SỞ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO
LONG AN

ĐỀ CHÍNH THỨC

(Đề thi gồm 06 trang)

KỲ THI TUYỂN SINH LỚP 10 NĂM HỌC 2020–2021
Môn thi: **TIẾNG ANH (Chuyên)**
Thời gian làm bài: **120** phút *(không kể thời gian phát đề)*
Ngày thi: **17/7/2020**
Thí sinh làm bài trên **PHIẾU TRẢ LỜI**

I. LISTENING (*2.0 points*)

PART 1. ***You will hear people talking in five different situations. Listen to each situation TWICE. For questions 1 – 5, choose the best answer*** **A, B** ***or*** **C.** (*1.0 point*)

1. You hear two people talking about a party.
Where are they?
A. in a taxi
B. on a bus
C. in a car

2. You hear a woman buying a ticket.
How many different forms of transport will she need to use for her journey?
A. two
B. three
C. four

3. You hear a man and a woman talking.
What are they looking at?
A. a ferry
B. a big ship
C. the sea

4. You hear a man at an airport.
What is he doing?
A. going through customs
B. checking in
C. going through passport control

5. You hear a woman talking to a mechanic.
What's the problem with her motorbike?
A. a damaged wheel and a flat tyre
B. a flat tyre and a broken mirror
C. a broken mirror and a damaged wheel

PART 2. ***You will hear a girl called Laura Beamer talking about being a volunteer at a summer school for 7-14 year olds, which is called the Children's University. For questions 1-5, complete the sentences with a word or short phrase.*** *(1.0 point)*

VOLUNTEER AT CHILDREN'S UNIVERSITY

The Children's University was started **(1)** _____ years ago.

This year the topic and overall theme was **(2)**_____ .

Laura's group gave some workshops about how **(3)** _____ is made.

At the end of the Children's University there was a **(4)** _____ ceremony.

Children who attended the most workshops received a gold **(5)**_____ each.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

II. READING (*2.0 points*)

PART 1. ***Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 1 to 5.*** *(1.0 point)*

Most journeys in Britain and the US are made by road. Some of these are made on public transport but most are by private car.

In Britain many people rely on their cars for daily local activities, e.g. getting to work, doing the shopping, and visiting friends. People living in urban areas may use buses, trains or, in London, the Underground, to get to city centers, mainly because traffic is often heavy and it is difficult to find anywhere to park a car. Some places in the country may have a bus only two or three times a week so people living there have no choice but to rely on their cars.

In the US large cities have good public transportation systems. The El railroad in Chicago and the underground systems of New York, Boston, San Francisco and Washington DC are heavily used. Elsewhere, most Americans prefer to use their cars. Families often have two cars and, outside major cities, have to drive fairly long distances to schools, offices, shops, banks, etc. Many college and even high-school students have their own cars.

Long-distance travel in Britain is also mainly by road, though railways link most towns and cities. Most places are linked by motorways or other fast roads and many people prefer to drive ***at their own convenience*** rather than use a train, even though they may get stuck in a traffic jam. Long- distance coach/bus services are usually a cheaper alternative to trains, but they take longer and may be less comfortable. Some long-distance travel, especially that undertaken for business reasons, may be by air. There are regular flights between regional airports, as well as to and from London. A lot of freight is also distributed by road, though heavier items and raw materials often go by rail.

In the US much long-distance travel is by air. America has two main long-distance bus companies, Greyhound and Trailways. Amtrak, the national network, provides rail services for passengers. Private railway companies such as Union Pacific now carry only freight, though in fact over 70% of freight goes by road.

The main problems associated with road transport in both Britain and the US are traffic congestion and pollution. It is predicted that the number of cars on British roads will increase by a third within a few years, making both these problems worse. The British government would like more people to use public transport, but so far they have had little success in persuading people to give up their cars or to share rides with neighbours. Most people say that public transport is simply not good enough. Americans too have resisted government requests to share cars because it is less convenient and restricts their freedom. Petrol/gasoline is relatively cheap in the US and outside the major cities public transport is bad, so they see no reason to use their cars less.

(Extracted from Oxford Guide to British and American Culture, Oxford University Press, 2000)

1. In Britain and the US most people travel by _____.

A. sea B. rail C. road D. air

2. According to the passage, people in London may prefer the Underground to their own cars due to____.

A. cheap tickets B. air pollution C. long distances D. heavy traffic

3. Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?

A. Few college students in the US have their own cars.

B. Families in the US often have more than one car.

C. Most Americans prefer to drive their cars outside large cities.

D. The underground systems are popular in some major US cities.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

4. The phrase "**at their own convenience**" in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to

A. at the latest time and nearest place
B. at an appropriate time and place
C. at an early time and nearby place
D. at the fastest time and nearest place

5. According to the passage, people in Britain refuse public transport because _____.

A. they like to share rides with neighbours
B. they think it is not good enough
C. they see no reason to use their cars less
D. petrol is relatively cheap in Britain

PART 2. ***You are going to read an article in which the writer looks at the harm done by plastic bags and ways of reducing this. Five sentences have been removed from the article. Choose from the sentences A-F the one which fits each gap (1-5). There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use.*** (*1.0 point*)

GETTING RID OF PLASTIC BAGS

By Michael McCarthy

Plastic bags are one of the greatest problems of the consumer society - or to be more precise, of the throwaway society.

According to a recent study, whereas plastic bags were rarely seen at sea in the late eighties and early nineties, they are now being found almost everywhere across the planet. They are among the 12 items of rubbish most often found in coastal clean-ups. **(1)**_____ Windblown plastic bags are so common in Africa that a small industry has appeared: collecting bags and using them to make hats and other items.

What matters is what happens to them after use. Enormous numbers end up being buried or burnt, which is an enormous waste of the oil products which have gone into their manufacture. **(2)** _____ Turtles mistake them for their jellyfish food and choke on them; birds mistake them for fish with similar consequences; dolphins have been found with plastic bags preventing them breathing properly.

The wildlife film-maker Rebecca Hosking was shocked by the effects of the bags on birds on the Pacific island of Midway. She started a movement to turn her home town into the first community in the country to be free of plastic bags. Many local residents and shopkeepers joined in, and the idea of getting rid of them completely soon spread to other towns and villages.

Although some people remain unconvinced, it does seem possible that the entire country could eventually become plastic-bag free. Who could have imagined half-a-century ago that our public places would one day all become cigarette-smoke free? Or that we would all be using lead-free petrol? Who would have thought even a decade ago, come to that, that about two-thirds of us would by now be actively involved in recycling? **(3)**_____

What is needed is a general change in consumer attitudes, towards the habit of using re-usable shopping bags. Older people will remember how this used to be entirely normal as every household had a 'shopping bag', a strong bag which was used to carry items bought in the daily trip to the shops. **(4)** _____Today, many of us tend to drive to the supermarket once a week and fill up the car with seven days' worth of supplies, for which plastic bags, of course, are fantastically useful. It's a hard habit to break.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

However, there has already been a bit drop in plastic bag use. It is clear that habits are starting to change; reusable bags are more visible than they were even two years ago.

Many believe there should be a tax on plastic bags, and the governments of a number of countries are considering the idea. What people have in mind is the example of Ireland, where a tax of €0.22 was introduced on all plastic bags, the first of its kind in the world. **(5)**_____In addition, all the money from the new tax is used for environmental clean-up projects.

A. Major changes in public opinion and behaviour can certainly occur.

B. On land they are everywhere, too.

C. Worse still, billions get into the environment, especially the ocean environment, where they become a terrible threat to wildlife.

D. But there was a very different pattern of household shopping then: the purchase of a much smaller number of items, on a daily basis, after a walk to small, local shops.

E. She realised then that it was too late to do anything about this man-made disaster.

F. This quickly brought about a quite amazing reduction of 90 per cent, from 1.2 billion bags a year to fewer than 200,000 and an enormous increase in the use of cloth bags.

III. USE OF ENGLISH (*5.0 points*)

PART 1. ***Choose the word or phrase A, B, C or D that best completes each sentence.*** (*1.0 point*)

1. His doctor _____ him to eat less and do more exercise.
A. said B. suggested C. advised D. insisted

2. He was offered the job, but he turned it _____ because of the low salary.
A. up B. down C. off D. on

3. We'll let you buy a motorbike _____ you ride it carefully.
A. as if B. whenever C. although D. as long as

4. Kim is accused of _____ fire to the house.
A. setting B. burning C. putting D. starting

5. More and more people are _____ air- conditioners for people use.
A. equipping B. furnishing C. installing D. operating

6. "I should have listened to you." – "Well, it's no use _____ that now."
A. you say B. saying C. for you to say D. to say

7. The flight from Jakarta to New Delhi has been cancelled _____ the heavy fog.
A. as a result B. despite C. on behalf of D. on account of

8. Under no circumstances_____in public places.
A. should we allow to be smoked C. we should allow smoking
B. should smoking be allowed D. smoking should be allowed

9. _____ in Shanghai than in many other cities in China.
A. More people live C. More people living
B. It has more people D. More living people

10. Of Charles Dickens' many novels, Great Expectation is perhaps _____ to many readers.
A. the most satisfying one C. the most satisfied one
B. as satisfying one as D. the more satisfying one

LIVEWORKSHEETS

PART 2. ***Read the following passage and decide which answer A, B, C or D best fits each gap.*** *(1.0 point)*

HOLIDAYS AT HOME

Official figures show that the number of people take international flights is decreasing, and that this is **(1)**_____ in significant changes to holidaying habits.

As the cost of air tickets increases, it appears that more and more families are choosing to **(2)** _____their summer holidays at home. People are also becoming more **(3)**_____ of the harm that flying does to the environment, and see it as a way of helping to **(4)**_____ the planet, too.

For many parents a summer with no airport queues or overcrowded resorts may seem attractive, but the idea might well be less **(5)** _____ with their teenage children, who are probably **(6)** _____ to flying off to the Mediterranean or Miami as soon as school breaks up.

So, the question is, how can young people **(7)** _____ lots of fun when so much will be closed for the holidays, and so many of their friends are **(8)** _____ to be away?

The answer may lie at the local sports center. Nowadays, many centers organize summer activities aimed at young people **(9)**_____either on indoor or outdoor sports. These might range, for instance, from playing table tennis to going mountain-biking. As well as being healthy and enjoyable, taking part in activities like these is also an excellent way to **(10)**_____new friends. For the most popular activities, though, it is advisable to apply early for a place - perhaps two or three months in advance.

1.	A. leading	B. resulting	C. causing	D. creating
2.	A. pass	B. employ	C. use	D. spend
3.	A. aware	B. thoughtful	C. wise	D. familiar
4.	A. save	B. secure	C. guard	D. defend
5.	A. liked	B. popular	C. approved	D. accepted
6.	A. used	B. experienced	C. preferred	D. prepared
7.	A. do	B. live	C. cause	D. have
8.	A. positive	B. inevitable	C. bound	D. definite
9.	A. eager	B. keen	C. fond	D. enthusiastic
10.	A. meet	B. know	C. join	D. make

PART 3. ***Fill each blank with* ONE *suitable word. There is one example (0) for you.*** *(1.0 point)*

CUTE KNUT

Everyone loves Knut. The three-month-old polar bear, born in **(0)** ***one*** of Berlin's zoos, has become a star in the German capital and has won fans **(1)**_____over the world. It's impossible not to adore the little guy, right? Well, not quite. Animal rights activists aren't so in love **(2)**_____the polar bear baby. They are concerned that Knut, who is being raised by human hand after his mother rejected him, is in danger of losing touch with his natural identity. Some people **(3)**_ like to see him dead.

'Raising a wild animal by hand is **(4)**_____animal welfare laws,' animal rights activist Frank Albrecht told the press. 'The zoo needs to kill the bear cub,' he added. Unsurprisingly, this view has not been popular with the general public.

But Wolfram Graf-Rudolf, director of the Aachen Zoo, is **(5)**_____the same opinion, although he feels it is now **(6)**_____late to put Knut out of his supposed misery. 'The mistake has been made. They should **(7)**_____had the courage to kill him **(8)**_____earlier.'

The zoo reports that little Knut is becoming a bit of a handful as he gets bigger – suggesting that the bear is maybe not as human **(9)**_____some people fear. 'His keeper is covered with bruises, **(10)**_____ shows that Knut has discovered he is a bear,' said the zoo's management.

PART 4. ***Give the correct form of the words in the brackets.*** *(1.0 point)*

1. I couldn't stop laughing when I saw the_____on TV last night. **(ADVERTISE)**

2. Since_____has been so poor the class is being closed. **(ATTEND)**

LIVEWORKSHEETS

3. It is_____to eat too much sugar and fat. **(HEALTH)**
4. If she can make up such stories, she is certainly a very_____ girl. **(IMAGINE)**
5. The Age of Enlightenment was one of great inventions and revolutionary_____. **(DISCOVER)**
6. Over the past four months, the number of confirmed cases of COVID-19 in the U.S. has risen dramatically, and the U.S. currently has the largest_____in the world. **(BREAK)**
7. You can pay funds into this account but that money will not be_____for at least a year. **(DRAW)**
8. Caffeine and other similar_____shouldn't be taken shortly before going to bed. **(STIMULATE)**
9. The weather in this place is often both changeable and very _____. **(PREDICT)**
10. He felt very_____when he saw he had failed the exam again. **(COURAGE)**

PART 5. (*1.0 point*)

For questions* 1 – 5, *complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do* NOT *change the word given.

1. He was about to say something when the phone rang. **(POINT)**
→ He was_____when the phone rang.
2. His condition improved so rapidly that he went home four days after operation. **(SUCH)**
→ There_____in his condition that he went home four days after operation.
3. I'm sure he didn't call because I was at home all day. **(HAVE)**
→ He_____because I was at home all day.
4. His behavior was rather a shock to me. **(ABACK)**
→ I_____behavior.
5. We were very grateful that Kate thought of asking Max for help. **(CAME)**
→ We were very grateful that_____of asking Max for help.

For questions* 6 – 10, *finish each of the sentences in such a way that it means exactly the same as the one printed before it.

6. It was only when I left home that I realized how much my father meant to me.
→ Not until_____my father meant to me.
7. It is known that Smith broke into several houses.
→ Smith_____several houses.
8. You can use it as long as you like, and it won't wear out.
→ No matter_____wear out.
9. Mr. Yates said it was Helen who had started the fight.
→ Mr. Yates blamed_____the fight.
10. The immigration officials didn't let him come into the country.
→ The immigration officials prevented _____the country.

IV. <u>WRITING</u> (*1.0 point*)

In about **120 – 150 words**, *write a* **PARAGRAPH** *answering the following question.*

Do you agree with the following statement?

"Social networks have had negative effects on our lives."

Use specific reasons and details to support your answer.

----------**HẾT**----------

Cán bộ coi thi không giải thích gì thêm

Họ và tên thí sinh:……..……Số báo danh:……..Chữ ký……..……

Chữ ký CBCT 1:…….. Chữ ký CBCT 2:…….……

LIVEWORKSHEETS