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| SỞ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠOBÌNH PHƯỚC **ĐỀ THI THỬ LẦN 3**  (Đề thi này gồm có 06 trang) | KỲ THI TUYỂN SINH VÀO LỚP 10NĂM HỌC 2019-2020 **ĐỀ THI MÔN tiếngAnh (Chuyên)**  Thời gian làm bài: 120 phút Ngày thi: …../2019 |

Họ và tên thí sinh:...............................................................số báo danh:....................

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### A. LISTENING (1 pt)

**Part 1. You will hear an interview, with a teenager called Amy Manero, who is talking about her interest in music, particularly jazz piano. Choose the correct answer from A, B or C for each question.**

**1.** When did Amy have lessons with a piano teacher?

**A.** at the age of four.

**B.** **before she started secondary school.**

**C.** after getting advice from her school music teacher.

**2.** How did Amy feel at her first big public event?

**A.** excited because she was wearing a wonderful costume.

**B.** nervous because it was her first time on stage.

**C.** **surprised because the audience was very big.**

**3.** What does Amy say about playing jazz with the school band?

**A.** **She put lots of effort into learning about it.**

**B.** She was better at it than the rest of the players.

**C.** She enjoyed it as soon as she started.

**4.** Amy gives piano lessons so that she can \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** help people who couldn’t normally afford them .

**B.** **encourage lots of young people to play the piano.**

**C.** improve her own playing technique.

**5.** Why does Amy write a blog on the internet?

**A.** to get some experience for becoming a journalist.

**B.** to tell people about her daily life as a musician.

**C.** **to recommend events for people to go to.**

**Part 2. You will hear a boy, called Adam telling his class, about a hot air balloon flight he went on. Fill in each blank with no more than one word.**

**ADAM’S HOT AIR BALLOON FLIGHT**

**6.** The flight in the balloon lasted for **an hour**.

**7.** Adam could see as far as the **mountains** from the balloon.

**8.** Adam didn't recognize a **local** **bridge** from the air.

**9.** Adam was surprised that it was **warm** in the balloon basket.

**10.** Adam didn't like having to **stand** in the basket.

**I.** **TRẮC NGHIỆM NGÔN NGỮ (3,5 điểm)**

**PART 1: PHONETICS (0.5 pts - 0.1/ each)**

**Task 1: Choose the word (A, B, c or D) whose underlined part is pronounced differently from**

**that of the rest in each o f the following questions.**

**11. A.** pa***ti***ent **B.** quo***ti***ent **C.** an***ci***ent **D.** **ques*ti*on**

**12. A.** **forb*a*de** **B.** cellm***a***te **C.** consolid***a***te **D.** lemon***a***de

**Task 2: Choose the word (A, B, c or D) whose main stress pattern is different from that o f the**

**rest in each of the following questions.**

**13. A.** avenue **B.** residue **C.** **continue** **D.** barbecue

**14. A.** nutrient **B.** **consistent** **C.** continent **D.** sentiment

15. A. interviewB. calculateC. politicsD. determine

**PART 2: LANGUAGE FUNCTION (0.5 pts - 0.1/ each)**

**Choose the word or phrase (A, B, C or D) that best completes each of the following exchanges.**

**16. John:** “Could you tell me how to get to the nearest post office?” **Peter:** “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.”

**A.** Sorry for this inconvenience **B.** Not at all

**C.** Sorry, I’m a new comer here **D.** I have no clue

**17. Jane:** “Thank you for a lovely evening.” **Barbara:** “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.”

**A.** Thanks! **B.** Cheer!

**C.** Have a good day **D.** You are welcome.

**18. Anne:** "Make yourself at home". **John:** “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.”

**A.** Thanks! Same to you. **B.** That's very kind. Thank you.

**C.** Not at all. Don't mention it. **D.** Yes, Can I help you?

**19. Dave:** “This grammar test is the hardest one we’ve ever had this semester!”

**Eva:** “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ but I think it’s quite easy.”

**A.** You’re right **B.** I couldn’t agree more

**C.** I understand what you’re saying **D.** I don’t see in that way

**20. Vicky:** “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.” **Josep:** “Oh, thank you. I just got it yesterday.”

**A.** How a beautiful dress you’re wearing!

**B.** When have you got this beautiful dress?

**C.** You’ve just bought this beautiful dress, haven’t you?

**D.** That’s a beautiful dress you have on!

**PART 3: SYNONYM AND ANTONYM (0.5 pts - 0.1/ each)**

**Task 1. Choose the word or phrase (A, B, C or D) that is CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined part in each of the following sentences.**

**21.** I’m becoming increasingly **absent-minded**. Last week, I locked myself out of my house twice.

**A.** being considerate of things **B.** remembering to do right things

**C.** forgetful of one’s past **D.** often forgetting things

absent-minded = often forgetting things (a) lơ đãng, hay quên

**22.** Many young children are spending large amounts of time watching the TV without being aware of its **detriment** to their school work.

