề*

##### ĐÁP ÁN

###### PHẦN A: NGỮ ÂM (1,0 điểm)

1. **Chọn từ có phần gạch chân được phát âm khác so với các từ còn lại.**

**1.** C **2.** B **3.** B

###### Chọn từ có trọng âm chính rơi vào vị trí khác so với các từ còn lại.

**4.** B **5.** C

###### PHẦN B: NGỮ PHÁP VÀ TỪ VỰNG (4,0 điểm)

1. **Cho dạng đúng của động từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành các câu sau.**

**6.** liked **7.** to practice **8.** was working

**9.** received **10.** (should) bring

###### Cho dạng đúng của từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành các câu sau.

1. anxiety
2. preparations
3. Traditionally
4. pollute
5. independently

###### Chọn một đáp án đúng trong số A, B, C hoặc D để hoàn thành mỗi câu sau.

1. A **17.** B **18.** B **19.** C

**20.** D **21.** C **22.** D **23.** A

**24.** C **25.** B

###### PHẦN C: ĐỌC HIỂU (3,0 điểm)

1. **Chọn một từ thích hợp điền vào mỗi chỗ trống để hoàn thành đoạn văn sau.**

**26.** receive **27.** on **28.** are **29.** for **30.** in

###### Đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn một đáp án đúng trong số A , B, C hoặc D.

**31.** D **32.** A **33.** B **34.** C **35.** C

###### Chọn một đáp án trong số A, B, C hoặc D điền vào mỗi chỗ trống để hoàn thành đoạn văn sau.

1. D **37.** D **38.** A **39.** B **40.** D

###### PHẦN D: VIẾT (2,0 điểm)

1. **Viết lại các câu sau sao cho nghĩa không thay đổi so với câu ban đầu, bắt đầu bằng từ gợi ý.**
2.  It’s the first time there has been such an awful disaster like this.
3.  They used to go pass the Mosque on Hang Luoc Street.
4.  How about taking a trip to the space.
5.  An important exam will be taken part in (by us) next month.
6.  She said (that) she was living in Hai Duong then.

###### Viết lại các câu sau sao cho nghĩa không thay đổi so với câu ban đầu, sử dụng từ cho sẵn trong ngoặc đơn ( không được thay đổi dạng của từ trong ngoặc).

1.  Farmers can live on traditional handicrafts as they are free between harvests.
2.  You are broke. I am in the same boat.
3.  People in the community often get on with one another so that they can follow the same craft.
4.  The traditional handicraft villages used to face up to a shortage of investments and human resources.
5.  Without the help of his neighbor, Mr. Bill would/could not/never have repairted the garage roof.

##### HƯỚNG DẪN CHẤM

**ĐIỂM BÀI THI = TỔNG ĐIỂM CÁC CÂU ĐÚNG x 0,2.**

##### SỞ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO THANH HÓA

**MÃ ĐỀ 033**

###### KỲ THI TUYỂN SINH LỚP 10 THPT Môn: TIẾNG ANH

*Thời gian làm bài: 60 phút, không kể thời gian giao đề*

###### PHẦN A: NGỮ ÂM (1,0 điểm)

1. Chọn từ có phần gạch chân được phát âm khác so với các từ còn lại.
   1. A. developed B. watched C. posted D. walked
   2. A. appear B. ready C. heavy D. health
   3. A. soil B. correspond C. secret D. island
2. Chọn từ có trọng âm chính rơi vào vị trí khác so với các từ còn lại.
3. A. family B. disaster C. buffalo D. several
4. A. country B. cousin C. polite D. borrow

###### PHẦN B: NGỮ PHÁP VÀ TỪ VỰNG (4,0 điểm)

1. Cho dạng đúng của động từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành các câu sau.
2. John (walk) to school everyday?
3. Jill (not write) to me for nearly one month.
4. Gorand (watch) TV when his friend (call).
5. Were she (know) the truth, she would tell you about it.
6. Margaret was born in 1950. By last year, she (live) on this earth for 55 years.
7. Cho dạng đúng của từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành các câu sau.
8. This knife is . It can’t cut anything. (**USE**)
9. Every week, there are two from Ha Noi to Nha Trang. (**FLY**)
10. Graham hates queuing. He is very . (**PATIENT**)
11. Their office equipment needs to be . (**MODERN**)
12. The little rainfall a poor crop for farmers in this village. (**BODE**)
13. Chọn một đáp án đúng trong số A, B, C hoặc D để hoàn thành mỗi câu sau.
14. She hasn’t ever been late for school, ?

A. isn’t she B. has she C. hasn’t she D. is she

1. I want everybody to listen .

A. care B. careful C. careless D. carefully

1. he didn’t know how to solve the problem, he asked her for help.

A. So B. Because C. Although D. However

1. Lan didn’t come to the party because she had to look her younger brother.

A. at B. for C. forward D. after

1. She’s not only beautiful intelligent.

A. but also B. but C. however D. yet

1. Television has been very popular 1950s.

A. since B. in C. for D. during

1. “Must I take my umbrella?” – “No, you . It’s not going to rain”.

A. mustn’t B. needn’t C. have to D. don’t

1. **Mary:** “You look great in this new dress!” – **Daisy:** “ ”.

A. With pleasure B. Not at all C. I’m glad you like it D. Don’t say anything about it

1. His car is expensive. is cheap.

A. My B. Me C. Mine D. I

1. Jane gets good mark, her family.

A. that pleases B. which pleases C. that please D. pleases

###### PHẦN C: ĐỌC HIỂU (3,0 điểm)

1. Chọn một từ thích hợp điền vào mỗi chỗ trống để hoàn thành đoạn văn sau.

Our classes take place for three hours every morning from Monday to Friday. The maximum class size is twelve (**26**) the average is ten. We use modern methods of (**27**) and learning, and the school has a language laboratory, a video camera and recorders. However, you will only be successful in improving your English if you work hard and practise speaking English as much as you can. You will take a short (**28**) in English as soon as you arrive. In this way, we can put you in a class at the most suitable level. There are two classes at the Elementary level; one is for complete beginners and the other is for students who know only a little English. In both classes you will practice simple conversations. In the class (**29**) the intermediate level you will have a lot of practice in communication in real-

life situations because we help you to use the English you have previously studied in your own country. You will also have chances to improve your (**30**) of English grammar and to build up your vocabulary.

1. Đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn một đáp án đúng trong số A , B, C hoặc D.

One of the most important discoveries of the nineteenth century was a method of using natural gas for cooking and heating. Large amounts of natural gas are found in the United States, usually several feet below the surface of the earth. Natural gas is most often found in places where petroleum, the oil from which gasoline is made, is found. Often the natural gas must be removed before the oil itself can be reached.

For many years after natural gas was first discovered, it was thought to have no value. Finally, however, people began to understand its use and to find ways of storing it and moving it from place to place. Today natural gas is stored in large tanks and used for lighting, cooking and heating. It has also been used for electric generators and hybrid cars recently. In many ways natural gas is one of our finest fuels. It can be used for cooking without making the room hot. It is cheap and can be moved easily from one place to another through long pipelines, some of which are hundreds of miles in length.

1. It can be inferred from the passage that .
   1. natural gas is useless B. people once wasted natural gas

C. natural gas is moved in trucks D. natural gas is found where there is no petroleum

1. This passage as a whole is about .
   1. discovering natural gas B. finding petroleum

C. using natural gas and petroleum D. natural gas and its use

1. Which of the following is NOT true about natural gas?
   1. It is not used for heating. B. It moves through pipes.

C. It is cheap. D. It can be stored.

1. According to the passage, the easiest way to move natural gas from one place to another is .
   1. to liquidize it and move it through pipelines. B. to liquidize it and move it by trucks.

C. through pipelines. D. to store it in large tanks to move.

1. How many uses of natural gas are mentioned?

A. two B. three C. four D. five

1. Chọn một đáp án trong số A, B, C hoặc D điền vào mỗi chỗ trống để hoàn thành đoạn văn sau.

There have been concerns about health problem in the area recently as the factories were reported to cause the pollution. To stay from worries, we decided (**36**) a health check with the local doctor. We phoned to make an (**37**) and at 9 o’clock the next morning, the doctor welcomed us at the door (**38**) a lovely smile. After (**39**) all necessary forms, we were given different tests. All the tests were done very quickly with the help of modern (**40**) . As she did the checks, the doctor said that a lot of people were worried about air pollution and came to her for health checks like us.

1. A. have B. to have C. having D. had
2. A. arrange B. arranging C. arranged D. arrangement
3. A. with B. in C. about D. for
4. A. fill B. filled C. filling D. to fill
5. A. tools B. equipment C. work D. material

###### PHẦN D: VIẾT (2,0 điểm)

1. Viết lại các câu sau sao cho nghĩa không thay đổi so với câu ban đầu, bắt đầu bằng từ gợi ý.
2. “Do you have many friends?” she said to me. She asked me .
3. The librarian arranges the books into sections. The books .
4. Does Nam spend most of his free time playing computer games? Does it take .
5. Work hard or you will fail the exam. If you .
6. You can use it as long as you like, and it won’t wear out. No matter .
7. ***Viết lại các câu sau sao cho nghĩa không thay đổi so với câu ban đầu, sử dụng từ cho sẵn trong ngoặc đơn* (không được thay đổi dạng của từ trong ngoặc).**
8. The sounds from a vacuum cleaner can result in permanent hearing loss. (**LEAD**)
9. The thick fog prevented me from driving to work. (**MADE**)
10. Nick hasn’t been to Vietnam before. (**TIME**)
11. Mr. Lam teaches English. Mr Hai teaches Math. (**SUBJECT**)
12. I’d rather not see him tomorrow. (**WANT**)

**THE END**

**SỞ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO THANH HÓA**

**MÃ ĐỀ 033**

**KỲ THI TUYỂN SINH LỚP 10 THPT**

###### Môn: TIẾNG ANH

*Thời gian làm bài: 60 phút, không kể thời gian giao đề*

##### ĐÁP ÁN

###### PHẦN A: NGỮ ÂM (1,0 điểm)

1. **Chọn từ có phần gạch chân được phát âm khác so với các từ còn lại.**

**1.** C **2.** A **3.** D

###### Chọn từ có trọng âm chính rơi vào vị trí khác so với các từ còn lại.

**4.** B **5.** C

###### PHẦN B: NGỮ PHÁP VÀ TỪ VỰNG (4,0 điểm)

1. **Cho dạng đúng của động từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành các câu sau.**

**6.** Does........walk **7.** hasn’t written **8.** was watching - called

**9.** to know **10.** had lived

###### Cho dạng đúng của từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành các câu sau.

1. useless
2. flights
3. impatient
4. modernized
5. foreboded

###### Chọn một đáp án đúng trong số A, B, C hoặc D để hoàn thành mỗi câu sau.

1. B **17.** D **18.** B **19.** D **20.** A

**21.** A **22.** B **23.** C **24.** C **25.** B

###### PHẦN C: ĐỌC HIỂU (3,0 điểm)

1. **Chọn một từ thích hợp điền vào mỗi chỗ trống để hoàn thành đoạn văn sau.**
2. and **27.** teaching **28.** test **29.** at **30.** knowledge

###### Đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn một đáp án đúng trong số A , B, C hoặc D.

**31.** B **32.** D **33.** A **34.** C **35.** D

###### Chọn một đáp án trong số A, B, C hoặc D điền vào mỗi chỗ trống để hoàn thành đoạn văn sau.

**36.** B **37.** D **38.** A **39.** C **40.** B

###### PHẦN D: VIẾT (2,0 điểm)

1. **Viết lại các câu sau sao cho nghĩa không thay đổi so với câu ban đầu, bắt đầu bằng từ gợi ý.**
2.  She asked me if I had many friends.
3.  The books are arranged into sections by the librarian.
4.  Does it take Nam most of his free time to play computer games?
5.  If you don’t work hard, you will fail the exam.
6.  No matter how long you use it, it won’t wear out.

###### Viết lại các câu sau sao cho nghĩa không thay đổi so với câu ban đầu, sử dụng từ cho sẵn trong ngoặc đơn ( không được thay đổi dạng của từ trong ngoặc).

1.  The sounds from a vacuum cleaner can lead to permanent hearing loss.
2.  The thick fog made it impossible for me to drive to work.
3.  This is the first time Nick has been to Vietnam.
4.  Mr. Lam doesn’t teach the same subject as Mr.Hai.
5.  I don’t want to see him tomorrow.

##### HƯỚNG DẪN CHẤM

**ĐIỂM BÀI THI = TỔNG ĐIỂM CÁC CÂU ĐÚNG x 0,2.**

##### SỞ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO THANH HÓA

**MÃ ĐỀ 034**

###### KỲ THI TUYỂN SINH LỚP 10 THPT Môn: TIẾNG ANH

*Thời gian làm bài: 60 phút, không kể thời gian giao đề*

**PHẦN A: NGỮ ÂM (1,0 điểm)**

1. ***Chọn từ có phần gạch chân được phát âm khác so với các từ còn lại.***
   1. A. seat B. read C. wear D. meal
   2. A. Christmas B. machine C. mechanic D. scholarship
   3. A. needed B. worked C. stopped D. watched
2. ***Chọn từ có trọng âm chính rơi vào vị trí khác so với các từ còn lại.***
3. A. earthquake B. energy C. experience D. exercise
4. A. throughout B. volcanic C. unpleasant D. fashionable

**PHẦN B: NGỮ PHÁP VÀ TỪ VỰNG (4,0 điểm)**

1. ***Cho dạng đúng của động từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành các câu sau.***
2. Euro 2012 (start) in Ukraine and Poland last week.
3. My mother (work) for this company for more than 10 years.
4. When I came, they (talk) happily about the class meeting.
5. I wish I (have) time to go on holiday now.
6. Listen to this! I think this news (surprise) you.
7. ***Cho dạng đúng của từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành các câu sau.***
8. Minh Hang won the highest prize in a dancing last week. (**COMPETE**)
9. If we go on littering, the environment will become polutted. (**SERIOUS**)
10. Banh Chung is a dish at Tet in Vietnam. (**TRADITION**)
11. Nowadays, are usually able to predict volcanic eruption in advance. (**SCIENCE**)
12. I will bring my unbrella along on the that it rains. (**CHANCE**)
13. ***Chọn một đáp án đúng trong số A, B, C hoặc D để hoàn thành mỗi câu sau.***
14. The man is talking with Maryam is my brother.

A. what B. whom C. which D. who

1. She is really interested in having a Tet holiday in Vietnam, ?

A. is she B. isn’t she C. does she D. doesn’t she

1. My mother asked me TV too much.

A. not to watching B. did not watch C. not to watch D. to not watch

1. “Would you like some orange juice, Linh ?” - “ ”.

A. Yes, please B. I’m very thirsty C. Yes, I would D. Yes, I do

1. Tuan often part in different charity activities in his hometown.

A. takes B. does C. makes D. has

1. She did not turn the faucet when she left for work.

A. on B. in C. up D. off

1. A new hospital here next month.

A. was built B. will build C. will be built D. is built

1. many households use energy-saving light bulbs, their electricity bill is still enormous.

A. Since B. Although C. When D. If

1. It is **customary** to eat *banh chung* on the Lunar New Year in Viet Nam.

A. often B. traditional C. unusual D. important

1. I don’t think human beings ever walked on the moon, ?

A. do I B. don’t I C. did they D. didn’t they

**PHẦN C: ĐỌC HIỂU (3,0 điểm)**

1. ***Chọn một từ thích hợp điền vào mỗi chỗ trống để hoàn thành đoạn văn sau.***

***on moving born where of against which***

Cristian Ronaldo was (**26**) on February 5th 1985 . He is a Portuguese footballer who plays for Real Madrid and is the captain of the Portuguese national team. Ronaldo became the most expensive footballer in history after (**27**) from Manchester United to Real Madrid in 2009. On May 13th 2012, Ronaldo scored against Mallorca, (**28**) made him the first player ever to score (**29**) every team in a single season in Laliga. He finished the season with 60 goals and became the highest goalscorer in a season in the history of Real Madrid.Scoring 2 goals in the match against Holland on June 18 th 2012, Ronaldo helped Portugal advance to the quarter-final (**30**) Euro 2012.

1. ***Đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn một đáp án đúng trong số A, B, C hoặc D.***

During the teenage years, many young people can at times be difficult to talk to. They often seem to dislike being questioned. They may seem unwilling to talk about their work in school. This is a normal development at this age, though it can be very hard for parents to understand. It is part of becoming independent, of teenagers trying to be adults while they are still growing up. Young people are usually more willing to talk if they believe that questions are asked out of real interest and not because people are trying to check up on them. Parents should do their best to talk to their son or daughter about school work and future plans but should not push them to talk if they don't want to. Parents should also watch for the danger signs: some young people in trying to be adults may experiment with alcohol or smoking. Parents need to watch for any signs of unusual behaviors which may be connected with these and get help if necessary.

1. This is from a .

A. parent's handbook B. teenage magazine C. school timetable D. children's book

1. What is the writer trying to do?

A. to be helpful B. to be amusing C. to be questionable D. to be sorry

1. Why do adults sometimes find teenagers difficult?
   1. Because most teenagers are quiet. B. Because teenagers don't want to talk to their parents.

C. Because teenagers think adults are not honest. D. Because most teenagers hate adults.

1. When can you expect a young person to be more talkative than usual?
   1. When adults give them a lot of money to spend.
   2. When adults talk to them about something other than their work in school.
   3. When adults talk to them about alcohol and smoking.
   4. When people talk to them because they are really interested and not yet checking up on them.
2. Some teenagers experiment with drinking or smoking because .
   1. cigarettes and alcohol are cheap B. women like a smoking and drinking man

C. they regard it as a mark of adulthood D. cigarettes and alcohol are available everywhere

1. ***Chọn một đáp án trong số A, B, C hoặc D điền vào mỗi chỗ trống để hoàn thành đoạn văn sau.***

Environmental pollution is a term that refers to all the ways by (**36**) man pollutes his surroundings. Man dirties the air with exhaust gases and smoke, contaminates the water with chemicals and other substances, and damages the (**37**) with too many fertilizers and pesticides. Man also pollutes his surroundings in various other ways. For example, people ruin natural beauty by scattering junk and litter on the land and in the water. Environmental pollution is one of the most serious problems (**38**) mankind today. Air, water, and soil are necessary to the survival of living things. Badly polluted air can cause illness, and even death. Polluted water kills fish and other (**39**) life. Pollution of soil reduces the amount of land that is available for growing food. Environmental pollution also brings ugliness (**40**) man’s natural beautiful world.

1. A. that B. whom C. which D. whose
2. A. soil B. forest C. beach D. stream
3. A. faces B. faced C. to face D. facing
4. A. human B. marine C. animal D. plant
5. A. to B. on C. for D. in

**PHẦN D: VIẾT (2,0 điểm)**

1. ***Viết lại các câu sau sao cho nghĩa không thay đổi so với câu ban đầu, bắt đầu bằng từ gợi ý.***
2. “Please sit down” the teacher said to me.

 The teacher asked me .

1. I fell asleep because the film was boring.

 The film was so .

1. “What are you doing?”, she asked me.

 She wondered .

1. I don’t find it difficult to get up early in the morning.

 I am used .

1. They have given me two interesting books.

 I .

1. ***Viết lại các câu sau sao cho nghĩa không thay đổi so với câu ban đầu, sử dụng từ cho sẵn trong ngoặc đơn* (không được thay đổi dạng của từ trong ngoặc).**
2. The Prime Minister resigned because of his sudden illness. (**RESULTED**)
3. Unless we finish our homework, we can not go out this evening. (**IF**)
4. The man couldn’t say a word. He was so surprised. (**TOO**)
5. The boy does whatever his father wants in an obedient way. (**ATTENDANCE**)
6. She felt uncomfortable in the huge hotel. (**FISH**)

**THE END**

##### SỞ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO THANH HÓA

**MÃ ĐỀ 034**

###### KỲ THI TUYỂN SINH LỚP 10 THPT Môn: TIẾNG ANH

*Thời gian làm bài: 60 phút, không kể thời gian giao đề*

##### ĐÁP ÁN

###### PHẦN A: NGỮ ÂM (1,0 điểm)

1. **Chọn từ có phần gạch chân được phát âm khác so với các từ còn lại.**

**1.** C **2.** B **3.** A

###### Chọn từ có trọng âm chính rơi vào vị trí khác so với các từ còn lại.

**4.** C **5.** D

###### PHẦN B: NGỮ PHÁP VÀ TỪ VỰNG (4,0 điểm)

1. **Cho dạng đúng của động từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành các câu sau.**

**6.** started **7.** has worked **8.** were talking

**9**. had **10.** surprises

###### Cho dạng đúng của từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành các câu sau.

1. competition
2. seriously
3. traditional
4. scientists
5. offchance

###### Chọn một đáp án đúng trong số A, B, C hoặc D để hoàn thành mỗi câu sau.

1. D **17.** B **18.** C **19.** A

**20.** A **21.** D **22.** C **23.** B

**24.** B **25.** C

###### PHẦN C: ĐỌC HIỂU (3,0 điểm)

1. **Chọn một từ thích hợp điền vào mỗi chỗ trống để hoàn thành đoạn văn sau.**

**26.** born **27.** moving **28.** which **29.** against **30.** of

###### Đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn một đáp án đúng trong số A , B, C hoặc D.

**31.** B **32.** A **33.** A **34.** D **35.** C

###### Chọn một đáp án trong số A, B, C hoặc D điền vào mỗi chỗ trống để hoàn thành đoạn văn sau.

**36.** C **37.** A **38.** D **39.** B **40.** A

###### PHẦN D: VIẾT (2,0 điểm)

1. **Viết lại các câu sau sao cho nghĩa không thay đổi so với câu ban đầu, bắt đầu bằng từ gợi ý.**
2.  The teacher asked me to sit down.
3.  The film was so boring that I fell asleep.
4.  She wondered what I was doing.
5.  I am used to getting up early in the morning.
6.  I have been given two interesting books.

###### Viết lại các câu sau sao cho nghĩa không thay đổi so với câu ban đầu, sử dụng từ cho sẵn trong ngoặc đơn (không được thay đổi dạng của từ trong ngoặc).

1.  The Prime Minister’s resignation resulted from his sudden illness.
2.  If we don’t finish our homework, we can not go out this evening.
3.  The man was too surprised to say a word.
4.  The boy dances attendance on his father.
5.  She felt like a fish out of water in the huge hotel.

##### HƯỚNG DẪN CHẤM

**ĐIỂM BÀI THI = TỔNG ĐIỂM CÁC CÂU ĐÚNG x 0,2.**

##### SỞ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO THANH HÓA

**MÃ ĐỀ 035**

###### KỲ THI TUYỂN SINH LỚP 10 THPT Môn: TIẾNG ANH

*Thời gian làm bài: 60 phút, không kể thời gian giao đề*

###### PHẦN A: NGỮ ÂM (1,0 điểm)

***I. Chọn từ có phần gạch chân được phát âm khác so với các từ còn lại.***

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **1.** A. where | B. which | C. when | D. who |
| **2.** A. high | B. fine | C. lit | D. light |
| **3.** A. bowl | B. now | C. cow | D. down |
| ***II. Chọn từ có trọng âm chính rơi vào vị trí khác so với các từ còn lại.*** | | | |
| **4.** A. friendliness | B. occasion | C. pagoda | D. deposit |
| **5.** A. federation | B. unpolluted | C. disappearing | D. profitable |

###### PHẦN B: NGỮ PHÁP VÀ TỪ VỰNG (4,0 điểm)

1. Cho dạng đúng của động từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành các câu sau.
2. If your child (practice) speaking English everyday, he will soon improve it.
3. Listen! I think someone (knock) at the door.
4. We have (know) Mr. and Mrs. Smith for ten years.
5. Mr. Dennis (go) to New York in 1982.
6. He meant (cause) trouble.
7. Cho dạng đúng của từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành các câu sau.
8. This fashion wants to modernize the traditional Ao dai. (**DESIGN**)
9. The forecast says the weather will be but cold. (**SUN**)
10. Their children are playing on the beach. (**HAPPY**)
11. We are looking forward to from you. (**HEAR**)
12. My uncle often spends his free time doing volunteer work at a local . (**ORPHAN**)
13. Chọn một đáp án đúng trong số A, B, C hoặc D để hoàn thành mỗi câu sau.
14. My school in 1992.

A. was built B. has been built C. is built D. was building

1. Craftvillages are becoming popular in Viet Nam.

A. tourism attractions B. tourist attractions C. tour attractiveness D. physical attraction

1. How long there? For five years.

A. are you living B. did you live C. have you lived D. lived

1. Vietnamese traditional is done with a simple hammer and chisel.

A. sculptural pieces B. sculpture C. sculptured feature D. sculptor

1. She wishes she .

A. can’t swim B. could swim C. can swim D. is swimming

1. Ba received three letters you sent this morning.

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

1. The Van Phuc producers silk have expanded their silk garment goods they can satisfy the varied demand for their silk.

A. in order to B. despite C. because D. so that

1. Weaving mats in Dinh Yen, Dong Thap used to be sold in the "ghost" markets set up at night and operated up to early morning the government built a new market five years ago.

A. when B. until C. after D. as soon as

1. The traditional craft has from generation to generation.

A. passed down B. passed C. been passed down D. been passed by

1. It’s very hot, I go swimming.

A. and B. so that C. such that D. so

###### PHẦN C: ĐỌC HIỂU (3,0 điểm)

1. Chọn một từ thích hợp điền vào mỗi chỗ trống để hoàn thành đoạn văn sau.

***who what love best but and***

You ask me (**26**) I think about my dad. Great! Great! I must tell you my dad is the

1. person in the world. Do you know what I mean? He is a considerate and generous man
2. is loved not only by his family (**29**) also by all his friends. His priority is always his family. His sense of humor distinguishes him from others. In a word, my dad’s terrific! I’m so proud of him and (**30**) him so much. Happy Father’s Day. Daddy!
3. Đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn một đáp án đúng trong số A , B, C hoặc D.

Stars have been significant features in the design of many United States coins and **their** number has varied from one to forty-eight stars. Most of the coins issued from about 1799 to the early years of the twentieth century **bore** thirteen stars representing the thirteen original colonies.

Curiously enough, the first American silver coins, issued in, 1794, had fifteen stars because by that time Vermont and Kentucky had joined the Union. At that time it was apparently the intention of mint officials to add a star for each new state. Following the admission of Tennessee in 1796, for example, some varieties of half dimes, dimes, and half-dollars were produced with sixteen stars.

As more states were admitted to the Union, however, it quickly became apparent that this scheme would not prove practical and the coins from 1798 on were issued with only thirteen stars-one for each of the original colonies. Due to an error at the mint, one variety of the 1828 half cent was issued with only twelve stars. There is also a variety of the large cent with only 12 stars, but this is the result of a die break and is not a true error.

