### ĐỀ THI CUỐI NĂM LỚP 10

Môn Tiếng Anh

*PHẦN I: TRẮC NGHIỆM*

***Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the rest in each of the following questions.***

**1. A.**  confirm **B.** achieve  **C.** apply **D.** shorten

**2. A.**  lemon **B.**  teacher **C.**  table **D.**  police

***Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.***

**3.** A. cleaned B. played C. snowed D. brushed

**4.** A. honest B. hearty C. hourly D. honor

***Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.***

**6.** I saw a car crash when I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to school this morning.

A. was going B. went C. have gone D. were going

**7.** The larger the area of forest is \_\_\_\_\_\_; the more frequently natural disasters occur.

A. built B. destroyed C. planted D. cleared

**8.** Many students wish they \_\_\_\_\_ uniforms at school every day.

A. don’t have to wear C. didn’t have to wear

B. aren’t wearing D. hadn’t worn

**9.** I [prefer](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/vi/dictionary/english/prefer) [teaching](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/vi/dictionary/english/teach) [methods](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/vi/dictionary/english/method) that \_\_\_\_\_\_ [involve](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/vi/dictionary/english/involve) [students](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/vi/dictionary/english/student) in [learning](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/vi/dictionary/english/learning).

A. actively  B. action C. active D. act

**10.** Not every child in mountainous areas can afford \_\_\_\_\_\_ to school.

A. being gone B. to be gone C. to go D. going

**11.** I will offer a VND5000-gift card to you if you \_\_\_\_\_\_actively in the study.

A. participate  C. were participating

B. participated D. will participate

**12.**  We can’t go along here because the road \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. is repairing B. repaired C. is being repaired D. repairs

**13.** The virus most often spreads through [people \_\_\_\_\_\_have symptoms](https://www.webmd.com/lung/covid-19-symptoms), but it is likely to pass on without showing any signs.

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

**14.** They \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sacrifices so that their only child could receive a good education.

A. did B. provided C. made D. lent

**15.** When you [live](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/live) in a [country](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/country) you [soon](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/soon) \_\_\_\_\_\_ the [language](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/language).

A. [pick](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/pick) up B. pile up C. set up D. keep up

**16.** Wind is a clean source of renewable energy that \_\_\_\_\_\_ no air or water pollution.

A. produces B. invents C. discovers D. manufactures

**17.** The proceeds from the sale will be used to support the homeless population \_\_\_\_\_\_the remoted areas.

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

**18.** He made a \_\_\_\_\_\_ speech and received standing ovation from the audience at the meeting.

A. stimulation B. stimulate C. stimulated  D. stimulating

**19.** I’ve done a healing course. \_\_\_\_\_\_, I’ve been able to cure my neighbor’s sick cat.

A. Moreover B. Also C. However D. As a result

***Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.***

**20.** They say things online now that they don’t have the courage to say to someone **face to face**.

A. secretly B. directly C. honestly D. clearly

**21.** Hard work will be a **crucial** [factor](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/factor) in the [success](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/success) of any language learner.

A. common B. single C. important D. risk

***Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.***

**22.**  It’s **vital** that our children’s hand writing should be clear.

A. useless B. illegal C. unimportant D. illogical

**23.** It only [costs](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/cost) VND 8,000. That's not going to [**break**](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/break)**the**[**bank**](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/bank).

A. lend a small sum of money B. rob the bank

C. cost a little D. cost too much

***Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the most suitable response to complete each of the following exchanges.***

**24.** Peter and Susan are in the room. Peter wants to watch T.V.

- Peter: “Do you mind if I put the television on?”

- Susan: “\_\_\_\_\_\_.”

A. It’s no matter to me C. You are welcome

B. Not mention it D. No, not at all

**25.** Two students are talking about teamwork.

- Student 1: "Teamwork skills are really important.”

**-** Student 2: “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. They are necessary for our future life.”

A. You're wrong. C. I am, too.

B. You're welcome. D. I totally agree with you.

***Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.***

26. Today, text-messaging had probably become young people’s most common form of

A

communication, resulting in young people’s inability to write correctly at school.

B C D

27. Although I’d like to help you out, I am afraid I just haven’t got any free

A B C

money at the moment.

D

28. The students have been trying to solve this problem all week, but they still

A B C

haven’t been able to crack them.

D

***Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions***

The Met Gala, an annual benefit hosted by the Metropolitan Museum of Art's Costume Institute, is known (29) \_\_\_\_\_\_ its celebrity attendees and high fashion.

Camp, of course, goes far beyond what Sontag wrote in her famous essay. Historically, it has had strong ties with LGBT (30) \_\_\_\_\_\_. According to artist Bruce LaBruce's "Notes on Camp/Anti Camp," the intangible phenomenon developed as a "secret language in order to identify oneself to like-minded or similarly closeted homosexuals." He is referring to LGBT people who have not announced their sexuality publicly.

Vox's Rebecca Jennings writes that camp, as (31) \_\_\_\_\_\_ by drag culture, for example, has long been used as a tool for LGBT or other individuals outside the mainstream (32) \_\_\_\_\_\_ want to challenge dominant cultural norms. Drag queens are men who dress up as women in exaggerated styles as a form of entertainment.

Camp has gained more of a mainstream recognition in recent years. In turn, scholars have (33) \_\_\_\_\_\_ concerns that its ties to the LGBT community are disappearing.

**29.** A. for B. about C. in D. at

**30.** A. show B. expression C. culture D. idea

**31.** A. representation B. represented C. representative D. representatively

**32.** A. when B. while C. who D. which

**33.** A. did B. put C. made D. voiced

***Read the passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.***

Clothes have been worn for thousands of years, originating with our animal-skin clad Neanderthal ancestors, through to sophisticated modern-day couture. So why are clothes so important?

Firstly, we mustn’t **underestimate** the importance of clothing on human psychology. It’s true that you shouldn’t **judge a book by its cover**, but people still do. In the case of human beings, that ‘cover’ is, in a large part, your clothing and others are looking at it in order to help create an impression of who are. This is because clothing is seen as an extension of our personality.

In reality, most people favour a combination of styles, wearing casual clothes one day and business garb the next. The key to using it to your advantage is to dress so you feel ready to take on the world. In fact, experts have found that dressing in this way has a real impact on your mood and your outlook.

Many people believe clothing is not a necessity; their clothing represents their cultures and beliefs. Many factors affect the clothing worn by different civilizations. Some factors include region, beliefs, climate, and gender. It is also important to know the fashion and customers of certain regions to get a better grasp of how other cultures function.

Clothing also has a very practical use. Physically, clothing serves many purposes; it can serve as protection from the elements and can enhance safety during hazardous activities and weather conditions. Furthermore, they can provide a hygienic barrier, keeping infectious and toxic materials away from the body. Clothing also provides protection from harmful UV radiation.

In some societies, clothes may be used to indicate rank or status. History provides many examples of elaborate sumptuary laws that regulated what people could wear. In societies without such laws, which includes most modern societies, social status is instead signaled by the purchase of rare or luxury items that are limited by cost to those with wealth or status.

**34.** Which could be the best title for the passage?

A. Clothes in Society

B. Choosing Appropriate Clothes

C. Making Judgements about Clothes

D. Meaning of Clothes

**35.** The word "**underestimate** " in paragraph 2 mostly means\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. have high opinion of B. have low opinion of

C. understand a book about D. read a book about

**36.** What does it mean by saying “**judge the book by its cover**” mentioned in paragraph 2?   
A. people judge other people through their clothing.

B. people like to read books about clothing

C. the covers of the fashion books are preferred

D. people like talking about the book’s covers

**37.** Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?

A. Clothing plays an important role in human psychology

C. Clothing has no impact on people’s appearance.

B. Clothing is an extension of people’s personality

D. Most people prefer the combination of fashion styles.

**38.** Which of the following statements can be inferred from the passage?

A. People shouldn’t pay much attention to clothing

C. Clothing can help improve people’s social status

B. People must understand other cultures through their clothes

D. Clothes plays a multifunctional role in life.

***Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 44 to 50.***

We get great pleasure from reading. The more advanced a man is, the greater delight he will find in reading. The ordinary man may think that subjects like philosophy or science are very difficult and that if philosophers and scientists read these subjects, it is not for pleasure.

But this is not true. The mathematician finds the same pleasure in his mathematics as the school boy in an adventure story. For both, it is a play of the imagination, a mental recreation and exercise. The pleasure **derived** from this activity is common to all kinds of reading. But different types of books give us differenttypes of pleasure. First in order of popularity is novel-reading. Novels contain pictures of imaginary people in imaginary situations, and give us an opportunity of escaping into a new world very much like our world and yet different from **it**. Here we seem to live a new life, and the experience of this new life gives us a thrill of pleasure. Next in order of popularity are travel books, biographies and memoirs. These tell us tales of places we have not seen and of great men in whom we are interested.

Some of these books are as wonderful as novels, and they have an added value that they are true. Such books give us knowledge, and we also find **immense** pleasure in knowing details of lands we have not seen and of great men we have only heard of. Reading is one of the greatest enjoyments of life. To book-lovers, nothing is more fascinating than a favorite book. And, the ordinary educated man who is interested and absorbed in his daily occupation wants to occasionally escape from his drudgery into the wonderland of books for recreation and refreshment.

*(Source:* [*http://www.importantindia.com*](http://www.importantindia.com)*)*

**Question : 39.** What does the passage mainly discuss?

**A.** Different types of books **B.** Different kinds of reading

**C.** Reading as an exercise for the brain **D.** Reading as a pleasurable activity

**Question 40.** According to paragraph 1, which of the following is NOT true?

**A.** Ordinary people may think that philosophy and science are difficult.

**B.** Reading about mathematics is mentally entertaining for a mathematician.

**C.** Philosophers and scientists do not read for pleasure.

**D.** A more advanced person takes greater pleasure in reading.

**Question 41:** The word “**derived**” in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** differed **B.** established **C.** bought **D.** obtained

**Question 42:** The word “**it**” in paragraph 2 refers to \_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** a new life **B.** our world **C.** an opportunity **D.** a thrill of pleasure

**Question 43:** The word “**immense**” in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** great **B.** limited **C.** personal **D.** controlled

**Question 44:** According to the passage, travel books, biographies and memoirs \_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** are wonderful novels **B.** tell stories of well-known places

**C.** are less popular than novels **D.** are more valuable than novels

**Question 45:** According to paragraph 4, which of the following is the most fascinating to booklovers?

**A.** A daily occupation **B.** An ordinary educated man **C.** The wonderland **D.** A favorite book

**Rewrite each of the following sentences in such a way that it means exactly the same as the original one**.

***PHẦN II: TỰ LUẬN***

**Rewrite each of the following sentences in such a way that it means exactly the same as the original one**.

**46.** She often asks me to help her son.

-> I am …………………………………………………………………………………..

**47.** "Why don't you ask the teacher for help?" Peter asked me.

-> Peter advised …………………………………………………………………………………..

48. Going to France on holiday is exciting, but living there is even more exciting.

-> Going to France on holiday isn’t …………………………………………………………………..

***Combines each pair of sentences***

49. The bride was wearing the white dress. It was made in France.

-> The bride was …………………………………………………………………………………..

50. You should listen carefully. Otherwise, you won’t follow the teacher’s lecture.

-> If you …………………………………………………………………………………..

***KEY***

**Rewrite each of the following sentences in such a way that it means exactly the same as the original one**.

**46.** She often asks me to help her son.

-> I am often asked to help her son.

**47.** "Why don't you ask the teacher for help?" Peter asked me.

-> Peter advised me to ask the teacher for help.

48. Going to France on holiday is exciting, but living there is even more exciting.

-> Going to France on holiday isn't as exciting as living there.

***Combines each pair of sentences***

49. The bride was wearing the white dress. It was made in France.

-> The bride was wearing the white dress which was made in France.

50. You should listen carefully. Otherwise, you won’t follow the teacher’s lecture.

-> If you don’t listen, you won’t follow the teacher’s lecture.