HỆ THỐNG GIÁO DỤC ARCHIMEDES SCHOOL

ĐỀ THAM KHẢO

Thi vào lớp Chất lượng cao Tiếng Anh

Thời gian làm bài: 90 phút

PART A. PHONETICS

I. Choose the word which has a different sound in the part underlined.

1.	A. knife	B. kind	C. kitchen	D. king
2.	A. discovered	B. exported	C. examined	D. stained
3.	A. spacecrafts	B. soldiers	C. generals	D. leopards
4.	A. shutter	B. mucus	C. thunderstorm	D. publisher
5.	A. collector	B. microscope	C. tornado	D. dinosaur

II. Choose the word whose stress pattern is different from that of the others.

6. A. skating	B. cartoon	C. party	D. mountain
7. A. lesson	B. enjoy	C. today	D. because
8. A. local	B. distance	C. decrease	D. package
9. A. arrogant	B. skyscraper	C. astronaut	D. Japanese
10. A. countryside	B. organize	C. holiday	D. museum

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PART B. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

III. Choose the best answer.

11. She has a high temperature. She has a_____.

A. sore throat B. fever C. toothache D. stomachache

12. Don't play with the _____! You may cut yourself.

A. knife B. matches C. stove D. neighbor's cat

13. Why would you like to be ____ ? - Because I'd like to design buildings.

A. a nurse B. a pilot C. a writer D. an architect

14. Lisa _____the music after her parents said it was too loud.

A. turned up B. turned down C. turned back D. turned on

15. The girl will _____the mayor's job for one day.

A. take off B. take after C. take apart D. take over

16. _____is a spice that people use in cooking and baking.

A. Wheat B. Cinnamon C. Meat D. Butter

17. The Queen lives in a huge palace. It is a (an) _____ house.

A. small B. miniature C. immense D. tiny

18. He won the national _____ this year for high school students.

A. competition B. member C. speech D. ribbon

19. People often get _____in the winter.

A. immune B. paralyze C. influenza D. infect

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20. Humans breathe out _____ , which plants need to live.

A. carbon dioxide B. oxygen C. hydrogen D. carbon

21. Where will you be this weekend? – I think I'll_____at home.

A. be B. was C. am D. been

22. How_____ do you have English? – I have it four times a week.

A. much B. many C. long D. often

23. How _____ lessons do you have today? – I have four.

A. much B. many C. often D. old

24. Have you ____climbed a volcano before? – No, I haven't. But I've climbed a mountain.

A. ever B. never C. already D. just

25. She is wearing a _____T-shirt.

A. nice, cotton, pink B. pink, nice, cotton

C. nice, pink, cotton D. cotton, pink, nice

26. We visited a small village in the mountains, but there was _____to do.

A. nothing B. everywhere C. no one D. nowhere

27. I don't mind _____the dog for a walk.

A. to take B. taking C. took D. take

28. They will either eat at the Russian restaurant _____at the Vietnamese one.

A. and B. with C. but D. or

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29. A factory _____ in our town next month.

A. opens B. opened C. is opening D. has opened

30._____you like to eat a sandwich? – No, I wouldn't.

A. Will B. Would C. Do D. Shall

IV. Put the words in brackets into the correct forms.

31. He is so _____. He always breaks things and never picks them up. (CARE)

32. They tried hard but couldn't find a _____to the problem. (SOLVE)

33. We've worked together for several months to provide good facilities for _____people. (ABLE)

34. Streets are decorated with _____lights and red banners. (COLOR)

35. The manager criticized the players for showing a lack of_____. (CONCENTRATE)

36. Tam's grandfather was almost _____when he saw her painting. (SPEECH)

37. Mum was angry because the room is messy and _____. (ORGANIZE)

38. We don't know how many _____ systems there are in each galaxy. (SUN)

39. At that time I was young and _____, with little experience of the world. (IGNORANCE)

40. English is an _____and important subject. (INTEREST)

V. Put the verbs into the correct forms to complete the sentences.

41. We decided (not go) _____camping because of the heavy rain.

42. She (learn) _____English since 2005.

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43. Everybody (wait) _____for the president in the hall now.

44. He (have) _____ dinner when his friend called.

45. I (not see) _____him last week because he was on holiday.

46. I am afraid she (not come) _____after all this trouble.

47. Her son was made (finish) _____his homework.

48. You would feel healthier if you (do) _____ more exercise.

49. If you come to England, you must get used to (drive) _____ on the left.

50. A new school (build) _____near my house next year.

VI. Correct each word in bold for spelling and each underlined word for grammar.

(51) (**Intodurce**) _____ the work of art and (52) (explain students) _____ they will be (do) (53) _____the See/Think/Wonder routine. Invite students (54) (look) TO LOOK at the foreground of the (55) (**scuptor**) _____, the bottom, the middle, the top, and into the background, and write what they see in the first (56) (**colume**) _____ of the See /Think /Wonder organizer. Then, call on students in a whole group (57) (**disskusion**) _____to share what they noticed. As they answer, encourage students (58) (provide) _____more detail in (59) (his)_____ responses and to point to the (60) (**lokasion**) _____ of the things they mention.

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PART C. READING

VII. Read the passage carefully.

Air pollution is a cause of illness in human beings. In many countries there are laws limiting the amount of smoke which factories can produce. Although there isn't enough information on the effects of smoke in the atmosphere, doctors have proved that air pollution causes lung diseases. The gases from the exhaust of cars have also increased air pollution in most cities. The lead in petrol produces a poisonous gas which often collects in busy streets surrounded by high buildings. Children who live in areas where there is a lot of lead in the atmosphere can't think as quickly as other children and are clumsy. There are other long-term effects of pollution. If the gases in the atmosphere continue to increase, the earth's climate may become warmer. Serious floods may happen.

Complete the summary with ONE word from the passage in each blank.

Air (61) _____ can make people ill. Consequently, some countries pass the (62) _____ to control the quantity of (63) _____in the air. Air pollution causes particular damage to the body by harming the lungs. (64) _____ in petrol is bad for children's health and makes them clumsy. Pollution can also have an influence on the earth's (65) _____Very bad floods may happen.

VIII. Read the passage. Complete the table. Choose ONE WORD from the passage for each answer.

A team of social psychologists from California has spent six years studying the reactions of people in cities around the world to different situations. The results show that cities where people have less money generally have friendlier populations.

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Rio de Janeiro in Brazil, which is often known for its crime, comes out top, and the capital of Malawi, Lilongwe, comes third. But what makes one city friendlier than another? The psychologists from California State University say it has got more to do with environment than culture or nationality. They carried out a study into the way locals treated strangers in 23 cities around the world. The team conducted their research through a series of tests, where they dropped pens or pretended, they were blind and needed help crossing the street.

The study concludes that people are more helpful in cities with a more relaxed way of life such as Rio. While they were there, researchers received help in 93 percent of cases, and the percentage in Lilongwe was only a little lower. However, richer cities such as Amsterdam and New York are considered the least friendly. Inhabitants of Amsterdam helped the researchers in 53 percent of cases and in New York just 44 percent. The psychologists found that, in these cities, people tend to be short of time, so they hurry and often ignore strangers.

City	Positive aspects	Negative aspects
Rio de Janeiro	• friendly inhabitants • more (66) _ lifestyle	• People don't have so much (67) _____ • Has reputation for (68) _____
Amsterdam and New York	• richer	• People have little (69) _____ • People don't pay attention to (70) _____

PART D. WRITING

IX. Rewrite each sentence so that the meaning stays the same.

71. I haven't been swimming for nearly a year.

→ .....

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72. She tried to stay cheerful although she felt sick.

→ .....

73. It takes Minh 2 hours to do his homework every day.

→ .....

74. What is the price of these apples?

→ .....

75. The teddy bear is so lovely!

→ .....

76. Let's play basketball after school.

→ .....

77. We don't see our grandparents very often because they live so far away.

→ .....

78. They have just sent an ambulance to the school.

→.....

79. No house on the street is older than this house.

→ .....

80. It won't be possible for Jenny to get here on time.

→ .....

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X. Read the poem and answer the questions.

A Piece of Paper
(By Julia Biggs)

Verse 1.
I saw this blank piece of paper
And it looked
Kind of lonely,
Like it needed someone to talk to.
So I started to talk.

Verse 2.
I told it about
School and trivial things,
And my need
For someone to talk to,
And in return

Verse 3.
It told me about trees
And Autumn
And where it had come from.
The paper looked sad
When it told me about the

Verse 4.
Wind in the trees
And the coming of man
Who had cut down the tree,
And I felt ashamed.
Then I got angry.

Verse 5.
I had problems enough
Without
Guilt.
I tore up the paper.
I tore up myself.

81. What did the author talk to the paper about?

.....

82. Quote a line that shows us the author did not have a carefree life.

.....

83. Quote TWO words that describe feelings of the author in the poem.

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84. In the line "The paper looked sad", the author used personification. Based on the meaning of the line and the word "person", explain personification.

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85. What is the effect of personification in this poem?

.....

86. Write a paragraph about how to save trees and forests.

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