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CHUẨN BỊ CHO KÌ THI VÀO LỚP 10 THPT

ĐỀ DỰ ĐOÁN KÌ THI VÀO 10 – NĂM HỌC 2026-2027

ĐỀ SỐ 6 – THÀNH PHỐ HÀ NỘI

Độc quyền và duy nhất tại khóa học

Luyện giải đề thi vào lớp 10

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.

Question 1. **A.** acc<u>e</u>ss **B.** coll<u>e</u>ge **C.** eff<u>e</u>ct **D.** m<u>e</u>ntal

Question 2. **A.** liv<u>ed</u> **B.** bak<u>ed</u> **C.** climb<u>ed</u> **D.** join<u>ed</u>

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of primary stress in each of the following questions.

Question 3. **A.** muscle **B.** passion **C.** product **D.** antique

Question 4. **A.** confident **B.** dangerous **C.** national **D.** historic

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

Question 5. Our village is _____the city, but it still has many exciting activities.

A. the quietest **B.** quieter than **C.** much quieter **D.** as quiet as

Question 6. We _____our grandparents in the countryside this weekend.

A. will be visited **B.** are visiting **C.** visit **D.** was visiting

Question 7. The school will _____a survey about student happiness.

A. look around **B.** hand down **C.** carry out **D.** come up

Question 8. People _____write letters by hand instead of sending messages on their phones.

A. used to **B.** got used to **C.** were used to **D.** use to

Question 9. If he _____his homework again, the teacher _____angry with him.

A. forgets – will get **B.** forgot – will get

C. will forget – will get **D.** forgets – would get

Question 10. The museum displayed ancient pottery from different periods of Vietnamese _____.

A. historically **B.** historical **C.** historic **D.** history

Question 11. His latest discovery helps doctors treat _____dangerous diseases effectively.

A. a **B.** an **C.** the **D.** Ø (no article)

Question 12. *Nam is inviting Hoa to have lunch together.*

Nam: "Would you like to join us for lunch after class?"

Hoa: "_____"

A. Thanks for asking me. How about you? **B.** I'm sorry. It's my fault.

C. Of course not. I am busy later. **D.** Sure, I'd love to. Where are we going?

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Read the following leaflet and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct option that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 13 to 16.

PART-TIME JOBS: BALANCE WORK AND STUDY WISELY!

Many teenagers choose to do part-time jobs to earn extra money or gain experience. Working helps them become more independent and responsible. They can also learn **(13)** _____useful skills such as teamwork and communication.

However, students should not spend too much time **(14)** _____working. If they work too many hours, they may feel tired and lose focus on their studies. Remember that schoolwork **(15)** _____always come first.

Tips for balance:

- Set a clear **(16)** _____for study and work.
- Choose jobs that don't affect school hours.
- Ask parents or teachers for advice before starting.

A part-time job is great — but only when it doesn't harm your learning!

Question 13. **A.** a little **B.** a lot **C.** many **D.** much
Question 14. **A.** for **B.** on **C.** with **D.** to
Question 15. **A.** shouldn't **B.** may **C.** must **D.** can
Question 16. **A.** function **B.** priority **C.** itinerary **D.** schedule

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions from 17 to 18.

Biodiversity conservation is extremely necessary because it helps maintain the balance of nature. **(17)** _____Moreover, animals and plants provide humans with food, medicine, and raw materials for daily life. **(18)** _____

Question 17. Put the sentences (a-c) in the correct order to fill in the blank numbered 17.

a. For example, when bees die, many plants cannot be pollinated, and food supplies decrease.
b. If one species disappears, the whole food chain may be affected.
c. Every species, whether big or small, plays an important role in the ecosystem.

A. a – b – c **B.** b – c – a **C.** a – c – b **D.** c – b – a

Question 18. Choose the sentence that can end the text above most appropriately.

