SỞ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO
AN GIANG
ĐỀ THI CHÍNH THỨC
(Gồm có 09 trang)

KỲ THI TUYỂN SINH VÀO LỚP 10 THPT CHUYÊN
Năm học: 2021 – 2022
Khóa ngày: 29/5/2021
Môn thi : Tiếng Anh (Môn chuyên)
Thời gian làm bài: 150 phút (Không kể thời gian phát đề)

ĐIỂM (BẰNG SỐ)	ĐIỂM (BẰNG CHỮ)	CHỮ KÝ GIÁM KHẢO 1	CHỮ KÝ GIÁM KHẢO 2	SỐ PHÁCH (Do CTHĐ chấm ghi)

Điểm thành phần			
Section A	**Section B**	**Section C**	**Section D**

SECTION A. LISTENING (2.0 POINTS)

Hướng dẫn phần thi nghe hiểu:

➢ *Bài nghe gồm 03 phần, mỗi phần được nghe 02 lần.*

➢ *Mở đầu và kết thúc bài nghe có nhạc hiệu.*

➢ *Mọi hướng dẫn khác cho thí sinh đã có trong bài nghe.*

Part 1. Listen to five people giving their preferences. Listen to the recording TWICE. Decide if each sentence is true (T) or false (F). Write answers in YOUR ANSWER part.

1. He prefers traveling by himself.
2. She likes those loud, trendy places
3. She likes hotels with a swimming pool.
4. He can't stand living in the suburbs.
5. She wants a small one that she can carry.

YOUR ANSWER:

1	2	3	4	5

Part 2. Listen to a radio presenter talking about weekend events in the Carlisle TWICE. Choose the correct answer A, B, or C. Write answers in YOUR ANSWER part.

1. The concert starts at _____.

A. 7.00 p.m.
B. 7.30 p.m.
C. 8.30 p.m.

https://englishpracticetest.net/practice-listening-test-for-b1-with-answer-and-audioscript-test-11/

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2. The money from the concert will pay for _____.
A. books for the school library
B. some school sport equipment
C. a school trip to London
3. The members of Walking Club will meet _____.
A. in the market square
B. at the bus station
C. in the car park by the lake
4. You can hear a talk by the writer _____.
A. in the library
B. at the bookshop
C. in the theater
5. The writer will talk about _____.
A. a famous person she has written about
B. a recent journey she has made
C. the next book she will write

YOUR ANSWER:

1	2	3	4	5

Part 3. You will hear a radio announcement about a fun run. Listen and fill in the missing information WITH NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER in the numbered spaces. You will hear the recording TWICE. Write answers in YOUR ANSWER part.

ABINGTON PARK FUN RUN

❖ **Time of the run:** 11 a.m.
❖ **Date:** Sunday, (1) _____ May
❖ **Venue:** Abington Park
❖ **Distance:** 3 kilometers
- Race starts and finishes at the (2) _____in the park.
- Facilities for changing in the Hockey Club

Every runner gets a (3) _____.
❖ **Cost of entry:**
- Adults: £8 (in advance)/£ 10 (on the day)
- Children less than (4) _____ years old: free

Get an entry pack from any (5) _____ (or the website: www.funrun.org)

YOUR ANSWER:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

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SECTION B. LEXICO – GRAMMAR (2.0 POINTS)

Part 1. Choose the best option A, B, C or D which best completes each sentence. Write answers in YOUR ANSWER part.

1. Bill asked me why_____ to go shopping with me.

A. I hadn't invited him B. did I invited him
C. hadn't I invited him D. didn't I invited him

2. "Who did you send a Valentine's card to?" – "I'm not telling you, but it was someone _____ name begins with 'B'.