**A.** harm **B.** advantage **C.** support **D.** benefit

detriment = harm (n) sự thiệt hại, sự tổn hại, sự phương hại

**23.** Ms Stanford is an unusually **prolific** author. She has written a large number of books these years, some of which are best-sellers.

**A.** reflective **B.** productive **C.** exhausted **D.** critical

prolific = productive (a) sinh sản nhiều, sản xuất nhiều, đẻ nhiều; mắn (đẻ), sai (quả)

**Task 2. Choose the word or phrase (A, B, C or D) that is OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined part in each of the following sentences.**

**24.** About 95 percent of all animals are **invertebrates** which can live anywhere, but most, like the starfish and crabs, live in the ocean.

**A.** with ribs **B.** without ribs **C.** without backbones **D.** with backbones

invertebrates không sương sống with backbones có sương sống

**25.** Mr. Smith’s new neighbors appear to be very **friendly**.

**A.** amicable **B.** inapplicable **C.** hostile **D.** futile

friendly thân thiện hostile không thân thiện

**PART 4: LEXICO - GRAMMAR (2.0 pts - 0.1/ each)**

**Choose the word or phrase (A, B, C or D) that best completes each of the following sentences.**

**26.** **Peter**: “Why did you ride your bike?”

**John**: “Because it’s more \_\_\_\_\_\_ than driving my car.”

**A.** economically **B.** economic **C.** economy **D.** economical

**27.** The unemployment rate of the area \_\_\_\_\_\_ every year until 2003 and then started to fall.

**A.** raised **B.** rose **C.** dropped **D.** decreased

**28.** \_\_\_\_\_\_ the fact that many companies are going bankrupt, ours has made a good profit.

**A.** Although **B.** Even though **C.** Despite **D.** Because of

**29.** Some vegetables are grown without soil and under \_\_\_\_\_\_ light.

**A.** artificial **B.** false **C.** fake **D.** unreal

**30.** My dog as well as my cats \_\_\_\_\_\_ twice a day.

**A.** eat **B.** has eaten **C.** have eaten **D.** eats

**31.** All volcanoes \_\_\_\_\_\_ smoke, ash, and lava.

**A.** blow **B.** emit **C.** erupt **D.** release

**32.** As I can earn money by myself. I am independent \_\_\_\_\_\_ my parents financially.

**A.** on **B.** of **C.** upon **D.** from

**33.** Napoleon \_\_\_\_\_\_ the West Indian island of Santo Domingo in 1801.

**A.** attacked **B.** has attacked **C.** was attacked **D.** attacking

**34.** \_\_\_\_\_\_ of my family, I would like to thank you very much for your help.

**A.** On behalf **B.** On account **C.** In person **D.** Instead

**35.** The accident \_\_\_\_\_\_ was the mistake of the driver.

**A.** causing many people to die **B.** caused great human loss

**C.** to cause many people die **D.** which causes many people to die

**36.** It was clear that the young couple were \_\_\_\_\_\_ of taking charge of the new restaurant.

**A.** responsible **B.** reliable **C.** capable **D.** able

**37.** She was guilty \_\_\_\_\_\_ cheating in the examination.

**A.** to **B.** with **C.** of **D.** for

**38.** \_\_\_\_\_\_ during the storm.

**A.** They were collapsed the fence **B.** the fence was collapsed

**C.** They collapsed the fence **D.** The fence collapsed

**39.** The family could not \_\_\_\_\_\_ because they had forgotten their passports.

**A.** check up **B.** check out **C.** check through **D.** check in

**40.** You’d better drive. I’m too \_\_\_\_\_\_ for such traffic.

**A.** experienced  **B.** experiencing **C.** inexperienced **D.** inexperiencing

**41.** In water polo, a shot is successful if the ball completely passes between the goal posts and underneath the \_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** net  **B.** crossbar **C.** ball **D.** goalie