1. What is the main topic of the passage?
   1. The teaching of astronomy in state universities. B. Stars on American coins.

C. Colonial stamps and coins . D. The star as national symbol of the United States.

1. The word "**their**" in line 1 refers to .

A. stars B. features C. coins D. colonies

1. The word "**bore**" in line 3 is closest in meaning to which of the following?

A. carried B. drilled C. cost D. symbolized

1. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as the denomination of an American coin?

A. half cent B. half nickel C. half dime D. half - dollar

1. Why was a coin produced in 1828 with only twelve stars?
   1. There were twelve states at the time. B. There was a change in design policy.

C. Tennessee had left the Union. D. The mint made a mistake.

1. Chọn một đáp án trong số A, B, C hoặc D điền vào mỗi chỗ trống để hoàn thành đoạn văn sau.

My village is about 50 kilometres (**36**) the city center. It is very beautiful and peaceful place and (**37**) people grow flowers and vegetables only. It’s very famous (**38**) its roses and picturesque scenery. The air is quite fresh; however, the smell of roses makes people feel cool. In spring, my village looks (**39**) a carpet with plenty of colors. Tourists come to visit it so often. Nowadays, with electricity, it doesn’t take the (**40**) much time to water the roses. And even at night, people can walk along the path and enjoy the fresh smell of the flowers.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 36. A. on | B. at | C. for | D. from |
| 37. A. that | B. where | C. which | D. who |
| 38. A. for | B. about | C. at | D. in |
| 39. A. as | B. after | C. like | D. same |
| 40. A. villagers | B. villages | C. shoppers | D. city - dwellers |

###### PHẦN D: VIẾT (2,0 điểm)

1. Viết lại các câu sau sao cho nghĩa không thay đổi so với câu ban đầu, bắt đầu bằng từ gợi ý.
2. People speak English in almost every corner of the word.  English .
3. This watch is a gift. The watch was given to me on my 15 th birthday.  This watch, .
4. Nam is 17 years old. Lan is 15 years old.  Lan is .
5. “Are you having a wonderful time here? The teacher asked me.  The teacher asked me .
6. She never seems to succeed even though she studies much.  Much as .
7. ***Viết lại các câu sau sao cho nghĩa không thay đổi so với câu ban đầu, sử dụng từ cho sẵn trong ngoặc đơn* (không được thay đổi dạng của từ trong ngoặc).**
8. I haven’t decided whether to move or not yet. (**MADE**)
9. Although the team played well, they lost. (**FACT**)
10. They lay on the beach the whole week sunbathing. (**SPENT**)
11. He’s always found it very difficult to learn English. (**DIFFICULTIES**)
12. If you promise not to laugh, I’ll show you our holiday snaps. (**LONG**)

##### SỞ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO THANH HÓA

**MÃ ĐỀ 035**

**THE END**

###### KỲ THI TUYỂN SINH LỚP 10 THPT Môn: TIẾNG ANH

*Thời gian làm bài: 60 phút, không kể thời gian giao đề*

##### ĐÁP ÁN

###### PHẦN A: NGỮ ÂM (1,0 điểm)

1. **Chọn từ có phần gạch chân được phát âm khác so với các từ còn lại.**

**1.** D **2.** C **3.** A

###### Chọn từ có trọng âm chính rơi vào vị trí khác so với các từ còn lại.

**4.** A **5.** D

###### PHẦN B: NGỮ PHÁP VÀ TỪ VỰNG (4,0 điểm)

1. **Cho dạng đúng của động từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành các câu sau.**

**6.** practices **7.** is knocking **8.** have known

**9.** went **10.** to cause

###### Cho dạng đúng của từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành các câu sau.

1. designer
2. sunny
3. happily
4. hearing
5. orphanage

###### Chọn một đáp án đúng trong số A, B, C hoặc D để hoàn thành mỗi câu sau.

1. A **17.** B **18.** C **19.** B

**20.** B **21.** D **22.** D **23.** B

**24.** A **25.** D

###### PHẦN C: ĐỌC HIỂU (3,0 điểm)

1. **Chọn một từ thích hợp điền vào mỗi chỗ trống để hoàn thành đoạn văn sau.**

**26.** what **27.** best **28.** who **29.** but **30.** love

###### Đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn một đáp án đúng trong số A , B, C hoặc D.

**31.** B **32.** A **33.** A **34.** B **35.** D

###### Chọn một đáp án trong số A, B, C hoặc D điền vào mỗi chỗ trống để hoàn thành đoạn văn sau.

1. D **37.** B **38.** A **39.** C **40.** A

###### PHẦN D: VIẾT (2,0 điểm)

1. **Viết lại các câu sau sao cho nghĩa không thay đổi so với câu ban đầu, bắt đầu bằng từ gợi ý.**
2.  English is spoken in almost every corner of the world.
3.  This watch, which was given to me on my 15th birthday, is a gift.
4.  Lan is two years younger than Nam.
5.  The teacher asked me if I was having a wonderful time there.
6.  Much as she studies much, she never seems to succeed.

###### Viết lại các câu sau sao cho nghĩa không thay đổi so với câu ban đầu, sử dụng từ cho sẵn trong ngoặc đơn ( không được thay đổi dạng của từ trong ngoặc).

1.  I haven’t made up my mind whether to move or not yet.
2.  In spite of/Despite the fact that the team played well, they lost.
3.  They spent the whole week lying on the beach sunbathing.
4.  He's always had difficulties in learning English.
5.  As/So long as you promise not to laugh, I’ll show you our holiday snaps.

##### HƯỚNG DẪN CHẤM

**ĐIỂM BÀI THI = TỔNG ĐIỂM CÁC CÂU ĐÚNG x 0,2.**

##### SỞ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO THANH HÓA

**MÃ ĐỀ 036**

###### KỲ THI TUYỂN SINH LỚP 10 THPT Môn: TIẾNG ANH

*Thời gian làm bài: 60 phút, không kể thời gian giao đề*

###### PHẦN A: NGỮ ÂM (1,0 điểm)

1. Chọn từ có phần gạch chân được phát âm khác so với các từ còn lại.
   1. A. bills B. plumbers C. cracks D. showers
   2. A. predict B. report C. erupt D. get
   3. A. receive B. score C. scout D. comics
2. Chọn từ có trọng âm chính rơi vào vị trí khác so với các từ còn lại.
3. A. historic B. pollution C. aquatic D. examinee
4. A. possibility B. competitive C. production D. typhoon

###### PHẦN B: NGỮ PHÁP VÀ TỪ VỰNG (4,0 điểm)

1. Cho dạng đúng của động từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành các câu sau.
2. I (give) some presents last Christmas Day.
3. Water (boil) at 100 degrees Celsius.
4. Our mother (never, be) to China.
5. She wishes she (have) a big house.
6. “Can I help you?” – No, thanks. I (just, look) .
7. Cho dạng đúng của từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành các câu sau.
8. The most earthquake in Japan occurred in 1923. (**DANGER**)
9. The of the employees have university degrees. (**MAJOR**)
10. He is one of the best in the world. (**SCIENCE**)
11. Television is one of the cheapest form of . (**ENTERTAIN**)
12. On its , your passport may be renewed for a further five years. (**EXPIRE**)
13. Chọn một đáp án đúng trong số A, B, C hoặc D để hoàn thành mỗi câu sau.
14. Tony is going to us to Hue on Sunday. Do you want to come?

A. get B. take C. make D. turn

1. “I can’t find my wallet, Tom” – “Don’t worry. I’ll help you to it”.

A. look for B. take care of C. put on D. turn off

1. These students take part in charity activities in their town, ?

A. do they B. don’t they C. did they D. didn’t they

1. We are really that people have spoiled this area.

A. happy B. proud C. disappointed D. excited

1. What would you like to drink? - .

A. Yes, please B. Milk, please C. No, thanks D. OK

1. Don't let children in the kitchen.

A. to play B. played C. playing D. play

1. The national dress of Japanese women is .

A. Jeans B. Ao dai C. Kimono D. Sari

1. We go to school bus.

A. by B. in C. on D. with

1. She was born in Dak Nong 1995.

A. at B. in C. on D. since

1. I don’t mind the phone as long as you pay for your calls.

A. you used B. you to use C. your to using D. your using

###### PHẦN C: ĐỌC HIỂU (3,0 điểm)

1. Chọn một từ thích hợp điền vào mỗi chỗ trống để hoàn thành đoạn văn sau.

***occurs members for food celebrations clean***

There are many (**26**) throughout the year in Vietnam but Tet or the Lunar New Year is the most important celebration (**27**) Vietnamese people. Tet usually (**28**) in late January or early February. A few days before Tet is the time for people to clean and decorate their homes. During Tet, people enjoy special (**29**) such as sticky rice cakes. It is also the time for family

(**30**) to be together.

1. Đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn một đáp án đúng trong số A , B, C hoặc D.

When I injured my back I had to take a break from my running career. I decided to introduce more women to the sport, to show them how much fun it can be and to give them the confidence to get out and run. I decided to start a running club for women in my area because I was annoyed by the attitude of many race organizers. They complain about the lack of women in the sport but also use this as an excuse for not providing separate changing facilities. I put up posters and 40 women, young and old, fit and unfit, joined**.** All of them were attracted by the idea of losing weight but I don’t think they had really thought about running before. When or if they did, they had a picture of painful training. They didn’t think of chatting and smiling while running in beautiful places, like by a river. At first they ran for only a minute - now they can run for thirty minutes. They’ve also learned from other runners about diet and keeping fit in general. I want to do something for women’s running and I have had so much pleasure watching their progress – almost as much as they’ve had themselves.

1. What is the writer’s main aim in writing the text?
   1. to describe her own running career B. to complain about race organizers

C. to talk about women runners D. to describe good running method

1. What would a reader find out from the text?
   1. the best kind of places for running B. how runners can avoid injuring themselves

C. the progress made by the women in the club D. the teaching skills of the writer

1. What is the writer’s opinion of the runners she trained?
   1. They were too serious B. They needed encouraging

C. They couldn’t develop their skills D. They were difficult to train

1. Why did the women join the running club?
   1. to have a good time B. to meet other people

C. to help them lose weight D. to become top runners

1. Which of the following would be the best title for the club poster?
   1. Discover the Pleasures of Running B. Riverside Running Club for Women

C. Athletics Competition: How to Win D. Keep Fit by Training Hard

1. Chọn một đáp án trong số A, B, C hoặc D điền vào mỗi chỗ trống để hoàn thành đoạn văn sau.

Plants supply man with food clothing, and shelter-his most important needs. Many of our most useful medicines are also made (**36**) plants. In addition, plants add beauty and pleasure to our lives. Most people enjoy the smell of flowers, the sight field of waving grain, and the quiet of a forest. Not

(**37**) plants are helpful to man. Some species grow in fields and gardens as weeds that choke off useful plants. Tiny hits of pollen from (**38**) plants cause such (**39**) as asthma and hay fever. Other plants destroy millions of dollars (**40**) of crops yearly.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **36.** A. | of | B. from | C. by | D. with |
| **37.** A. | all | B. every | C. any | D. some |
| **38.** A. | any | B. certain | C. most | D. all |
| **39.** A. | accidents | B. misfortune | C. diseases | D. disasters |
| **40.** A. | money | B. value | C. price | D. worth |

###### PHẦN D: VIẾT (2,0 điểm)

1. Viết lại các câu sau sao cho nghĩa không thay đổi so với câu ban đầu, bắt đầu bằng từ gợi ý.
2. What a pity! She isn’t the most beautiful girl in the world. She wishes .
3. “Is your father working for this company now?” asked the man. The man asked me .
4. Work hard or your parents will be unhappy. If you .
5. He gave all the money to his relatives 3 weeks ago. All the money .
6. They were building a new stadium when we came. A new stadium .
7. ***Viết lại các câu sau sao cho nghĩa không thay đổi so với câu ban đầu, sử dụng từ cho sẵn trong ngoặc đơn* (không được thay đổi dạng của từ trong ngoặc).**
8. Hot couldn't go to school because it rained heavily. (**PREVENTED**)
9. It was a foggy night. We couldn't see the road. (**SUCH**)
10. I'd like you to find this word in the dictionary. (**LOOK**)
11. Are the children keen on sports activities? (**PART**)
12. If only one could rely on what she says. (**PITY**)

**THE END**

**SỞ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO THANH HÓA**

**MÃ ĐỀ 036**

**KỲ THI TUYỂN SINH LỚP 10 THPT**

###### Môn: TIẾNG ANH

*Thời gian làm bài: 60 phút, không kể thời gian giao đề*

##### ĐÁP ÁN

###### PHẦN A: NGỮ ÂM (1,0 điểm)

1. **Chọn từ có phần gạch chân được phát âm khác so với các từ còn lại.**

**1.** C **2.** D **3.** A

###### Chọn từ có trọng âm chính rơi vào vị trí khác so với các từ còn lại.

**4.** D **5.** A

###### PHẦN B: NGỮ PHÁP VÀ TỪ VỰNG (4,0 điểm)

1. **Cho dạng đúng của động từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành các câu sau.**

**6.** was given **7.** boils **8.** has never been

**9.** had **10.** am just looking

###### Cho dạng đúng của từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành các câu sau.

1. dangerous
2. majority
3. scientists
4. entertainment
5. expiry

###### Chọn một đáp án đúng trong số A, B, C hoặc D để hoàn thành mỗi câu sau.

1. B **17.** A **18.** B **19.** C

**20.** B **21.** D **22.** C **23.** A

**24.** B **25.** D

###### PHẦN C: ĐỌC HIỂU (3,0 điểm)

1. **Chọn một từ thích hợp điền vào mỗi chỗ trống để hoàn thành đoạn văn sau.**

**26.** celebrations **27.** for **28.** occurs **29.** food **30.** members

###### Đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn một đáp án đúng trong số A , B, C hoặc D.

**31.** C **32.** C **33.** B **34.** C **35.** A

###### Chọn một đáp án trong số A, B, C hoặc D điền vào mỗi chỗ trống để hoàn thành đoạn văn sau.

1. B **37.** A **38.** B **39.** C **40.** D

###### PHẦN D: VIẾT (2,0 điểm)

1. **Viết lại các câu sau sao cho nghĩa không thay đổi so với câu ban đầu, bắt đầu bằng từ gợi ý.**
2.  She wishes (that) she were the most beautiful girls in the world.
3.  The man asked meif my father was working for that company now.
4.  If you don’t work hard, your parents will be unhappy. / work hard, your parents will be happy.
5.  All the moneywas given to his relatives 3 weeks ago.
6.  A new stadiumwas being built when we came.

###### Viết lại các câu sau sao cho nghĩa không thay đổi so với câu ban đầu, sử dụng từ cho sẵn trong ngoặc đơn ( không được thay đổi dạng của từ trong ngoặc).

1.  Heavy rain prevented Hoa from going to school.
2.  It was such a foggy night that we couldn't see the road.
3.  Will you look up this word in the dictionary.
4.  Do the children enjoy taking part in sports activities?
5.  It’s a pity (that) one/we cannot rely on what she says.

##### HƯỚNG DẪN CHẤM

**ĐIỂM BÀI THI = TỔNG ĐIỂM CÁC CÂU ĐÚNG x 0,2.**

##### SỞ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO THANH HÓA

**MÃ ĐỀ 037**

###### KỲ THI TUYỂN SINH LỚP 10 THPT Môn: TIẾNG ANH

*Thời gian làm bài: 60 phút, không kể thời gian giao đề*

###### PHẦN A: NGỮ ÂM (1,0 điểm)

1. Chọn từ có phần gạch chân được phát âm khác so với các từ còn lại.
   1. A. loud B. amount C. found D. you
   2. A. worked B. stopped C. loved D. laughed
   3. A. how B. towel C. cow D. know
2. Chọn từ có trọng âm chính rơi vào vị trí khác so với các từ còn lại.
3. A. action B. affect C. rapid D. weather
4. A. major B. public C. teammate D. suggest

###### PHẦN B: NGỮ PHÁP VÀ TỪ VỰNG (4,0 điểm)

1. Cho dạng đúng của động từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành các câu sau.
2. I don’t have a car now. I wish I (have) one.
3. When I came back home yesterday, my father (watch) TV.
4. My younger brother enjoys (listen) to stories about UFOs.
5. Rice (grow) in tropical countries.
6. I fell a bit dizzy. I think I (faint) .
7. Cho dạng đúng của từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành các câu sau.
8. English is used in many countries in the world today. (**WIDE**)
9. Mr. Pike is in collecting stamps. (**INTEREST**)
10. She always sings . (**BEAUTIFUL**)
11. It was of you to have broken the vase. (**CARE**)
12. She is , she goes to church once a week. (**RELIGION**)
13. Chọn một đáp án đúng trong số A, B, C hoặc D để hoàn thành mỗi câu sau.
14. Lunar Tet in Vietnam is a festival occurs in late January or early February.

A. who B. which C. whom D. when

1. energy can be cheap and clean.

A. Sun B. Sunny C. Solar D. Sunlight

1. You visited your grandparents last weekend, ?

A. do you B. don’t you C. didn’t you D. did you

1. He used to very hard when he was young.

A. work B. working C. worked D. to work

1. In our country, we don’t have to go to school Sundays.

A. at B. in C. on D. to

1. I can’t cook as as my mother.

A. good B. well C. better D. best

1. Mrs. Ha helped Mai with her homework she was very tired.

A. as B. if C. though D. and

1. I suggest off the lights before going out.

A. turn B. to turn C. turning D. turned

1. “Do you mind getting me a sandwich? ” – “ .”

A. Yes, I’d be glad to B. No, not at all C. Great D. Yes, let’s

1. This bicycle costs the other one.

A. twice as much as B. as twice much as C. as much as twice D. twice as much than

###### PHẦN C: ĐỌC HIỂU (3,0 điểm)

1. Chọn một từ thích hợp điền vào mỗi chỗ trống để hoàn thành đoạn văn sau.

Our classes take place for three hours every morning from Monday (**26**) Friday. The maximum class size is twelve and the average is ten. We use modern methods of (**27**) and learning, and the school has a language laboratory, a video camera and recorders. However, you will only be successful in improving your English if you work hard and practise speaking English as much as you can. You will take a short (**28**) in English as soon as you arrive. In this way, we can put you in a class at the most suitable level. There are two classes at the Elementary level; one is for complete beginners and the other is for students who know only a little English. In both classes you will practise simple conversations. In the class (**29**) the intermediate level you will have a lot of practice in communication in real-life

situations because we help you to use the English you have previously studied in your own country, You will also have chances to improve your (**30**) of English grammar and to build up your vocabulary.

1. Đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn một đáp án đúng trong số A , B, C hoặc D.

It is five o’clock in the evening when Rene Wagner came home from work. She walked into the living room and looked at her three children. They were 14, 13 and 9 years old. They were watching TV. The living room was a mess.There were dirty socks on the floor and cookies on the sofa. Games and toys were everywhere.Rene was angry, “This place is a mess” she told her children, “I can’t work all day and then do housework all evening. I’m not going to do housework!”. Rene didn’t do housework. She didn’t clean or wash dishes. She didn’t wash clothes, either. Every evening she sat on the sofa and watched TV. After two weeks, every plate, fork and glass in the house was dirty. All the children’s clothes were dirty. Every garbage basket was full. The house was a mess. Then, one day Rene came home from work and got a big surprise. The kitchen was clean. The children cleaned the kitchen! The next day, the living room was clean, and the children were washing their clothes. Rene told the children “OK, I’ll do the housework again. But you have to help me”. Now Rene and her three children do the housework together. Then they all sit on the sofa and watch TV!

1. When Rene came home from work, she found the house .

A. clean and dirty B. dirty and tidy C. dirty and untidy D. clean but untidy

1. Rene told her children .
   1. to do the housework B. she couldn’t do housework

C. not to do housework D. she wouldn’t do housework

1. Two weeks later, the house was .

A. very clean B. a mess C. tidy D. rather dirty

1. Some days later, the house was clean again because .
   1. she couldn’t let it that way B. her children did housework.

C. her chidren didn’t do housework. D. she did housework again.

1. Now Rene does housework again because .
   1. her children help her. B. they can watch TV together.

C. her children wash their clothes. D. her chidren don’t do it.

1. Chọn một đáp án trong số A, B, C hoặc D điền vào mỗi chỗ trống để hoàn thành đoạn văn sau.

I went to Australia on a student program last year and I like to (**36**) you about it. I was very

(**37**) when I knew I was going to Australia because I had never been there before. I didn’t think about the problems of speaking English (**38**) I met my host family. At first I couldn’t communicate with them because my English was so bad. All the five years I had been learning English wasn’t much used at all (**39**) we didn’t have real practice at school. Even though my grammar was good, my pronunciation wasn’t. My problem is (**40**) ‘l’ and ‘r’. For example, Australian people often asked “What do you eat in Vietnam?”. I wanted to tell them that we eat rice, but they didn’t understand when I said “We eat lice”.

1. A. say B. tell C. talk D. speak
2. A. exciting B. excites C. excited D. excite
3. A. after B. until C. when D. while
4. A. although B. even C. because D. so
5. A. pronouncing B. speaking C. reading D. telling

###### PHẦN D: VIẾT (2,0 điểm)

1. Viết lại các câu sau sao cho nghĩa không thay đổi so với câu ban đầu, bắt đầu bằng từ gợi ý.
2. The match couldn’t start because of the heavy snow. The heavy snow .
3. My mother was a worker in a factory when she was young. My mother used .
4. You can improve your English by practicing speaking every day. If .
5. “I really must leave now.” Mr. Fatt says. Mr. Fatt insists .
6. It often took my mom half an hour to get to work by underground every morning last month.

 My mom spent .

1. ***Viết lại các câu sau sao cho nghĩa không thay đổi so với câu ban đầu, sử dụng từ cho sẵn trong ngoặc đơn* (không được thay đổi dạng của từ trong ngoặc).**
2. Keeping the environment clean is very important. (**KEEP**)
3. They will show the time machine to the public when they finish it. (**SHOWN**)
4. They have given her a bunch of flowers. (**BEEN**)
5. Old car tires are recycled to make shoes and sandals. (**RECYCLE**)
6. When I heard her speak, it affected me profoundly. (**IMPACT**)

##### THE END

###### Môn: TIẾNG ANH

**MÃ ĐỀ 037**

*Thời gian làm bài: 60 phút, không kể thời gian giao đề*

##### ĐÁP ÁN

###### PHẦN A: NGỮ ÂM (1,0 điểm)

1. **Chọn từ có phần gạch chân được phát âm khác so với các từ còn lại.**

**1.** D **2.** C **3.** D

###### Chọn từ có trọng âm chính rơi vào vị trí khác so với các từ còn lại.

**4.** B **5.** D

###### PHẦN B: NGỮ PHÁP VÀ TỪ VỰNG (4,0 điểm)

1. **Cho dạng đúng của động từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành các câu sau.**

**6.** had **7.** was watching **8.** listening

**9.** is grown **10.** am going to faint

###### Cho dạng đúng của từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành các câu sau.

1. widely
2. interested
3. beautifully
4. careless
5. religious

###### Chọn một đáp án đúng trong số A, B, C hoặc D để hoàn thành mỗi câu sau.

1. B **17.** C **18.** C **19.** A

**20.** C **21.** B **22.** C **23.** C

**24.** B **25.** A

###### PHẦN C: ĐỌC HIỂU (3,0 điểm)

1. **Chọn một từ thích hợp điền vào mỗi chỗ trống để hoàn thành đoạn văn sau.**

**26.** to **27.** teaching **28.** test **29.** at **30.** knowledge

###### Đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn một đáp án đúng trong số A , B, C hoặc D.

**31.** C **32.** B **33.** A **34.** B **35.** A

###### Chọn một đáp án trong số A, B, C hoặc D điền vào mỗi chỗ trống để hoàn thành đoạn văn sau.

**36.** B **37.** A **38.** B **39.** C **40.** A

###### PHẦN D: VIẾT (2,0 điểm)

1. **Viết lại các câu sau sao cho nghĩa không thay đổi so với câu ban đầu, bắt đầu bằng từ gợi ý.**
2.  The heavy snow prevented / stopped the match from starting.
3.  My mother used to work / to be a worker in a factory when she was young.
4.  If you practice speaking English every day, you can improve it.
5.  Mr.Fatt insists on leaving then.
6.  My Mom spent half an hour getting to work by underground early every morning last month.

###### Viết lại các câu sau sao cho nghĩa không thay đổi so với câu ban đầu, sử dụng từ cho sẵn trong ngoặc đơn ( không được thay đổi dạng của từ trong ngoặc).

1.  It’s very important to keep the environment clean.
2.  The time machine will be shown to the public when it is finished.
3.  A bunch of flowers have been given to her (by them).
4.  People recycle old car tires to make shoes and sandals.
5.  When I heard her speak, it made a profound impact on me.

##### HƯỚNG DẪN CHẤM

###### ĐIỂM BÀI THI = TỔNG ĐIỂM CÁC CÂU ĐÚNG x 0,2.

*Thời gian làm bài: 60 phút, không kể thời gian giao đề*

**MÃ ĐỀ 038**

**PHẦN A: NGỮ ÂM (1,0 điểm)**

1. ***Chọn từ có phần gạch chân được phát âm khác so với các từ còn lại.***
   1. A. ghost B. locate C. joke D. modern
   2. A. primary B. hike C. linguistics D. divide
   3. A. further B. ethnic C. sunbathing D. therefore
2. ***Chọn từ có trọng âm chính rơi vào vị trí khác so với các từ còn lại.***
3. A. climate B. comprise C. notice D. casual
4. A. edition B. deposit C. separate D. collection

**PHẦN B: NGỮ PHÁP VÀ TỪ VỰNG (4,0 điểm)**

1. ***Cho dạng đúng của động từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành các câu sau.***
2. My mother (work) for this company for more than 10 years.
3. I don’t know why you always (talk) in class, boys?
4. There were some people (row) on the river.
5. If television had been invented in the eighteenth century, George Washington (interview) regularly on the evening news.
6. It was our fault to keep Mary waiting so long. She (inform) in advance.
7. ***Cho dạng đúng của từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành các câu sau.***
8. I feel a lot of better since I decided to stop eating food. (**PROCESS**)
9. I have to buy a book as I’m hopeless at cooking. (**COOK**)
10. I just stood there and listened in as Ben told me the news. (**BELIEVE**)
11. It’s absolutely why the council decided to close down the youth club. (**EXPLAIN**)
12. Film studios spend millions of dollars on for new movies. (**PUBLIC**)
13. ***Chọn một đáp án đúng trong số A, B, C hoặc D để hoàn thành mỗi câu sau.***
14. The bus before I reached the bus-stop.