A. Therefore, we should take strong actions like planting more trees to protect the flora.
B. The conservation of many endangered animal species is gaining some advantages.
C. Hence, protecting biodiversity also means protecting human health and the environment.
D. Human activities are destroying habitats and putting many species in danger.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct option that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 19 to 24.

Living in a small town is **(19)** _____living in a big city in many ways. One of the most obvious differences is the cost of living. In small towns, things like housing, food, and transportation are usually much cheaper. People can own bigger houses and spend **(20)** _____daily needs. Meanwhile, life in the city is often more expensive because of higher rent, service fees, and living standards.

When it **(21)** _____to quality of life, small towns offer a calmer and cleaner environment. There is less traffic, less pollution, and people often know each other better, creating a friendly atmosphere. Many residents enjoy the slower pace of life and the close connection with nature, which **(22)** _____ help reduce stress.

(23) _____, small towns also have some disadvantages. There are fewer job opportunities, schools, and hospitals. Entertainment options like cinemas, shopping centres, or restaurants are limited. Young people often move to big cities to find better chances for work and education. Despite these limits, small towns still attract **(24)** _____peace, simplicity, and community spirit.

Question 19. **A.** very different from **B.** different very from
C. very from different **D.** from very different

Question 20. **A.** less on money **B.** money less on
C. on less money **D.** less money on

Question 21. **A.** comes **B.** takes **C.** makes **D.** puts

Question 22. **A.** can **B.** cannot **C.** mustn't **D.** should

Question 23. **A.** Therefore **B.** However **C.** Moreover **D.** In addition

Question 24. **A.** who those value **B.** those who value
C. value those who **D.** those value who

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

Question 25. What does the notice say?

> No exchange or refund on sale items.
> Please check carefully before paying.

A. Customers can return any product within a week.
B. Customers must keep the receipt to get a refund.
C. All products have a one-week refund policy.
D. Sale items cannot be returned or exchanged.

Question 26. What should Mai do?

> Hey Mai, don't forget your PE uniform tomorrow! We have a sports test in the morning.

A. Lend her PE uniform to the sender.
B. Cancel the PE class if not wearing the uniform.
C. Bring her sports clothes for tomorrow's test.
D. Take the PE test tomorrow without a uniform.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that is made from the given cues in each of the following questions.

Question 27. Businesses/ use/ social media/ they/ advertise/ products/ reach/ new customers.

A. Businesses use social media which they advertise products and reach new customers.

B. Businesses use social media where they advertise products and reach new customers.

C. Businesses use social media where they advertises products and reach the new customers.

D. Businesses use to social media where they advertise products or reach their new customers.

Question 28. Shopping tourism/ help/ boost/ economy/ create/ jobs/ local people.

A. Shopping tourism can help to boost the economy and create jobs with local people.

B. Shopping tourism helps to boost the economy and create jobs of the local people.

C. Shopping tourism helps boosting the economy and creating jobs for local people.

D. Shopping tourism helps boost the economy and create jobs for local people.

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to the original sentence in each of the following questions.

Question 29. Nam asked me whether I could help him with his homework.

A. "Can you help me with your homework?" Nam asked me.

B. "Can I help you with my homework?" Nam asked me.

C. "Can you help me with my homework?" Nam asked me.

D. "Could I help you with your homework?" Nam asked me.

Question 30. The students were permitted to use the lab for their science project.

A. The students got the permission to use the lab for their science project.

B. The students were told not to use the lab for their science project.

C. The students were asked to clean the lab after their science project.

D. The students gave permission to others to use the lab for science.

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 following questions from 31 to 36.

Learning history has always been an important part of education, as it connects people with their roots and helps them understand how the world has changed. Through studying the past, students can explore great events, **remarkable** figures, and lessons that shaped human civilisation. History is not only about remembering dates and facts but also about understanding human experiences and choices.

One great benefit of learning history is that it helps people develop a sense of identity and belonging. By studying national heroes, cultural traditions, and historical struggles, young generations can feel proud of their country and appreciate the values their ancestors fought for. This understanding builds patriotism and respect for national heritage.