A. that B. which C. who D. whose

3. Let's have some coffee after the test, _____ ?

A. shall we B. do you C. will you D. aren't you

4. Do you remember _____ school for the first time?

A. to go B. going C. of going D. go

5. A quick look would reveal that France has twice _____ computers.

A. more televisions than B. many as televisions as
C. as many televisions as D. as many as televisions

6. The fire _____to have started in the furnace under the house.

A. is believed B. that is believed C. they believed D. that they believe

Choose the best option A, B, C or D to indicate the phrase/word that is **CLOSEST** *in meaning to the underlined part in the following sentences.*

7. The bomb **exploded** in the school; fortunately no one was injured.

A. taken off B. went off C. put on D. hold up

8. He was brought up in a **well-off** family. He can't understand the problems the poor are facing.

A. poor B. broke C. wealthy D. kind

Choose the best option A, B, C or D to indicate the phrase/word that is **OPPOSITE** *in meaning to the underlined part in the following sentences.*

9. His friend's **thoughtless** comments made him very angry.

A. honest B. kind C. pleasant D. thoughtful

10. We'd better **speed up** if we want to get there in time.

A. slow down B. turn down C. put down D. lie down

Your answer:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Part 2. Read the text below. Use the words in the brackets to form one new word that fits in the numbered space in the text. Write answers in YOUR ANSWER part.

PROBLEMS AT SCHOOL

Stephen Murray was clearly going through a difficult **(1. ADOLESCENT)** _____. He had never managed to gain the approval of his teachers at school. He ignored repeated **(2. WARN)** _____to change his attitude or be expelled. He was widely considered to be an intelligent pupil who was wasting his opportunities by misbehaving in class.

His parents received regular **(3. COMPLAIN)** _____ about their son but in spite of the own experience of Stephen's rebellious behavior, it was their **(4. BELIEVE)** _____ that the school was

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as much to blame as Stephen was for the misunderstandings that arose from time to time. They reacted (5. ANGRY) _____ to any suggestion that the boy's upbringing was in any way responsible for Stephen's lack of discipline.

YOUR ANSWER:

1. _____ **4.** _____

2. _____ **5.** _____

3. _____

Part 3. Fill in the gaps in the following sentences with suitable particles/prepositions. (0) has been done as an example. Write answers in YOUR ANSWER part.

0. Could you deal with this problem? I'm rather busy.

1. John would like to specialize _____ computer science.
2. The man was showing _____ his new sports car to his friends.
3. Sally looks _____ on everyone who isn't as clever as her.
4. I admired him for being so confident _____ his age.
5. She didn't get _____ well with her boss, so she left the company.

YOUR ANSWER:

1. _____ **4.** _____

2. _____ **5.** _____

3. _____

SECTION C. READING (3.0 POINTS)

Part 1. You are going to read an extract from a magazine article about psychology. Five paragraphs have been removed from the extract. Choose from the paragraphs A - F the one which fits each gap (1- 5). There is one extra paragraph which you do not need to use. Write answers in YOUR ANSWER part.

Unless you're a loner, you're probably a member of many different groups. Some are long lasting, like your family, while others, such as a football crowd, are temporary. Every group functions in different ways but there are still some common psychological features to any group.

(1) _____

Being part of a group changes the way you behave. The presence of others has a generally arousing effect on the nervous system. This is natural-you don't know what they will do. They may move about, speak to you, or even attack you, and your brain has to pay attention to all these messages. Having others around is just distracting. It divides your attention, so you can't focus on the task in hand.

(2) _____

But when it comes to complex tasks, the prospect of not being evaluated may free you from anxiety, so encouraging you to perform better. To test this, psychologists asked volunteers to carry out a complex computer task in separate rooms. Some were told performance would be evaluated individually - causing performance anxiety - while others were told the results would be averaged with the rest of the group. As expected, the second group did better than the first.

(3) _____

The problem becomes even worse when individuals are disguised with war paint or uniforms. Analysis shows that the more people there are in a mob, the greater the antisocial behaviour. Being 'submerged'

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within a group does have many negative connotations but it's not always a bad thing. Instead of thinking about a rowdy mob, think of relaxing, dancing and enjoying yourself at a party where you are also just a part of the crowd

(4) _____

But surprisingly, research has shown that the use of this technique by groups isn't that effective in either the number or quality of ideas generated. You get better results if you set people to work individually on a problem. We also tend to assume that decisions made by groups are better than those made by individuals, which is why we form committees.

