

SỞ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO ĐỀ THI TUYỂN SINH LỚP 10 TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN

NAM ĐỊNH

Năm học 2016 – 2017

ĐỀ CHÍNH THỨC

Môn: TIẾNG ANH (chuyên)

Thời gian làm bài: 120 phút

Đề thi có 7 trang

Chú ý: Thí sinh làm bài vào đề thi này.

PART A. LISTENING (2.0 POINTS)

Hướng dẫn phần thi nghe hiểu:

- Nội dung phần nghe gồm 03 phần, mỗi thí sinh được nghe 2 lần, đĩa CD tự chạy 2 lần.
- Mở đầu và kết thúc phần nghe có tín hiệu nhạc.
- Hướng dẫn làm bài chi tiết cho thí sinh (bằng Tiếng Anh) đã có trong bài nghe.

I. PART 1: You are going to hear two women talking about a holiday in France.

Listen and choose the best option A, B, or C to complete the statements about the recording. Put a tick (✓) next to the correct answer. There is an example at the beginning (0). You will hear the conversation TWICE. (0.5 p)

0. Paula is talking to

- ✓ **A.** Meg **B.** Anna **C.** Peter

1. Meg says that

- A.** she has been ill. **B.** Paula doesn't look very well. **C.** she's pleased to see Paula.

2. Before the trip, Paula

- A.** was enthusiastic about it. **B.** wanted to go to the Lake District. **C.** didn't tell anybody she was going.

3. Before Mark and Paula went to Paris,
 - A. Mark's boss didn't want him to go.
 - B. Paula arranged for somebody to look after the hamster.
 - C. Paula's sister promised to look after the children.
4. The journey across the Channel.....
 - A. was very smooth. B. was unpleasant for Paula. C. lasted eight hours.
5. The only thing Paula liked about Paris was.....
 - A. the weather. B. the accommodation. C. the shops.

II. PART 2: You will hear a woman talking about a sports center. Listen and answer the following questions with NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS AND/ OR A NUMBER. You will hear the recording TWICE. (0.5 p)

1. What time does the center close?
2. What kind of sports equipment does it sell?
3. How long do you have to return faulty items?
4. Who can give you advice?
5. When is there a late night opening?

III. PART 3: You are going to hear two separate recordings about the uses of plastics. (1.0p)

Questions 1-5. Complete the sentences below. Write NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS OR A NUMBER for each answer. You will hear the recording TWICE.

1. According to the speaker, the three factors contributing to the success of plastics today are safety, _____ and _____.
2. Meat and other food products are wrapped in plastic to protect them from _____.
3. The use of plastics in major appliances ensures that they will _____ corrosion.
4. Experts have calculated that a kilo of plastic packaging can lead to a reduction of _____ kilos in wasted food.
5. Plastic parts have made _____ as much as fifty per cent more efficient since the 1970s.

Questions 6-10. Complete the notes. Write NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS OR A NUMBER for each answer. You will hear the recording TWICE.

A history of the plastic bag

1957:	The launch of (6) _____.
1966:	Around one third of packaging in (7) _____ consists of plastic bags.
(8) _____:	'New York City Experiment': garbage collected in plastic bags.
1973:	(9) _____ first manufactured commercially.
2002:	New Irish tax of (10) _____ cents per carrier bag.

PART B. GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY (2.0 POINTS)

I. PART 1: Choose the best word or phrase to complete the following sentences. Put a tick (✓) next to the correct answer A, B, C or D. There is an example at the beginning (0). (1.0 p)

0. Peter tried to avoid _____ my questions.

- A. answer B. to answer ✓ C. answering D. answered

1. For the last few months, the south-central coastal provinces _____ significantly less precipitation and prolonged drought.

- A. have experienced B. experience
C. are experiencing D. have been experienced

2. _____ my friends knew I was going to study overseas.

- A. Not much of B. Not many of C. Not a lot of D. Not many

3. There was a terrible accident last night. When I arrived at the scene, _____ injured had been taken away.

- A. the B. an C. one D. some

4. Nobody wants to be the first to make a sacrifice, _____?

- A. does she or he B. does anybody C. do we D. do they

5. He always _____ the crossword in the newspaper before breakfast.
 A. writes B. makes C. does D. works
6. I know her _____ sight, but I've never talked to her.
 A. in B. at C. on D. by
7. "How about going fishing this Sunday?" - " _____ "
 A. That's a good idea. B. Never mind.
 C. Yes, I am fishing. D. That's my pleasure.
8. _____ is more interested in rhythm than in melody is apparent from his compositions.
 A. Philip Glass B. Philip Glass, who
 C. That Philip Glass D. Because Philip Glass
9. I don't see any _____ in arriving early at the theatre.
 A. cause B. point C. reason D. aim
10. You will have to _____ your holiday if you are too ill to travel.
 A. put out B. put off C. put down D. put up

II. PART 2: Each of the following sentences has ONE mistake. Underline the mistake and write the correction in the provided blank on the right. There is an example at the beginning (0). (0.5 p)

<i>Sentences</i>	<i>Corrections</i>
0. He collided with a car because he was driving too <u>fastly</u> .	<i>fast</i>
1. You really must be more careful when you do your exercises because you did six mistakes in this one.	
2. Instead of being exciting about the news, she was indifferent to it.	
3. The exhibition was the centre of attraction like it was of historical interest.	
4. Each of the cars in the showroom was quickly sold to their new owner.	
5. I gave to Susan the address so that she could contact me.	

III. PART 3: Give the correct form of the words in capital letters. Write your answers in the blanks. There is an example at the beginning (0). (0.5p)

0. If you get a burn, cool it (**IMMEDIATE**) immediately.
1. Robbers broke into the art gallery and took away many (**VALUE**) _____ paintings.
2. George and I have been friends since (**CHILD**) _____. He used to live next door.
3. John lost his job because he often behaved (**POLITE**) _____ towards his customers.
4. Peter fell off the ladder, but his _____ (**INJURE**) were not very serious.
5. Hoang Anh was _____ (**COURAGE**) to apply for the job.

PART C. READING (3.0 POINTS)

I. PART 1: Read the following passage and answer the questions. For question 1-4, put a tick (✓) next to the correct answer A, B, C or D. For question 5-8, write your answers in the spaces provided (you can give short but enough information answers). (0.8p)

In the world today, particularly in the two most industrialized areas, North America and Europe, recycling is the big news. People are talking about it, practicing it, and discovering new ways to be sensitive to the environment. Recycling means finding ways to use products a second time. The motto of the recycling movement is “Reduce, Reuse, Recycle”.

The first step is to reduce garbage. In stores, a shopper has to buy products in blister packs, boxes and expensive plastic wrappings. A hamburger from a fast food restaurant comes in lots of packaging: usually paper, a box and a bag. All that packaging is wasted resources. People should try to buy things that are wrapped simply, and to reuse cups and utensils. Another way to reduce waste is to buy high-quality products. When low-quality appliances break, many customers throw them away and buy new ones - a loss of more resources and more energy. For example, if a customer buys a high-quality appliance that can be easily repaired, the manufacturer receives an important message. In the same way,

if a customer chooses a product with less packaging, that customer sends an important message to the manufacturers. To reduce garbage, the throw-away must stop.

The second step is to reuse. It is better to buy juices and soft drinks in returnable bottles. After customers empty the bottles, they return them to the stores. The manufacturers of the drinks collect bottles, wash them, and then fill them again. The energy that is necessary to make new bottles is saved. In some parts of the world, returning bottles for money is a common **practice**. In those places, the garbage dumps have relatively little glass and plastic from throw-away bottles.

The third step being environmentally sensitive is to recycle. Spent motor oil can be cleaned and used again. Aluminum cans are expensive to make. It takes the same amount of energy to make one aluminum can as it does to run a color TV set for three hours. When people collect and recycle aluminum (for new cans), they help save one of the world's precious resources.

1. What is the topic of the passage?

- A. How to live sensitively to the environment. B. How to reduce garbage disposal.
C. What is involved in the recycling movement. D. What people understand the term "recycle"

2. What does the word "sensitive" means?

- A. cautious B. logical C. responding D. friendly

3. What best describe the process of reuse?

- A. The bottles are filled again after being returned, collected and washed.
B. The bottles are collected, washed, returned and filled again.
C. The bottles are washed, returned filled again and collected.
D. The bottles are collected, returned, filled again and washed.

4. The word "practice" is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. training B. exercise C. deed D. belief

5. What are the two most industrialized areas in the world today?

6. What kind of products should people buy to reduce waste?

7. What happens to the garbage dumps in the areas where each returned bottle is paid?

8. What are the two things mentioned as examples of recycling?

II. PART 2: Read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each space. Put a tick (✓) next to the correct answer. There is an example at the beginning (0). (0.8 p)

There can be no (0) _____ at all that the Internet has made a huge difference to our lives. Parents are worried that children spend too much time playing on the Internet, hardly (1) _____ doing anything else in their spare time. Naturally, parents are (2) _____ to find out why the Internet is so attractive and they want to know if it can be harmful for their children. Should parents worry if their children are spending that much time (3) _____ their computers?

Obviously, if children are bent over their computers for hours, (4) _____ in some game, instead of doing their homework, then something is wrong. Parents and children could decide how much use the child should (5) _____ of the Internet, and the child should give his or her word that it won't interfere with homework. If the child is not holding to this arrangement, the parent can take more drastic (6) _____. Dealing with a child's use of the Internet is not much different from negotiating any other sort of bargain about behavior.

Any parent who is seriously alarmed about a child's behavior should make an appointment to (7) _____ the matter with a teacher. Spending time in front of the screen does not necessarily affect a child's performance at school. Even if a child is (8) _____ crazy about using the Internet, he or she is probably just going through a phase, and in a few months there will be something else to worry about!

0. A. reason ✓ B. doubt C. purpose D. motive
1. A. always B. rarely C. never D. ever
2. A. worried B. concerned C. curious D. hopeful
3. A. staring at B. stare at C. stared at D. to stare at
4. A. supposed B. occupied C. excited D. absorbed
5. A. do B. have C. make D. create

6. **A.** rules **B.** procedures **C.** regulations **D.** steps
7. **A.** speak **B.** discuss **C.** talk **D.** say
8. **A.** absolutely **B.** more **C.** less **D.** few

III. PART 3: Read the following passage and do the tasks that follow. (0.8 p)

A. Famous for its beautiful setting, San Francisco is built on a series of steep hills located on the northern tip of a peninsula at the entrance to San Francisco Bay. The bay and its extensions, constitute one of the great natural harbors of the world, embracing nearly 1,200 sq km of water. Because of this, San Francisco was once the major Pacific Coast seaport of the United States. Today the city is an important center for finance, technology, tourism, and culture.

B. San Franciscans, and in some cases their counterparts in the Bay Area, have successfully undertaken mammoth construction projects such as the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge, the Golden Gate Bridge, and the Bay Area Rapid Transit system. Since at least the 1950s, San Franciscans have also earned a reputation for tolerance of and respect for diversity.

C. The most serious social problems facing the city are not unique to San Francisco, but some have taken on greater dimensions in the city than they have elsewhere. One such problem is homelessness. From 1988 to 1992, the plaza in front of city hall became an encampment for homeless people, rendering other use impossible and raising public health concerns. The problem of homelessness persists despite the efforts of city agencies and private charities to provide shelter, health care, and drug, alcohol, and mental health treatment. In the mid-and late 1990s mayors Frank Jordan and Willie Brown both sought to discourage homeless people from living in public space in the downtown area and, in Brown's case, in Golden Gate Park. However, residents of other areas complained that because of these projects, the displaced homeless had moved into their neighborhoods.

D. In other areas the city has made some progress toward addressing social problems. As was true across much of the nation, the crime rate in San Francisco dropped in the 1990s, as did the rate of drug-related violence. In addition, some public housing projects in San Francisco that were especially prone to violence and drug-related activity were razed and rebuilt with designs considered less likely to encourage those activities. Other public housing projects received stepped up security patrols.

E. Some social critics have pointed to an increasing economic and social polarization of San Francisco's population. Those who work in finance or high-tech fields are increasingly affluent, pushing rents and home prices to among the highest levels in the nation. At the same time, people who labor in the service sector often work for the minimum wage, cannot share the affluent lifestyles around them, and are hard-pressed to afford rising rents. This economic polarization coincides in part with ethnic and educational patterns. Workers in the low-wage end of the service sector are likely to have limited English proficiency and a high-school education or less; many workers in those areas are also disproportionately African American and Hispanic. By contrast, those people who work in the finance and high-tech sectors are more likely to be white or Asian American and to have one or more college degrees.

Question 1-5: *The five paragraphs of the Reading Passage are lettered A-E.*

Choose the most suitable headings for paragraphs A-E from the list of headings below.

NB *There are more headings than paragraphs, so you will not use them all.*

List of headings

- | | |
|----------------------|---|
| 1. Paragraph A _____ | i. The problems in San Francisco. |
| 2. Paragraph B _____ | ii. Geographic characteristics of San Francisco. |
| 3. Paragraph C _____ | iii. Ethnic and education patterns in San Francisco |
| 4. Paragraph D _____ | iv. San Francisco's accomplishments. |
| 5. Paragraph E _____ | v. The problem of homelessness in San Francisco. |
| | vi. The beauty of San Francisco |
| | vii. Public security improvements in San Francisco. |
| | viii. The problem of social economic polarization. |

Questions 6-8: Do the following statements agree with the information given in the Reading Passage?

In the spaces provided, write:

TRUE if the statement agrees with the information.

FALSE if the statement contradicts the information.

NOT GIVEN if there is no information.

6. _____ San Francisco has achieved tremendous successes in construction.

7. _____ City agencies and private charities have succeeded in addressing the problem of homelessness.

8. _____ The increasing economic polarization in San Francisco has no relation to ethnic and educational patterns.

IV. PART 4: Fill each of the following numbered blanks with ONE suitable word and write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes. There is an example at the beginning (0) (0.6p)

Everyone wants (0) _____ *to* _____ reduce pollution. But the pollution problem is as complicated as it is serious. It is complicated because much pollution (1) _____ caused by things that benefit people. For example, exhaust (2) _____ automobiles causes a large percentage of all air pollution. But the automobiles provide transportation for millions of people. Factories (3) _____ much of the material which pollutes air and water, but factories give employment to a large number of people.

Thus, to end or greatly reduce pollution immediately, people would have to stop using many things (4) _____ benefit them. Most of the people do not want to do that, of course. But pollution can be gradually reduced in several ways. Scientists and engineers can work to find ways to lessen the (5) _____ of pollution that such things as automobiles and factories cause. Governments can pass and enforce laws that require businesses and individuals to stop, or cut (6) _____ on certain polluting activities.

PART D. WRITING (3.0 POINTS)

I. PART 1:

Question 1-5: Finish each second sentence so that it has similar meaning to the first sentence, using the clues at the beginning of each sentence. There's an example at the beginning (0). (0.5p)

0. It takes him at least three hours a day to chat on facebook.

1. Everyday he spends _____ *at least three hours chatting on facebook* _____.

1. As soon as we had finished dinner, the thunderstorm broke.

Hardly

2. It's thought that he was staying in London at the time of the assault.

He is

3. President Obama was surprised when he saw the hospitality of Vietnam government and people.

It came

4. He always has his nose in a book and never pays attention to what I say.

If he didn't

5. Martin may not be very well but he still manages to enjoy life.

Martin's poor

Question 6-10: Complete the second sentence using the word given so that it has a similar meaning to the following sentence. Write between two and five words in the space provided on the answer sheet. Do NOT change the word given in brackets in any way. There's an example at the beginning (00). (0.5p)

00. David praised her exceptionally good choice of venue for the party.

(CONGRATULATED)

David congratulated her on a good venue for the party.

6. Lisa was just about to leave the house when the phone rang. **(POINT)**

Lisa was _____ the house when the phone rang.

7. A number of sporting events had to be cancelled owing to the bad weather. **(LED)**

Bad weather _____ of a number of sporting events.

8. When it comes to computer games, Gareth is a real expert. **(CONCERNED)**

As far as _____, Gareth is a real expert.

9. I've been greatly impressed by the way Jasper deals with problems. **(MADE)**

Jasper's way of dealing with problems has _____ me.

10. "Is Peter likely to change his mind?" Rob asked. **(CHANCE)**

"Is there _____ changing his mind?" Rob asked.

Question 11-15: Use the given word to write a new sentence as similar as possible in meaning to the original sentence. Do NOT change the word given in brackets in any way. There's an example at the beginning (000). (0.5p)

000. Turning down that job was very foolish of you. (**FOOL**)

You were a fool to turn down that job.

11. This mix-up is not my fault. (**BLAME**)

12. My brother is not feeling terribly well these days. (**WEATHER**)

13. I'd like to express my thanks for everything you've done for me (**THANKFUL**)

14. On no account will I lend you \$500. (**QUESTION**)

15. His smooth manner didn't deceive us. (**TAKEN**)

II. PART 2: Writing an argument (1.5 pts)

Nowadays, most students take extra classes. Do you think this is a good idea? Or would it be better for students to invest all that time in self-study?

Write a paragraph of about 150 words. Support your points with examples and relevant evidence.

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---THE END---