ĐẠI HỌC QUỐC TP.HCM
TRƯỜNG PHỔ THÔNG NĂNG KHIẾU

(Đề kiểm tra gồm 10 trang)

ĐỀ THI TUYỂN SINH LỚP 10
NĂM HỌC : 2018 – 2019
MÔN : TIẾNG ANH (Không chuyên)
Thời gian làm bài : 90 phút

* ***Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the underlined part that needs correction in each of the questions from 1 to 5.***

1. **Had it** not been **for** the tragic accident **at** Hockenheim, Jim Clark's record **will** surely
   A B C D
   have been unsurpassable.

2. It **has become** more and more difficult to protect our children **in** the harsh reality of
   A B
   life **outside** the home and to take care **of them** properly.
   C D

3. Volunteers **at** Cleveland Aid for Romanian Children **are beginning** to get together
   A B
   everything they need **to renovate** a 55-bed children's hospital **in** the outskirts of Iasi.
   C D

4. **It was recognized** by local authorities, however, that to classify **as** offensive
   A B
   very popular a trade dealing **with food** was a drastic step.
   C D

5. Certainly, initial reports that a small number threatened **resigning** **in** the event of
   A B
   Mrs. Thatcher **continuing** have been denied by those **involved**.
   C D

* ***Your teacher gives you the following brochure about crime. Read the information and answer the questions.***

How to Avoid Being Mugged

A surprisingly large number of people have had first-hand experience of some sort of crime in the streets, the most common of which is mugging. In the city of Chicago alone, there are about 6,000 muggings every year. Here are some tips in order to avoid joining the growing list of people who have been mugged.

How can a mugger be spotted?

Be wary of loiterers who seem to be window shopping or who aren't really doing anything. Muggers need time to find the right victim, so they neither hide nor walk very quickly. They often ask for spare change or what the time is. These are tricks to distract their victims, and also to figure out if you have any expensive jewelry or items worth stealing. Finally, be suspicious of anyone who is wearing clothing which hides their identity, such as a hooded jacket.

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What kind of victims do muggers search for?

Muggers love **solitary individuals**, so be sure to stay where the people are. Avoid empty streets and alleyways, and whenever possible, try to walk with a friend. Walk confidently and take long steps. Muggers do not like people who are relaxed and seem sure of themselves. It is also a good idea to look a potential mugger in the eye, for the same reason. However, if the mugger is an aggressive type, establishing eye contact may **backfire**, as he/she might see it as a challenge. So if your confident look is met with an angry stare, be the first to look away. Lastly, do not dress in a way that makes you stand out. If you are a tourist, try to dress like a local.

What can you do if you realize you are a target?

It is sometimes a good idea to act unpredictably, perhaps by acting crazy or shouting. If there are people around, shouting "Fire!" is more effective than "Help!". However, in the majority of cases muggers carry dangerous weapons, so it's probably safer to go along with their demands. If a mugger forces you into your car, you will probably be told to drive to an ATM and withdraw cash. Don't worry, though, because most banks will refund any money withdrawn while being robbed if you report the incident to the police.

6. What is this brochure about?

A. bank robberies
B. robberies in the streets
C. crimes in foreign countries
D. rising violent crime

7. According to the first paragraph, ...

A. mugging is the most frequent street crime.
B. muggings in Chicago are rising by 6,000 per year.
C. everyone in the US has been mugged at least once.
D. there has been a decrease in the number of muggings.

8. Why do muggers ask people the time?

A. to steal their watches
B. to avoid looking suspicious
C. to see if they are worth robbing
D. to get their attention

9. Which of the following is probably NOT a mugger?

A. a person jogging along the sidewalk
B. a person walking slowly down the street
C. a person who asks you for money
D. a person dressed to hide his appearance

10. Which phrase is closest in meaning to "**solitary individuals**" in paragraph 3?

A. people who are alone
B. inexperienced people
C. wealthy people
D. sad people

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11. Muggers prefer to attack people who are _____.

A. together in groups B. hesitant

C. relaxed D. on busy streets

12. Which phrase is closest in meaning to "**backfire**" in paragraph 3?

A. be the safest option B. be better than talking

C. seem unfriendly D. make things worse

13. If a mugger looks at you angrily, you should _____.

A. stare at him confidently B. avoid meeting his eyes

C. talk to him in a friendly way D. run away as fast as you can

14. What should tourists try to avoid doing?

A. spending money openly B. looking different from the locals

C. walking on the streets D. wearing expensive clothes

15. What is the best thing to do when you are mugged?

A. use a dangerous weapon B. shout "help" loudly

C. call the police D. obey the mugger

* ***Mark the letter A, B, C or D on the answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 16 to 40.***

16. I need to go the hairdresser's because my hair looks _____.

A. pretty terribly B. enough terrible C. terribly D. terrible

17. We had _____ weather on our trip that we had to stay indoors.

A. such a bad B. so bad a C. such bad D. so bad

18. According to the victim, she was attacked _____ a knife.

A. in B. with C. from D. by

19. It was _____ disease that very few people survived.

A. such terrible B. so terrible a C. a such terrible D. so terrible

20. You look tied. _____ enough sleep these days?

A. You ate getting B. Have you been getting

C. Do you get D. Have you got

21. _____ countries have promised to help save the environment.