A. left B. had left C. was leaving D. will leave

1. The hotter the weather is, .

A. more tired we feel B. we will feel more tired

C. more and more we feel tired D. the more tired we feel

1. The teacher needs to the class into two to play the game.

A. decrease B. shorten C. reduce D. divide

1. I’ve tried those tablets and they are not in helping me stop coughing.

A. effective B. successful C. profitable D. helpful

1. Which is , an elephant or a blue whale?

A. bigger B. the bigger C. biggest D. the biggest

1. He couldn’t reach the goal, surprised me.

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

1. Ben is talking to a waiter in a restaurant. **Ben:** "Can I have the menu, please?" - **Waiter:** " ."

A. But I don't like it. B. No, I'll think it over. C. Here you are, sir. D. Enjoy your meal.

1. I like sitting on the beach watching the in the evenings.

A. sunshine B. sunrise C. sunlight D. sunset

1. There is food left but not enough for everyone.

A. few B. a few C. little D. a little

1. I bought these magazines have something to read on the trip.

A. for B. so that C. so as to D. in order

**PHẦN C: ĐỌC HIỂU (3,0 điểm)**

1. ***Chọn một từ thích hợp điền vào mỗi chỗ trống để hoàn thành đoạn văn sau.***

***precious on are government retrieve in***

South Korean President Park Geun-hye has apologised over the ferry disaster, in a statement to cabinet shown on national television. Ms. Park said that the (**26**) had failed to prevent the disaster and bungled its emergency response. Her apology comes amid ongoing work to (**27**) bodies from the sunken hull. The ferry sank with 476 people aboard - most of them high school students and teachers - off South Korea ( **28**) 16 April. A total of 174 were rescued. The remainder have been confirmed dead or missing presumed drowned. Officials have retrieved almost 200 bodies and divers (**29**) continuing to search for those still unaccounted for. "I don't know how to apologise for the failure to prevent this accident, and for the insufficient first response," Ms Park said in the statement. "I am sorry to the people and heavy-hearted that many (**30**) lives were lost."

1. ***Đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn một đáp án đúng trong số A , B, C hoặc D.***

That program became one of America's exports soon after it was shown in New York in 1969.

In the United States more than six million children watch the program regularly. Although some people do not agree to some parts of the program, parents **praise** it highly.Tests have shown that children have learned much from watching “Sesame Street”. The children who watch it five times a week learn more than those who watch it less. In the United States the program is shown at different hours during the week in order to increase the number of children who can watch it regularly. The program uses songs, stories, jokes and pictures to give children a basic understanding of numbers, letters and human relationships.

Why has “Sesame Street” been so much more successful than other children’s shows? Many reasons have been suggested, such as the educational theories of its producers, the support from both the government and businessmen, and the full use of various kinds of television skills. Perhaps another important reason is that mothers watch “Sesame Street” together with their children. This is partly because famous film stars often appear on “Sesame Street”. But the best reason for the success of the program may be that it makes every child watching it feel able to learn. The child finds himself learning, and he wants to learn more.

1. The “Sesame Street” has been called “the longest street in the world” because it is .
   1. the longest street in the United States B. shown in many countries

C. the longest television program in the world D. watched regularly by six million children

1. The underlined word “**praise**” in the passage probably means .
   1. use to teach children B. watch and study

C. produce and sell D. approve and admire

1. In the United States many children can watch the program regularly because .
   1. they needn't go to school B. it is shown many hours a day

C. it is shown in the evening D. it is shown many times during the week

1. Which of the following are used in the program 'Sesame Street"?
   1. songs, stories, jokes and numbers B. pictures, letters and relationships

C. songs, stories, jokes and pictures D. numbers and human relationships

1. One of the important reasons for the success ot the program is that .
   1. not only children but also their mothers like to watch it
   2. many famous film stars enjoy watching it
   3. it teaches educational theories
   4. it is produced by the government
2. ***Chọn một đáp án trong số A, B, C hoặc D điền vào mỗi chỗ trống để hoàn thành đoạn văn sau.***

Few people under 30 will be able to imagine a time before the existence of mobile phones. Neither will they be (**36**) ofthe harmful effect that many people predicted text language would have on young people's language skills. Interestingly, linguists nowadays believe that expressing oneself clearly in texts is evidence of a good background in grammar and sentence structure. Mobile phones are credited with encouraging people to communicate more. They can also provide reassurance to people (**37**) are alone in dangerous situations. Some people use mobile phones as a kind of barrier to unwelcome social contact; texting can signal your unavailability to (**38**) people in the same way that wearing sunglasses and headphones does. Some issues with mobile phones are still controversial. Talking loudly on the phone while on public transport is thought to be rude and (**39**) by many people in the UK. (**40**) , a significant minority of people still do it, despite the sighing and other obvious signs of disapproval from their fellow passengers.

1. A. anxious B. alert C. aware D. forgetful
2. A. which B. when C. where D. who
3. A. other B. another C. every D. one
4. A. inconsiderate B. insignificant C. inflexible D. inattentive
5. A. Therefore B. However C. Moreover D. Otherwise

**PHẦN D: VIẾT (2,0 điểm)**

1. ***Viết lại các câu sau sao cho nghĩa không thay đổi so với câu ban đầu, bắt đầu bằng từ gợi ý.***
2. The teacher was too tired to teach us how to swim.  The teacher was not .
3. The mother made the little girl go to bed in time.  The little girl .
4. She can’t go to school today because she is ill.  If she .
5. My sister began to learn English when she was six years old.  My sister has .
6. The permit expires at the end of this month.  The permit is not .
7. ***Viết lại các câu sau sao cho nghĩa không thay đổi so với câu ban đầu, sử dụng từ cho sẵn trong ngoặc đơn* (không được thay đổi dạng của từ trong ngoặc).**
8. In spite of having little money, they are very happy. (**ALTHOUGH**)
9. It’s very wonderful to spend a week in the countryside. (**SPENDING**)
10. “I come from Thanh Hoa,” Mr. Ba said. (**CAME**)
11. The crops were badly affected by the storm. (**EFFECT**)
12. The fox was unsuccessful in reaching the grapes. (**VAIN**)

**SỞ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO THANH HÓA**

**MÃ ĐỀ 038**

**THE END**

**KỲ THI TUYỂN SINH LỚP 10 THPT Môn: TIẾNG ANH**

*Thời gian làm bài: 60 phút, không kể thời gian giao đề*

**ĐÁP ÁN**

**PHẦN A: NGỮ ÂM (1,0 điểm)**

1. **Chọn từ có phần gạch chân được phát âm khác so với các từ còn lại.**

**1.** D. modern **2.** A. primary **3.** B. ethnic

1. **Chọn từ có trọng âm chính rơi vào vị trí khác so với các từ còn lại.**

**4.** B. comprise **5.** C. separate

**PHẦN B: NGỮ PHÁP VÀ TỪ VỰNG (4,0 điểm)**

1. **Cho dạng đúng của động từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành các câu sau.**

**6.** has worked **7.** are always talking **8.** rowing

**9.** would have been interviewed **10.** should have been informed

1. **Cho dạng đúng của từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành các câu sau.**
2. processed
3. cookery
4. disbelief
5. inexplicable
6. publicity
7. **Chọn một đáp án đúng trong số A, B, C hoặc D để hoàn thành mỗi câu sau.**
8. B. had left **17.** D. the more tired we feel **18.** D. divide
9. A. effective **20.** A. bigger **21.** C. which

**22.** C. Here you are, sir. **23.** D. sunset **24.** D. a little

**25.** C. so as to

**PHẦN C: ĐỌC HIỂU (3,0 điểm)**

1. **Chọn một từ thích hợp điền vào mỗi chỗ trống để hoàn thành đoạn văn sau.**

**26.** government **27.** retrieve **28.** on **29.** are **30.** precious

1. **Đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn một đáp án đúng trong số A , B, C hoặc D.**

**31.** B. shown in many countries **32.** D. approve and admire

**33.** B. it is shown many hours a day **34.** C. songs, stories, jokes and pictures

**35.** A. not only children but also their mothers like to watch it

1. **Chọn một đáp án trong số A, B, C hoặc D điền vào mỗi chỗ trống để hoàn thành đoạn văn sau.**

**36.** C. aware **37.** D. who **38.** A. other

**39.** A. inconsiderate **40.** B. However

**PHẦN D: VIẾT (2,0 điểm)**

1. **Viết lại các câu sau sao cho nghĩa không thay đổi so với câu ban đầu, bắt đầu bằng từ gợi ý.**
2.  The teacher was not well enough to teach us how to swim.
3.  The little girl was made to go to bed in time by her mother.
4.  If she were not ill, she could go to school today.
5.  My sister has learnt/has been learning English since she was six years old.
6.  The permit is not valid after the end of this month.
7. **Viết lại các câu sau sao cho nghĩa không thay đổi so với câu ban đầu, sử dụng từ cho sẵn trong ngoặc đơn ( không được thay đổi dạng của từ trong ngoặc).**
8.  Although they have little money, they are very happy.
9.  Spending a week in the countryside is very wonderful.
10.  Mr. Ba said that he came from Thanh Hoa.
11.  The storm had a bad effect on the crops.
12.  The fox tried in vain to reach the grapes.

**HƯỚNG DẪN CHẤM**

**ĐIỂM BÀI THI = TỔNG ĐIỂM CÁC CÂU ĐÚNG x 0,2.**

##### SỞ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO THANH HÓA

**MÃ ĐỀ 039**

###### KỲ THI TUYỂN SINH LỚP 10 THPT Môn: TIẾNG ANH

*Thời gian làm bài: 60 phút, không kể thời gian giao đề*

**PHẦN A: NGỮ ÂM (1,0 điểm)**

1. ***Chọn từ có phần gạch chân được phát âm khác so với các từ còn lại.***
   1. A. attends B. appears C. accepts D. complains
   2. A. light B. rise C. mile D. gift
   3. A. supposedly B. markedly C. allegedly D. determinedly
2. ***Chọn từ có trọng âm chính rơi vào vị trí khác so với các từ còn lại.***
3. A. respect B. marry C. depend D. predict
4. A. fantastic B. powerful C. sensitive D. personal

**PHẦN B: NGỮ PHÁP VÀ TỪ VỰNG (4,0 điểm)**

1. ***Cho dạng đúng của động từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành các câu sau.***
2. You ever (be) to Bat Trang Ceramic Village?
3. The Statue of Liberty originally (design) for the Suez Canal in Egypt.
4. As soon as Daddy and Jonathan finish (get) dressed, we’ll go to the amusement park.
5. We are studying at the school (build) during the Second World War.
6. I think it's unlikely that by the end of the 21st century Chinese astronauts (land) on Mars.
7. ***Cho dạng đúng của từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành các câu sau.***
8. Reality TV has been a very successful form of mass . (**ENTERTAIN**)
9. Toronto is officially named the most city in Canada. (**CULTURE**)
10. Ruth has gone back to college to get a teaching . (**QUALIFY**)
11. Jim is one of the most members of the committee. (**SPEAK**)
12. There will be no pay rises in the future. (**SEE**)
13. ***Chọn một đáp án đúng trong số A, B, C hoặc D để hoàn thành mỗi câu sau.***
14. The view is great, ?

A. isn't it B. was it C. doesn't it D. did it

1. Mark hopes a small part in the school play.

A. to get B. getting C. get D. got

1. If I just one year younger, I would be eligible for the scholarship.

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

1. Parents shouldn't use physical punishment it negatively influences children's development.

A. because of B. although C. because D. in spite of

1. Many twelfth graders find it hard to what university to apply to.

A. decide B. decision C. decisive D. decisively

1. Tommy is on the way to his friend's birthday party, carrying a gift box colourful paper.

A. were nicely wrapped B. having wrapped nicely C. nicely wrapping D. nicely wrapped

1. The government has every effort to stop the rapid spread of COVID-19.

A. done B. made C. created D. brought

1. His health has improved a lot since he doing regular exercise.

A. starts B. started C. has started D. had started

1. He is disappointed at not winning the competition, but he will soon it.

A. take after B. get over C. look after D. go over

1. Despite our careful planning, the whole surprise party was a of accidents.

A. volume B. verse C. chapter D. page

**PHẦN C: ĐỌC HIỂU (3,0 điểm)**

1. ***Chọn một từ thích hợp điền vào mỗi chỗ trống để hoàn thành đoạn văn sau.***

***place demands compete exams***

***scores choices gain tutor***

Nowadays, parents are determined to get their children into the highest performing school in their area. Many of these schools are seeing (**26**) of children competing for each place and are setting ever more rigorous tests and (**27**) to select their preferred students. These students may be as young as 9 or 10 when they start this process. In London, the pressure on children to succeed and ( **28**) a place at the "right" school has almost become out of control with experts predicting that this situation will only continue to worsen as the ( **29**) for school places grow. Employing a(n) (**30**) for your child, which only a few years ago would have been seen as an unusual step, is now common for many parents.

1. ***Đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn một đáp án đúng trong số A , B, C hoặc D.***

Parents complain that it is difficult to live with teenagers. Then again, teenagers say exactly the same thing about their parents! According to a recent survey, the most common arguments between parents and teenagers are those

regarding untidiness and household chores. On the one hand, parents **go mad** over untidy rooms, clothes dropped on the floor and their children's refusal to help with the housework. On the other hand, teenagers lose their patience continually when parents tell them off for dropping the towel in the bathroom, not cleaning up their room or refusing to do the shopping at the supermarket.

The survey, conducted by St George University, showed that different parents have different approaches to these problems. However, some approaches are much more successful than others. For example, those parents who yell at their teens for their untidiness, but later clear up after them, have fewer chances of changing their teens' behaviour. On the contrary, those who let teenagers experience the consequences of their actions are more successful. For instance, when teenagers who don't help their parents with the shopping don't find their favourite food in the fridge, they are forced to reconsider their actions.

Psychologists say that the most important thing in parent-teen relationships is communication. Parents should talk to their teens, but at the same time **they** should listen to what their children have to say. Parents should tell their teens off when they are untidy, but they should also understand that their room is their own private space. Communication is a two-way process. It is only by listening to and understanding each other that problems between parents and teens can be solved.

1. Which best serves as the title for the passage?

A. Teen Issues B. Family Rules C. Parents' Advice D. Parents' Anger

1. The phrase "**go mad**" in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to .

A. get bored B. feel sad C. remain calm D. become angry

1. Which is NOT mentioned in paragraph 1 as a cause of arguments between teenagers and parents?
   1. Teenagers drop their clothes on the floor. B. Teenagers go shopping a lot.

C. Teenagers refuse to do the housework. D. Teenagers do not tidy their rooms.

1. According to paragraph 2, parents have a better chance of changing their children's behaviour by .
   1. shouting at them whenever they do something wrong
   2. cooking them their favourite food
   3. doing the household chores for them
   4. letting them experience the bad results of their actions
2. The word "**they**" in paragraph 3 refers to .

A. parents B. teens C. psychologists D. children

1. ***Chọn một đáp án trong số A, B, C hoặc D điền vào mỗi chỗ trống để hoàn thành đoạn văn sau.***

Few people under 30 will be able to imagine a time before the existence of mobile phones. Neither will they be (**36**) of the harmful effect that many people predicted text language would have on young people's language skills. Interestingly, linguists nowadays believe that expressing oneself clearly in texts is evidence of a good background in grammar and sentence structure. Mobile phones are credited with encouraging people to communicate more. They can also provide reassurance to people (**37**) are alone in dangerous situations. Some people use mobile phones as a kind of barrier to unwelcome social contact; texting can signal your unavailability to (**38**) people in the same way that wearing sunglasses and headphones does. Some issues with mobile phones are still controversial. Talking loudly on the phone while on public transport is thought to be rude and (**39**) by many people in the UK. (**40**) , a significant minority of people still do it, despite the sighing and other obvious signs of disapproval from their fellow passengers.

1. A. anxious B. alert C. aware D. forgetful
2. A. which B. when C. where D. who
3. A. other B. another C. every D. one
4. A. inconsiderate B. insignificant C. inflexible D. inattentive
5. A. Therefore B. However C. Moreover D. Otherwise

**PHẦN D: VIẾT (2,0 điểm)**

1. ***Viết lại các câu sau sao cho nghĩa không thay đổi so với câu ban đầu, bắt đầu bằng từ gợi ý.***
2. I’ve never had to wait this long for a bus before.  This is .
3. It took us more than 3 hours to discover the inner Hanoi.  We spent .
4. If you find it necessary, you can contact me on this number.  Should .
5. “Whatever you do, don’t give up hope” they said.  They urged .
6. You think that fat people are allays jolly, but you are wrong.  Contrary .
7. ***Viết lại các câu sau sao cho nghĩa không thay đổi so với câu ban đầu, sử dụng từ cho sẵn trong ngoặc đơn* (không được thay đổi dạng của từ trong ngoặc).**
8. This gym is less convenient than the one near my house. (**AS**)
9. Mount Everest is higher than any other mountain in the world. (**HIGHEST**)
10. His writings have influenced modern Christian theology. (**BEEN**)
11. I’d made up my mind, but at the last minute I lost my confidence. (**FEET**)
12. The fox was unsuccessful in reaching the grapes. (**VAIN**)

**THE END**

##### SỞ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO THANH HÓA

**MÃ ĐỀ 039**

**KỲ THI TUYỂN SINH LỚP 10 THPT**

###### Môn: TIẾNG ANH

*Thời gian làm bài: 60 phút, không kể thời gian giao đề*

##### ĐÁP ÁN

**PHẦN A: NGỮ ÂM (1,0 điểm)**

# Chọn từ có phần gạch chân được phát âm khác so với các từ còn lại.

* 1. C. accepts



* + 1. attends /əˈtendz/
    2. appears /əˈpɪə(r)z/
    3. accepts /əkˈsepts/
    4. complains /kəmˈpleɪnz/
  1. D. gift
     1. light /laɪt/
     2. rise /raɪz/
     3. mile /maɪl/
     4. gift /ɡɪft/
  2. D. determinedly
     1. supposedly /sə'poʊzɪdli/
     2. markedly /'mɑːrkɪdli/
     3. allegedly /ə'ledʒɪdli/
     4. determinedly /dɪ'tɜːmɪndli/

# Chọn từ có trọng âm chính rơi vào vị trí khác so với các từ còn lại.

**4.** B. marry **5.** A. fantastic

A. respect /rɪˈspekt/ B. marry /ˈmæri/

C. depend /dɪˈpend/ D. predict /prɪˈdɪkt/

A. fantastic /fænˈtæstɪk/ B. powerful /ˈpaʊəfl/

C. sensitive /ˈsensətɪv/ D. personal /ˈpɜːsənl/

###### PHẦN B: NGỮ PHÁP VÀ TỪ VỰNG (4,0 điểm)

1. **Cho dạng đúng của động từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành các câu sau.**

**6.** Have you ever been/ Have ... ever been **7.** was originally designed

**8.** getting **9.** built **10.** will have landed

###### Cho dạng đúng của từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành các câu sau.

**11.** entertainment **12.** cultural **13.** qualification

**14.** outspoken **15.** foreseeable

###### Chọn một đáp án đúng trong số A, B, C hoặc D để hoàn thành mỗi câu sau.

**16.** A. isn't it **17.** A. to get **18.** D. were **19.** C. because

1. A. decide **21.** D. nicely wrapped **22.** B. made **23.** B. started

**24.** B. get over **25.** C. chapter

***Giải chi tiết:*** *=*

1. *Rút gọn mệnh đề quan hệ dạng bị động: bỏ đại từ quan hệ, bỏ tobe, giữ lại V\_PII.*

*Dạng đầy đủ: Tommy is on the way to his friend's birthday party, carrying a gift box* ***which/that is nicely wrapped*** *colourful paper.*

*Dạng rút gọn: Tommy is on the way to his friend's birthday party, carrying a gift box* ***nicely wrapped***

*colourful paper.*

1. *A. take after: giống (ai trong gia đình)*

*B. get over: vượt qua*

*C. look after: chăm sóc*

*D. go over: xem xét, ôn lại*

1. *be a chapter of accidents: một chuỗi sự việc không may*

###### PHẦN C: ĐỌC HIỂU (3,0 điểm)

1. **Chọn một từ thích hợp điền vào mỗi chỗ trống để hoàn thành đoạn văn sau.**
2. scores **27.** exams **28.** gain **29.** demands **30.** tutor

###### Đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn một đáp án đúng trong số A , B, C hoặc D.

**31.** A **32.** D **33.** B **34.** D **35.** A

***Giải chi tiết:***

1. *Cái nào là tiêu đề tốt nhất cho đoạn văn?*
   1. *Những vấn đề tuổi teen*
   2. *Những nội quy gia đình (nội quy cho các thành viên trong gia đình)*
   3. *Lời khuyên của cha mẹ => không nhắc đến*
   4. *Sự giận dữ của cha mẹ => ý nhỏ đoạn 1*

***Thông tin:*** *Trong bài đọc đưa ra nhiều vấn đề tuổi teen gặp phải – khiến cha mẹ và thanh thiếu niên tranh cãi. Từ đó, các lời khuyên dành cho cha mẹ được đưa ra nhằm giải quyết các vấn đề đó.*

*=> A là hợp lý nhất.*

1. *Cụm “****go mad****” trong đoạn 1 thì gần nghĩa nhất với*  *.*

*go mad: trở nên giận dữ, tức giận vô cùng get bored: trở nên chán chường*

*feel sad: cảm thấy buồn remain calm: giữ bình tĩnh become angry: trở nên giận dữ*

*=> go mad = become angry: giận dữ, giận phát điên lên*

1. *Cái nào KHÔNG được đề cập trong đoạn 1 như là nguyên nhân của tranh luận giữa thanh thiếu niên và cha mẹ?*
   1. *Thanh thiếu niên vứt quần áo xuống sàn nhà.*
   2. *Thanh thiếu niên đi mua sắm rất nhiều.*
   3. *Thanh thiếu niên từ chối làm việc nhà.*
   4. *Thanh thiếu niên không dọn phòng của chúng.*

Thông tin:

* + - *… untidy rooms, clothes dropped on the floor and their children's refusal to help with the housework.*
    - *… or refusing to do the shopping at the supermarket.*

1. *Theo đoạn 2, cha mẹ có cơ hội tốt hơn để thay đổi hành vi của con mình bằng cách*  *.*
   1. *hét vào mặt chúng mỗi khi chúng làm điều gì sai*
   2. *nấu cho chúng thức ăn ưa thích*
   3. *làm việc nhà cho chúng*
   4. *để chúng trải nghiệm kết quả xấu của hành động của chúng*

***Thông tin:*** *On the contrary, those who let teenagers experience the consequences of their actions are more successful.*

1. *Từ "****they****" trong đoạn 3 đề cập đến.*

*A. cha mẹ B. thanh thiếu niên C. nhà tâm lý học D. trẻ em*

***Thông tin:*** *Parents should talk to their teens, but at the same time* ***they*** *should listen to what their children have to say.*

###### Chọn một đáp án trong số A, B, C hoặc D điền vào mỗi chỗ trống để hoàn thành đoạn văn sau.

1. C **37.** D **38.** A **39.** A **40.** B

###### PHẦN D: VIẾT (2,0 điểm)

1. **Viết lại các câu sau sao cho nghĩa không thay đổi so với câu ban đầu, bắt đầu bằng từ gợi ý.**
2. → This is the first time I have had to wait this long for a bus.
3. → We spent 3 hours discovering the inner Hanoi.
4. → Should you find it necessary, you can contact me on this number.
5. → They urged me not to give up hope.
6. → Contrary to what you think, fat people aren’t always jolly.

###### Viết lại các câu sau sao cho nghĩa không thay đổi so với câu ban đầu, sử dụng từ cho sẵn trong ngoặc đơn ( không được thay đổi dạng của từ trong ngoặc).

1. → This gym is not as/so convenient as the one near my house.
2. → Mount Everest is the highest mountain in the world.
3. → Modern Christian theology has been influenced by his writings.
4. → I’d made up my mind, but at the last minutes I got/had cold feet.
5. → The fox tried in vain to reach the grapes.

##### HƯỚNG DẪN CHẤM

**ĐIỂM BÀI THI = TỔNG ĐIỂM CÁC CÂU ĐÚNG x 0,2.**

##### SỞ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO THANH HÓA

**MÃ ĐỀ 040**

###### KỲ THI TUYỂN SINH LỚP 10 THPT Môn: TIẾNG ANH

*Thời gian làm bài: 60 phút, không kể thời gian giao đề*

###### PHẦN A: NGỮ ÂM (1,0 điểm)

1. Chọn từ có phần gạch chân được phát âm khác so với các từ còn lại.
   1. A. worked B. cleaned C. watched D. washed
   2. A. looks B. stops C. thinks D. returns
   3. A. warmth B. remark C. market D. darkness
2. Chọn từ có trọng âm chính rơi vào vị trí khác so với các từ còn lại.
3. A. cover B. pollute C. hobby D. model
4. A. addition B. musican C. confidence D. occation

###### PHẦN B: NGỮ PHÁP VÀ TỪ VỰNG (4,0 điểm)

1. Cho dạng đúng của động từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành các câu sau.
2. Many people (read) news on the Internet every day.
3. My brother loves (collect) stamps in his free time.
4. When Mr. Hoan came, we (learn) English with Mr. Mathew.
5. If I were you, I (attend) this English course.
6. (Write) the letter, she put it carefully in an envelope.
7. Cho dạng đúng của từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành các câu sau.
8. Vietnamese people are very and hospitable. (**FRIEND**)
9. People crowed on the street on Day. (**NATION**)
10. If the goes on, what will happen? (**POLLUTE**)
11. She sang and danced at the party lastnight. (**BEAUTY**)
12. The village has been since last vear. (**ELECTRIC**)
13. Chọn một đáp án đúng trong số A, B, C hoặc D để hoàn thành mỗi câu sau.
14. The man is talking to the headmaster of our school is my teacher.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A. who  **17.** We don’t have lesson | B. which | Sunday. | C. whom | D. whose |
| A. at | B. in |  | C. on | D. before |

1. Tom wishes he a bicycle.

A. am having B. had had C. had D. would have

1. Don't forget to the lights when you leave your room.

A. turn off B. go on C. go on D. look after

1. They would go by air than spend a week travelling by train.

A. always B. rather C. prefer D. better

1. Nobody understands what he says, ?

A. do they B. don’t they C. does it D. doesn’t it

1. He got wet he forgot his umbrella.

A. so B. because of C. since D. but

1. Using the Internet is very time - .

A. spending B. waste C. worth D. consuming

1. he said nothing, he seemed to be very upset about it.

