



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. <u>kn</u> ife       | B. <u>k</u> ind        | C. <u>k</u> itchen       | D. <u>k</u> ing       |
| 2. | A. discov <u>e</u> red | B. exp <u>o</u> rted   | C. exam <u>i</u> ned     | D. stain <u>e</u> d   |
| 3. | A. spacecraft <u>s</u> | B. soldier <u>s</u>    | C. gener <u>a</u> ls     | D. leopard <u>s</u>   |
| 4. | A. shut <u>t</u> er    | B. muc <u>u</u> s      | C. th <u>u</u> nderstorm | D. pub <u>l</u> isher |
| 5. | A. coll <u>e</u> ctor  | B. microsc <u>o</u> pe | C. torn <u>a</u> do      | D. dino <u>s</u> aur  |

##### 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   |

## 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

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

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.

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) (**disksusion**) \_\_\_\_\_ 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.



## 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.

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
<b>Rio de Janeiro</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• friendly inhabitants</li> <li>• more (66) _ lifestyle</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• People don't have so much (67) _____</li> <li>• Has reputation for (68) _____</li> </ul>
<b>Amsterdam and New York</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• richer</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• People have little (69) _____</li> <li>• People don't pay attention to (70) _____</li> </ul>

## PART D. WRITING

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

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

→ .....

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.

→ .....



**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.

.....

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.

.....

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

.....

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

.....

.....