

SỞ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO-----
Đề thi thử số 1**ĐỀ THI TUYỂN SINH VÀO LỚP 10****THPT NĂM HỌC 2023-2024 THPT
MÔN THI CHUYÊN: TIẾNG ANH****Thời gian làm bài: 150 phút**
(không kể thời gian phát đề)**I. USE OF ENGLISH. (30 PTS)****PART A. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER TO FILL IN THE BLANK. (10 PTS)**

1. _____ from John, all the students said they would go.
A. Except B. Only C. Apart D. Separate
2. If you work for us, you'll get somewhere to live _____ free.
A. for B. at C. out D. of
3. The new manager explained to the staff that she hoped to _____ new procedures to save time and money.
A. manufacture B. establish C. control D. restore
4. They took pride _____ being the best players of the school.
A. in B. with C. on D. for
5. She'd prefer to go out _____ home.
A. than to stay B. than staying C. rather than staying D. rather than stay
6. They received _____ advice from their parents that they became successful.
A. so good B. such a good C. so good an D. such good
7. Have you got a car _____ ?
A. of your own B. of yourself C. of you D. of your
8. There is a fault at our television station. Please do not _____ your television set.
A. change B. adjust C. repair D. switch
9. If you want to attend the course, you must pass the examination.
A. write B. written C. wrote D. writing
10. Either Peter and his brothers _____ the keys to the car.
A. has been taken B. has taken C. have taken D. have been taken
11. We can tell you that we often have a friendly _____ in our class.
A. atmosphere B. air C. matter D. impression
12. These clothes are fashionable and _____. Do you agree with me?
A. only B. merely C. unique D. uniquely
13. He _____ to have a very big fortune and a beautiful wife.
A. rumors B. rumored C. has rumored D. was rumored
14. Did you use to do a _____ when you were at the university.
A. full-time job B. part-time C. full-time D. part-time job
15. My house is just _____. I live in the nearby neighborhood.
A. near here B. near to C. near by D. near from
16. Tom: He's the best guitarist in our school.
Mary: _____
A. You can say that again. B. That's fine.
C. That's OK! D. Never mind.
17. The pop group _____ for photographs with their fans.
A. joined B. set C. afforded D. posed
18. Mr. Larry Page _____ to the last meeting, but he didn't because of sickness.
A. must go B. had to go C. should go D. should have gone

19. It's vital that our children's handwriting should be _____.
A. legible B. legitimate C. literate D. illiterate

20. She bought _____ jacket when she was in Paris last year.
A. a brown leather expensive B. a leather brown expensive
C. an expensive brown leather D. an expensive leather brow

PART B: CHOOSE THE WORD OR PHRASE THAT BEST FITS EACH SPACE IN THE FOLLOWING PASSAGE

PASSAGE 1:

Nearly 200 of the 1500 native plant species in Hawaii are at risk of going extinct in the near future because they have been (1)_____ to such low numbers. Approximately 90 percent of Hawaii's plants are found nowhere else in the world but they are (2)_____ by alien invasive species such as feral goats, pigs, rodents and (3)_____ plants.

The Hawaii Rare Plant Restoration Group is striving to (4)_____ the extinction of the 182 rare Hawaiian plants with fewer than 50 individuals remaining in the (5)_____. Since 1990, (6)_____ a result of their "Plant Extinction Prevention Program", sixteen species have been brought into (7)_____ and three species have been reintroduced. Invasive weeds have been removed in key areas and fencing put up in order to (8)_____ plants in the wild.

In the future the Hawaii Rare Plant Restoration Program aims (9)_____ collecting genetic material from the remaining plants in the wild for storage as a safety net for the future. They also aim to manage wild populations and where possible reintroduce species into (10)_____ .

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|---------------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|
| 1. A. developed | B. reduced | C. disappeared | D. increased |
| 2. A. conserved | B. guarded | C. invested | D. threatened |
| 3. A. native | B. national | C. international | D. non-native |
| 4. A. prevent | B. influence | C. encourage | D. stimulate |
| 5. A. wild | B. sky | C. hole | D. atmosphere |
| 6. A. so | B. due | C. as | D. but |
| 7. A. contamination | B. production | C. cultivation | D. generation |
| 8. A. derive | B. vary | C. remain | D. protect |
| 9. A. at | B. on | C. with | D. for |
| 10. A. shelters | B. reserves | C. gardens | D. halls |

PASSAGE 2:

The first question we might ask is: What can you learn in college that will help you in being an employee? The schools teach (1) _____ many things of value to the future accountant, doctor or electrician. Do they also teach anything of value to the future employee? Yes, they teach the one thing that it is perhaps most valuable for the future employee (2)_____. But very few students bother to learn it. This basic skill is the ability to organize and express ideas in writing and in speaking. This means that your success as an employee will depend on your ability to communicate with people and to (3) _____ your own thoughts and ideas to them so they will (4) _____ understand what you are driving and be persuaded.

