

ĐỀ THI THỬ SỐ 6 TRƯỜNG THCS : LỚP : (Đề theo cấu trúc mới Format 40 câu)	SỞ GD – ĐT THÀNH PHỐ HỒ CHÍ MINH KỲ THI TUYỂN SINH VÀO LỚP 10 KHÓA NGÀY.....THÁNG.....NĂM 20... (Thời gian làm bài 90 phút)
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I. Choose the word (A, B, C or D) whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the others.

1. A. proud B. plough C. though D. noun
 2. A. arrived B. expressed C. studied D. recalled

II. Choose the word (A, B, C or D) whose main stress is placed differently from the others in each group.

3. A. permit B. refuse C. support D. offer
 4. A. composer B. funeral C. musician D. tradition

III. Choose the word / phrase (A, B, C or D) that best fits the space in each sentence.

5. On Independence Day, people have a chance to see the militaryat Ba Đình Square in front of Ho Chi Minh the Mausoleum.
 A. parade B. gift C. line D. celebration
 6. The men and animals.....you saw on TV were from China.
 A. which B. who C. that D. whom
 7. My manager is very kind. He is alwaystowards his employees.
 A. distinguished B. proud C. considerate D. happy
 8. Do you think it's good if we burn trash to reduce the.....of garbage?
 A. lots B. measure C. number D. amount
 9. Our school always has one of the greatest educational
 A. innovations B. advance C. academy D. category
 10. Mai: How about making a cake and buying some flowers for our mom on Women's Day?. -Lan.....!
 A. I'm sorry B. Thank you C. That's a good idea D. Don't worry
 11. The air in the city.....with traffic fumes.
 A. is heavily polluted B. heavily polluted C. is heavily polluted D. polluted heavily
 12. They are still worried about the dinner party.....they have ordered the food and drinks from the restaurant nearby.
 A. but B. although C. however D. so
 13. Tet is a festival which.....us a chance to have family reunions.
 A. gives B. turns C. makes D. causes
 14. Well done, Linh. -.....
 A. It's very nice of you to say so B. Thanks
 C. That's very kind of you D. All are correct

IV. Choose the best answer (A, B, C or D) for the following picture or sign.

15. Look at the picture. What is the festival?

- A. New Year Festival.
 B. Hung King Festival.
 C. Thanksgiving Festival.
 D. Christmas Festival.



16. When you see this sign. It means:

- A. There's wind a head.
 B. There's a corner ahead.
 C. There's a roundabout ahead.
 D. There is an intersection ahead.



V. Choose the word (A, B, C or D) that best fits the blank space in the following passage.

went to Australia on a student program last year and I like to (17) _____ you about it. I was very (18) _____ when I knew I was going to Australia because I had never been there before. I didn't think about the problems of speaking English (19) _____ I met my host family. At first I couldn't (20) _____ with them because my English was so bad. All the five years I had been learning English wasn't much used at all

(21) _____ we didn't have real practice at school. Even though my grammar was good, my pronunciation wasn't. My problem is (22) _____ 'l' and 'r'. For example, Australian people often asked "What do you eat in Vietnam?" I wanted to tell them that we eat rice, but they didn't understand when I said "We eat lice"...

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| 17. A. say | B. tell | C. talk | D. speak |
| 18. A. exciting | B. excites | C. excited | D. excite |
| 19. A. after | B. until | C. when | D. while |
| 20. A. say | B. tell | C. stay | D. communicate |
| 21. A. although | B. even | C. because | D. so |
| 22. A. pronouncing | B. speaking | C. reading | D. telling |

VI. Read the passage, then decide if the statements that follow it are True or False

In July 1945, a tomato fight started in the market square of Buñol, near Valencia in Spain. Two young men began to argue and, because they were standing next to a fruit stall, they picked up tomatoes and threw them at each other. Other people joined in but the police soon stopped the fight. The young men had to pay for all the tomatoes that they threw. The following year young people in the town met again at the market square and started another tomato fight. Again, the police stopped the fight, but a tradition began: *la tomatina*. A few years later the local government banned the tomato fight, but the people continued the tradition illegally.

In 1995, the fight became legal again, but the participants had to follow two simple rules: they couldn't start throwing tomatoes until a special signal, and they had to stop exactly an hour later. Today, *la tomatina* is a big tourist attraction. It takes place every year on the last Wednesday in August. About 40,000 people join in the fight and throw over 100 tones of tomatoes at each other. After the fight everyone gathers in the square and eats and drinks until late in the evening

23. The tomato fight takes place in Spain.
 24. The police banned the fight.
 25. Tourists don't travel to the town during the tomato fight.
 26. About 100 tones of tomatoes are thrown over in the fight every year.

Read the passage again and choose the best answer (A,B,C,D)

27. What is the passage referred to
 A. A traditional festival of the world
 B. An unusual festival in Spain
 C. What to do during the festival
 D. Activities after the fight
28. The *la tomatina* started in
 A. 1945
 B. 1946
 C. 1949
 D. 1959

VII. Use the correct form of the word given in each sentence

29., everyone agreed to nominate Jim as the most effective activist. (interest)
 30.on your new job! (congratulate)
 31. He couldn't give a explanation for his action. (satisfy)
 32. That's wonderful. I'mthat you are working hard. (pleasure)
 33. Trung's sense of humourhim from other students. (distinct)
 34. New Year is a national,so people don't have to go to work. (festive)

VIII. Put the words in the correct order to make meaningful sentences.

35. his mother / is always / is very angry/ going home late, / so / Tom//
 → **Tom**
 36. speaking English / for you / It / every day/ is necessary / to practice//
 → **It**

IX. Rewrite each of the following sentences in another way so that it means almost the same as the sentence printed before it

37. Mr. Brown's team has lost the game. He looks very sad.
 → **Mr. Brown whose**,
 38. They suggested banning advertisements on TV.
 → **They suggested that advertisements**
 39. The children were excited about opening their presents.
 → **The children were looking**
 40. Despite working hard, he can't support his large family.
 → **Although**