**42.** No \_\_\_\_\_\_ water polo player except the goalie can hold the ball with both hands.

**A.** a **B.** an **C.** the **D.** Ø

**43.** The reviewer \_\_\_\_\_\_ Mathew's new novel as a new style of modern science fiction.

**A.** chewed **B.** digested **C.** described **D.** drew

**44.** If it’s raining tomorrow afternoon, we’ll have to \_\_\_\_\_\_ the match till next Sunday.

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

**45.** It was so foggy that the climbers couldn’t \_\_\_\_\_\_ the nearest shelter.

**A.** make out  **B.** break out **C.** take out **D.** run out

**II.** **TỰ LUẬN KIẾN THỨC NGÔN NGỮ (1,5 điểm)**

**PART 1: WORD FORM (0.5 pts – 0.05/ each)**

**Give the correct form of the words in brackets to complete the following sentences.**

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| --- | --- |
| **46.** The manag er was sacked after he tried to **falsify** his accounts. | **(false)** |
| **47.** I’ve never known such a **quarrelsome** person. | **(quarrel)** |
| **48.** Like oil, gas is a fossil fuel and is thus a **non-renewable** source of energy. | **(new)** |
| **49.** Sam was accused of stealing some **confidential** documents. | **(confidence)** |
| **50.** She uses a good-quality oil for proper **lubricant**. | **(lubricate)** |
| **51.** My car is too much **unreliable** to take on a long journey. | **(rely)** |
| **52.** I don’t care if you’d had too much to drink. Your behaviour last night was  quite **indefensible**. | **(defend)** |
| **53.** This leads to more pressure being put on the **inadequate** public transport system. | **(adequate)** |
| **54.** He works for UNESCO in a purely **advisory** role. | **(advice)** |
| **55.** We like our staff to show their **individuality** rather than wear a uniform. | **(individual)** |

**PART 2: ERROR CORRECTION (0.5 pts – 0.1/ each)**

**There are 05 errors in the following passage. Identify the errors, write the line number and correct them. Write your answers in the numbered spaces below. Number (00.) is done as an example.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Line** | **Passage** |
| 1  2  3  4  5  6  7  8  9  10  11  12  13  14 | When I injured my back I had to **bring** a break from my running career. I decided to introduce more women to the sport, to show them how **many** 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 **provide** 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 **weigh** 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 **next** 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 **generally**. 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. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Line** | **Error** | **Correction** |
| **1** | **00. bring** | **🡪 take** |
|  | **56.** **many** | **🡪** **much** |
|  | **57.** **provide** | **🡪 providing** |
|  | **58. weigh** | **🡪weight** |
|  | **59.** **next** | **🡪 by / beside / near** |
|  | **60.** **generally** | **🡪 general** |

**PART 3: PREPOSITIONS AND PHRASAL VERBS (0.5 pts – 0.05/ each)**

**Supply each space with a suitable preposition or adverbial particle to complete each of the followingsentences.**

**61.** You look tired. Are you **under** the weather?

**62.** His illness made him incapable **of** concentration.

**63.** The scientist made an amazing discovery **by** accident.

**64.** The negative campaign did damage **to** our company’s reputation.

**65.** She's very pleased that they were able to sell their house **at** a profit.

**66.** He came **into** a large sum of money when his uncle died.

**67.** Don't smoke in the forest. Fires break **out** easily at this time of the year.

**68.** The city will take a long time to recover **from** the damage done by the earthquake.

**69.** We're going to have to concentrate **on** improving customer service from my point of view.

**70.** He dedicated this music video **to** the audience for understanding about his compositions.

**KỸ NĂNG NGÔN NGỮ**

**PART 1: READING (2 pts - 0.1/ each)**

**Task 1: GUIDED CLOZE TEST**

**Choose the word or phrase (A, B, C or D) that best fits each blank in the following passage.**

Alexander Graham Bell was born in 1847 in Edinburgh, Scotland. His father was an expert in phonetics. **(71)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a boy, Alexander became interested in sounds and speech. In 1870, the Bells decided to **(72)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to America. They lived in Boston, **(73)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Alexander taught in a school for the deaf. There he began experimenting with a machine **(74)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ help the deaf hear. While experimenting with this machine, Bell had an idea, “Why do not use electricity to **(75)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the human voice from one place to another?” He began to work on a new **(76)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. For years, Bell and his assistant, Thomas Watson, worked day **(77)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ night. They rented rooms in a boarding house. Bell was on one floor, and Watson was on **(78)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. They tried to send **(79)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ through a wire. Finally, on March 19, 1876, Watson heard these words very clearly: “Mr. Watson, come here. I want you.” Watson rushed upstairs, ran **(80)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Bell’s room, and shouted, “I heard you!”

**71. A.** During **B.** As **C.** Be **D.** Despite

**72. A.** take **B.** leave **C.** move **D.** return

**73. A.** why **B.** where **C.** when **D.** which

**74. A.** in order **B.** for **C.** to **D.** so that

**75. A.** change **B.** get **C.** send **D.** go

**76. A.** inventor **B.** invent **C.** inventive **D.** invention

**77. A.** after **B.** by **C.** and **D.** or

**78. A.** the others **B.** other **C.** others **D.** another

**79. A.** speech **B.** telegram **C.** speaking **D.** letters

**80. A.** in **B.** onto **C.** to **D.** into

**Task 2: READING COMPREHENSION**

**Read the passage and choose the best answer for each question below.**

A pilot cannot fly by sight alone. In many conditions, such as flying at night and landing in dense fog, a pilot must use radar, an alternative way of navigating. Since human eyes are not very good at determining speeds of approaching objects, radar can show a pilot how fast nearby planes are moving. The basic principle of radar is **exemplified** by what happens when one **shouts** in a cave. The echo of the sounds against the walls helps a person determine the size of the cave. With radar, however, the waves are radio waves instead of sound waves. Radio waves travel at the speed of light, about 300,000 kilometers in one second. A radar set sends out a short burst of radio waves. Then it receives the echoes produced when the waves bounce off objects. By determining the time it takes for the echoes to return to the radar set, a trained technician can determine the distance between the radar set and other objects. The word “radar”, in fact, gets its name from the term “radio detection and ranging”. “Ranging” is the term for detection of the distance between an object and the radar set. Besides being of critical importance to pilots, radar is essential for air traffic control, **tracking** ships at sea, and for tracking weather systems and storms.

**81.** What is the main topic of this passage?

**A.** The nature of radar **B.** History of radar **C.** Alternatives to radar **D.** Types of ranging

**82.** According to the passage, what can radar detect besides location of objects?

**A.** Shape **B.** Size **C.** Speed **D.** Weight

**83.** The word “exemplified” in the passage can be replaced by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** specified **B.** resembled **C.** illustrated **D.** justified

**84.** The word “shouts” in the passage most closely means \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** exclaims **B.** yells **C.** shoots **D.** whispers

**85.** Which of the following words best describes the tone of this passage?

**A.** argumentative **B.** explanatory **C.** humorous **D.** imaginative

**86.** According to the passage, the distance between a radar set and an object can be determined by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** the time it takes for a burst of radio waves to produce echoes when the waves bounce off the object

**B.** the term “ranging” used for detection of the distance between an object and the radar set

**C.** the time it takes for the radio waves to produce echoes and bounce off the object

**D.** the time it takes for the echoes produced by the radio waves to return to the radar set

**87.** Which type of waves does radar use?

**A.** tidal **B.** sound **C.** heat **D.** radio

**88.** The word “tracking” in the passage most closely means \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** sending **B.** searching for **C.** ranging **D.** repairing

**89.** Which of the following would most likely be the topic of the next paragraph?

**A.** A history of flying **B.** Other uses of radar

**C.** The technology used by pilots **D.** Uses of some technology

**90.** What might be inferred about radar?

**A.** It takes the place of a radio.

**B.** It has improved navigational safety.

**C.** It was developed from a study of sound waves.

**D.** It gave birth to the invention of the airplane.

**PART 2: WRITING (2 pts)**

**Task 1: SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION (1.0 pt – 0.2/ each)**

**Rewrite the following sentences in such a way that their meanings remain unchanged, using the words given.**

**91.** “Don’t forget to phone the police”, she said  
🖎 She reminded **him to phone the police.**  
**92.** It is believed that the man escaped in a stolen car.   
🖎 The man **is believed to have escaped in a stolen car**  
**93.** A small church lies at the foot of the hill.  
🖎 At the foot **of the hill lies a small church**  
**94.** If you changed your mind, you would be welcome to join our club .   
🖎 Were **you to change you mind, you would be welcome to join our club.**  
**95.** I’m sure he didn’t do it by himself.  
🖎 He **can’t have done it by himself.**  
**96.** I couldn't go to work because of the transport strike. (**prevented)**

🖎 I **was prevented from going** to work by transport strike.

**97.** He made unsuccessful attempt to buy the company. (**without)**

🖎 He **made an** **attempt at buying the company without** success.

🖎 He **made an attempt to buy the company without** success.

🖎 He **attempted to buy the company without** success.

**98.** No matter what happens. Jane will never forgive Mark for what he did. (**ever**)

🖎 Under **no circumstances will Jane ever forgive** Mark for what he did.

**99.** "Get this dog out of the house now!" he shouted at me. **(demanded)**  
🖎 He **demanded that I (should) get** the dog out of the house immediately.

**100.** "I got better marks in the test than you did." she said.  
🖎 She **boasted about getting better marks** in the test than I had. **(about)**

🖎 She **boasted about her better marks** in the test than I had. **(about)**

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