Of course, skill in expression is not enough (5) _____ itself. You must have something to say in the first place. The effectiveness of your job depends (6) _____ your ability to make other people understand your work as they do on the quality of the work itself.

Expressing one's thoughts is one skill that the school can (7) _____ teach. The foundations for skill in expression have to be (8) _____ early: an interest in and an ear (9) _____ language; experience in organizing ideas and data, in brushing aside the irrelevant, and above all the habit of verbal expression. If you do not these foundations (10) _____ your school years, you may never have an opportunity again.

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|----------------|----------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. A. a great | B. large | C. a large | D. great |
| 2. A. to know | B. how to know | C. knowing | D. of knowing |
| 3. A. transfer | B. present | C. interpret | D. represent |
| 4. A. both | B. as well | C. either | D. not |
| 5. A. on | B. by | C. in | D. for |
| 6. A. on most | B. much on | C. most on | D. on much |
| 7. A. truly | B. really | C. quite | D. hardly |
| 8. A. lied | B. lain | C. lay | D. laid |
| 9. A. in | B. by | C. if | D. for |
| 10. A. when | B. for | C. of | D. during |

II) READING

I. READ THE PASSAGE AND CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER TO THE QUESTION. (10 PTS)

Reading to oneself is a modern activity which was almost unknown to the scholars of the classical and medieval worlds, while during the fifteenth century the term "reading" undoubtedly meant reading aloud. Only during the nineteenth century did silent reading become commonplace.

One should be wary, however, of assuming that silent reading came about simply because reading aloud was a distraction to others. Examinations of factors related to the historical development of silent reading have revealed that it became the usual mode of reading for most adults mainly because the tasks themselves changed in character.

The last century saw a steady gradual increase in literacy and thus in the number of readers. As the number of readers increased, the number of potential listeners declined and thus there was some reduction in the need to read aloud. As reading for the benefit of listeners grew less common, so came the flourishing of reading as a private activity in such public places as libraries, railway carriages and offices, where reading aloud would cause distraction to other readers.

Towards the end of the century, there was still considerable argument over whether books should be used for information or treated respectfully and over whether the reading of materials such as newspapers was in some way mentally weakening. Indeed, this argument remains with us still in education. However, whatever its virtues, the old shared literacy culture had gone and was replaced by the printed mass media on the one hand and by books and periodicals for a specialised readership on the other.

By the end of the twentieth century, students were being recommended to adopt attitudes to books and to use reading skills which were inappropriate, if not

impossible, for the oral reader. The social, cultural and technological changes in the century had greatly altered what the term "reading" implied.

Question 1: Reading aloud was more common in the medieval world because:

- A. people relied on reading for entertainment
- B. silent reading had not been discovered
- C. there were few places available for private reading
- D. few people could read to themselves

Question 2: The word "commonplace" in the first paragraph mostly means:

- A. for everybody's use
- B. most preferable
- C. attracting attention
- D. widely used

Question 3: The development of silent reading during the last century indicated

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- A. an increase in the average age of readers
 - B. an increase in the number of books
 - C. a change in the nature of reading
 - D. a change in the status of literate people

Question 4: Silent reading, especially in public places, flourished mainly because of:

- A. the decreasing need to read aloud
- B. the development of libraries
- C. the increase in literacy
- D. the decreasing number of listeners

Question 5 It can be inferred that the emergence of the mass media and specialised reading materials was an indication of _____.

- A. a decline of standards of literacy
- B. a change in the readers' interest
- C. an alteration in educationalists' attitudes
- D. an improvement of printing techniques.

Question 6: The phrase "a specialised readership" in paragraph 4 mostly means:

- A. a requirement for readers in a particular area of knowledge
- B. a limited number of readers in a particular area of knowledge
- C. a reading volume for particular professionals
- D. a status for readers specialised in mass media

Question 7: The phrase "oral reader" in the last paragraph mostly means a person who:

- A. is good at public speaking
- B. practises reading to an audience
- C. takes part in an audition
- D. is interested in spoken language

Question 8: All of the following might be the factors that affected the continuation of the old shared literacy culture EXCEPT _____.