A. Despite B. Because C. Although D. Even if

1. Many people are concerned the pollution of the environment.

A. on B. to C. about D. over

###### PHẦN C: ĐỌC HIỂU (3,0 điểm)

1. Chọn một từ thích hợp điền vào mỗi chỗ trống để hoàn thành đoạn văn sau.

***confident than which beautiful visiting***

When I was a child, I used to go to see my grand mother. I thought her house was as beautiful as a palace and the garden seem bigger (**26**) a park. When I grew up, the house and everything seemed smaller but I still loved (**27**) the old lady. There were so many (**28**) things in the house. Sometimes, I played with the doll’s house. At other time, I looked for the books (**29**)

were more interesting than my children’s books at home. She often told us fairy tail in her living room, which made me very creative and more (**30**) in my life.

1. Đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn một đáp án đúng trong số A , B, C hoặc D.

Almost a hundred thousand people were killed and half a million homes destroyed as a result of an earthquake in Tokyo in 1923. The earthquake began a minute before the noon when the inhabitants of Tokyo were cooking their midday meals. Thousands of stoves were overturned as soon as the earth began to shake. As a result, small fires broke out everywhere and quickly spread. The fire engines were prevented from going to help because many of the roads had cracked open. It was impossible to use fire fighting equipment as most of the water pipes had burst. Consequently, over ninety percent of the damage caused by fire rather than by the collapse of the buildings.

1. How many people were killed in the earthquake in Tokyo in 1923?
   1. Ten thousand people B. Thousands of people

C. Almost a hundred thousand people D. Many people

1. When did the earthquake begin?
   1. began a minute before the noon in 1922 B. began a minute before the noon in 1923

C. began a minute before the noon in 1924 D. began a minute before the noon in 1925

1. What happened as soon as the earth began to shake?
   1. people died B. the water pipes had burst

C. Thousands of stoves were overturned D. the roads had cracked open

1. Why was the fire engines prevented from going to help?
   1. because the water pipes had burst B. because no one helped

C. because small fires broke out everywhere D. because many of the roads had cracked open

1. What was most of the damage caused by?
   1. fire B. the roads

C. water pipes D. the collapse of the buildings

1. ***Chọn một đáp án trong số A, B, C hoặc D điền vào mỗi chỗ trống để hoàn thành đoạn văn sau.***

##### AIR POLLUTION

Air pollution is a cause of ill-health in human beings. In a lot of countries there are laws limiting the amount of smoke which factories can produce. (**36**) there isn’t enough information on the effects of smoke in the atmosphere, doctors have proved that air pollution (**37**) lung diseases. The gases from the exhausts of cars have also increased air pollution in most cities. The lead in petrol produces a (**38**) gas which often collects in busy streets surrounded by high buildings. Children (**39**) live in areas where there is a lot of lead in the atmosphere cannot think as quickly as other children and are clumsy when they use their hands. There are other long-term effects of pollution. If the gases in the atmosphere continue to increase, the earth’s climate may become warmer. A lot of the ice near the poles may melt and may cause serious (**40**) .

1. A. However B. Although C. Therefore D. Because
2. A. gets B. does C. makes D. causes
3. A. dead B. powerful C. poisonous D. harmless
4. A. when B. which C. where D. who
5. A. flood B. storm C. earthquake D. volcano

###### PHẦN D: VIẾT (2,0 điểm)

1. Viết lại các câu sau sao cho nghĩa không thay đổi so với câu ban đầu, bắt đầu bằng từ gợi ý.
2. "Where do you live?" She asked me.  She asked me .
3. I don’t have time, so I can’t help you with your work.  If .
4. Because of the heavy rain, we couldn’t go to school yesterday.  We couldn’t .
5. They must answer these questions carefully.  These questions

.

1. The fund-raisers haven’t officially decided where to send the proceeds of the concert.  No .
2. ***Viết lại các câu sau sao cho nghĩa không thay đổi so với câu ban đầu, sử dụng từ cho sẵn trong ngoặc đơn* (không được thay đổi dạng của từ trong ngoặc).**
3. The girl is very friendly. She lives next door to us. (**WHO**)
4. I’m sorry my son can’t speak English perfectly. (**COULD**)
5. This is the first time I have visited Ha Long Bay. (**NEVER**)
6. I had to finish my homework, so I stayed up late last night. (**BECAUSE**)
7. I enjoy being the boss of a small company. (**FISH**)

##### THE END

**SỞ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO THANH HÓA**

**MÃ ĐỀ 040**

###### KỲ THI TUYỂN SINH LỚP 10 THPT Môn: TIẾNG ANH

*Thời gian làm bài: 60 phút, không kể thời gian giao đề*

##### ĐÁP ÁN

###### PHẦN A: NGỮ ÂM (1,0 điểm)

1. **Chọn từ có phần gạch chân được phát âm khác so với các từ còn lại.**

**1.** B. cleaned **2.** D. returns **3.** A. warmth

###### Chọn từ có trọng âm chính rơi vào vị trí khác so với các từ còn lại.

**4.** B. pollute **5.** C. confidence

###### PHẦN B: NGỮ PHÁP VÀ TỪ VỰNG (4,0 điểm)

1. **Cho dạng đúng của động từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành các câu sau.**

**6.** read **7.** collecting **8.** were learning

**9.** would attend **10.** having written

###### Cho dạng đúng của từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành các câu sau.

**11.** friendly **12.** National **13.** pollution

**14.** beautifully **15.** electrified

###### Chọn một đáp án đúng trong số A, B, C hoặc D để hoàn thành mỗi câu sau.

**16.** A **17.** C **18.** C **19.** A

**20.** B **21.** A **22.** C **23.** D

**24.** C **25.** C

###### PHẦN C: ĐỌC HIỂU (3,0 điểm)

1. **Chọn một từ thích hợp điền vào mỗi chỗ trống để hoàn thành đoạn văn sau.**

**26.** than **27.** visiting **28.** beautiful **29.** which **30.** confident

###### Đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn một đáp án đúng trong số A , B, C hoặc D.

**31.** C **32.** B **33.** C **34.** D **35.** A

###### Chọn một đáp án trong số A, B, C hoặc D điền vào mỗi chỗ trống để hoàn thành đoạn văn sau.

**36.** B **37.** D **38.** C **39.** D **40.** A

###### PHẦN D: VIẾT (2,0 điểm)

1. **Viết lại các câu sau sao cho nghĩa không thay đổi so với câu ban đầu, bắt đầu bằng từ gợi ý.**
2.  She asked me where I lived
3.  If I had time, I could / would help you with your work.
4.  We couldn't go to school yesterday because the rain was heavy.
5.  These questions must be answered carefully by them.
6.  No official decision on where to send the proceeds of the concert has been made by the fund-raisers.

###### Viết lại các câu sau sao cho nghĩa không thay đổi so với câu ban đầu, sử dụng từ cho sẵn trong ngoặc đơn ( không được thay đổi dạng của từ trong ngoặc).

1.  The girl who lives next door to us is very friendly.
2.  I wish my son could speak English perfectly.
3.  I have never visited Ha Long Bay before.
4.  I stayed up late last night because I had to finish my homework.

*OR*  Because I had to finish my homework, I stayed up late last night.

1.  I enjoy being a big fish in a small pond.

##### HƯỚNG DẪN CHẤM

**ĐIỂM BÀI THI = TỔNG ĐIỂM CÁC CÂU ĐÚNG x 0,2.**

##### SỞ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO THANH HÓA

**MÃ ĐỀ 041**

###### KỲ THI TUYỂN SINH LỚP 10 THPT Môn: TIẾNG ANH

*Thời gian làm bài: 60 phút, không kể thời gian giao đề*

###### PHẦN A: NGỮ ÂM (1,0 điểm)

1. Chọn từ có phần gạch chân được phát âm khác so với các từ còn lại.
   1. A. moved B. laughed C. looked D. stepped
   2. A. stage B. classmate C. advance D. late
   3. A. weather B. breathe C. although D. healthy
2. Chọn từ có trọng âm chính rơi vào vị trí khác so với các từ còn lại.
3. A. economic B. population C. activity D. information
4. A. complete B. computer C. electric D. engineer

###### PHẦN B: NGỮ PHÁP VÀ TỪ VỰNG (4,0 điểm)

1. Cho dạng đúng của động từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành các câu sau.
2. A number of books in this library (be) really big.
3. It started raining while we (jog) in the park this morning.
4. The window (break) by the wind yesterday.
5. You shouldn’t spend much time (watch) television.
6. Neither John nor his friends (see) this movie before.
7. Cho dạng đúng của từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành các câu sau.
8. Last night I read a very short story. (**EXCITE**)
9. The advantage of living in the country is that the air is . (**POLLUTE**)
10. The Vietnamese government declared COVID-19 as an epidemic on February 1st, 2020. (**OFFICE**)
11. People are becoming far more aware of pollution. (**ENVIRONMENT**)
12. You can receive a lot of by using Google. (**INFORM**)
13. Chọn một đáp án đúng trong số A, B, C hoặc D để hoàn thành mỗi câu sau.
14. They have known each other they were children.

A. for B. to C. since D. while

1. He spent a year in India and loved spicy food. the food is, he likes it.
   1. The hotter/ the more and more B. The hotter/ the more

C. The more and more hot/ the more D. The hottest/ the most

1. What will you do if you the final examinations?

A. will pass B. would pass C. pass D. passed

1. **Hoa:** I suggest going camping next Sunday. - **Lan:** " ."

A. That’s a fine day B. That’s a good idea C. That’s a good trip D. That’s a reason

1. Nam wanted to know what time .
   1. the movie begins B. the movie began

C. did the movie begin D. does the movie begin

1. Venice, was built on water, is a city in Italy.

A. which B. that C. where D. what

1. I heard the telephone ring, I didn’t answer it.

A. Because B. Only if C. Therefore D. Although

1. Valentine’s Day is celebrated February 14th.

A. in B. on C. at D. to

1. He’s never been to England, ?

A. is he B. isn’t he C. has he D. hasn’t he

1. Mr. Putin won a fourth term as Russia's president, picking up more than three quarters of the vote with

of more than 67 percent.

A. an outcome B. a turnup C. a turnout D. an output

###### PHẦN C: ĐỌC HIỂU (3,0 điểm)

1. Chọn một từ thích hợp điền vào mỗi chỗ trống để hoàn thành đoạn văn sau.

***without everything addition natural polluting***

Water is undoubtedly the most precious (**26**) resource that exists on our planet. (**27**)

water, life on Earth would be non- existent. It is essential for (**28**) on our planet to grow. Although we as humans recognize this fact, we disregard it by (**29**) our rivers, lakes,

and oceans. Subsequently, we are slowly but surely harming our planet at a very alarming rate. In ( **30**)

to combat water pollution, we must understand the problems and become part of the solution.

1. Đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn một đáp án đúng trong số A , B, C hoặc D.

In order to stay healthy it is important to have a balanced diet. We should eat enough three main groups of food. These groups are protein, carbohydrate, and fat. Proteins are very important for building our body. They help us to build new cells as old ones die. Meat and milk products are major sources of protein. We can also get protein from fish, eggs and beans. Carbohydrate and fat are important to enable us to store energy. Carbohydrates are found in sugar and in cereals. Fat can be found in vegetable oil, in butter and in nuts. Our body also needs minerals, such as iron and calcium, and vitamins. Fish, vegetables and milk contain most of the minerals we need. Vitamins are found in fresh vegetables and fruit.

1. According to the passage, a balanced diet .
   1. is needed for good health B. contains lots of fruit and vegetables

C. is rich in minerals and vitamins D. is high in protein

1. Proteins .
   1. can only be found in meat B. help our body build new cells

C. produce meat and milk D. can be gotten from rice

1. We can get fat from .

A. cereals B. sugar C. butter D. vegetables

1. Carbohydrates .
   1. allow the body to store energy B. are not found in rice and cornmeal

C. supply a lot of protein D. are the most important of the three groups of food.

1. Which of the following is NOT true?
   1. It’s important to eat a balanced diet. B. Fish contain both protein and mineral.

C. Iron and calcium are also essential for good health. D. Vitamins are not necessary for our body.

1. Chọn một đáp án trong số A, B, C hoặc D điền vào mỗi chỗ trống để hoàn thành đoạn văn sau.

Books are written to provide knowledge and good books enrich the (**36**) . By putting ourselves under the influence of superior mind, we improve our mental powers. (**37**) good books we learn that people everywhere are the same, in all ages and in all classes. This knowledge improves our love of (**38**) and helps us to live in peace with them. We also understand that the world was made not only for man alone but for every creature that can feel hunger and thirst, warmth and cold.

Though it may be possible for us to travel throughout the world and see things ( **39**) today, it is not possible for us to see things that happened in the past. But good books helps us to see not only into the remote regions of the world today but also the world in (**40**) our ancestors lived.

1. A. mind B. health C. nerves D. head
2. A. With B. Through C. On D. In
3. A. others B. another C. each other D. the others
4. A. happen B. to happen C. happening D. happened
5. A. it B. which C. where D. that

###### PHẦN D: VIẾT (2,0 điểm)

1. Viết lại các câu sau sao cho nghĩa không thay đổi so với câu ban đầu, bắt đầu bằng từ gợi ý.
2. My sister started learning English 5 years ago.  My sister has .
3. “Do you go to school on Sunday?” my friend asked.  My friend asked .
4. Work harder and you will pass the exam.  If .
5. He was sorry he hadn’t said goodbye to her at the airport.  He regretted .
6. The only way you can become a good athlete is to train hard every day.  Only by .
7. ***Viết lại các câu sau sao cho nghĩa không thay đổi so với câu ban đầu, sử dụng từ cho sẵn trong ngoặc đơn* (không được thay đổi dạng của từ trong ngoặc).**
8. Although the team played well, they lost. (**SPITE** )
9. If I could swim, I would go scuba diving with Terry. (**BECAUSE**)
10. She was just as good as they had thought. (**CAME**)
11. The success of our local theater has made our city famous. (**MAP**)
12. Your attitude will have to change if you want to succeed. (**LEAF**)

##### THE END

**SỞ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO THANH HÓA**

**MÃ ĐỀ 041**

###### KỲ THI TUYỂN SINH LỚP 10 THPT Môn: TIẾNG ANH

*Thời gian làm bài: 60 phút, không kể thời gian giao đề*

##### ĐÁP ÁN

###### PHẦN A: NGỮ ÂM (1,0 điểm)

1. **Chọn từ có phần gạch chân được phát âm khác so với các từ còn lại.**

**1.** A. moved **2.** C. advance **3.** D. healthy

###### Chọn từ có trọng âm chính rơi vào vị trí khác so với các từ còn lại.

**4.** C. activity **5.** D. engineer

###### PHẦN B: NGỮ PHÁP VÀ TỪ VỰNG (4,0 điểm)

1. **Cho dạng đúng của động từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành các câu sau.**

**6.** are **7.** were jogging **8.** was broken

**9.** watching **10.** have seen

###### Cho dạng đúng của từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành các câu sau.

1. exciting
2. unpolluted
3. officially
4. environmental
5. information

###### Chọn một đáp án đúng trong số A, B, C hoặc D để hoàn thành mỗi câu sau.

1. C. since **17.** B. The hotter/ the more **18.** C. pass **19.** B. That’s a good idea

**20.** B. the movie began **21.** A. which **22.** D. Although

**23.** B. on **24.** C. has he **25.** C. a turnout

###### PHẦN C: ĐỌC HIỂU (3,0 điểm)

1. **Chọn một từ thích hợp điền vào mỗi chỗ trống để hoàn thành đoạn văn sau.**
2. natural **27.** without **28.** everything **29.** polluting **30.** addition

###### Đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn một đáp án đúng trong số A , B, C hoặc D.

**31.** A **32.** B **33.** C **34.** A **35.** D

###### Chọn một đáp án trong số A, B, C hoặc D điền vào mỗi chỗ trống để hoàn thành đoạn văn sau.

**36.** A **37.** B **38.** A **39.** C **40.** B

###### PHẦN D: VIẾT (2,0 điểm)

1. **Viết lại các câu sau sao cho nghĩa không thay đổi so với câu ban đầu, bắt đầu bằng từ gợi ý.**
2.  My sister has learned English for 5 years.
3.  My friend asked me if I went to school on Sunday
4.  If you work harder, you will pass the exam.
5.  He regretted not saying goodbye to her at the airport.
6.  Only by training hard every day can you become a good athlete.

###### Viết lại các câu sau sao cho nghĩa không thay đổi so với câu ban đầu, sử dụng từ cho sẵn trong ngoặc đơn ( không được thay đổi dạng của từ trong ngoặc).

1.  In spite of playing well, they lost.

*OR*  In spite of the fact that the team played well, they lost.

1.  Because I can’t swim, I’m not going/ I won’t go scuba diving with Terry.
2.  She came up to their expectations.
3.  The success of our local theater has put our city on the map.
4.  You have to turn over a new leaf if you want to succeed.

##### HƯỚNG DẪN CHẤM

**ĐIỂM BÀI THI = TỔNG ĐIỂM CÁC CÂU ĐÚNG x 0,2.**

##### SỞ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO THANH HÓA

**MÃ ĐỀ 042**

###### KỲ THI TUYỂN SINH LỚP 10 THPT Môn: TIẾNG ANH

*Thời gian làm bài: 60 phút, không kể thời gian giao đề*

**PHẦN A: NGỮ ÂM (1,0 điểm)**

***I. Chọn từ có phần gạch chân được phát âm khác so với các từ còn lại.***

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **1.** A. attraction | B. surface | C. apple | D. transmit |
| **2.** A. weave | B. treat | C. deal | D. head |
| **3.** A. sculpture | B. lantern | C. pottery | D. transportation |
| ***II. Chọn từ có trọng âm chính rơi vào vị trí khác so với các từ còn lại.*** | | | |
| **4.** A. handicraft | B. communicate | C. artisan | D. cultivate |
| **5.** A. historical | B. embroidery | C. authority | D. architecture |

**PHẦN B: NGỮ PHÁP VÀ TỪ VỰNG (4,0 điểm)**

1. ***Cho dạng đúng của động từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành các câu sau.***
2. By the time Alex finished his studies, he (be) in London for over eight years.
3. At the moment the population of the world (grow) at an increasing rate.
4. It (claim) that some doctors were working 80 hours a week.
5. My mother suggested I (throw) away some of the stuff in my closet.
6. I didn’t see anyone but I felt as though I (watch) .
7. ***Cho dạng đúng của từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành các câu sau.***
8. is a state whereby one is unable to read and write. (**LITERATE**)
9. The company produces computers in with a German firm. (**COOPERATE**)
10. Reality TV has been a very successful form of mass . (**ENTERTAIN**)
11. The needs to know what rocks the drill has reached. (**GEOLOGY**)
12. It’s difficult to with a negative people who will do nothing to help themselves. (**SYMPATHY**)
13. ***Chọn một đáp án đúng trong số A, B, C hoặc D để hoàn thành mỗi câu sau.***
14. “Let’s go for a drink” – “ .”

A. That’s a good idea B. You are welcome C. It’s all right D. Yes, please

1. the TV! There is nothing interesting on.

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

1. These dresses are different the ones you bought yesterday.

A. with B. from C. at D. about

1. Rice in tropical countries.

A. is grown B. are grown C. was grown D. were grown

1. Nowadays, Tan Chau artisans can produce silk of multiple colours they can meet customers’ demands.

A. but B. in order C. so D. so that

1. The children are playing in the schoolyard.

A. happy B. happiness C. happier D. happily

1. All the students are looking forward their summer vacation in the countryside.

A. to spend B. spend C. to spending D. spending

1. I suggest that Michael One Pillar Pagoda when arriving in Hanoi.

A. should visit B. visit C. Both A & B D. visited

1. You don’t expect me that you actually met John, do you?

A. believe B. believed C. to believe D. believing

1. English is the language on one- fifth of the land area of the world.

A. office B. official C. officer D. officially

**PHẦN C: ĐỌC HIỂU (3,0 điểm)**

1. ***Chọn một từ thích hợp điền vào mỗi chỗ trống để hoàn thành đoạn văn sau.***

***livable cleanest cultures busiest skyscrapers perfect neighbourhoods***

Singapore is the most (**26**) city in Southeast Asia, but it is a rather expensive place to live. Public transportation goes to everywhere, and getting a permit to drive a car costs you a lot of money. Therefore, it is one of the

(**27**) cities in the world, too. Besides the (**28**) in Clark Quay, Singapore is a melting pot of Western, Indian, Chinese, and Malay (**29**) . The diverse culture of Singapore makes it a (**30**) place for fine shopping and dining. You can lie on Singapore's own beaches on Sentosa Island or go to great beaches in Indonesia not far away.

1. ***Đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn một đáp án đúng trong số A , B, C hoặc D.***

**SEDGE MAT CRAFT VILLAGE IN TIEN GIANG PROVINCE**

In the Mekong Delta., Long Dinh village of Tien Giang province is famous for its traditional craft of weaving flowered mats. The mat's high quality makes them popular domestically, and they are also exported to markets worldwide including Korea, Japan and America.

In spite of its well-established reputation for this traditional craft, mat weaving only started here some 50 years ago. It was first introduced by immigrants from Kim Son, a famous mat weaving village in the northern province of Ninh Binh. However, the technique of weaving sedge mats in Long Dinh, as compared with other places in the South, is somewhat different. Long Dinh branded mats are thicker and have more attractive colours and patterns. Weaving sedge mats is similar to growing rice. Long Dinh mat production mainly occurs during the dry season, from January to April. Weavers have to work their hardest in May and June, otherwise, when the rainy season starts in July, they will have to put off finishing their products till the next dry season. No matter how much work it requires, Long Dinh mat producers stick with this occupation, as it brings a higher income than growing rice. This trade provides employment for thousands of local labourers. At present, nearly 1,000 households in Long Dinh village live on weaving mats. To better meet market demands, Long Dinh mat weavers have created more products in addition to the traditional sedge mats. Particularly, they are producing a new type of mat made from the dried stalks of water hyacinth, a common material in the Mekong Delta.

Thanks to the planning and further investment, the mat weaving occupation has indeed brought in more income for local residents. Their living standards have improved considerably, resulting in better conditions for the whole village.

1. All of the following are true about the craft in Long Dinh EXCEPT that .
   1. it has the origin from Kim Son, Ninh Binh B. it has had the reputation for more than 50 years

C. the techniques are a little bit different from those in other regions D. the mats have more attractive colours and designs

1. We can infer from the sentence "Weaving sedge mats is similar growing rice” that .
   1. both depend on weather conditions B. both occur on the same land

C. both bring similar income D. both occur at the same time

1. Despite difficulties, people in Long Dinh try to follow the craft because .
   1. they can have jobs in the rainy months B. they can go to Korea, Japan and America

C. they can make the techniques of weaving different D. they can earn more money than growing rice

1. In order to meet market demands, artisans in Long Dinh .
   1. produce new products from rare material B. hire thousands of local labourers

C. try to produce various types of products D. stop producing the traditional sedge mats

1. We can infer from the passage that .
   1. the new technique makes labourers work in the dry season
   2. Long Dinh mat production is only well-known in foreign markets
   3. the craft contributes much to the village economy
   4. most of the households in Long Dinh village live on weaving mats
2. ***Chọn một đáp án trong số A, B, C hoặc D điền vào mỗi chỗ trống để hoàn thành đoạn văn sau.***

As I remember, (**36**) in the 50s and 60s, Ha Noi was not as crowded as it is today. Bicycles and cyclos were the main means of transport and the few motorbikes that were around were ( **37**) by rich people. It was rare to see cars or jeeps. Meanwhile, the tram was the only method of public transport. An old tram station is now home

(**38**) several retail outlets that look out over the lake in Dinh Tien Hoang Street. At that time, Hanoians always travelled by tram, not only for its (**39**) but also the price. For just five cents you could travel one-way to it’s terminus in the former Ha Dong Province, (**40**) is now part of the expanded Ha Noi.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **36.** A. move | B. place | C. set | D. back |
| **37.** A. bought | B. owned | C. sold | D. proceeded |
| **38.** A. with | B. in | C. to | D. by |
| **39.** A. convenience | B. importance | C. comfort | D. condition |
| **40.** A. that | B. which | C. where | D. this |

**PHẦN D: VIẾT (2,0 điểm)**

1. ***Viết lại các câu sau sao cho nghĩa không thay đổi so với câu ban đầu, bắt đầu bằng từ gợi ý.***
2. They built this bridge twenty years ago.  This bridge .
3. It took me three hours to clean the house yesterday.  I spent .
4. You should use less paper to protect the environment.  If I

.

1. There has been a sharp increase in the number of skyscrapers built in Hanoi this year.  The number of .
2. The spectators got so angry that they had to cancel the football match.  Such .
3. ***Viết lại các câu sau sao cho nghĩa không thay đổi so với câu ban đầu, sử dụng từ cho sẵn trong ngoặc đơn***

**(không được thay đổi dạng của từ trong ngoặc).**

1. Labourers in the Mekong Delta can earn enough money from their crafts during the flood seasons. (**LIVE**)
2. The methods of producing handcrafted paper flowers in Thanh Tien village in Hue were transferred from generation to generation to keep the craft alive. (**PASSED**)
3. The tour guide gave a short speech so that foreign visitors could get information about the process of making fish sauce in Phu Quoc. (**FIND**)
4. Craft village development is now a good way to solve the poverty in rural areas. (**DEAL**)
5. We are thinking with pleasure about the trip in order to discover the traditional craft villages round Hue. (**FORWARD**)

**THE END**

**SỞ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO THANH HÓA**

**MÃ ĐỀ 042**

**KỲ THI TUYỂN SINH LỚP 10 THPT Môn: TIẾNG ANH**

*Thời gian làm bài: 60 phút, không kể thời gian giao đề*

**ĐÁP ÁN**

**PHẦN A: NGỮ ÂM (1,0 điểm)**

1. **Chọn từ có phần gạch chân được phát âm khác so với các từ còn lại.**

**1.** B. surface **2.** D. head **3.** A. sculpture

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **1.** | A. attraction /əˈtræk.ʃən/ | B. surface /ˈsɜː.fɪs/ | C. apple /ˈæp.əl/ | D. transmit /trænzˈmɪt/ |
| **2.** | A. weave /wiːv/ | B. treat /triːt/ | C. deal /diːl/ | D. head /hed/ |
| **3.** | A. sculpture /ˈskʌlp.tʃər/ | B. lantern /ˈlæn.tən/ | C. pottery /ˈpɒt.ər.i/ | D. transportation /ˌtræn.spɔːˈteɪ.ʃən/ |

###### Chọn từ có trọng âm chính rơi vào vị trí khác so với các từ còn lại.

**4.** B. communicate **5.** D. architecture

**PHẦN B: NGỮ PHÁP VÀ TỪ VỰNG (4,0 điểm)**

1. **Cho dạng đúng của động từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành các câu sau.**

**6.** had been **7.** is growing **8.** was claimed

**9.** (should) throw **10.** was being watched

1. **Cho dạng đúng của từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành các câu sau.**
2. illiteracy
3. cooperation
4. entertainment
5. geologist
6. sympathize
7. **Chọn một đáp án đúng trong số A, B, C hoặc D để hoàn thành mỗi câu sau.**
8. A. That’s a good idea **17.** B. Turn off **18.** B. from **19.** A. is grown

**20.** D. so that **21.** D. happily **22.** C. to spending **23.** C. Both A & B

**24.** C. to believe **25.** B. official

**PHẦN C: ĐỌC HIỂU (3,0 điểm)**

1. **Chọn một từ thích hợp điền vào mỗi chỗ trống để hoàn thành đoạn văn sau.**

**26.** livable **27.** cleanest **28.** skyscrapers **29.** cultures **30.** perfect

1. **Đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn một đáp án đúng trong số A , B, C hoặc D.**
2. B. it has had the reputation for more than 50 years
3. A. both depend on weather conditions
4. D. they can earn more money than growing rice
5. C. try to produce various types of products
6. C. the craft contributes much to the village economy
7. **Chọn một đáp án trong số A, B, C hoặc D điền vào mỗi chỗ trống để hoàn thành đoạn văn sau.**
8. D. back **37.** B. owned **38.** C. to **39.** A. convenience **40.** B. which

**PHẦN D: VIẾT (2,0 điểm)**

1. **Viết lại các câu sau sao cho nghĩa không thay đổi so với câu ban đầu, bắt đầu bằng từ gợi ý.**
2.  This bridge was built twenty years ago.
3.  I spent three hours cleaning the house yesterday.
4.  If I were you, I would use less paper to protect the environment.
5.  The number of skyscrapers built in Hanoi has increased sharply this year.