(5) _____

But any group can get a decision badly wrong because their thought processes can go awry. This is a process psychologists call 'groupthink'. A close-knit group of advisers isolated from argument and criticism can grow to believe they can do no wrong. The group then becomes more important than the individuals who are part of it. Further, a leadership style which concentrates on the group rather than the individual can contribute to this.

For a group and its behaviour are shaped by who is in charge and the roles the other members play. A good front man or woman is persuasive, not directive, communicates and speaks clearly, listens well and appeals to group members' emotions and feelings as well as thoughts and ideas. Many, but not all, leaders show dominance in the group. But the dominant person in the group doesn't always make the best leader, and it isn't necessarily true that having the smartest people always makes for the most successful group.

A. *This lack of individual accountability may lead to people letting go of their inhibitions - a process known as 'deindividuation'. Sometimes this is dangerous, releasing violent and impulsive behaviours that individuals would never dream of indulging in alone.*

B. *They have a need for power, characterised by talking a lot, wanting to be listened to and to make decisions. In a group it can be easy to spot the dominant people. They make eye contact, point and even touch people but don't encourage return gestures. Such behaviour studies have been key in shaping business organisation.*

C. *For example, in general, humans are social animals, that's why we get together in groups in the first place. Important elements of our individual identity come from being part of a group. Most people enjoy being in a group - it's a way of forming emotionally satisfying relationships.*

D. *But it has to be a carefully selected team, not a randomly generated group, if creative decisions are to be made. In fact, theory on team building has shown that it is better if people work in small teams of complementary pairs. Big teams don't get anything done, even though people like them.*

E. *So, how does all this stimulation affect achievement? It has been argued that people do better on simple well-rehearsed activities when they're with others than when they are alone. Also, if their individual efforts within the group are not being monitored, there's a tendency to relax and merge into the crowd.*

F. *Another positive feature of groups is that they generate ideas and opinions, and use these to make decisions. That's why the modern trend in teaching is for students to work in small groups to prepare presentations and why brainstorming is so popular in the work context.*

YOUR ANSWER:

1	2	3	4	5

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Part 2. Read the following passage and write the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions. Write answers in YOUR ANSWER part.

The changing profile of a city in the United States is apparent in the shifting definitions used by the United States Bureau of the Census. In 1870 the census officially **distinguished** the nation's "urban" from its "rural" population for the first time. "Urban population" was defined as persons living in towns of 8.000 inhabitants or more. But after 1900 it meant persons living in incorporated places having 2.500 or more inhabitants.

Then, in 1950 the Census Bureau radically changed its definition of "urban" to take account of the new vagueness of city boundaries. In addition to persons living in incorporated units of 2.500 or more, the census now included **those** who lived in unincorporated units of that size, and also all persons living in the densely settled urban fringe, including both incorporated and unincorporated areas located around cities of 50.000 inhabitants or more. Each such unit, conceived as an integrated economic and social unit with a large population nucleus, was named a Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA). Each SMSA would contain at least (a) one central city with 50.000 inhabitants or more or (b) two cities having shared boundaries and **constituting**, for general economic and social purposes, a single community with a combined population of at least 50.000, the smaller of which must have a population of at least 15.000. Such an area included the county in which the central city is located, and adjacent counties that are found to be metropolitan in character and economically and socially integrated with the county of the central city. By 1970, about two-thirds of the population of the United States was living in these urbanized areas, and of that figure more than half were living outside the central cities.

While the Census Bureau and the United States government used the term SMSA (by 1969 there were 233 of them), social scientists were also using new terms to describe the elusive, vaguely defined areas reaching out from what used to be simple "towns" and "cities". A host of terms came into use:"metropolitan regions," "polynucleated population groups," "conurbations," "metropolitanclusters", "megalopolises," and so on.