- A. the inappropriate reading skills
- B. the specialised readership
- C. the diversity of reading materials
- D. the printed mass media

Question 9: Which of the following statements is NOT TRUE according to the passage?

- A. Reading aloud was more common in the past than it is today.

- B. Not all printed mass media was appropriate for reading aloud.
- C. The decline of reading aloud was wholly due to its distracting effect.
- D. The change in reading habits was partly due to the social, cultural and technological changes.

Question 10: The writer of this passage is attempting to _____ .

- A. explain how reading habits have developed
- B. change people's attitudes to reading
- C. show how reading methods have improved
- D. encourage the growth of reading

II. FIVE PARAGRAPH HAVE BEEN REMOVED FROM THE ARTICLE.

READ THE ARTICLE AND THEN CHOOSING FROM THE LIST A-F

GIVEN BELOW THE BEST PARAGRAPH TO FILL IN EACH OF THE

BLANKS (1-5). THERE IS ONE PARAGRAPH YOU DO NEED NOT TO USE.

(5 PTS)

We are all explorers. Our desire to discover, and then share that new-found knowledge, is part of what makes us human – indeed, this has played an important part in our success as a species. (1)____. This questing nature of ours undoubtedly helped our species spread around the globe, just as it nowadays no doubt helps the last nomadic Penan maintain their existence in the depleted forests of Borneo, and a visitor negotiate the subways of New York .

Over the years, we’ve come to think of explorers as a peculiar breed – different from the rest of us, different from those of us who are merely ‘well travelled’, even; and perhaps there is a type of person more suited to seeking out the new, a type of caveman more inclined to risk venturing out. (2)_____Thomas Hardy set some of his novels in Egdon Heath, a fictional area of uncultivated land, and used the landscape to suggest the desires and fears of his characters.(3)____ . This is surely an act of exploration, and into a world as remote as the author chooses. Explorer and travel writer Peter Fleming talks of the moment when the explorer returns to the existence he has left behind with his loved ones. (4)_____

In this book about the exploration of the earth’s surface, I have confined myself to those whose travels were real and who also aimed at more than personal discovery. But that still left me with another problem: the word ‘explorer’ has become associated with a past era.(5)____. We have studied only 5 per cent of the species we know. We have scarcely mapped the ocean floors, and know even less about ourselves; we fully understand the workings of only 10 per cent of our brains.

A. That, however, doesn’t take away from the fact that we all have this enquiring instinct, even today; and that in all sorts of professions – whether artist, marine biologist or astronomer – borders of the unknown are being tested each day.

B. The traveller ‘who has for weeks or months seen himself only as a puny and irrelevant alien crawling laboriously over a country in which he has no roots and no background, suddenly encounters his other self, a relatively solid figure, with a place in the minds of certain people’

C. He is delving into matters we all recognise because they are common to humanity

D. We think back to a golden age, as if exploration peaked somehow in the 19th century – as if the process of discovery is now on the decline, though the truth is that we have named only one and a half million of this planet’s species, and there may be more than 10 million – and that’s not including bacteria

E. Long before the first caveman slumped down beside the fire and grunted news that there were plenty of wildebeest over yonder, our ancestors had learnt the value of sending out scouts to investigate the unknown

PART C: SUPPLY EACH BLANK WITH ONE SUITABLE WORD TO MAKE A MEANINGFUL PASSAGE. (20PTS)

PASSAGE 1:

I was raised on a farm in a remote village in the 1950s. The winter months were endless and everything was covered in snow. I was always (1) _____ for the warmer weather to come. When spring arrived, everything came alive- flowers would bloom and the animals would come out of hibernation. I would follow the bear tracks and search for them. Once, however, I (2) _____ an angry mother bear who saw me (3) _____ a threat. (4) _____ the sight of the bear, I did what my father had told me. I stood still until she stopped growling and walked away. The trick was effective, but looking back now, I realized that the situation was (5) _____ more serious than I thought at the time. By the age of twelve, I had lots of camping (6) _____, as I used to go camping with my dog on my school holidays. We would spend days (7) _____ the forest, catching fish for dinner, (8) _____ at the frogs and the (9) _____ of birds and the insects hopping up and down on the surface of the water. Of course, this was possible only during the warm months. When the autumn came, everything went quiet, which was quite usual in those parts. It wasn't long before the animals disappeared, the birds (10) _____ south and the snow took over. The place became deserted once again.

PASSAGE 2: