SỞ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO
HÀ NỘI

ĐỀ CHÍNH THỨC

KỲ THI TUYỂN SINH LỚP 10 THPT
NĂM HỌC 2017-2018

Môn thi: **Tiếng Anh (Chuyên)**
Ngày thi: *11 tháng 6 năm 2017*
Thời gian làm bài: *120 phút*

A.LISTENING (2.0 pt)

Part 1: You will hear a part of a talk about the invention of the microwave oven. For question 1-1-10, complete the sentence with a word or short phrase. You will listen twice.

THE INVETION OF THE MICROWAVE OVEN

The invention of the microwave oven began when a chocolate peanut bar (1)_____in Percy Spencer's pocket.
Spencer had previously invented a method for (2)____the tubes used in radar equipment.
Spencer's first experiment involved putting (3)____near to some radar equipment.
In his next experiment, an egg was put into a kettle and it (4)_____. The first microwave oven was set up in (5)___in Boston in 1946.
The first microwave oven got its name as a result of (6)____at the company.
One problem with the first microwave oven was that (7)____did not change colour in it.
When a microwave oven that could be placed on top of a (8)____was produced, (9)_____began to (10)_____ .

Part 2: You will hear some advice from a British programme adviser twice. As you listen, fill in the gaps with the revelant words in the notes below.

When you first arrive in Britain you will be given the name and telephone extension number of the (1) _____ who will be administering your programme. It will be helpful if you make a note in your diary of this (2) _____and also if you make an (3)_____ in advance by telephone whenever you want to see your programme officer.
If your base is to be outside London, you will be given (4) ____about reaching your destination. Please follow these carefully and, again, keep a note of them in your diary.

Indicate whether the following statements are true or not by writing T (true); F (false) or NG (not given) in the space.

5._____If you bring money to Britain, you'd better carry large sums cash on your person.
6._____Your money will be more secure if you convert it into traveller's cheque.
7._____It's not safe to deposit your money with hotels or hostels.
8._____It's wise to put your purchases in your shopping bag.
9._____You should never put angything into your own pockets or bag until it has been paid for.
10._____All shops provide a receipt for you.

B. LEXICOLOGY AND GRAMMAR (3.0 pts)

1.a. Circle the best option A,B,C or D to complete the followinng sentences.

1. A good dictionary is indispensable_____any language majors.
A. to B. on C.at D.with
2. I expect the new trend will soon_____here.
A. catch up B. catch onn C.take on D. identify with
3. I really admire the here of the film. He's so____
A. dangerous B. adventurous C. foolhardly D. instinctive
4. My supervisor is angry with me. I haven't done all the work that I_____last week.
A. should have done B. can have done C. may have done D. have done
5. He was a generous friend, but as a businessman he drove a hard_____

LIVEWORKSHEETS

A. bargain B. affair C. contract D. business

b. *Choose the best option (A, B, C or D) to indicate the words CLOSEST in meaning to the underline word in each of the followinng sentences.*

6. Corn, **domesticated** by the American Indians, was brought to Europe by Columbus.

A. trained B. cultivated C. implanted D.reared

7. I'm a bit **wary** of giving people my address when I don't know them very well.

A. cautious B. notorious C. harmonious D. hilarious

8. I was having such a good time that I was **reluctant** to leave.

A. constant B. disorderly C. continuing D. hesitant

9. He **testified** that he had seen the man leaving the building around the time of the murder.

A. examined B. gave evidence C. disapproved D. denied

10. The group was involved in several **subversive** activities.

A. charitable B. rebellious C. prepostcrous D. qucstionable

II. Join one word on the left with one word on the right to make compound nouns. There is one extra in each box.

Food	*job*	*work*	*Tax*	*stories*	*meter*
Fairy	*parking*	*income*	*Satisfaction*	*poisoning*	*tale*

1. The more money you earn, the more_____you have to pay to the government.
2. On my last holiday, I had terrible_____as a consequence of eating some bad fish.
3. Many people are more interested in_____than in earning large amount of moneys.
4. Don't forget to put some money in the_____, or the traffic wardens will give you a ticket.
5. When I was young, my parents used to tell me_____about witches and giants and other strange creatures.

III. Give the correct form of the words given to complete the sentences.

1. A male employee working in the post room of a large company in the United Kindom received a_____for wearing jeans to work. **(Suspend).**
2. The next time you go to the supermarket, don't forget to buy the biggest bottle of kitchen cleaner you can to_____your work surfaces. **(Infect)**
3. She was severely _____by the long illness she had. **(Weak)**
4. She hadn't been famous as a _____until her 17th novel was published **(novel)**
5. Levels of _____were certainly not below average, yet cutting boards and dishcloths were found to contain bacteria in far greater number than elsewhere in the home. **(clean)**

IV. Think of one word only which can be used appropriately in all three sentences.

1._____

- Ever since John broke the window, he's been in the teacher's_____books.
- Rumor has it that he quit the country leaving nothing but_____debts behind.
- Poor Mark! I feel really_____about his being laid off on his birthday.

2._____

- It is very difficult to fully_____certain pieces of jazz music until you've heard them a good few times.
- Although I'm always ready to lend a hand, Marta never really seems to_____the things I do for her.
- Given the market for decorative antiques, I'd say that the value of the beautiful vase is set to_____considerably in the next few years.

3._____

LIVEWORKSHEETS

- The Smiths were pretty quick off the _____to sell when they heard houses price were falling.
- I think that what you said to Rita about her taste in furniture really hit the_____
- Poverty and unemployment have certainly left a_____on this area.

4. _____

- With less than a minute of the football match to go, Phil managed to_____the ball into the back of the net.
- I think the best course of action would be to jump into the car and _____for Bristol as soon as possible.
- Louise has been asked to _____an investigation into what went wrong on the night of accident

5._____

- Initially, few companies saw any potential in computers designed for the_____rather than the office enviroment.
- Although extremely independent and well able to look after themselves, cats are generally classified as_____animals.
- Over the years, the proportion of foreign stories in this newspaper has declined as people have become more engrossed in_____issues.

VI. Choose one given verb and give the correct preposition or aderb to make suitable phrasal verbs to fill in the gaps below. Remember to use the correct forms of the verbs and each verb once only. There are two extra verbs.

Steal	*make*	*bear*	*explain*	*keep*	*answer*	*hang*

1. We expect that the accused_____his actions in the highest court in the land.
2. If you can_____me a little longer, I'll try to explain the reasons behind our actions.
3. The naughty boy _____with the last of the sweets at the party last week.
4. I suppose I would spend a lot of time just_____with friends in the town centre.
5. I don't have much money these days, so its hard_____my music collection.

C. READING (2.5 pts)

I. Choose the best option A, B, C or D to complete the passage.

Less than a third of adverising executives believe their campaigns help to sell products-a survey has revealed. Instead, they are plagued by self-doubt and securerity and dream of (1) _____it all up for another career. In spite of their "whiz-kid" (2) ____, the survey of 600 advertising employees from 500 agencies found the industry weary from (3)____. Forty percent of women said sex (4) ____was rife and 73 percent described advertising as a "terrible career" for working mother because of its unpredictability and 12-hour days. Althoug spending on advertising by major companies has increased, only 28 % of advertising employees were prepared to say that they (5) ____believed the campaigns were (6) ____. Dominic Mills, the editor of the industry's trade magazine campaign, which (7) ____the survey, was shocked by the result. "It is (8) ___to think that so many people in advertising believe their efforts are falling (9) _____of the mark but this is (10) ____what people privately think" she said. Between 1990 and 1992 a fifth of people in the advertising industry lost their jobs. Asked what job they would most like to do instead, the survivors said thay would become barristers, writers, actors or artists.