A. The most of B. Most of C. The most D. Most

22. I'll get my secretary _____ you a call tomorrow.

A. give B. will give C. giving D. to give

23. The travel agent asked the couple which sights _____ to visit when they went to Paris.

A. they wanted B. want them C. did they want D. they did want

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24. There are many similarities between his beliefs and _____.

A. ones of her B. hers C. those of her D. her ones

25. Don't do that again! You _____ have hurt yourself?

A. could B. needed to C. had to D. should

26. I'd rather you _____ in my office.

A. did not smoke B. do not smoke C. not smoke D. not to smoke

27. _____ going to the new museum as it has very few exhibits.

A. There's no worth B. It doesn't worth C. It's not worth D. It's no worth

28. If these weren't torn, I _____ them away.

A. wouldn't throw B. don't throw C. won't throw D. didn't throw

29. We saw the ship _____ over the horizon.

A. was disappeared B. disappear
C. being disappeared D. to disappear

30. _____ after the race, the runners sat on the grass.

A. Exhausted B. They were exhausted
C. To exhaust D. Exhausting

31. Bob's doctor advised him to _____ smoking.

A. give up B. do up C. end up D. go off

32. The accused was found guilty of murder and _____ to life imprisonment.

A. put B. sentenced C. convicted D. accused

33. She is so _____ that in the end she will get what she wants.

A. embarrassed B. determined C. exhausted D. selected

34. The wedding reception is going to be _____ next Saturday.

A. made B. held C. taken place D. done

35. It was very quite in the classroom and the teacher wondered what her students _____.

A. broke down B. accustomed to C. were up to D. backed up

36. Janine was such a cheerful person that Oliver _____ her immediately.

A. turned out B. took to C. let in D. took after

37. The workers' demands were not _____ and they decided to go on strike.

A. done B. pleased C. happened D. satisfied

38. Currently only 40 percent of three to five-year-olds in Britain have _____ to pre-school education.

A. access B. condition C. potential D. chance

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39. Our _____ had taken it for granted that victory was theirs, but we scored a goal in the last minute.

A. referees B. spectators C. opponents D. contestants

40. My cousin from Canada is _____ to visit us next month.

A. possible B. probable C. likely D. arranged

* ***Read the text below and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 41 to 50.***

Language Change

Language changes over time, but (41)_____ don't realize it. We may hear young people (42)_____ differently from us and (43)_____ by the way they speak. For example, we may notice new words, new expressions or even grammatically incorrect sentences. We will not, however, (44)_____ these different speech forms as language changes. We are most likely to attribute these forms to the irresponsibility of the youth and hope that they will speak correctly when they (45)_____.

They may never do this, (46)_____. The new words, expressions and grammatical forms they use may become part of the language, and future generations will bring more changes to the language. So if members of the same community or country could speak to (47)_____ across five hundred years, they may be unable to communicate.

Imagine a group of people moving away from (48)_____ they live. They will undoubtedly come into contact with other languages or dialects. They will borrow a lot of linguistic elements from those languages and eventually their own language will change to such a degree that what they say will be unintelligible to the people back home. Another example is a community which is (49)_____ into two different classes: an upper class and a lower class. If the children of the upper class have (50)_____ different education from those of the lower class, the kinds of jobs they choose will also be different. As a result, different dialects will develop and the speech of the two groups will differ.

41.	A. most of us	B. us most	C. the most	D. the most of us
42.	A. speaking	B. to speak	C. about speaking	D. spoken
43.	A. be annoying	B. are annoying	C. get annoyed	D. have annoyed
44.	A. think	B. believe	C. regard	D. value
45.	A. grow up	B. had grown up	C. will grow up	D. grew up
46.	A. despite	B. yet	C. too	D. though
47.	A. every other	B. all other	C. one another	D. each the other
48.	A. what	B. why	C. where	D. which
49.	A. constructed	B. associated	C. removed	D. divided
50.	A. very	B. any	C. the	D. a

---- Continue Part 2. . . .

LIVEWORKSHEETS