## SỞ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO THÀNH PHỐ HÒ CHÍ MINH <mark>Đề thi thử số 1</mark>

### 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	<b>1.</b> (30 PTS)
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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 c	hildren's handwritin	ng should be		
A. legible B. legi	timate C. litera	te D. illiterate		
20. She bought	jacket when she wa	as in Paris last year.		
A. a brown leather exp	ensive	B. a leather brown exper	nsive	
		D. an expensive leather		
PART B: CHOOSE 7	THE WORD OR P	HRASE THAT BEST FI	TS EACH SPACE IN	
THE FOLLOWING	PASSAGE			
PASSAGE 1:				
Nearly 200 of the 1500	) native plant species	s in Hawaii are at risk of g	oing extinct in the near	
future because they have	ve been (1)	to such low numbers. Ap	proximately 90 percent of	
Hawaii's plants are fou	nd nowhere else in t	the world but they are (2)	by alien invasive	
species such as feral go	oats, pigs, rodents an	nd (3) plants.		
The Hawaii Rare Plant	Restoration Group	is striving to (4)	the extinction of the 182	
rare Hawaiian plants w	ith fewer than 50 in	dividuals remaining in the	(5) Since	
1990, (6) a re	sult of their "Plant E	Extinction Prevention Prog	ram", sixteen species have	
been brought into (7)_	and three sp	pecies have been reintrodu	ced. Invasive weeds have	
been removed in key a	reas and fencing put	up in order to (8)	_ plants in the wild.	
In the future the Hawai	ii Rare Plant Restora	ation Program aims (9)	collecting genetic	
material from the ren	naining plants in th	he wild for storage as a s	afety net for the future.	
They also aim to mana	ge wild populations	and where possible reintro	oduce species into	
(10)				
<b>1. A.</b> developed	<b>B.</b> reduced	C. disappeared	<b>D.</b> increased	
2. A.conserved	<b>B.</b> guarded	C. invested	<b>D.</b> threatened	
3. A.native	<b>B.</b> national		<b>D.</b> non-native	
<b>4. A.</b> prevent	<b>B.</b> influence	C. encourage	<b>D.</b> stimulate	
5. <b>A.</b> wild	<b>B.</b> sky	C. hole	<b>D.</b> atmosphere	
<b>6. A.</b> so	<b>B.</b> due	C. as	<b>D.</b> but	
7. A.contamination	<b>B.</b> production	C. cultivation	<b>D.</b> generation	
<b>8. A.</b> derive	<b>B.</b> vary	C. remain	<b>D.</b> protect	
<b>9.A.</b> at	<b>B.</b> on	C. with	<b>D.</b> for	
<b>10.A.</b> shelters	<b>B.</b> reserves	C. gardens	<b>D.</b> halls	
PASSAGE 2:				
The first question we n	night ask is: What ca	an you learn in college tha	t will help you in being an	
employee? The schools	s teach (1)	many things of value to th	e future accountant, doctor	
or electrician. Do they	also teach anything	of value to the future emp	loyee? Yes, they teach the	
one thing that it is perh	aps most valuable fo	or the future employee (2)	But very few	
students bother to learn	ı it. This basic skill i	is the ability to organize ar	nd express ideas in writing	
		ess as an employee will de		
			l ideas to them so they will	
(4) understan	d what you are drivi	ng and be persuaded.		
Of course skill in ever	rassion is not anough	n (5) itself Vou r	nuct have comething to cay	
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.				
		that the school can (7)		
		be (8) early: an in		

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.

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 thenineleenthcenturydid 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
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.
<b>Question 6:</b> 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
<b>Question 7:</b> 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 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) 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. That, however, doesn't take away from the fact that we all have this enquiring instinct, Α. even today; and that in all sorts of professions – whether artist, marine biologist or astronomer – borders of the unknown are being tested each day. 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' He is delving into matters we all recognise because they are common to humanity C. We think back to a golden age, as if exploration peaked somehow in the 19th century – D. 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