*OR*  The number of skyscrapers built in Hanoi has sharply increased this year.

1.  Such was the anger of the spectators that they had to cancel the football match.
2. **Viết lại các câu sau sao cho nghĩa không thay đổi so với câu ban đầu, sử dụng từ cho sẵn trong ngoặc đơn (không được thay đổi dạng của từ trong ngoặc).**
3.  Labourers in the Mekong Delta can live on their crafts during the flood seasons.
4.  The methods of producing handcrafted paper flowers in Thanh Tien village in Hue were passed down from generation to generation to keep the craft alive.
5.  The tour guide gave a short speech so that foreign visitors could find out about die process of making fish sauce in Phu Quoc.
6.  Craft village development is now a good way to deal with the poverty in rural areas.
7.  We are looking forward to the trip in order to discover the traditional craft villages round Hue.

**HƯỚNG DẪN CHẤM**

**ĐIỂM BÀI THI = TỔNG ĐIỂM CÁC CÂU ĐÚNG x 0,2.**

##### SỞ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO THANH HÓA

**MÃ ĐỀ 043**

###### KỲ THI TUYỂN SINH LỚP 10 THPT Môn: TIẾNG ANH

*Thời gian làm bài: 60 phút, không kể thời gian giao đề*

**PHẦN A: NGỮ ÂM (1,0 điểm)**

1. ***Chọn từ có phần gạch chân được phát âm khác so với các từ còn lại.***
   1. A. stamps B. clubs C. weeks D. cats
   2. A. provide B. despite C. children D. surprise



* 1. A. thanks B. think C. theatre D. weather

1. ***Chọn từ có trọng âm chính rơi vào vị trí khác so với các từ còn lại.***
2. A. destroy B. attend C. lesson D. receive
3. A. disease B. flower C. doctor D. castle

**PHẦN B: NGỮ PHÁP VÀ TỪ VỰNG (4,0 điểm)**

1. ***Cho dạng đúng của động từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành các câu sau.***
2. My brother loves (read) science fiction books.
3. When I came home from work yesterday, my mother (cook) dinner.
4. My father usually (watch) television in the evenings.
5. She (stay) with her sister for three months.
6. Mathematics (be) the science of quantity.
7. ***Cho dạng đúng của từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành các câu sau.***
8. He was absent from class yesterday because of his . (**ILL**)
9. Everyone needs to live in a environment. (**HEALTH**)
10. Helen's success has millions of blind people to try and overcome their difficulties. (**COURAGE**)
11. I know how she felt. (**EXACT**)
12. Hopefully, patients infected with influenza A/H1N1 can be treated with drugs like Tamiflu and Relenza. (**VIRUS**)
13. ***Chọn một đáp án đúng trong số A, B, C hoặc D để hoàn thành mỗi câu sau.***
14. Could you off the radio, please? It’s very noisy.

A. turn B. go C. set D. take

1. English as a foreign language at most schools in Vietnam.

A. is teaching B. are taught C. is taught D. will teach

1. You like watching movies on TV, ?

A. didn’t you B. did you C. do you D. don’t you

1. My best friends often play tennis Sundays.

A. at B. on C. for D. in

1. **Trump:** “You look nice in that hat!” - **Biden:** “ .”

A. It’s nice of you to say so B. You’re welcome C. Oh, poor me D. Yes, certainly

1. The death of Tran Lap, the leader of a Vietnamese famous rock band called Buc Tuong, is a great to his fans.

A. losing B. loss C. lose D. lost

1. They are conducting a wide of surveys throughout Vietnam.

A. collection B. range C. selection D. group

1. Vietnam is playing its part in the worldwide trend of fostering a/an attitude to the LGBT community with several steps toward marriage equality.

A. strong-minded B. like-minded C. absent-minded D. open-minded

1. the pandemic has heavily disrupted the country's economy, Vietnam's GDP growth rate still remained one of the highest in Asia-Pacific Region.

A. Due to B. Although C. Because D. Despite

1. Quang Hai's in the final match between Vietnam and Uzbekistan was voted the most beautiful goal on AFC's website.

A. corner kick B. free kick C. penalty D. goal kick

**PHẦN C: ĐỌC HIỂU (3,0 điểm)**

1. ***Chọn một từ thích hợp điền vào mỗi chỗ trống để hoàn thành đoạn văn sau.***

***exactly occurred which in evidence on***

Although it is still unknown (**26**) where the outbreak first started, many early cases of COVID-19 have been attributed to people who have visited the Huanan Seafood Wholesale Market, located in Wuhan, Hubei, China. The earliest known person with symptoms was later discovered to have fallen ill ( **27**) 1 December 2019, and that person did not have visible connections with the later wet market cluster. However, an earlier case of infection could have (**28**) on 17 November. China publicly reported the cluster on 31 December 2019. The World Health Organization (WHO) issued its first report on the outbreak on 5 January 2020. On 12 January 2020, the World Health Organization (WHO) confirmed that a novel coronavirus was the cause of a respiratory illness in a

cluster of people in Wuhan, Hubei Province, China, (**29**) was reported earlier. On January 20, the WHO and China both confirmed that human-to-human transmission had occurred. On 30 January, the WHO declared the outbreak a Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC), after mounting (**30**) that the novel coronavirus had spread to 18 countries and completion of investigation in Wuhan.

1. ***Đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn một đáp án đúng trong số A , B, C hoặc D.***

The White House, the official home of the United States president, was not built in time for George Washington to live in it. It was begun in 1792 and was ready for its first inhabitants. President and Mrs. John Adams, who moved in on November 1, 1800. When the Adamses moved in, the White House was not yet complete, and the Adamses suffered many inconveniences; for example, the main staircase was incomplete, which hindered movement from floor to floor, and the future laundry yard was merely a pool of mud, so wet laundry was hung in the unfinished East Room to dry. Thomas Jefferson, the third president, improved the comfort of the White House in many respects and added new architectural features such as the terraces on the east and west ends.

When the British forces burned the White House on August 24, 1814, President Madison was **forced** to leave. All the remained after the fire was the exterior walls, the interior was completely destroyed. It was not until December of 1817 that the following president, James Monroe, was able to move into a rebuilt residence. Since then, the White House has continued to be modified but has been continuously occupied by each succeeding U.S president.

1. Which of the following would be the most appropriate title for this text?
   1. George Washington’s life in the White House. B. The Early History of the White House.

C. The burning of the White House. D. Presidential Policies of Early U.S. Presidents.

1. Why did George Washington not live in the White House?
   1. It had been burned by the British.
   2. He did not like the architectural features.
   3. He did not want to suffer the inconveniences that the Adamses had suffered.
   4. Construction had not yet been completed.
2. What of the White House was not yet complete when the Adamses moved in?

A. main staircase B. laundry yard C. pool D. A and B

1. The word “**forces**” in line 8 could best be replaced by .

A. military B. effort C. power D. energy

1. According to the passage, when James Monroe came to the White House, it had been

A. repressed B. reconstructed C. relocated D. reserved

1. ***Chọn một đáp án trong số A, B, C hoặc D điền vào mỗi chỗ trống để hoàn thành đoạn văn sau.***

**THE THREAT TO THE ENVIRONMENT**

Nowadays people are more aware that wildlife all over the world is in danger. Many species of animals are threatened and could (**36**) become extinct if we do not make an effort to (**37**) them. There are many reasons for this. In some cases, animals are hunted for their fur or for other valuable parts of their bodies. Some birds, (**38**) as parrots, are caught alive and sold as pets. For many animals and birds, the problem is that their habitat - the place where they live - is disappearing. More (**39**) is used for farms, for houses or industry, and there are fewer open spaces than there once were. Farmers use powerful chemicals to help them grow better crops, but these chemicals pollute the environment and (**40**) wildlife. The most successful animals on earth - human beings - will soon be the only ones left, unless we can solve this problem.

1. A. hardly B. equally C. specially D. easily
2. A. harm B. kill C. protect D. hunt
3. A. and B. such C. or D. except
4. A. earth B. soil C. sand D. land
5. A. harm B. exhaust C. conserve D. save

**PHẦN D: VIẾT (2,0 điểm)**

1. ***Viết lại các câu sau sao cho nghĩa không thay đổi so với câu ban đầu, bắt đầu bằng từ gợi ý.***
2. Although I left home early, I was late for the meeting.  Despite .
3. They built this bridge a long time ago.  This bridge .
4. It was such bad weather that we couldn’t go for a picnic.  The weather .
5. “Please don’t drive so fast!” Ann begged her friend.  Ann pleaded .
6. His appearance was completely unexpected.  His appearance was beyond .
7. ***Viết lại các câu sau sao cho nghĩa không thay đổi so với câu ban đầu, sử dụng từ cho sẵn trong ngoặc đơn***

**(không được thay đổi dạng của từ trong ngoặc).**

1. Although Nam wasn’t intelligent, he passed the exam easily. (**DESPITE**)
2. Could you open the window for me, please? (**MIND**)
3. We won’t get to the airport in less than 30 minutes. (**LEAST**)
4. The man in that painting reminds me of my uncle. (**BEARS**)
5. His grandfather is now having an operation. (**KNIFE**)

**THE END**

**SỞ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO THANH HÓA**

**MÃ ĐỀ 043**

**KỲ THI TUYỂN SINH LỚP 10 THPT**

###### Môn: TIẾNG ANH

*Thời gian làm bài: 60 phút, không kể thời gian giao đề*

##### ĐÁP ÁN

###### PHẦN A: NGỮ ÂM (1,0 điểm)

1. **Chọn từ có phần gạch chân được phát âm khác so với các từ còn lại.**

**1.** B **2.** C **3.** D

###### Chọn từ có trọng âm chính rơi vào vị trí khác so với các từ còn lại.

**4**. C **5.** A

###### PHẦN B: NGỮ PHÁP VÀ TỪ VỰNG (4,0 điểm)

1. **Cho dạng đúng của động từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành các câu sau.**

**6.** reading **7.** was cooking **8.** watches

**9.** has stayed (has been staying) **10.** is

###### Cho dạng đúng của từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành các câu sau.

**11.** illness **12.** healthy **13.** encouraged **14.** exactly **15.** antiviral

###### Chọn một đáp án đúng trong số A, B, C hoặc D để hoàn thành mỗi câu sau.

**16.** A. turn **17.** C. is taught **18.** D. don’t you **19.** B. on

**20.** A. It’s nice of you to say so **21.** B. loss **22.** B. range

**23.** D. open-minded **24.** B. Although **25.** B. free kick

###### PHẦN C: ĐỌC HIỂU (3,0 điểm)

1. **Chọn một từ thích hợp điền vào mỗi chỗ trống để hoàn thành đoạn văn sau.**
2. exactly **27.** on **28.** occurred **29.** which **30.** evidence

###### Đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn một đáp án đúng trong số A , B, C hoặc D.

1. B  *Giải thích:* Câu này chúng ta nên để làm cuối cùng sau khi giải quyết hết các câu hỏi còn lại để có cái nhìn tổng quát về toàn bài mà chọn đáp án nhé.
2. D  *Giải thích:* Clue ở câu đầu tiên “The White House, the official home of the United States president, was not built in time for George Washington to live in it.”
3. D  *Giải thích:* Clue nằm ở dòng 4 đến 6 của đoạn 1: ”for example, the main staircase was incomplete, which hindered movement from floor to floor, and the future laundry yard was merely a pool of mud, so wet laundry was hung in the unfinished East Room to dry”
4. A  *Giải thích:* Forces = military (n) lực lượng
5. B  *Giải thích:* Clue nằm ở gifia đoạn 2: “James Monroe, was able to move into a rebuilt residence.”

###### Chọn một đáp án trong số A, B, C hoặc D điền vào mỗi chỗ trống để hoàn thành đoạn văn sau.

1. D **37.** C **38.** B **39.** D **40.** A

###### PHẦN D: VIẾT (2,0 điểm)

1. **Viết lại các câu sau sao cho nghĩa không thay đổi so với câu ban đầu, bắt đầu bằng từ gợi ý.**
2.  Despite (my) leaving home early, I was late for the meeting.

*OR*  Despite the fact that I left home early, I was late for the meeting.

1.  This bridgewas built a long time ago.
2.  The weather was so bad that we couldn’t go for a picnic.
3.  Ann pleaded with her friend not to drive so fast.
4.  His appearance was beyond our expectation.

###### Viết lại các câu sau sao cho nghĩa không thay đổi so với câu ban đầu, sử dụng từ cho sẵn trong ngoặc đơn ( không được thay đổi dạng của từ trong ngoặc).

1.  Despite not being intelligent, Nam passed the exam easily.
2.  Would you mind opening the window for me, please?
3.  It will take us at least 30 minutes to get to the airport.
4.  The man in that picture bears a resemblance to my uncle.
5.  His grandfather is now under the knife.

##### HƯỚNG DẪN CHẤM

**ĐIỂM BÀI THI = TỔNG ĐIỂM CÁC CÂU ĐÚNG x 0,2.**

##### SỞ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO THANH HÓA

**MÃ ĐỀ 044**

###### KỲ THI TUYỂN SINH LỚP 10 THPT Môn: TIẾNG ANH

*Thời gian làm bài: 60 phút, không kể thời gian giao đề*

**PHẦN A: NGỮ ÂM (1,0 điểm)**

1. ***Chọn từ có phần gạch chân được phát âm khác so với các từ còn lại.***
   1. A. passed B. wished C. touched D. moved
   2. A. blood B. pool C. food D. tool
   3. A. ploughs B. contacts C. stops D. talks
2. ***Chọn từ có trọng âm chính rơi vào vị trí khác so với các từ còn lại.***
3. A. reflect B. contain C. purchase D. suggest
4. A. possession B. politics C. decision D. refusal

**PHẦN B: NGỮ PHÁP VÀ TỪ VỰNG (4,0 điểm)**

1. ***Cho dạng đúng của động từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành các câu sau.***
2. Listen to the foreigners! What language they (speak) ?
3. If they don’t leave now, they (miss) the last train.
4. I don’t have a car now. I wish I (have) one.
5. Nam and Lan (not/go) to the cinema last night.
6. It was our fault to keep Alice waiting so long. She (inform) in advance.
7. ***Cho dạng đúng của từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành các câu sau.***
8. This is one of the best films showing the lives of working people. (**DOCUMENT**)
9. Mary and her husband always join hands in their daughters. (**EDUCATE**)
10. Her to the company is enormous. (**CONTRIBUTE**)
11. I understand what you are saying. (**PERFECT**)
12. Devastating floods in the early October thousands of villages in the Central provinces of Vietnam. (**MERGE**)
13. ***Chọn một đáp án đúng trong số A, B, C hoặc D để hoàn thành mỗi câu sau.***
14. Of all the world’s major oceans, Arctic Ocean is shallowest.

A. a - the B. an - the C. Ø - the D. the - the

1. If you do what you tell others, they in you.

A. believe B. won’t believe C. will believe D. would believe

1. We in silence when he suddenly me to help him.

A. walked - asked B. were walking - asked

C. walked - was asking D. were walking - was asking

1. Make sure you mix the ingredients well, you might get up lumps in your cake.

A. otherwise B. supposing C. unless D. provided

1. To protect hackers, security experts advise longer passwords combinations of upper and lowercase letters, as well as numbers.

A. against - in B. from - to C. on - between D. against - with

1. Wearing helps students feel equal in many ways.

A. suit B. jeans C. uniforms D. casual clothes

1. While the victory moves Vietnam, incredibly, a step nearer to the title, it sees Qatar fall at the semi-final stage for the second competition in AFC U23 Championship.

A. successive B. success C. successfully D. successful

1. **Betty:** “ ” - **Jack:** “Thanks. I will write to you when I come to India.”

A. Better luck next time! B. Have a nice trip! C. God bless you! D. Have a go!

1. Both isolation and quarantine methods of preventing the spread of COVID-19.

A. has been B. is C. are D. being

1. It’s important to know about how developed countries have solved the urbanization problems and some solutions to those in Viet Nam.

A. think B. propose C. advise D. expect

**PHẦN C: ĐỌC HIỂU (3,0 điểm)**

1. ***Chọn một từ thích hợp điền vào mỗi chỗ trống để hoàn thành đoạn văn sau.***

***handicrafts design quality return costumes skills appearance history***

There are many embroidery villages in Viet Nam, but Quat Dong village in Ha Noi is widely known for its products of high (**26**) . Embroidery has been developing around here since the 17th century. In the past, local skilled artisans were chosen to make sophisticated embroidered (**27**) for the Vietnamese King, Queen and other Royal family members. The first man who taught the local people how to embroider was Dr. Le Cong Hanh, who lived during the Le dynasty. He learned how to embroider while on a trip to China as an envoy, and taught the villagers of Quat Dong upon his (**28**) . Although these (**29**) eventually spread across the country, the Quat Dong’s artisans' creations are still the most appreciated. In order to create beautiful embroideries, an artisan must be patient, careful and have an eye for (**30**) , along with clever hands. Nowadays, Quat Dong products may range from clothes, bags, pillowcases, to paintings and decorations, which are exported to many countries.

1. ***Đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn một đáp án đúng trong số A , B, C hoặc D.***

Martin Luther King, Jf., is well- known for his work in civil rights and for his many famous speeches, among which is his moving “I have a dream” speech. But fewer people know much about King’s childhood.

M.L, as he was called, was born in 1929 in Atlanta, Georgia, at the home of his maternal grandfather. M.L.’s grandfather purchased their home on Auburn Avenue in 1909, twenty years before M.L was born. His grandfather allowed the house to be used as a meeting place for a number of organizations dedicated to the education and social advancement of blacks. M.L. grew up in the atmosphere, with his home being used as a community gathering place, and was no doubt influenced by it.

M.L.’s childhood was not especially eventfully. His father was a minister and his mother was a musician. He was the second of three children, and he attended all black schools in a black neighborhood. The neighborhood was not poor, however. Auburn Avenue was an area of banks, insurance companies, builders, jewelers, tailors, doctors, lawyers, and other businesses and services. Even in the face of Atlanta’s segregation, the district thrived. Dr. King never forgot the community spirit he had known as a child, nor did he forget the racial prejudice that was a huge barrier keeping black Atlantans from mingling with whites.

1. What is the passage mainly about?
   1. The prejudice that existed in Atlanta. B. M.L.’s grandfather

C. Martin Luther King’s childhood. D. The neighborhood King grew up in

1. When was M.L. born?
   1. in 1909 B. in 1929

C. in 1949 D. 20 years after his parents had met.

1. What is Martin Luthur King well- known for?

A. His work in civil rights. B. His neighborhood. C. His publications. D. His childhood.

1. According to the author, M.L. .
   1. had a difficult childhood. B. was a good musician as a child

C. loved to listen to his grandfather speak. D. grew up in a relatively rich area of Atlanta.

1. Which of the following statements is NOT true?
   1. Auburn was a commercial areas.
   2. M.L.’s grandfather built their home on Auburn Avenue in 1909.
   3. M. L. grew up in a rich, black neighborhood.
   4. M.L.’s childhood was uneventful.
2. ***Chọn một đáp án trong số A, B, C hoặc D điền vào mỗi chỗ trống để hoàn thành đoạn văn sau.***

Having a relationship with someone is important to people around the world; **(36)**  **,** dating is different from culture to culture. Here are some examples. Group dating is popular among young people in Europe and Australia. Groups as large as 30 people take part in events, such as going camping or having a party. This is seen as a **(37)**  way to spend time together, and to help to **(38)**  tension because people feel more comfortable in the company of friends before deciding whether to go on a one-to-one date. In Singapore, since many young people stay single, the government has tried its best to encourage dating. Dating services are offered to single people. One of them is speed dating, in **(39)**

singles will spend a few minutes talking to one person before moving on to meet the next one. Online dating is a common way of **(40)**  in the United States. Internet companies are now offering a service called ‘online dating assistant’ to help busy people to find a partner. An assistant helps customers to build their profiles, selects potential matches, and then sends several emails to the possible matches until the two people agree to meet face to face.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **36.** | **A.** although | **B.** and | **C.** however | **D.** despite |
| **37.** | **A.** safe | **B.** savings | **C.** safely | **D.** save |
| **38.** | **A.** deteriorate | **B.** ease | **C.** refrain | **D.** escape |
| **39.** | **A.** when | **B.** that | **C.** which | **D.** whom |
| **40.** | **A.** matchtaking | **B.** matchgoing | **C.** matchcatching | **D.** matchmaking |

**PHẦN D: VIẾT (2,0 điểm)**

1. ***Viết lại các câu sau sao cho nghĩa không thay đổi so với câu ban đầu, bắt đầu bằng từ gợi ý.***
2. We started learning English four years ago.  We have .
3. They will build a new supermarket  A new supermarket .
4. "Shall we meet at the theatre?" he asked.  He suggested .
5. My boss works better when he’s pressed for time.  The less .
6. He had no idea how difficult the exercise would be until he was half way through it.  Only when .
7. ***Viết lại các câu sau sao cho nghĩa không thay đổi so với câu ban đầu, sử dụng từ cho sẵn trong ngoặc đơn***

**(không được thay đổi dạng của từ trong ngoặc).**

1. Because of being tall, Nam can reach the book on the shelf. (**BECAUSE**)
2. He wrote the letter in two hours. (**TOOK**)
3. Most people regard Dr. Peters as being the best surgeon in his field. (**WIDELY**)
4. They fell in love when they first saw each other. (**SIGHT**)
5. I’d made up my mind, but at the last minute I lost my confidence. (**FEET**)

**THE END**

##### SỞ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO THANH HÓA

**MÃ ĐỀ 044**

###### KỲ THI TUYỂN SINH LỚP 10 THPT Môn: TIẾNG ANH

*Thời gian làm bài: 60 phút, không kể thời gian giao đề*

##### ĐÁP ÁN

###### PHẦN A: NGỮ ÂM (1,0 điểm)

1. **Chọn từ có phần gạch chân được phát âm khác so với các từ còn lại.**

**1.** D. moved **2.** A. blood **3.** A. ploughs

###### Chọn từ có trọng âm chính rơi vào vị trí khác so với các từ còn lại.

**4.** C. purchase **5.** B. politics

###### PHẦN B: NGỮ PHÁP VÀ TỪ VỰNG (4,0 điểm)

1. **Cho dạng đúng của động từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành các câu sau.**

**6.** are …. speaking **7.** will miss / may miss **8.** had (could have)

**9.** didn’t go (did not go) **10.** should have been informed

###### Cho dạng đúng của từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành các câu sau.

1. documentary
2. educating
3. contribution
4. perfectly
5. submerged

###### Chọn một đáp án đúng trong số A, B, C hoặc D để hoàn thành mỗi câu sau.

1. D. the - the **17.** C. will believe **18.** B. were walking - asked

**19.** A. otherwise **20.** A. against - in **21.** C. uniforms **22.** A. successive

**23.** B. Have a nice trip! **24.** C. are **25.** B. propose

###### PHẦN C: ĐỌC HIỂU (3,0 điểm)

1. **Chọn một từ thích hợp điền vào mỗi chỗ trống để hoàn thành đoạn văn sau.**
2. quality **27.** costumes **28.** return **29.** skills **30.** design

###### Đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn một đáp án đúng trong số A , B, C hoặc D.

1. C  *Giải thích:* Câu này chúng ta nên để làm cuối cùng sau khi giải quyết hết các câu hỏi còn lại để có cái nhìn tổng quát về toàn bài mà chọn đáp án.
2. B  *Giải thích:* Thông tin ở đầu đoạn 2: “M.L, as he was called, was born in 1929 in Atlanta, Georgia….”
3. A  *Giải thích:* Thông tin nằm ở đoạn 1: “Martin Luther King, Jf., is well- known for his work in civil rights.”
4. D  *Giải thích:* Đọc toàn bọ đoạn 2, đặc biệt là câu cuối sẽ ra đáp án D “M.L. grew up in the atmosphere, with his home being used as a community gathering place, and was no doubt influenced by it.”
5. B  *Giải thích:* Thông tin nằm ở dòng 2 đoạn 2: “M.L.’s grandfather purchased their home on Auburn Avenue in 1909 ….”

###### Chọn một đáp án trong số A, B, C hoặc D điền vào mỗi chỗ trống để hoàn thành đoạn văn sau.

1. C
   1. although S + V: mặc dù B. and: và

C. ;however, S + V: tuy nhiên D. despite + N/V\_ing: mặc dù

Having a relationship with someone is important to people around the world; **(30) however**, dating is different from culture to culture.

**Tạm dịch:** Có mối quan hệ với ai đó rất quan trọng đối với mọi người trên khắp thế giới; tuy nhiên, hẹn hò thì khác nhau giữa văn hóa này và văn hóa khác.

1. A
   1. safe (adj): an toàn, chắc chắn B. savings (n): tiền tiết kiệm

C. safely (adv): an toàn, chắc chắn D. save (v): cfíu vớt, dành dụm Trước tính tfi “way” (cách, con đường) cần một tính tfi

This is seen as a **(31) safe** way to spend time together,

**Tạm dịch:** Đây được coi là một cách an toàn để dành thời gian cho nhau,

1. B
   1. deteriorate (v): làm hư hỏng B. ease (v): làm dễ chịu, làm giảm bớt

C. refrain (v): kiềm chế, kiềm lại D. escape (v): trốn thoát, thoát khỏi

This is seen as a safe way to spend time together, and to help to **(32) ease** tension because people feel more comfortable in the company of friends before deciding whether to go on a one-to-one date.