Another advantage is that history provides lessons for the future. It teaches people how mistakes, wars, or injustice once happened, so they can avoid repeating them. It also inspires creative solutions by learning how humans overcame **challenges** in the past.

Despite its importance, many students and teachers face difficulties in learning and teaching history. Some find the subject too full of facts and dates to remember. Others struggle to relate past events to real life. In many schools, history is often considered less practical than science or technology subjects.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Question 31. What is the main idea of the passage?

A. People understand the past and learn for the future via history.

B. Teachers find history easy to teach in every school.

C. History is no longer as useful as modern technology.

D. Students study history only to remember dates and names.

Question 32. The word "**remarkable**" in paragraph 1 is **OPPOSITE** in meaning to _____.

A. connected **B.** bustling **C.** ordinary **D.** outstanding

Question 33. The word "**challenges**" in paragraph 3 is **CLOSEST** in meaning to _____.

A. assisance **B.** dangers **C.** opportunities **D.** difficulties

Question 34. Why does learning history make people feel proud?

A. Because it allows them to forget the struggles of their ancestors.

B. Because it helps them understand national heroes and cultural traditions.

C. Because it focuses only on modern inventions and discoveries.

D. Because it teaches them how to avoid studying other difficult subjects.

Question 35. Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?

A. Some students find it hard to relate past events to real life.

B. History is mainly studied to prepare for science competitions.

C. Teachers think history has fewer facts than other subjects.

D. Most schools believe history is the most practical subject.

Question 36. What does the author say about learning and teaching history today?

A. It focuses on technology and future scientific progress.

B. It has become the most popular subject among students.

C. It is often seen as less practical than other subjects.

D. It no longer helps students understand culture or identity.

Four phrases/sentences have been removed from the text below. For each question, mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct option that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 37 to 40.

Bibury is a small and ancient village in England. It is located in the Cotswolds, a peaceful region famous for green hills and stone houses. Many people call **(37)** _____. When visitors come to Bibury, they feel like travelling back to the past because most houses were built hundreds of years ago and still look the same today.

The most famous place in Bibury is Arlington Row. **(38)** _____These houses once belonged to weavers who made wool cloth. Now, they are protected as historical buildings. The yellow walls, small windows, and **(39)** _____. It often appears on postcards and travel magazines.

Life in Bibury is calm and simple. People go fishing in the River Coln, ride bicycles, or enjoy tea in little cafés. Tourists come to take pictures, walk along narrow paths, and feel the quiet beauty of the countryside. **(30)** _____

A. It is a line of stone cottages built in the 14th century.

B. colourful flowers make the place look lovely and warm

C. Bibury keeps the charm of old England and shows how peaceful village life can be.

D. it one of the most beautiful villages in the country

Question 37. _____ **Question 38.** _____ **Question 39.** _____ **Question 40.** _____