1. What does the passage mainly discuss?

A. How cities in the United States began and developed.

B. Solutions to overcrowding in cities.

C. The changing definition of an urban area.

D. How the United States Census Bureau conducts a census.

2. According to the passage, the population of the United States was first classified as rural or urban in _____

A. 1870 B. 1900 C. 1950 D. 1970

3. The word **"distinguished"** in the first paragraph is **CLOSEST** in meaning to _____.

A. differentiated B. removed C. honored D. protected

4. Prior to 1900, how many inhabitants would a town have to have before being defined as urban?

A. 2.500 B. 8.000 C. 15.000 D. 50.000

5. According to the passage, why did the Census Bureau revise the definition of **"urban"** in 1950?

A. City borders had become less distinct.

B. Cities had undergone radical social change.

C. Elected officials could not agree on an acceptable definition.

D. New businesses had relocated to larger cities.

6. The word **"those"** in the second paragraph refers to _____.

A. boundaries B. persons C. units D. areas

7. The word **"constituting"** in the second paragraph is closest in meaning to _____.

A. located B. determined by C. calling for D. making up

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8. Which of the following is NOT true of an SMSA?

A. It has a population of at least 50,000. B. It can include a city's outlying regions.

C. It can include unincorporated regions. D. It consists of at least two cities.

9. By 1970, what proportion of the population in the United States did NOT live in an SMSA?

A. 3/4 B. 2/3 C. 1/2 D. 1/3

10. The Census Bureau first used the term "SMSA" in _____.

A. 1900 B. 1950 C. 1969 D. 1970

YOUR ANSWER:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Part 3. Read the text below and think of the word which best fits each space. Use only ONE word in each space. Write answers in YOUR ANSWER part.

Travel Insurance

When going on holiday, it is always a good idea to take out travel insurance. This is just in case something goes (1) _____ along the way. You could lose your luggage, you could be robbed, or even become ill and need expensive medical treatment. For millions of holiday makers, travel insurance is just a precaution (2)_____ will help them have an enjoyable and worry-free holiday. But for (3)_____, travel insurance is a way of earning money (4) _____making false claims against insurance companies. For (5)_____, some people pretend that they have had expensive equipment stolen which in (6)_____ never even existed, and then claim large sums in compensation. Such claims cost insurance company a total (7)_____. £50 million per year. But the cheats' luck is about to run (8)_____. (9) _____ to a new computer system, companies will be able to tell at a glance (10) _____someone has made a claim within the last three years. Honest travelers will no longer have to pay through the nose for other people's dishonesty.

YOUR ANSWER:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

SECTION D. WRITING (3.0 POINTS)

Part 1. Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. You must use between TWO TO FIVE WORDS. Do not change the word given.

1. Fleming discovered penicillin as a result of a little luck. **(resulted)**

A little luck ..... penicillin.

2. We'll save enough money and then we'll buy a computer. **(soon)**

We'll buy a computer ..... saved enough money.

3. "I didn't make fun of John after the party!" Joe said. **(denied)**

Joe .....John after the party.

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4. Some people have said that red wine is good for heart too. **(been)**

⇘ It.....that red wine is good for the heart too.

5. Yesterday I met one of my friends by chance in the supermarket. **(ran)**

⇘ Yesterday I .....mine in the supermarket.

6. Tomorrow, there will be heavy rain. **(heavily)**

⇘ It ..... tomorrow.

7. I haven't been to a concert for a long time. **(went)**

⇘ It's a long time ..... a concert.

8. Why don't you learn a musical instrument? **(were)**

⇘ If ..... , I would learn a musical instrument.

9. This room is too small for us to play music in. **(enough)**

⇘ This room isn't ..... to play music in.

10. The bus station is near the new shopping centre. **(far)**

⇘ The bus sation.....the new shopping centre.

Part 2. Some people prefer to spend time with one or two close friends. Others choose to spend time with a large number of friends. Which of these two ways of spending time do you prefer?

Write a paragraph (150-200 words) to answer the question, you should give reasons and specific examples to support your answer.

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