**Tạm dịch:** Đây được xem là một cách an toàn để dành thời gian cho nhau, và để giảm bớt căng thẳng bởi vì mọi người cảm thấy thoải mái hơn trong mối quan hệ là bạn bè trước khi quyết định có nên hẹn hò một lần không.

1. C

Trong mệnh đề quan hệ:

* when: thay thế cho trạng tfi, trạng ngữ chỉ thời gian
* that: thay thế cho “who”, “whom”, “which” hoặc lược bỏ khi nó đóng vai trò làm tân ngữ trong mệnh đề quan hệ xác định
* which: thay thế cho một danh tfi chỉ vật; đóng vai trò chủ ngữ/ tân ngữ
* whom: thay thế cho một danh tfi chỉ người; đóng vai trò tân ngữ Lưu ý: Đại tfi quan hệ “when”, “that” không đfíng sau giới tfi

One of them is speed dating, in **(33) which** singles will spend a few minutes talking to one person before moving on to meet the next one.

**Tạm dịch:** Một trong số đó là hẹn hò tốc độ, trong đó người độc thân sẽ dành vài phút để nói chuyện với một người trước khi chuyển sang gặp người tiếp theo

1. D
   1. matchtaking (không tồn tại tfi này) B. matchgoing (không tồn tại tfi này)
2. matchcatching (không tồn tại tfi này) D. matchmaking (n): sự mai mối Online dating is a common way of **(34) matchmaking** in the United States.

**Tạm dịch:** Hẹn hò trực tuyến là một cách mai mối phổ biến ở Hoa Kỳ.

###### PHẦN D: VIẾT (2,0 điểm)

* 1. **Viết lại các câu sau sao cho nghĩa không thay đổi so với câu ban đầu, bắt đầu bằng từ gợi ý.**

1.  We have learned/learnt English for four years.

*OR*  We have been learning English for four years.

1.  A new supermarket will be built (by them).
2.  He suggested meeting at the theatre.
3.  The less hurried the boss is, the worse he works.
4.  Only when he was half way through the exercise did he realize how difficult it was.

###### Viết lại các câu sau sao cho nghĩa không thay đổi so với câu ban đầu, sử dụng từ cho sẵn trong ngoặc đơn ( không được thay đổi dạng của từ trong ngoặc).

1.  Because Nam is tall, he can reach the book on the shelf.
2.  It took him two hours to write the letter.
3.  Dr. Peters is widely regarded as being the best surgeon in his field.
4.  They fell in love at first sight.
5.  I’d made up my mind, but at the last minutes I got/had cold feet.

##### HƯỚNG DẪN CHẤM

###### ĐIỂM BÀI THI = TỔNG ĐIỂM CÁC CÂU ĐÚNG x 0,2.

**SỞ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO THANH HÓA**

**MÃ ĐỀ 045**

**KỲ THI TUYỂN SINH LỚP 10 THPT Môn: TIẾNG ANH**

*Thời gian làm bài: 60 phút, không kể thời gian giao đề*

**PHẦN A: NGỮ ÂM (1,0 điểm)**

1. ***Chọn từ có phần gạch chân được phát âm khác so với các từ còn lại.***
   1. A. layer B. frame C. artisan D. place
   2. A. museum B. cultural C. drum D. sculpture
   3. A. tablecloth B. authenticity C. through D. although
2. ***Chọn từ có trọng âm chính rơi vào vị trí khác so với các từ còn lại.***
3. A. artefact B. embroider C. carpentry D. conical
4. A. complicated B. experience C. prosperity D. traditional

**PHẦN B: NGỮ PHÁP VÀ TỪ VỰNG (4,0 điểm)**

1. ***Cho dạng đúng của động từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành các câu sau.***
2. My house (build) at present.
3. We would rather (stay) at home than go out on rainy days.
4. Yesterday, when we visited them, they (have) dinner.
5. The weather is terrible today. If the weather were good, I (go) for a walk.
6. I wrote to my pen pal 2 months ago, but I (not receive) his reply since then.
7. ***Cho dạng đúng của từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành các câu sau.***
8. The accident happened because he drove . (**CARE**)
9. Air is one of the problems that people have deal to with. (**POLLUTE**)
10. Traditional are a good source of fun and entertainment. (**CELEBRATE**)
11. You should buy this book . It’s very . (**INFORM**)
12. My biggest weakness was my lack of sympathy or for incompetence. (**TOLERATE**)
13. ***Chọn một đáp án đúng trong số A, B, C hoặc D để hoàn thành mỗi câu sau.***
14. In the past, local were chosen to make sophisticated embroidered costumes for the Vietnamese King, Queen and other Royal family members.

A. skill workers B. skillfully works C. skillful artists D. skilled artisans

1. Mr. John 20 cigarettes a day.

A. don’t smoke B. do smoke C. smoked D. smokes

1. Situated on the bank of the Duong River,the village was famous for the of making Dong Ho paintings.

A. craft B. production C. manufacture D. activity

1. here tomorrow?

A. Will they be B. Are they been C. Have you been D. Do they come

1. Now, at the age of over 80, the artisan is leaving the craft to his descendants with a desire to this ancient craft.

A. preserve B. reserve C. change D. consider

1. For that artisan, making the paintings is a career it supports the life of many generations of the family.

A. so that B. because C. because of D. although

1. Have you ever seen Mr. Philip, is from America?

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

1. We will have no fresh water to use if we the water.

A. will pollute B. pollute C. polluted D. had polluted

1. If it rains this evening, I out.

A. don’t go B. couldn’t go C. wouldn’t go D. won’t go

1. Craftsmen have to the domestic and international markets so that they needn't depend on the middlemen for their sales.

A. find B. find about C. find out D. find out about

**PHẦN C: ĐỌC HIỂU (3,0 điểm)**

1. ***Chọn một từ thích hợp điền vào mỗi chỗ trống để hoàn thành đoạn văn sau.***

***with completely although days because recovered***

Many COVID-19 cases in Vietnam have reported positive tests after they were deemed to have ( **26**) from the disease. This also happened in other countries such as United States, South Korea and China. Dr. Oh Myoung-don, head of South Korea Central Clinical Committee for Emerging Disease Control rejected the possibility of "reinfection", assuming that the patients who tested positive for SARS-CoV-2 virus, most likely due to "the testing kit collected RNA from the dead virus fragments, these may remain in the body for months". Vietnam Deputy Minister of Health Nguyen Thanh Long also agreed ( **27**)

the above opinion, saying that maybe the patient has not fully recovered during the treatment process so the virus has not been (**28**) eliminated and still exists in the body, especially in lung mucous cells. In April 2021, the Ministry of Health decided to shorten isolation time at home to 7 days (**29**) it did not record community infections from relapse cases. Previously, Vietnam forced concentrated quarantine from immigrants for 14 days in the isolation camp and 14 ( **30**)

at home.

1. ***Đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn một đáp án đúng trong số A , B, C hoặc D.***

Recently, we made a trip to visit Dong Ho village with a desire to meet the old artisan – Nguyen Huu Sam. Just when we arrived villagers at the dyke in the village and talked with the villagers about the artisan, they immediately told us about him.

The old house owned by the artisan is situated in a long alley of the village. On the walls of the house there are many folk paintings in different genres, from daily life paintings to landscape paintings shown in a set of “four seasons”.

Mr. Sam told us about his past. When he was three years old, he was instructed in the craft of making Dong Ho paintings by his father. At five, he could help his father apply the Dong Ho paintings, and learn how to print the paper with proper colours. At seven, he was able to draw with a pen and make the most difficult samples. Years went by and the soul of Dong Ho folk paintings has kept seashell powder paint to the poonah-paper.

In the 1940s, this craft flourished. At that time, he was assigned by his parents to take the paintings to the market for sale. Mr. Sam said that 17 families in the village have been engaged in making Dong Ho paintings.

Artisan Sam has always been devoted to the making of Dong Ho paintings and has waited for opportunities to restore this traditional craft. In 1967, when the local authorities assigned him to restore the traditional genre of Dong Ho folk paintings, he gathered 50 villagers with professional skills and collected hundreds of woodblocks to establish the Dong Ho Painting Cooperative. Thanks to his efforts, such famous painting as "Rat's wedding", “Rooster”, “Scene of jealousy” and “Writing verses about precious flowers" have been revived. Dong Ho paintings have been available in many parts of the world such as Japan, France, Germany, Singapore and the United States.

1. The themes of Dong Ho paintings are about .

A. landscapes B. weddings C. various aspects of life D. animals and flowers

1. In order to make Dong Ho paintings, we need seashell powder paint, the poonah-paper and .

A. proper colours B. water C. markets D. woodblocks

1. From paragraph 3, we can infer that when Mr. Sam was very young, he mostly helped his parents by .
   1. applying the woodblocks with proper paints and pressing them on sheets of paper
   2. applying seashell powder to make various paints for painting making
   3. drawing with a pen and using proper paints to make many copies of paintings
   4. collecting and taking the paintings to the market for sale
2. All of the following can be inferred about the artisan - Mr. Sam – EXCEPT that .
   1. he is popular in the village
   2. he could paint when he was three
   3. he keeps a collection of Dong Ho paintings in his house
   4. the local authorities tried to revive the traditional genre
3. In the writer's opinions, the future of Dong Ho paintings is .

A. international B. concerning C. optimistic D. negative

1. ***Chọn một đáp án trong số A, B, C hoặc D điền vào mỗi chỗ trống để hoàn thành đoạn văn sau.***

Bau Truc pottery village of Cham ethnic minority is one of the oldest pottery villages in Southeast Asia. It is located about 10 kilometres in the South of Phan Rang town. The small village is home to more than 400 families, ( **36**) 85% are in the traditional pottery business. The style is said to be handed down from Po Klong Chan, one of their ancestors from the immemorial time.

People in Bau Truc use their skillful hands, bamboo-made circles and shells to create priceless works. It is (**37**)

that while the Kinh people have switched to using wheel as an indispensable tool, their Cham counterparts, on the contrary, still (**38**) talent hands and simple tools. To create a pottery product, a Cham craftsman only needs an anvil, not a potter's wheel, and other simple equipment and moulds and then uses hands to shape pieces of clay into the works he wants.

The clay is taken from the banks of the Quao River and is very flexible, durable when ( **39**) . The skills needed to mix sand with the clay are also various. The amount of sand mixed with the plastic material is dependent on what the pottery used for and the sizes. For these reasons, Bau Truc pottery is quite different from pottery elsewhere. For example, water jars made in Bau Truc are always favoured by people in dry and sunny areas (**40**) the temperature of the water in the jars is always one centigrade cooler than that outside.

1. A. which B. about which C. for which D. of which
2. A. surprise B. surprised C. surprising D. surprisingly
3. A. rely on B. result in C. base on D. succeed in
4. A. heating B. heating up C. be fired D. being fired
5. A. so that B. although C. so D. because

**PHẦN D: VIẾT (2,0 điểm)**

1. ***Viết lại các câu sau sao cho nghĩa không thay đổi so với câu ban đầu, bắt đầu bằng từ gợi ý.***
2. I’m really excited about the upcoming pottery workshop.  I’m looking .
3. We invited a pop star to the chat show, but he didn't arrive.  The pop star .
4. He misbehaved in the class so the teacher asked him to go out.  The teacher asked

.

1. The artisans carved figures of lions and unicorns on the top of the box.  Figures .
2. Don't leave the computer on when you leave.  Turn .
3. ***Viết lại các câu sau sao cho nghĩa không thay đổi so với câu ban đầu, sử dụng từ cho sẵn trong ngoặc đơn***

**(không được thay đổi dạng của từ trong ngoặc).**

1. My brother is not feeling terribly well. (**UNDER**)
2. In the end, I felt I had been right to leave the club. (**REGRETS**)
3. The last Olympic Games were held in Seoul. (**TOOK**)
4. In the future, some traditional handicraft cooperatives will have no more wood to make wooden furniture. (**RUN**)
5. After the trip, you return to the harbor to take a boat trip to Hoi An. (**COME**)

**THE END**

##### SỞ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO THANH HÓA

**MÃ ĐỀ 045**

###### KỲ THI TUYỂN SINH LỚP 10 THPT Môn: TIẾNG ANH

*Thời gian làm bài: 60 phút, không kể thời gian giao đề*

##### ĐÁP ÁN

###### PHẦN A: NGỮ ÂM (1,0 điểm)

1. **Chọn từ có phần gạch chân được phát âm khác so với các từ còn lại.**

**1.** C. artisan **2.** A. museum **3.** D. although

###### Chọn từ có trọng âm chính rơi vào vị trí khác so với các từ còn lại.

**4.** B. embroider **5.** A. complicated

###### PHẦN B: NGỮ PHÁP VÀ TỪ VỰNG (4,0 điểm)

1. **Cho dạng đúng của động từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành các câu sau.**

**6.** is being built **7.** stay **8.** were having

**9.** would go **10.** haven’t received

###### Cho dạng đúng của từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành các câu sau.

**11.** carelessly **12.** pollution **13.** celebrations

**14.** informative **15.** tolerance

###### Chọn một đáp án đúng trong số A, B, C hoặc D để hoàn thành mỗi câu sau.

**16.** D. skilled artisans **17.** D. smokes **18.** A. craft **19.** A. Will they be

**20.** A. preserve **21.** B. because **22.** A. who **23.** B. pollute

**24.** D. won’t go **25.** D. find out about

###### PHẦN C: ĐỌC HIỂU (3,0 điểm)

1. **Chọn một từ thích hợp điền vào mỗi chỗ trống để hoàn thành đoạn văn sau.**

**26.** recovered **27.** with **28.** completely **29.** because **30.** days

###### Đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn một đáp án đúng trong số A , B, C hoặc D.

1. C. various aspects of life
2. D. woodblocks
3. A. applying the woodblocks with proper paints and pressing them on sheets of paper
4. B. he could paint when he was three
5. C. optimistic

###### Chọn một đáp án trong số A, B, C hoặc D điền vào mỗi chỗ trống để hoàn thành đoạn văn sau.

1. D. of which **37.** C. surprising **38.** A. rely on **39.** D. being fired **40.** D. because

###### PHẦN D: VIẾT (2,0 điểm)

1. **Viết lại các câu sau sao cho nghĩa không thay đổi so với câu ban đầu, bắt đầu bằng từ gợi ý.**
2.  I'm looking forward to the upcoming pottery workshop.
3.  The pop star was invited to the chat show, but he didn’t arrive.
4.  The teacher asked him to go out because he misbehaved in the class.
5.  Figures of lions and unicorns were carved on the top of the box by the artisans.
6.  Tum off the computer when you leave.

###### Viết lại các câu sau sao cho nghĩa không thay đổi so với câu ban đầu, sử dụng từ cho sẵn trong ngoặc đơn ( không được thay đổi dạng của từ trong ngoặc).

1.  My brother is under the weather.
2.  I had no regrets about/on/over leaving the club in the end.
3.  The last Olympic Games took place in Seoul.
4.  In the future, some traditional handicraft cooperatives will run out of wood to make wooden furniture.
5.  After the trip, you come back to the harbor to take a boat trip to Hoi An.

##### HƯỚNG DẪN CHẤM

**ĐIỂM BÀI THI = TỔNG ĐIỂM CÁC CÂU ĐÚNG x 0,2.**

##### SỞ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO THANH HÓA

**MÃ ĐỀ 046**

###### KỲ THI TUYỂN SINH LỚP 10 THPT Môn: TIẾNG ANH

*Thời gian làm bài: 60 phút, không kể thời gian giao đề*

**PHẦN A: NGỮ ÂM (1,0 điểm)**

1. ***Chọn từ có phần gạch chân được phát âm khác so với các từ còn lại.***
   1. A. computer B. uniform C. contribute D. monument
   2. A. constructs B. equips C. travels D. develops
2. ***Chọn từ có trọng âm chính rơi vào vị trí khác so với các từ còn lại.***
3. A. envious B. astonished C. suburban D. defensive
4. A. household B. tunnel C. igloo D. respect
5. A. flyover B. skytrain C. rubber D. success

**PHẦN B: NGỮ PHÁP VÀ TỪ VỰNG (4,0 điểm)**

1. ***Cho dạng đúng của động từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành các câu sau.***
2. India (begin) its vaccination programme on 16 January 2021, in what was described by The Hindu as the largest in the world.
3. He often (go) to school on foot.
4. When will you finish (repair) my car?
5. It often rains in the summer. It (rain) now.
6. I can’t bear thinking back of that time. I’d rather (treat) equally.
7. ***Cho dạng đúng của từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành các câu sau.***
8. Athens is for its ancient buildings. (**FAME**)
9. The company is trying hard to improve customer . (**SATISFY**)
10. Measures were taken around the world to airport security after the 11 September attacks. (**TIGHT**)
11. Megan was told by her dietician that she was becoming thin and should eat more. (**DANGER**)
12. Studies have shown that our overuse of ingredients has helped to create new resistant bacteria. (**BACTERIA**)
13. ***Chọn một đáp án đúng trong số A, B, C hoặc D để hoàn thành mỗi câu sau.***
14. Son Doong Cave will be ruins if the cable car system is constructed.

A. in B. at C. on D. out

1. In the 17th century, the Viet people the temple tower, calling it Thien Y Thanh Mau Tower.

A. got into B. took over C. looked after D. put up

1. The Imperial Citadel of Thang Long is a that consists of royal palaces and monuments.

A. complex B. structure C. setting D. measure

1. The tram’s clanging sounds have gone deep into the of Hanoians.

A. bodies and spirits B. hearts and minds C. hearts and bodies D. minds and souls

1. I wish that he to me about his living conditions.

A. will never lie B. would lie never C. would never lie D. could never lie

1. I was surprised what happened at the end of the film.

A. finding out B. in finding out C. to find out D. that I found out

1. It’s that you should follow a regular training programme.

A. pleasant B. confident C. conscious D. essential

1. The doctor suggested I more exercise to keep my blood pressure down.

A. do B. to do C. doing D. could do

1. Giving lucky money to children and the elderly is one of the most common during the Lunar New Year.

A. behaviors B. habits C. events D. practices

1. **A:** ''I’m thinking about a topic for our next discussion.'' - **B:** '' ''
   1. Do you think about it?
   2. To me, this discussion always brings me happiness.
   3. I suggest talking about preserving natural wonders of Vietnam.
   4. Why do you have to consider its benefits?

**PHẦN C: ĐỌC HIỂU (3,0 điểm)**

* + 1. ***Chọn một từ thích hợp điền vào mỗi chỗ trống để hoàn thành đoạn văn sau.***

***severely in brought thanks investigation be***

A fire that devastated Notre Dame Cathedral in the heart of Paris was (**26**) under control by firefighters in the early hours of Tuesday morning, though officials warned there were still residual fires to put out. Thousands of Parisians watched in horror from behind police cordons as a ferocious blaze devastated Notre Dame Cathedral on Monday night, destroying its spire and a large part of the roof. An (**27**) has been opened by the prosecutor’s office, but police said it began accidentally and it may be linked to building work at the cathedral. The 850-year-old gothic masterpiece had been undergoing restoration work. The French president, Emmanuel Macron, attended the scene and later gave a speech in which he vowed that the cathedral would (**28**) rebuilt, as fire crews said the landmark’s rectangular bell towers and structure of the building had been saved. Macron said the worst had been avoided ( **29**)

to hundreds of brave firefighters who battled for hours and who would continue working through the night. One firefighter was (**30**) injured but no other casualties were reported.

* + 1. ***Đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn một đáp án đúng trong số A , B, C hoặc D.***

Instructors at American colleges and universities use many different teaching methods. Some instructors give assignments every day. They grade homework. Students in their classes have to take many quizzes, a midterm exam, and a final test. Other instructors give only writing assignments. Some teachers always follow a course outline and usually use the textbooks. Others send students to the library for assignments.

The atmosphere in some classrooms is very formal. Students call their instructors “Professor Smith”, “Mrs. Jones”, and so on. Some teachers wear **business clothes** and give lectures. Other classrooms have an informal atmosphere. Students and teachers discuss their ideas. Instructors dress informally, and students call them by their first names. American teachers are not alike in their teaching styles.

At most American colleges and universities, facilities for learning and recreation are available to students. Students can often use recorders, video machines, and computers at libraries and learning centres. They can buy books, notebooks, and other things at campus stores. They can get advice on their problems from counsellors and individual help with their classes from tutors. Students can relax and have fun on campus, too. Some schools have swimming pools and tennis courts. Most have snack bars or cafeterias.

*(Source. Adapted from* [*http://www.ukedu.org)*](http://www.ukedu.org/)

1. What is the main idea of the first paragraph?

A. Ways of teaching B. Ways of giving assignments

C. Ways of using the textbook D. Ways of taking an exam

1. What does the phrase “**business clothes**” in paragraph 2 mean?
   1. trendy clothes B. casual clothes

C. formal clothes D. clothes for business people

1. Where do students and teachers discuss their idea?
   1. At learning centers B. In classrooms with formal atmosphere

C. In classrooms with informal atmosphere D. At libraries

1. What can’t students do at most American colleges and universities?
   1. They can’t buy anything at campus stores.
   2. They can’t use the computers that are linked to libraries.
   3. They can’t ask their counselors and tutors for advice.
   4. They can’t have tutors and counselors solved their problems.
2. Which of the following statements is NOT true about schools in America?
   1. They offer sports and leisure facilities for students. B. They have no recreation facilities.

C. They are well-equipped. D. They have stores on campus.

* + 1. ***Chọn một đáp án trong số A, B, C hoặc D điền vào mỗi chỗ trống để hoàn thành đoạn văn sau.***

BTS, also known as the Bangtan Boys, is a (**36**) South Korean boy band that began formation in 2010 and debuted in 2013 under Big Hit Entertainment. The septet—composed of Jin, Suga, J-Hope, RM, Jimin, V, and Jungkook — co-writes and co-produces much of their own output. Originally a hip hop group, their musical style has evolved to include a wide range (**37**) genres. Their lyrics, often focused on personal and social commentary, touch on the themes of mental health, troubles of school-age youth, loss, the journey towards loving oneself, and individualism. Their work features references to literature and psychological concepts and includes an alternative universe storyline. The group (**38**) released several albums and performed on several world tours. Following the establishment of their Love Myself anti-violence (**39**) in partnership with UNICEF, BTS addressed the United Nations 73rd and 75th General Assemblies and became the youngest ever recipients of the Order of Cultural Merit from the President of South Korea (**40**) their contributions in spreading Korean culture and language.

1. A. seven members B. seventh-member C. seven-member D. seven-members
2. A. at B. of C. on D. in
3. A. has B. have C. had D. having
4. A. campaign B. champion C. propaganda D. champagne
5. A. although B. because C. in spite of D. due to

**PHẦN D: VIẾT (2,0 điểm)**

1. ***Viết lại các câu sau sao cho nghĩa không thay đổi so với câu ban đầu, bắt đầu bằng từ gợi ý.***
2. They had been on board before he arrived at the airport.  As soon as .
3. How long has you possessed that Chanel bag?  When .
4. “Why do I have to conduct this research?” she asked me.  She asked me .
5. He needs to talk to psychologist about his current situation.  It is .
6. We must do something about the problem even if it costs a lot.  Costly .
7. ***Viết lại các câu sau sao cho nghĩa không thay đổi so với câu ban đầu, sử dụng từ cho sẵn trong ngoặc đơn* (không được thay đổi dạng của từ trong ngoặc).**
8. The holiday was great although the hotel wasn’t very nice. (**FACT**)
9. VinFast purchased the Lang Lang Proving Ground in Australia in September 2020. (**BEEN**)
10. He didn’t try to conceal his dislike for me. (**EFFORT**)
11. The problem hasn’t been solved satisfactorily. (**SOLUTION**)
12. He is becoming quite famous as an interviewer. (**NAME**)

##### THE END

**SỞ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO THANH HÓA**

**MÃ ĐỀ 046**

###### KỲ THI TUYỂN SINH LỚP 10 THPT Môn: TIẾNG ANH

*Thời gian làm bài: 60 phút, không kể thời gian giao đề*

##### ĐÁP ÁN

###### PHẦN A: NGỮ ÂM (1,0 điểm)

1. **Chọn từ có phần gạch chân được phát âm khác so với các từ còn lại.**
   1. D. monument **2.** C. travels

###### Chọn từ có trọng âm chính rơi vào vị trí khác so với các từ còn lại.

1. A. envious **4.** D. respect **5.** D. success

###### PHẦN B: NGỮ PHÁP VÀ TỪ VỰNG (4,0 điểm)

1. **Cho dạng đúng của động từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành các câu sau.**

**6.** began **7.** goes **8.** is raining

**9.** repairing **10.** have been treated

###### Cho dạng đúng của từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành các câu sau.

1. famous
2. satisfaction
3. tighten
4. dangerously
5. antibacterial

###### Chọn một đáp án đúng trong số A, B, C hoặc D để hoàn thành mỗi câu sau.

1. A. in **17.** B. took over **18.** A. complex **19.** B. hearts and minds

**20.** C. would never lie **21.** C. to find out **22.** D. essential **23.** A. do

**24.** D. practices **25.** C. I suggest talking about preserving natural wonders of Vietnam.

###### PHẦN C: ĐỌC HIỂU (3,0 điểm)

1. **Chọn một từ thích hợp điền vào mỗi chỗ trống để hoàn thành đoạn văn sau.**

**26.** brought **27.** investigation **28.** be **29.** thanks **30.** severely

###### Đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn một đáp án đúng trong số A , B, C hoặc D.

1. A

Ý chính của đoạn văn thfí nhất là gì?

A. Các cách dạy học B. Các cách giao bài tập

C. Các cách sfí dụng sách giáo khoa D. Các cách làm bài thi

**Thông tin:** Instructors at American colleges and universities use many different teaching methods.

1. C

Cụm tfi **“business clothes”** trong đoạn 2 có nghĩa là gì?

* 1. quần áo theo trend (xu hướng) B. quần áo bình thường (mặc hàng ngày)

C. quần áo lịch sự, trang trọng D. quần áo cho người làm kinh doanh

**Thông tin:** Some teachers wear ***business clothes*** and give lectures.

1. C

Sinh viên và giảng viên trao đổi ý kiến ở đâu?

* 1. Tại trung tâm học tập B. Trong lớp học với không khí trang trọng

C. Trong lớp học với không khí không trang trọng D. Ở thư viện

**Thông tin:** Other classrooms have an informal atmosphere. Students and teachers discuss their ideas. Instructors dress informally, and students call them by their first names.

1. D

Sinh viên không thể làm gì ở đa số trường cao đẳng và đại học ở Mỹ?