LIVEWORKSHEETS

BẢNG TỪ VỰNG							
STT	Từ vựng	Nghĩa	Từ loại	Phiên âm	Cấp độ	Từ đồng nghĩa	Từ trái nghĩa
1	access	quyền truy cập, sự tiếp cận	n	/ˈækses/	B1		
2	advertise	quảng cáo	v	/ˈædvərtaɪz/	B1	publicize	
3	affect	gây ảnh hưởng	v	/əˈfekt/	B1	impact	
4	ancestor	tổ tiên	n	/ˈæn.ses.tər/	B1	forebear	offspring
5	antique	đồ cổ	n	/ænˈtiːk/	B2		
6	appreciate	trân trọng, đánh giá cao	v	/əˈpriːʃieɪt/	B1	value, respect	undervalue
7	biodiversity	đa dạng sinh học	n	/ˌbaɪoʊdaɪˈvɜːrsəti/	B2		
8	boost	tăng cường, thúc đẩy	v	/buːst/	B2	increase, enhance	reduce
9	bustling	nhộn nhịp, sầm uất	adj	/ˈbʌslɪŋ/	C1	lively, busy	quiet
10	civilisation	nền văn minh	n	/ˌsɪvələˈzeɪʃn/	B2	culture, society	
11	communication	giao tiếp	n	/kəˌmjuːnɪˈkeɪʃn/	B1	interaction	
12	community spirit	tinh thần cộng đồng	n	/kəˈmjuːnəti ˈspɪrɪt/	B2		
13	confident	tự tin	adj	/ˈkɒnfɪdnt/	B1	self-assured	insecure
14	disadvantage	bất lợi, điểm yếu	n	/ˌdɪsədˈvæntɪdʒ/	B1	drawback	benefit
15	discovery	sự khám phá	n	/dɪˈskʌvəri/	B1	finding, breakthrough	
16	endangered	có nguy cơ tuyệt chủng	adj	/ɪnˈdeɪndʒərd/	B2	threatened	
17	flora	hệ thực vật	n	/ˈflɔːrə/	C1	plant life	
18	function	chức năng	n	/ˈfʌŋkʃn/	B1		
19	habitat	môi trường sống	n	/ˈhæbɪtæt/	B2	home, environment	
20	heritage	di sản	n	/ˈher.ɪ.tɪdʒ/	B2	legacy	
21	historic	mang tính lịch sử (quan trọng trong lịch sử)	adj	/hɪˈstɔːrɪk/	B1		
22	historical building	toà nhà lịch sử	n	/hɪˈstɒrɪkl ˈbɪldɪŋ/	B2		
23	inspire	truyền cảm hứng	v	/ɪnˈspaɪər/	B2	motivate	discourage
24	itinerary	lịch trình	n	/aɪˈtɪnəreri/	C1	schedule	
25	job opportunity	cơ hội việc làm	n	/ˌdʒɒb ɒpəˈtjuːnəti/	B2		
26	living standard	mức sống	n	/ˈlɪvɪŋ ˌstændərd/	B2		

LIVEWORKSHEETS

27	mental	thuộc về tinh thần	adj	/ˈmentl/	B2	psychological	physical
28	passion	đam mê	n	/ˈpæʃn/	B2	enthusiasm	
29	patriotism	chủ nghĩa yêu nước	n	/ˈpeɪtriətɪzəm/	C1	national pride	
30	pottery	đồ gốm	n	/ˈpɒtəri/	B1	ceramics	
31	priority	ưu tiên	n	/ praɪˈɒrəti /	B2	importance	
32	remarkable	đáng chú ý, xuất sắc, đáng kể	adj	/rɪˈmɑːrkəbl/	B2	extraordinary	ordinary
33	simplicity	sự đơn giản	n	/sɪmˈplɪsəti/	C1		complexity
34	species	loài	n	/ˈspiːʃiːz/	B2		
35	struggle	sự đấu tranh	n	/ˈstrʌg.əl/	B1	fight	
36	survey	khảo sát	n	/ˈsɜːrveɪ/	B1	questionnaire	

LIVEWORKSHEETS

BẢNG CẤU TRÚC		
STT	Cấu trúc	Nghĩa
1	ask somebody for something	hỏi, nhờ ai đó điều gì
2	be permitted to	được cho phép làm gì
3	carry out	tiến hành, thực hiện
4	come first	được ưu tiên hàng đầu
5	come up	xuất hiện, nảy ra
6	cost of living	chi phí sinh hoạt
7	earn money	kiếm tiền
8	gain experience	tích lũy kinh nghiệm
9	hand down	truyền lại
10	help somebody with something	giúp ai đó với việc gì
11	look around	đi tham quan, nhìn xung quanh
12	provide somebody with something	cung cấp cho ai đó cái gì
13	set a schedule	lên lịch trình
14	spend time on	dành thời gian cho việc gì
15	used to	đã từng
16	when it comes to	khi nói đến, khi đề cập đến

VU MAI

LIVEWORKSHEETS