* 1. Họ không thể mua bất cfí thfí gì tại các cfía hàng trong khuôn viên trường.
  2. Họ không thể sfí dụng các máy tính được liên kết với thư viện.
  3. Họ không thể nhờ cố vấn và gia sư cho lời khuyên.
  4. Họ không thể để gia sư và cố vấn giải quyết vấn đề cho họ. Chỉ có phương án D không được nhắc đến.

**Thông tin:** Students can often use recorders, video machines, and computers at libraries and learning centres. They can buy books, notebooks, and other things at campus stores. They can get advice on their problems from counsellors and individual help with their classes from tutors.

1. B

Khẳng định nào dưới đây không đúng về các trường học ở Mỹ?

* 1. Chúng cung cấp các cơ sở thể thao và giải trí cho sinh viên.
  2. Chúng không có phương tiện giải trí.
  3. Chúng được trang bị tốt.
  4. Chúng có cfía hàng trong khuôn viên trường.

**Thông tin:** At most American colleges and universities, facilities for learning and recreation are available to students.Students can relax and have fun on campus, too. Some schools have swimming pools and tennis courts. Most have snack bars or cafeterias.

###### Chọn một đáp án trong số A, B, C hoặc D điền vào mỗi chỗ trống để hoàn thành đoạn văn sau.

1. C. seven-member **37.** B. of **38.** A. has **39.** A. campaign **40.** D. due to

###### PHẦN D: VIẾT (2,0 điểm)

1. **Viết lại các câu sau sao cho nghĩa không thay đổi so với câu ban đầu, bắt đầu bằng từ gợi ý.**
2. **** As soon as he arrived at the airport, they had been on board.
3. **** When did you possess that Chanel bag?
4. **** She asked me why she had to conduct that research.
5. **** It is necessary for him to talk to psychologist about his current situation.
6. **** Costly as/though it may be, we must do something about the problem.

###### Viết lại các câu sau sao cho nghĩa không thay đổi so với câu ban đầu, sử dụng từ cho sẵn trong ngoặc đơn ( không được thay đổi dạng của từ trong ngoặc).

1. **** The holiday was great *in spite of / despite* the fact that the hotel wasn’t very nice.
2. **** The Lang Lang Proving Ground has been purchased in Australia by VinFast in September 2020.
3. **** He made no effort to conceal his dislike for me.
4. **** There has been no satisfactory solution to the problem.
5. **** He is making quite a name for himself as an interviewer.

##### HƯỚNG DẪN CHẤM

**ĐIỂM BÀI THI = TỔNG ĐIỂM CÁC CÂU ĐÚNG x 0,2.**

##### SỞ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO THANH HÓA

**MÃ ĐỀ 047**

###### KỲ THI TUYỂN SINH LỚP 10 THPT Môn: TIẾNG ANH

*Thời gian làm bài: 60 phút, không kể thời gian giao đề*

**PHẦN A: NGỮ ÂM (1,0 điểm)**

1. ***Chọn từ có phần gạch chân được phát âm khác so với các từ còn lại.***
   1. A. doors B. seats C. books D. stops
   2. A. listened B. played C. wanted D. lived
   3. A. highlight B. provide C. decide D. children
2. ***Chọn từ có trọng âm chính rơi vào vị trí khác so với các từ còn lại.***
3. A. attend B. agree C. open D. express
4. A. engineer B. activity C. pollution D. tradition

**PHẦN B: NGỮ PHÁP VÀ TỪ VỰNG (4,0 điểm)**

1. ***Cho dạng đúng của động từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành các câu sau.***
2. Nga’s mother usually (read) books in the evening.
3. He (wait) for you since early morning.
4. I wish I (have) a bigger house now. This one is very small.
5. The homework must (do) by the students every night.
6. Some of my classmates always (talk) too much in the class, which makes our teacher angry.
7. ***Cho dạng đúng của từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành các câu sau.***
8. Have you ordered the wedding yet? (**INVITE**)
9. Teenagers always try to be of their parents. (**DEPEND**)
10. My grandparents live healthily and at the age of 70. (**HAPPY**)
11. Reading books will vocabulary. (**RICH**)
12. On 31 March 2020, Vietnamese government ordered a isolation of 15 days from 1 to 15 April. (**NATIONAL**)
13. ***Chọn một đáp án đúng trong số A, B, C hoặc D để hoàn thành mỗi câu sau.***
14. They bought all the books are needed for the exam.

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

1. Since the beginning of April, Sam Son Flower Festival has attracted thousands of to the beach.

A. visitors B. customers C. clients D. guests

1. When can you usually see moon, in morning or at night?

A. the - the B. the - a C. a - the D. a - a.

1. She went to the bookshop she wanted to buy a comic book.

A. although B. because C. despite D. because of

1. The South of Vietnam was completely liberated 1975.

A. on B. in C. at D. to

1. On April 10th , the advertisement for Vinfast VF-e36 model car on CNN instantly caught of TV viewers and netizens worldwide.

A. attentively B. attentive C. attention D. attend

1. At least one person died and 13 others are missing as rains triggered by storm Wipha flooded many areas in Thanh Hoa Province.

A. heavy B. heavily C. heavier D. the heaviest

1. I don’t think those exercises are too hard for you, ?

A. do I B. don’t I C. aren’t they D. are they

1. Mr. Park Hang Seo, a Korean coach, is considered a big in Vietnam football.

A. bread B. cheese C. sandwich D. egg

1. ASEAN Association of Southeast Asian Nations, a regional organization which promotes intergovernmental cooperation and facilitates economic integration amongst its members.

A. takes over B. stands for C. represents as D. replaces with

**PHẦN C: ĐỌC HIỂU (3,0 điểm)**

1. ***Chọn một từ thích hợp điền vào mỗi chỗ trống để hoàn thành đoạn văn sau.***

***liquid months at conducted on been***

On 21 January, the second Vietnam produced COVID-19 vaccine (COVIVAC) by Institute of Vaccine and Medical Biologicals (IVAC) has entered a human-clinical trial, nearly two ( **26**) ahead of schedule. COVIVAC vaccine has (**27**) studied by IVAC since May 2020, has carried out pre-clinical trials in India, US and Vietnam, the results show safety and efficacy in experiment, fully meeting the conditions for conducting research with humans participants. The vaccine stability evaluation was (**28**) at Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai, New York City. On 15 March 2021, six volunteers were injected with the COVIVAC vaccine, at the Ha Noi Medical University. The COVIVAC is a (**29**) vaccine with or without adjuvants, without

preservatives, with the production technology of Newcastle vector vaccine, based (**30**) production technology on chicken eggs with embryos.

1. ***Đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn một đáp án đúng trong số A , B, C hoặc D.***

Do you ever think about what schools will be like in the future? Many people think that students will study most regular classes such as maths, science and history online. Students will probably learn these subjects anywhere using a computer. What will happen if students have problems with a subject? **They** might connect with a teacher through live video conferencing. Expert teachers from learning centers will give students help wherever they live. Students will still take classes in a school, too. Schools will become places for learning social skills. Teachers will guide students in learning how to work together in getting along with each other. They will help students with group projects both in and out of the classroom. Volunteer work and working at local businesses will teach students important life skills about the world they live in. This will help students become an important part of their communities. Some experts say it will take five years for changes to begin in schools. Some say it will take longer. Most people agree, though, that computers will change education the way TVs and telephones changed life for people all over the world years before.

1. What is the main idea of the passage?
   1. All classes will be taught online in the future.
   2. Teachers will help students from home in the future.
   3. Kids won’t have to go to school in the future.
   4. Computers will change education in the future.
2. The word “**They”** in paragraph 1 refers to ?

A. problems B. subjects C. students D. teachers

1. What will happen if students meet difficulties with a subject?
   1. They will telephone the teachers who are staying at the school to seek their help.
   2. They will meet their teachers in person for help with problems with the subject.
   3. Schools will organize a live video conference for teachers to help students with problems.
   4. Teachers from learning centers will give them help through live video conferencing.
2. Students will still go to school to .

A. play with their friends B. learn social skills C. learn all subjects D. use computers

1. Students will learn important life skills through .
   1. going to school every day B. taking online classes

C. working in international businesses D. doing volunteer work

1. ***Chọn một đáp án trong số A, B, C hoặc D điền vào mỗi chỗ trống để hoàn thành đoạn văn sau.***

Today, supermarkets **(36)**  in almost every large city in the world. **(37)**  , the first supermarket were opened only fifty years ago. It was opened in New York by a man named Michael Cullen. A supermarket is different **(38**) other types of stores in several ways. In supermarkets, goods are placed on open shelves. The customers choose what they want and take them to the checkout counter. This means that fewer shop **(39)**  are needed than in other stores. The way products are displayed is another difference between supermarkets and many other types of stores; For example, in supermarkets, there is usually a display of small inexpensive items just in front of the checkout counter: candies, chocolates, magazines, cheap foods and so on. Most customers **(40)**  go to a supermarket buy goods from a shopping list. They know exactly what they need to buy. They do the shopping according to a plan.

1. A. are found B. find C. were found D. found
2. A. So B. However C. Or D. And
3. A. in B. from C. of D. with
4. A. customers B. managers C. assistants D. consumers
5. A. who B. what C. which D. whom

**PHẦN D: VIẾT (2,0 điểm)**

1. ***Viết lại các câu sau sao cho nghĩa không thay đổi so với câu ban đầu, bắt đầu bằng từ gợi ý.***
2. We started working for this company 20 years ago.  We have .
3. They can’t attend the meeting today because they are ill.  If .
4. Peter said: “I am visiting Hanoi next week”.  Peter said .
5. Absolute secrecy was crucial to the success of the mission.  Without .
6. You think that fat people are always jolly, but you are wrong.  Contrary to .
7. ***Viết lại các câu sau sao cho nghĩa không thay đổi so với câu ban đầu, sử dụng từ cho sẵn trong ngoặc đơn* (không được thay đổi dạng của từ trong ngoặc).**
8. We spend an hour learning English every day. (**TAKES**)
9. He enjoys practising speaking English with foreign people. (**INTERESTED**)
10. This girl is too young to drive a car. (**ENOUGH**)
11. Who does this bag belong to (**WHOSE**)
12. I really regret to have lost the opportunity to get the promotion. (**BOAT**)

**THE END**

##### SỞ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO THANH HÓA

**MÃ ĐỀ 047**

**KỲ THI TUYỂN SINH LỚP 10 THPT**

###### Môn: TIẾNG ANH

*Thời gian làm bài: 60 phút, không kể thời gian giao đề*

##### ĐÁP ÁN

###### PHẦN A: NGỮ ÂM (1,0 điểm)

1. **Chọn từ có phần gạch chân được phát âm khác so với các từ còn lại.**

**1.** A. doors **2.** C. wanted **3.** D. children

###### Chọn từ có trọng âm chính rơi vào vị trí khác so với các từ còn lại.

**4.** C. open **5.** A. engineer

###### PHẦN B: NGỮ PHÁP VÀ TỪ VỰNG (4,0 điểm)

1. **Cho dạng đúng của động từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành các câu sau.**

**6.** reads **7.** has waited / has been waiting **8.** had

**9.** be done **10.** are always talking

###### Cho dạng đúng của từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành các câu sau.

**11.** invitations **12.** independent **13.** happily

**14.** enrich **15.** nationwide

###### Chọn một đáp án đúng trong số A, B, C hoặc D để hoàn thành mỗi câu sau.

**16.** D. that **17.** A. visitors **18.** A. the - the **19.** B. because

**20.** B. in **21.** C. attention **22.** A. heavy **23.** D. are they

**24.** B. cheese **25.** B. stands for

###### PHẦN C: ĐỌC HIỂU (3,0 điểm)

1. **Chọn một từ thích hợp điền vào mỗi chỗ trống để hoàn thành đoạn văn sau.**

**26.** months **27.** been **28.** conducted **29.** liquid **30.** on

###### Đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn một đáp án đúng trong số A , B, C hoặc D.

1. D. Computers will change education in the future.
2. C. students
3. D. Teachers from learning centers will give them help through live video conferencing.
4. B. learn social skills
5. D. doing volunteer work

###### Chọn một đáp án trong số A, B, C hoặc D điền vào mỗi chỗ trống để hoàn thành đoạn văn sau.

1. A. are found **37.** B. However **38.** B. from **39.** C. assistants **40.** A. who

###### PHẦN D: VIẾT (2,0 điểm)

1. **Viết lại các câu sau sao cho nghĩa không thay đổi so với câu ban đầu, bắt đầu bằng từ gợi ý.**
2.  We *have worked / have been working* for this company for 20 years.
3.  If they were not ill, they could attend the meeting.
4.  Peter said he was visiting Hanoi *the following week / the next week / the week after*.
5.  Without absolute secrecy, the mission wouldn’t have *succeeded / been successful*.
6.  Contrary to what you think, fat people aren’t always jolly.

###### Viết lại các câu sau sao cho nghĩa không thay đổi so với câu ban đầu, sử dụng từ cho sẵn trong ngoặc đơn ( không được thay đổi dạng của từ trong ngoặc).

1.  It takes us an hour to learn English every day.
2.  He is interested in practising speaking English with foreign people.
3.  This girlis not old enough to drive a car.
4.  Whose bag is this?

*OR*  Whose is this bag?

1.  I really regret to have missed the boat to get the promotion.

##### HƯỚNG DẪN CHẤM

**ĐIỂM BÀI THI = TỔNG ĐIỂM CÁC CÂU ĐÚNG x 0,2.**

##### SỞ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO THANH HÓA

**MÃ ĐỀ 048**

###### KỲ THI TUYỂN SINH LỚP 10 THPT Môn: TIẾNG ANH

*Thời gian làm bài: 60 phút, không kể thời gian giao đề*

**PHẦN A: NGỮ ÂM (1,0 điểm)**

***I. Chọn từ có phần gạch chân được phát âm khác so với các từ còn lại.***

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **1.** A. tolerant | B. backdrop | C. remote | D. dogsled |
| **2.** A. behavior | B. habit | C. tramway | D. cashew |
| **3.** A. reward | B. sewage | C. wealthy | D. wonder |
| ***II. Chọn từ có trọng âm chính rơi vào vị trí khác so với các từ còn lại.*** | | | |
| **4.** A. opportunity | B. administrative | C. possibility | D. university |
| **5.** A. medium | B. dangerous | C. picturesque | D. obvious |

**PHẦN B: NGỮ PHÁP VÀ TỪ VỰNG (4,0 điểm)**



1. ***Cho dạng đúng của động từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành các câu sau.***
2. I wish I (earn) enough money to travel around the world.
3. She (not set) foot in Ho Chi Minh City since she graduated from University of Economy.
4. They said they (live) in Chicago for six years.
5. She suggested (travel) together for safety, since the area was so dangerous.
6. It’s hard for me (concentrate) on working in such a noisy office.
7. ***Cho dạng đúng của từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành các câu sau.***
8. Show teenagers that you respect their by knocking on their bedroom door. (**PRIVATE**)
9. The Eiffel Tower in Paris is an instantly landmark. (**RECOGNIZE**)
10. She pretends that she knows all about the latest films and art , but it’s all a pose. (**EXHIBIT**)
11. He is a pleasant child, but often rowdy, and rough with others. (**OBEY**)
12. , people eat sticky rice cakes at Tet. (**TRADITION**)
13. ***Chọn một đáp án đúng trong số A, B, C hoặc D để hoàn thành mỗi câu sau.***
14. The four-ton statue of hero Tran Vu, in 1667, still stands in Quan Thanh Temple.

A. cast B. casting C. to cast D. to be vast

1. According to legend, coffee beans in the town of Ethiopia.

A. have first discovered B. were first discovered C. discovered first D. first discovered

1. Making rice paper jobs and income for many locals, help many families out of poverty and become well- off.

A. keeps B. gets C. applies for D. creates

1. Since changing the way of production, many craftsmen have voluntarily joined together to form .

A. cooperates B. cooperation C. cooperatives D. cooperative

1. It's high time after herself.

A. she looked B. she looks C. her look D. her looking

1. a majority of Vietnamese small and medium enterprises do not have in-house designers or specialized design staff, they have to hire freelance designers.

A. Despite the fact B. Since C. Due to D. While

1. Ensure there is at least a 3cm space allow adequate ventilation.

A. in a view of B. so as to C. so that D. with a view to

1. Never say that again, ?

A. don’t you B. will you C. do you D. won’t you

1. The bronze casting craft in Viet Nam dated back from the age of King An Duong Vuong ancient bronze arrowheads were made.

A. because B. although C. so D. when

1. We prevent and severely deal negative practices in teaching, learning and examination.

A. with B. on C. in D. of

**PHẦN C: ĐỌC HIỂU (3,0 điểm)**

1. ***Chọn một từ thích hợp điền vào mỗi chỗ trống để hoàn thành đoạn văn sau.***

***commercial increasing residential multinational***

***national iconic important financial***

People in Ho Chi Minh are determined to integrate into the world while maintaining the Vietnamese identity. Therefore, they have decided to use image of lotus bud, considered by many as Vietnam's (**26**) flower, to be the main inspiration for the architectural design. Ho Chi Minh City’s Bitexco Financial Tower is completed as Viet Nam is on its way to recover from the global (**27**) crisis. This coincides a(n) (**28**) demand from (**29**)

business circles for office space. Any city you can think of has its (**30**) buildings. For example in Singapore, it is Marina - an icon for entertainment. In Ho Chi Minh City, it is a demand to create something that everyone remembers and keeps them reminded of the city.

1. ***Đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn một đáp án đúng trong số A , B, C hoặc D.***

Unlike life in the countryside which is often considered to be simple and traditional, life in the city is modern and complicated. People, from different regions, move to the cities in the hope of having a better life for them and their children. The inhabitants in city work as secretaries, businessmen, teachers, government workers, factory workers and even street vendors or construction workers.

The high cost of living requires city dwellers, especially someone with low income, to work harder or to take a part- time job. For many people, an ordinary day starts as usual by getting up in the early morning to do exercise in public parks, preparing for a full day of working and studying, then travelling along crowed boulevards or narrow streets filled with motor scooters and returning home after a busy day. They usually live in large houses, or high-rise apartment blocks or even in a small rental room equipped with modern facilities, like the Internet, telephone, television, and so on. Industrialization and modernization as well as global integration have big **impact** on lifestyle in the cities. The most noticeable impact is the Western style of clothes. The "ao dai” - Vietnamese traditional clothes big are no longer regularly worn in Vietnamese women's daily life. Instead, jeans, T-shirts and fashionable clothes are widely preferred.

1. The most important reason why people move to the city is that .



* 1. to look for a complicated life B. to look for a better life

C. to take part-time job D. to have busy day

1. According to the passage, the city life can offer city dwellers all of the following things EXCEPT .
   1. the Internet B. friendly communication with neighbours

C. a variety of jobs in different fields D. modern facilities

1. We can infer from the passage that .
   1. there is a big gap between the rich and the poor in the city
   2. people do morning exercise in public parks because they have much free time
   3. people leave the countryside because life there is simple
   4. most of the urban dwellers have low income
2. Industrialization and modernization may lead to .
   1. the fact that women no longer wear *ao dai* B. the disappearance of Western-styled clothes

C. some changes in lifestyles D. global integration

1. The word "**impact**" in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to .

A. force B. action C. situation D. effect

1. ***Chọn một đáp án trong số A, B, C hoặc D điền vào mỗi chỗ trống để hoàn thành đoạn văn sau.***

There are 21,900 households in an area of less than 100 hectares of the Old Quarter in Ha Noi. In many houses, an entire family may (**36**) no more than a single room. A house on Hang Ca Street, built in the 1940s, originally belonged to one wealthy man and his wives, and now there are six households there with about 30 people. Many say the convenience of the Old Quarter (**37**) compensates for the shortage of facilities. Tradition is also a factor because some residents have bigger houses elsewhere but no one wants to sell the old houses or rooms (**38**) these are the houses of the ancestors. The authorities of Ha Noi have had a plan to move 25,000 of the Old Quarter’s 84,000 residents, beginning in 2009 when 1,900 households will go to a new development area, across the Red River. However, people don't want to live in a high-rise block because they are not used to it. Authorities will take (**39**)

to find out what people will need to (**40**) them feel comfortable in their new neighbourhood.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **36.** A. fill | B. exist | C. control | D. occupy |
| **37.** A. live | B. lives | C. living | D. liveliness |
| **38.** A. but | B. because | C. so | D. although |
| **39.** A. influence | B. effort | C. time | D. notice |
| **40.** A. make | B. cause | C. let | D. allow |

**PHẦN D: VIẾT (2,0 điểm)**

1. ***Viết lại các câu sau sao cho nghĩa không thay đổi so với câu ban đầu, bắt đầu bằng từ gợi ý.***
2. He suggested visiting Moc Chau to learn about Thai and H’mong people.  What about .
3. They believe that touching the head of a Buddha statue is a sign of disrespect.  It .
4. It’s a pity I can’t get my visa extended.  I wish .
5. “Please follow my instructions if you want to pass this module,” my teacher said.

 My teacher told me .

1. The only thing that kept us out of prison was the way he spoke to the local dialect.  But for .
2. ***Viết lại các câu sau sao cho nghĩa không thay đổi so với câu ban đầu, sử dụng từ cho sẵn trong ngoặc đơn***

**(không được thay đổi dạng của từ trong ngoặc).**

1. I don’t know much about historical events, so I can t help her with her history homework. (**IF**)
2. This is the first time I have heard about the tram system in Hanoi. (**NEVER**)
3. I had saved my document before the computer crashed. (**AFTER**)
4. I would prefer you to do your homework. (**RATHER**)
5. I’m afraid our problems are only just beginning. (**ICEBERG**)

**THE END**

##### SỞ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO THANH HÓA

**MÃ ĐỀ 048**

###### KỲ THI TUYỂN SINH LỚP 10 THPT Môn: TIẾNG ANH

*Thời gian làm bài: 60 phút, không kể thời gian giao đề*

##### ĐÁP ÁN

###### PHẦN A: NGỮ ÂM (1,0 điểm)

1. **Chọn từ có phần gạch chân được phát âm khác so với các từ còn lại.**

**1.** C. remote **2.** A. behavior **3.** B. sewage

###### Chọn từ có trọng âm chính rơi vào vị trí khác so với các từ còn lại.

**4.** B. administrative **5.** C. picturesque

###### PHẦN B: NGỮ PHÁP VÀ TỪ VỰNG (4,0 điểm)

1. **Cho dạng đúng của động từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành các câu sau.**

**6.** earned **7.** hasn’t set **8.** had lived

**9.** travelling **10.** to concentrate

###### Cho dạng đúng của từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành các câu sau.

1. privacy
2. recognizable
3. exhibitions
4. disobedient
5. Traditionally

###### Chọn một đáp án đúng trong số A, B, C hoặc D để hoàn thành mỗi câu sau.

1. A. cast **17.** B. were first discovered **18.** D. creates **19.** C. cooperatives

**20.** A. she looked **21.** B. Since **22.** B. so as to **23.** B. will you

**24.** D. when **25.** A. with

###### PHẦN C: ĐỌC HIỂU (3,0 điểm)

1. **Chọn một từ thích hợp điền vào mỗi chỗ trống để hoàn thành đoạn văn sau.**

**26.** national **27.** financial **28.** increasing **29.** multinational **30.** iconic

###### Đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn một đáp án đúng trong số A , B, C hoặc D.

1. B. to look for a better life
2. B. friendly communication with neighbours
3. A. there is a big gap between the rich and the poor in the city
4. C. some changes in lifestyles
5. D. effect

###### Chọn một đáp án trong số A, B, C hoặc D điền vào mỗi chỗ trống để hoàn thành đoạn văn sau.

1. D. occupy **37.** C. living **38.** B. because **39.** C. time **40.** A. make

###### PHẦN D: VIẾT (2,0 điểm)

1. **Viết lại các câu sau sao cho nghĩa không thay đổi so với câu ban đầu, bắt đầu bằng từ gợi ý.**
2.  What about visiting Moc Chau to learn about Thai and H’mong people?
3.  It is believed that touching the head of a Buddha statue is a sign of disrespect.
4.  I wish I could get my visa extended.
5.  My teacher told me to follow his/her instructions if I wanted to pass that module.
6.  But for his command of the local dialect, we could have been jailed.

###### Viết lại các câu sau sao cho nghĩa không thay đổi so với câu ban đầu, sử dụng từ cho sẵn trong ngoặc đơn ( không được thay đổi dạng của từ trong ngoặc).

1.  If I knew much about historical events, I could help her with her history homework.
2.  I have never heard about the tram system in Hanoi before.
3.  After I had saved my document, the computer crashed.
4.  I would rather you did your homework.
5.  Our problems are just the tip of the iceberg.

##### HƯỚNG DẪN CHẤM

**ĐIỂM BÀI THI = TỔNG ĐIỂM CÁC CÂU ĐÚNG x 0,2.**

##### SỞ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO THANH HÓA

**MÃ ĐỀ 050**

###### KỲ THI TUYỂN SINH LỚP 10 THPT Môn: TIẾNG ANH

*Thời gian làm bài: 60 phút, không kể thời gian giao đề*

**PHẦN A: NGỮ ÂM (1,0 điểm)**

***I. Chọn từ có phần gạch chân được phát âm khác so với các từ còn lại.***

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **1.** A. approached | B. noticed | C. supported | D. finished |
| **2.** A. them | B. threaten | C. through | D. thunder |
| **3.** A. mouths | B. paths | C. months | D. wreaths |
| ***II. Chọn từ có trọng âm chính rơi vào vị trí khác so với các từ còn lại.*** | | | |
| **4.** A. centralise | B. achievement | C. combustion | D. diversity |
| **5.** A. relevant | B. assistant | C. argument | D. attitude |

**PHẦN B: NGỮ PHÁP VÀ TỪ VỰNG (4,0 điểm)**

1. ***Cho dạng đúng của động từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành các câu sau.***
2. My younger brother enjoys (listen) to stories about UFOs.
3. John and Mary (not/visit) me last weekend.
4. Listen to these singers! What song they (sing) ?
5. They don’t have a new car now. They wish they (have) one.
6. The huge damage is now reported (cause) by the recent violent earthquake.
7. ***Cho dạng đúng của từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành các câu sau.***
8. Many people still refuse to think that smoking is . (**HARM**)
9. She always listens to what she is told. (**ATTENTION**)
10. This matter is very . Don’t discuss it outside the office. (**CONFIDENT**)
11. Although she had no money herself, she in building shelters for the dying and schools for the poor. (**SUCCESS**)
12. Although the Democracy Party's candidate Joe Biden has declared his victory, many Trump's fans still show a great amount of at the moment. (**MORALISE**)
13. ***Chọn một đáp án đúng trong số A, B, C hoặc D để hoàn thành mỗi câu sau.***
14. As many as 49.743 people in 19 provinces and cities across Vietnam against COVID-19 in March.

A. were vaccinating B. vaccinated C. were vaccinated D. vaccinate

1. The boy is really funny, ?

A. isn't he B. was he C. doesn't he D. did he

1. You shouldn't sit in sun for too long.

A. a B. an C. the D. ∅ (no article)

1. There were lots of black clouds the sky just before the storm.

A. above B. at C. in D. on

1. Experts say that another outbreak of flu epidemic is on the .

A. cards B. boards C. papers D. days

1. The White House has recently announced that President Donald Trump and North Korea's supreme leader Kim Jong-un will hold a second near the end of next month.

A. summit B. climax C. gathering D. appointment

1. The U23 Vietnamese football team’s performance has garnered from around the world and shown promise for Vietnam’s soccer horizon.

A. attentive B. attention C. attend D. attentively

1. In today’s paper, it that the Vietnam’s national examination for high school students will take place from July 6th to 9th.

A. expresses B. admits C. says D. proposes

1. Three subjects in the GCSE examination at the end of this school year are Math, Literature and English.

A. optional B. main C. core D. academic

1. The British and the American share the same language, but in other aspects they are as different as .

A. cats and dogs B. chalk and cheese C. salt and pepper D. here and there

**PHẦN C: ĐỌC HIỂU (3,0 điểm)**

1. ***Chọn một từ thích hợp điền vào mỗi chỗ trống để hoàn thành đoạn văn sau.***

***company be introduced good to well***

In April 2019, VinFast reported that the Lux SA2.0 and Sedan Lux A2.0 were the first two models ( **26**) to Russia at the end of 2018. According to Auto. Vesti, the models are expected to be sold throughout Russia by the end of 2020. Vuong mentioned that electric vehicles will (**27**) sold in the country after 2021. It was announced in December 2019 that VinFast plans to market electric vehicles to the United States by 2021. In December 2020, VinFast has reportedly mentioned that the (**28**) wants to sell its vehicles in Australia with no date mentioned. On January 22, 2021, Vinfast unveiled three finalized designs of their electric SUV models VF31, VF32, VF33 intended for US, Canada and European export markets. Of which, VF32 and VF33 are available in both gasoline and electric engined versions. These vehicles are stated to meet with the NHTSA, Euro NCAP and ASEAN NCAP 5 star-ratings as (**29**) as featuring self-driving capabilities thanks (**30**)

a suite of electronic driver-assist features.

1. ***Đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn một đáp án đúng trong số A , B, C hoặc D.***

What was, just a few days ago, the object of eager speculation among British children has become a reality. Schools are shut. For an unspecified period, learning will take place at home, except for a minority of pupils who are **deemed** to be vulnerable, or whose parents are key workers. Closing schools was a necessary step that should have been taken sooner, as it was in other countries. Across the world, school is part of the rhythm of life - for parents and teachers as well as pupils. Because of coronavirus, an estimated 800 million children globally are now having their education interrupted.

Some may welcome this, at least at first. Nobody wants to catch Covid-19, or be responsible for spreading it. With British schooling in preparation for primary school SATs, GCSEs and A-levels, lessons can be more like drills than investigations. Some parents have already begun sharing plans (and jokes) about homeschooling. However, most parents will feel less well equipped to teach older children.

The social impact of being separated from peers also varies for different age groups. Almost all children, including some who find school difficult, benefit from the social experiences that it offers. But for teenagers, whose emotional development requires **them** to become more separate from their parents and careers, being forced back into the family nest carries particular stresses.

But economic inequality will be the biggest variable between the experiences of British children over the next few months. In any society, school is a leveller. When they are there, pupils share the same spaces, lessons, menus and teachers. At home, children of well-off parents **invariably** live in bigger houses, are more likely to have their own bedrooms, two parents rather than one to support them, and better access to technology as well as books and other learning resources, and food.

We must do our best over the coming months, and no one should begrudge those who are looking forward to lessons or weekday lunches with their children. But during this particular period, the government should do everything in its power to ensure that more vulnerable children and families do not lose out. When things get back to normal, anyone who have fallen behind must be helped to catch up.

1. Which is the most suitable title for the passage?
   1. Life without School: Not a Level Playing Field B. Homeschooling: You've Missed the Boat

C. Life at School: No Pain No Gain D. In Praise Of Homeschooling

1. According to paragraph 2, why does the idea of school closure seem appealing at first?
   1. Because lessons at school have become unnecessary
   2. Because most students haven't been well-prepared for the coming exams
   3. Because parents hope to have more time with their children
   4. Because people are unwilling to put their well-being at risk
2. The word "**them**" in paragraph 3 refers to .

A. teenagers B. experiences C. carers D. stresses

1. The word "**invariably**" in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to .

A. certainly B. changeably C. doubtfully D. variously

1. According to the passage, which of the following would best facilitate homeschooling?
   1. Families' wealth B. Teenagers' separation from peers

C. Teachers' expertise D. Parents' working experience

1. ***Chọn một đáp án trong số A, B, C hoặc D điền vào mỗi chỗ trống để hoàn thành đoạn văn sau.***

The 2020 Central Vietnam floods were a collection of floods in Central Vietnam (**36**) also affected some areas in Cambodia and Laos in October and early November 2020. The floods focus (**37**) in several provinces including Thfia Thiên Huế, Hà Tĩnh, Quảng Bình, Quảng Trị, and Quảng Ngãi. The floods were mainly (**38**) by the seasonal monsoon, though enhanced by numerous tropical cyclones. Beginning in 7 October during a seasonal monsoon and tropical depressions over the Khánh Hòa province, several multitude of tropical cyclones during the 2020 Pacific typhoon season, such as Linfa, Nangka, Ofel, Saudel, and Molave, struck the northern and central (**39**) of Vietnam, especially in areas of Laos and Cambodia, bringing high winds and excessive rainfall in these affected provinces, with accumulations peaked ( **40**) 3,245 mm (127.75 in) in Hướng Linh, Hướng Hóa District, Quảng Trị around 20 October. This subsequent flooding was the first time Vietnam issued IV category disaster alert for heavy rainfall, as III category is the highest alert level.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **36.** A. which | B. who | C. where | D. what |
| **37.** A. heavy | B. heavily | C. heavier | D. the heaviest |
| **38.** A. caused | B. affected | C. causing | D. affecting |
| **39.** A. regions | B. religions | C. districts | D. areas |
| **40.** A. on | B. in | C. at | D. to |

**PHẦN D: VIẾT (2,0 điểm)**

1. ***Viết lại các câu sau sao cho nghĩa không thay đổi so với câu ban đầu, bắt đầu bằng từ gợi ý.***
2. I’m afraid I haven’t got time to listen to you.  I wish .
3. The police have just released John.  John .
4. I didn’t see her again for five years.  Five years .
5. When I arrived in Canberra, I wrote a letter home.  On .
6. Her success went beyond her expectation.  Never .
7. ***Viết lại các câu sau sao cho nghĩa không thay đổi so với câu ban đầu, sử dụng từ cho sẵn trong ngoặc đơn* (không được thay đổi dạng của từ trong ngoặc).**
8. We spent 5 hours getting to Wuhan. (**TOOK**)
9. “Don’t forget to phone the office,” she told him. (**REMINDED**)
10. Someone paid five thousands pounds for the painting. (**WENT**)
11. We continued waving until the train could not be seen any more. (**SIGHT**)
12. Any correspondence from the Canberra office must be dealt with before other matters. (**PRIORITY**)

##### SỞ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO THANH HÓA

**MÃ ĐỀ 050**

**THE END**

###### KỲ THI TUYỂN SINH LỚP 10 THPT Môn: TIẾNG ANH

*Thời gian làm bài: 60 phút, không kể thời gian giao đề*

##### ĐÁP ÁN

###### PHẦN A: NGỮ ÂM (1,0 điểm)

1. **Chọn từ có phần gạch chân được phát âm khác so với các từ còn lại.**

**1.** C. supported **2.** A. them **3.** D. wreaths

###### Chọn từ có trọng âm chính rơi vào vị trí khác so với các từ còn lại.

**4**. A. centralise **5.** B. assistant

###### PHẦN B: NGỮ PHÁP VÀ TỪ VỰNG (4,0 điểm)

1. **Cho dạng đúng của động từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành các câu sau.**

**6.** listening **7.** didn’t visit (did not visit) **8.** are …. singing

**9.** had (could have) **10.** to have been caused

###### Cho dạng đúng của từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành các câu sau.

1. harmful
2. attentively
3. confidential
4. succeeded
5. morale

###### Chọn một đáp án đúng trong số A, B, C hoặc D để hoàn thành mỗi câu sau.

1. C. were vaccinated **17.** A. isn't he **18.** C. the **19.** C. in

**20.** A. cards **21.** A. summit **22.** B. attention **23.** C. says

**24.** C. core **25.** B. chalk and cheese

###### PHẦN C: ĐỌC HIỂU (3,0 điểm)

1. **Chọn một từ thích hợp điền vào mỗi chỗ trống để hoàn thành đoạn văn sau.**

**26.** introduced **27.** be **28.** company **29.** well **30.** to

###### Đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn một đáp án đúng trong số A , B, C hoặc D.

1. A

Đâu là tiêu đề phù hợp nhất cho đoạn văn?

1. Cuộc sống không có trường học: Không phải là một sân chơi bình đẳng
2. Học tại nhà: Bạn đã bỏ lỡ cơ hội
3. Cuộc sống ở trường: Không đau đớn Không hiệu quả
4. Ca ngợi việc học tại nhà

Thông tin: Trong bài có nhiều chi tiết đề cập đến sự khác biệt ở các gia đình với sự giáo dục tại nhà (gia đình giàu có, gia đình dễ bị tổn thương, gia đình có cha mẹ là nhân viên chủ chốt,…)

1. D

Theo đoạn 2, tại sao ý tưởng đóng cfía trường học ban đầu có vẻ hấp dẫn?

* 1. Bởi vì bài học ở trường đã trở nên không cần thiết
  2. Bởi vì hầu hết các học sinh chưa được chuẩn bị tốt cho các kỳ thi sắp tới
  3. Vì cha mẹ hy vọng sẽ có nhiều thời gian hơn với con cái
  4. Bởi vì mọi người không sẵn sàng đặt sự an toàn mạnh khỏe của họ vào nguy hiểm. Thông tin: Nobody wants to catch Covid-19, or be responsible for spreading it.

1. A

Tfi “them” trong đoạn 3 ám chỉ .

A. thanh thiếu niên B. trải nghiệm C. những người chăm sóc D. áp lực

Thông tin: But for teenagers, whose emotional development requires them to become more separate from their parents and carers,…

1. A

Tfi "invariably” trong đoạn 4 thì gần nghĩa nhất với .

* 1. chắc chắn, không còn nghi ngờ B. một cách thay đổi

C. một cách nghi ngờ D. một cách đa dạng

Thông tin: At home, children of well-off parents invariably live in bigger houses, are more likely to have their own bedrooms,…

1. A

Theo đoạn văn, điều nào sau đây sẽ tạo điều kiện tốt nhất cho việc học tại nhà?

* 1. Sự giàu có của gia đình
  2. Sự tách biệt của thanh thiếu niên với bạn bè đồng trang lfía
  3. Chuyên môn của giáo viên
  4. Kinh nghiệm làm việc của cha mẹ

Thông tin: At home, children of well-off parents invariably live in bigger houses, are more likely to have their own bedrooms, two parents rather than one to support them, and better access to technology as well as books and other learning resources, and food.

###### Chọn một đáp án trong số A, B, C hoặc D điền vào mỗi chỗ trống để hoàn thành đoạn văn sau.

1. A. which **37.** B. heavily **38.** A. caused **39.** A. regions **40.** C. at

###### PHẦN D: VIẾT (2,0 điểm)

1. **Viết lại các câu sau sao cho nghĩa không thay đổi so với câu ban đầu, bắt đầu bằng từ gợi ý.**
2.  I wish I had (got) time to listen to you.
3.  John has just been released by the police.
4.  Five years have passed since I last saw her.
5.  On arriving in Canberra, I wrote a letter home.
6.  Never had she expected that she was so successful.

###### Viết lại các câu sau sao cho nghĩa không thay đổi so với câu ban đầu, sử dụng từ cho sẵn trong ngoặc đơn ( không được thay đổi dạng của từ trong ngoặc).

1.  It took us 5 hours to get to Wuhan.
2.  She reminded him to phone the office.
3.  The painting went for five thousands pounds.
4.  We continued waving until the train was out of sight.
5.  Any correspondence from the Canberra office must *take priority / be given priority* over other matters.

##### HƯỚNG DẪN CHẤM

###### ĐIỂM BÀI THI = TỔNG ĐIỂM CÁC CÂU ĐÚNG x 0,2.

**SỞ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO THANH HÓA**

**MÃ ĐỀ 049**

**KỲ THI TUYỂN SINH LỚP 10 THPT Môn: TIẾNG ANH**

*Thời gian làm bài: 60 phút, không kể thời gian giao đề*

**PHẦN A: NGỮ ÂM (1,0 điểm)**

1. ***Chọn từ có phần gạch chân được phát âm khác so với các từ còn lại.***
   1. A. wicked B. beloved C. learned D. cooked
   2. A. shame B. drank C. cable D. blaze
   3. A. bags B. thousands C. weeks D. years
2. ***Chọn từ có trọng âm chính rơi vào vị trí khác so với các từ còn lại.***
3. A. escape B. before C. enough D. welfare
4. A. situation B. examination C. generation D. education

**PHẦN B: NGỮ PHÁP VÀ TỪ VỰNG (4,0 điểm)**

1. ***Cho dạng đúng của động từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành các câu sau.***
2. Anne (go) to school by bike every morning.
3. If it rains today, they (stay) at home.
4. We (live) in England since 1990.
5. He will go to Ho Chi Minh City with a view to (give) a chance of promotion.
6. Without my parents’ financial support, I (not be) so successful now.
7. ***Cho dạng đúng của từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành các câu sau.***
8. We have to keep our costs as small as possible. We have so many trying to take our customers away. (**COMPETE**)
9. We bought back several carved statues from our holiday in Africa. (**WOOD**)
10. The Smiths enjoy the atmosphere in the countryside and don’t want to move. (**PEACE**)
11. President Donald Trump never drinks wine or beer. For meals he is happy with drinks like Coca Cola or Pepsi. (**ALCOHOL**)
12. She got the from the library. (**INFORM**)
13. ***Chọn một đáp án đúng trong số A, B, C hoặc D để hoàn thành mỗi câu sau.***
14. Do you know that longest river in world is Nile?

A. the/the/the B. a/the/the C. x/the/a D. the/the/x

1. A cooperative program between China and Germany on building Yangshow, a famous ancient city, into a(n)

city has proceeded smoothly since it started in September last year.

A. ecological-friendly B. friendlyecology C. ecology-friendly D. friend-ecologic

1. It is said that a drizzle on the Phap Van – Cau Gie Expressway caused poor and slippery road surface, leading to the vehicles, travelling at high speed, unable to respond safely.

A. view B. vision C. visibility D. visionary

1. This June, the FIFA World Cup will take place in Russia, a major sporting which will stir the passion of millions of people around the world.

A. tournament B. competition C. event D. celebration

1. In Vietnam, each academic year starts in September and is into two terms.

A. separated B. consisted C. divided D. educated

1. VinFast their first two models, the LUX A2.0 and the LUX SA2.0, at the 2018 Paris Motor Show.

A. announcing B. announced C. being announced D. is announced

1. The AIDS continues to spread around the world. Up to 4,000 people are infected with the HIV virus every single day.

A. treatment B. epidemic C. tsunami D. damage

1. More out-of-school activities are expected to be incorporated in the new school proposed by Ministry of Education and Training.

A. curriculum B. handout C. agenda D. schedule

1. The government has every effort to stop the rapid spread of COVID-19.

A. done B. made C. created D. brought

1. The Giant Panda has been on the of extinction for many years.

A. border B. verge C. margin D. rim

**PHẦN C: ĐỌC HIỂU (3,0 điểm)**

1. ***Chọn một từ thích hợp điền vào mỗi chỗ trống để hoàn thành đoạn văn sau.***

***viewers into nationwide released from held***

The singer embarked on his second **(26)**  concert tour, Sky Tour, from July to August 2019. The show was divided **(27)**  two sets. The first half featured performances by guest acts such as *Tiên Tiên*, *Rhymastic* and *Kimmese*, while the other half was Tùng's solo set. Tickets to the *Hồ Chí Minh* and *Hà Nội* dates sold out. Despite many panning strict security measures at the concerts, critics still praised the performances and Tùng's audience interaction. The tour was chronicled in the documentary film, *Sơn Tùng M-TP*: Sky Tour Movie, which debuted in June 2020. Dubbed as Vietnam’s first musical documentary, it grossed ₫5.5 billion (US$238.700) after the first three days of

release even with mixed reviews. Netflix went on to distribute the film globally. An accompanying live album was also released. Later that year, Tùng **(28)**  "*Có chắc yêu là đây*" and the lead single from his forthcoming extended play *Chúng ta*, "*Chúng ta của hiện tại*". The former became the 4th-most streamed music video premiere on YouTube at the time with 901.000 concurrent **(29)**  . Tùng also became the first Vietnamese musician to enter the Billboard Social 50 chart that July at number 28. In January 2021, Tùng collaborated with online multiplayer battle royale game Garena Free Fire, as part of the collaboration character named "*Skyler*" based on Tùng was added to game, the same month official theme song for the character was dropped by Tùng on YouTube. In February 2021, Tùng’s music video “ *Chúng Ta Của Hiện Tại*” was temporarily taken down **(30)**  YouTube due to a copyright claim by GC.

1. ***Đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn một đáp án đúng trong số A , B, C hoặc D.***

Since the early 1980s, we began to worry about the bad effects of environmental pollution. It is the result of industrialization and of the careless use of the natural resources. Avoiding pollution is not easy. Many people try not to inhale traffic fumes and keep away from chemical waste by wearing mask when they get out of their house. Actually, indoor pollution is becoming more and more serious. They have found that dishwasher, washing machines, air conditioners, freezers, and refrigerators emit some certain toxic chemicals into the air. We surely inhale these chemicals when doing housework. Using gas cookers and burning candles produce carbon monoxide. Therefore, before worrying about environmental pollution when going out, we should consider the problems of indoor pollution.

1. Environmental pollution .

A. was not known in 1908s B. is carelessly used C. has bad effects D. is the use of natural resources

1. Industrialization and the careless use of natural resources .
   1. have good effects on environment B. do no harm to environment

C. lead to environmental pollution D. happened in 1980s

1. Pollution .
   1. can be avoided easily B. can’t be avoided easily

C. has no relation to industrialization D. is not caused by traffic

1. When we stay at home, .
   1. we are not affected by pollution B. we always wear a mask

C. we do not inhale dangerous chemicals D. we are still influenced by indoor pollution

1. Inside house .
   1. there is no pollution B. there are no toxic chemicals

C. carbon monoxide is produced by gas cookers D. there is no carbon monoxide

1. ***Chọn một đáp án trong số A, B, C hoặc D điền vào mỗi chỗ trống để hoàn thành đoạn văn sau.***

**ABROAD WITH US**

The company study abroad was originally founded in 1991 for students who wished to study French in France. Its success led to the establishment of other schools around the world. Learning the language in the country in which it is spoken is, of course, a (**36**) more effective and faster process than studying in your own country. It is also an opportunities to mix with local habitants and (**37**) a greater and deeper (**38**) of the people whose language you are studying. This makes the whole experience much more enjoyable. You may wish to attend an Italian language and a cooking course in Italy or combine a Portuguese course with a sport. You should look at all the possibilities and (**39**) the best choice. In order to choose the (**40**) course and location for you, we suggest you contact us to discuss your particular requirements. From the information you give us, we can make some recommendation.

**Question 28: A.** lots **B.** far **C.** so **D.** very

**Question 29: A.** acquire **B.** require **C.** inquire **D.** enquire **Question 30: A.** know **B.** knowledgeable **C.** knowledge **D.** knowledgeably **Question 31: A.** do **B.** make **C.** take **D.** get

**Question 32: A.** exact **B.** right **C.** precise **D.** fit

**PHẦN D: VIẾT (2,0 điểm)**

1. ***Viết lại các câu sau sao cho nghĩa không thay đổi so với câu ban đầu, bắt đầu bằng từ gợi ý.***
2. I haven’t eaten this kind of food before.  This is the first .
3. The architect has drawn plans for an extension to the house.  Plans .
4. I bought a pair of shoes this morning. They cost 40 pounds.  This morning I spent .
5. Further progress was impossible because of the floods.  The floods made .
6. It’s nobody’s fault that the meeting was cancelled. Nobody .
7. ***Viết lại các câu sau sao cho nghĩa không thay đổi so với câu ban đầu, sử dụng từ cho sẵn trong ngoặc đơn***

**(không được thay đổi dạng của từ trong ngoặc).**

1. It’s a pity I didn’t take my doctor’s advice. (**WISH**)
2. There is a risk that the black rhino will become extinct. (**THREATENED**)
3. Tim looks nothing like his father. (**TAKE**)
4. We have made neither a profit nor a loss this year. (**EVEN**)
5. I don’t think the television’s likely to blow up at any minute. (**LIKELIHOOD**)

**THE END**

##### SỞ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO THANH HÓA

**MÃ ĐỀ 049**

###### KỲ THI TUYỂN SINH LỚP 10 THPT Môn: TIẾNG ANH

*Thời gian làm bài: 60 phút, không kể thời gian giao đề*

##### ĐÁP ÁN

###### PHẦN A: NGỮ ÂM (1,0 điểm)

1. **Chọn từ có phần gạch chân được phát âm khác so với các từ còn lại.**

**1.** D. cooked **2.** B. drank **3.** C. weeks

###### Chọn từ có trọng âm chính rơi vào vị trí khác so với các từ còn lại.

**4**. D. welfare **5.** B. examination

###### PHẦN B: NGỮ PHÁP VÀ TỪ VỰNG (4,0 điểm)

1. **Cho dạng đúng của động từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành các câu sau.**

**6.** goes **7.** will (can/may) stay **8.** have lived (have been living)

**9.** giving **10.** wouldn’t/ would not be

###### Cho dạng đúng của từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành các câu sau.

**11.** competitors **12.** wooden **13.** peaceful **14.** non-alcoholic **15.** information

###### Chọn một đáp án đúng trong số A, B, C hoặc D để hoàn thành mỗi câu sau.

**16.** D. the/the/x **17.** C. ecology-friendly **18.** C. visibility **19.** C. event

**20.** C. divided **21.** B. announced **22.** B. epidemic **23.** A. curriculum

**24.** B. made **25.** B. verge

###### PHẦN C: ĐỌC HIỂU (3,0 điểm)

1. **Chọn một từ thích hợp điền vào mỗi chỗ trống để hoàn thành đoạn văn sau.**

**26.** nationwide **27.** into **28.** released **29.** viewers **30.** from

###### Đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn một đáp án đúng trong số A , B, C hoặc D.

1. C. has bad effects
2. C. lead to environmental pollution
3. B. can’t be avoided easily
4. D. we are still influenced by indoor pollution
5. C. carbon monoxide is produced by gas cookers

###### Chọn một đáp án trong số A, B, C hoặc D điền vào mỗi chỗ trống để hoàn thành đoạn văn sau.

1. B

Công thfíc nhấn mạnh trong so sánh hơn: far/ much + more adj/ adj-er

Learning the language in the country in which it is spoken is, of course, a **(36) far** more effective and faster process than studying in your own country.

**Tạm dịch:** Tất nhiên, học ngôn ngữ ở quốc gia nơi nó được nói là một quá trình hiệu quả và nhanh hơn nhiều so với học tập tại đất nước của bạn.

1. A
   1. acquire (v): đạt được, giành được B. require (v): đòi hỏi, yêu cầu, quy định

C. inquire (v): điều tra, hỏi thăm, hỏi mua D. enquire (v): điều tra, hỏi thăm, hỏi mua It is also an opportunities to mix with local habitants and **(37) acquire**

**Tạm dịch:** Đây cũng là một cơ hội để hòa hợp với các cư dân địa phương và có được

1. C

Dấu hiệu: sau tính từ ở dạng so sánh hơn “greater and deeper” (sâu rộng hơn) cần một danh từ

* 1. know (v): biết, hiểu B. knowledgeable (adj): thông thạo, thành thạo

C. knowledge (n): kiến thfíc, sự hiểu biết D. knowledgeably (adv):thông thạo, thành thạo It is also an opportunities to mix with local habitants and acquire a greater and deeper **(38) knowledge** of the people whose language you are studying.

**Tạm dịch:** Đây cũng là một cơ hội để hòa hợp với các cư dân địa phương và có được kiến thfíc sâu rộng hơn về những người mà bạn đang học ngôn ngữ.

1. B
   1. do (v): làm, hành động B. make (v): chế tạo, sản xuất

C. take (v): cầm, lấy D. get (v): có được, lấy được

=> make choice: lựa chọn

You should look at all the possibilities and **(39) make** the best choice.

**Tạm dịch:** Bạn nên xem xét tất cả các khả năng và đưa ra lựa chọn tốt nhất.

1. B
   1. exact (adj): chính xác (trong mọi chi tiết) B. right (adj): thích hợp
2. precise (adj): rõ ràng và chính xác D. fit (adj): phù hợp (về kích cỡ, loại)

In order to choose the **(40) right** course and location for you, we suggest you contact us to discuss your particular requirements.

**Tạm dịch:** Để chọn khóa học và địa điểm thích hợp cho bạn, chúng tôi khuyên bạn nên liên hệ với chúng tôi để thảo luận về các yêu cầu cụ thể của bạn.

###### PHẦN D: VIẾT (2,0 điểm)

* 1. **Viết lại các câu sau sao cho nghĩa không thay đổi so với câu ban đầu, bắt đầu bằng từ gợi ý.**

1.  This is the time I have eaten this kind of food.
2.  Plans for an extension to the house have been drawn by the architect.

*OR*  Plans have been drawn for an extension by the architect.

1.  This morning I spent 40 pounds on a pair of shoes.
2.  The floods made further progress impossible.
3.  Nobody *is to blame / is responsible for* the fact that the meeting was cancelled.

###### Viết lại các câu sau sao cho nghĩa không thay đổi so với câu ban đầu, sử dụng từ cho sẵn trong ngoặc đơn ( không được thay đổi dạng của từ trong ngoặc).

1.  I wish I had taken my doctor’s advice.
2.  The black rhino is threatened with extinction.
3.  Tim doesn’t take after his father at all.
4.  We have broken even this year.
5.  There is little likelihood that the television will blow up at any minute.

##### HƯỚNG DẪN CHẤM

**ĐIỂM BÀI THI = TỔNG ĐIỂM CÁC CÂU ĐÚNG x 0,2.**