1.A. jtaking	B. giving	C. making	D.putting
2.A. image	B. view	C. appearance	D. aspect
3. A. overalls	B. overwork	C. overpay	D. overdose
4. A. persecution	B. operation	C. oppression	D. discrimination
5. A. genuinely	B. authentically	C. correctly	D. rightfully

LIVEWORKSHEETS

6. A. sufficient	B. capable	C. effective	D. proficient
7. A. carried	B. conducted	C. performed	D. executed
8. A. shattering	B. smashing	C. striking	D. staggering
9. A. far	B. out	C. beyond	D. short
10. A. clearly	B. clear	C. conspcuously	D. accurate

II. Give one suitable word to complete the passage

Most people who move to a foreign country or culture may experience a period of time when they feel very homesick and have a lot of stress and difficulty functioning in the new culture. This feeling is often called 'culture shock' and it is important to understand and learn how to cope with culture shock if you are to (1)____successfully to your new home's culture.

First of all, it's important to know that culture shock is normal. Everyone in a new situation will go through some form of culture shock, and the extent to which they do is determined by factors such as the difference between (2)_____, the degree to which someone is anxious to adapt to a new culture and the familiarity that person has to the new culture. If you go, for example, to a culture that is far different from your own, you're likely to experience culture shock more sharply than those who move to a new culture knowing the language and the behavioural (3)_____ of the new culture.

There are four general stages of cultural adjustment, and it is important that you are aware of these stages and can recognise which stage you are in and when so that you will understand why you feel the (4) _____ you do and that any difficulties you are experiencing are temporary, a process you are going through rather than a constant situation.

The first stage is usually referred to as the excitement stage or the 'honeymoon' stage. Upon arriving in a new environment, you'll be interested in the new culture, everything will seem exciting, everyone will seem friendly and helpful and you'll be overwhelmed with impressions. During this stage you are merely soaking up the new landscape, taking in these impressions passively, and at this stage you have little meaningful experience of the culture.

But it isn't (5) _____ before the honeymoon stage dissolves into the second stage – sometimes called the withdrawal stage. The excitement you felt before changes to frustration as you find it difficult to cope with the problems that arise. It seems that everything is difficult, the language is hard to learn, people are unusual and unpredictable, friends are hard to (6)_____, and simple things like shopping and going to the bank are challenges. It is at this stage that you are likely to feel anxious and homesick, and you will probably find yourself complaining about the new culture or country. This is the stage which is referred to as 'culture shock'.

Culture shock is only temporary, and at some point, if you are one of those who manage to stick it (7)_____, you'll transition into the third stage of cultural adjustment, the 'recovery' stage. At this point, you'll have a routine, and you'll feel more confident functioning in the new culture. You'll start to feel less isolated as you start to understand and accept the way things are done and the way people behave in your new environment. Customs and traditions are clearer and easier to understand. At this stage, you'll deal with new challenges with humour rather than anxiety.

The last stage is the 'home' or 'stability' stage – this is the point when people start to feel at home in the new culture. At this stage, you'll function well in the new culture, adopt certain features and behaviours from your new home, and prefer certain aspects of the new culture to your own culture. There is, in a (8)_____, a fifth stage to this process. If you decide to return home (9)_____ a long period in a new culture, you may experience what is called 'reverse culture shock'. This means that you may find aspects of your own culture 'foreign' because you are so used to the new culture that you have spent so long adjusting to. Reverse culture shock is usually pretty mild – you may notice

LIVEWORKSHEETS

things about your home culture that you had never noticed before, and some of the ways people do things may seem odd. Reverse culture shock rarely (10)_____ for very long.

III. Read passage and choose which of the paragraphs A-F to fit into the numbered gaps in the following magazine article. There is one extra paragraph which doesn't fit in any of the gaps.

If you consider yourself to be particularly environmentally friendly, there is a community which may interest you. Here, in a large multi-home development known as BedZED, you can find architecture which is truly green. Buildings come with thick wondows and walls, which regulate temperature at a comfortable level throughout the year. The south-facing windows collect heat and light from the sun, as do solar panels fitted onto the exterior. Not only that, but BedZED is stylish, and every flat comes with a private garden.

1.

As far as countries in the West are concerned, the buildings that people live and work in consume far more energy than transport, for example. However, architecture need not consume so much energy, nor produce so much in the way of CO2 emissions. The intelligent design of the housing st BedZED housing demonstrates that buildings can be made environmentally friendly, without particularly high costs or advanced technology.

2.

And indeed, the BedZED community –which has some 84 homes-is really rather cost-effective because of economies of scale: the more homes you build, the less you pay proportionately for the materials and construction of each individual home. This, as well as the other benefits, is why BedZED is receiving more and more attention.

3.

The technology used in the BedZED design could be implemented far more than it currently is, across different forms of architecture. It is neither a challenge, nor costly to install solar panels, triple-glazed windows, or to insulate floors and walls better. Indeed, according some estimates, it would be easy to reduce the energy consumption of most of our buildings by up to 20% if we just used more effective design.

Indeed, according to one researcher from the European Commission in Brussels, who works on energy efficiency, it would be possible to achieve a great deal simply by using existing technologies. In large part, the drive for these changes has come from Europe. Here, government are becoming more concerned about the dangers of relying too much on our current energy and aware of the need to meet energy-reduction goals. Many governments have given financial incentives for using energy-efficient design in the construction industry, and have also tightened regulations. Moreover, a European Union directive now requires house builders to present evidence of how they are meeting energ-efficiency guidelines.

4.

It also seems that governments are becoming more involved in the search and development of environmentally friendly designs. At one laboratory in California, a team has experimented with architectural designs such as windows which become darker on sunny days, thereby reducing the amount of heat coming into the home. This would, in theory, offer significant savings for people who make heavy use of air-conditioning in hot, sunny climates. Interesting initiatives have been taken eleswhere, too.

5.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

We still have not reached a situation in which the general public fully accepts such measures. From a marketing perspective, it can still be difficult to convince customers that energy efficient products are worthwhile. However, as energy prices rise, this is sure to change.

A. *Government elsewhere in the word are playing their part, too. In the US, the Energy Star programme provides standards for the energy efficiency of consumer products, from home construction to computers and kitchen appliances. This has resulted in energy-efficient products becoming commonplace, and indeed, an attractive choice for consumers.*

B. *Both of these regions still make every possible attempt to meet energy consumption guidelines as governments around the world attempt to come to grips with the threat of global warming. There seems every likelihood that this project could lead the way-one can only hope that others will follow.*

C. *In India, for example, a New Delhi-based non-projit organization has helped to create systems whereby small villages can use waste products from farming, and convert them into power. And in Sweeden, there is research into how heat from the ground can be used to provide hot water or heating for homes.*

D. *Although it might seem like a staie-of-the-art paradise for the super-rich, it's actually an estate of affordable housing built between 2000 and 2002 in a suburb of London. It can't be said that the people who live here are all eco-warriors, but they are part of a growing tendency to find buildings which use less energy.*

E. *This essentially means finding out how to increase efficiency in the least complicated manner possibe BedZED, for example, was planned so that even if the homes need more energy, despite their eco-friendly designs, there is still a power plant based on the site. This plant, which uses waste materials, can meet any remaining energy demands from residents.*

F. *Recently, this has been coming from Asia in the form of Indian and Chinese visitors. Also, more zero-enery communities are under construction eleswhere in the UK, as well as in the USA.*

D. WRITING (2.5 pts)

I. Complete each of the following sentences in such a way that it means the same as the sentence before

1. I suppose you didn't enjoy that party so long, didn't you?
You can't _____
2. It was her lack of confidence that surprised me.
What I found_____
3. The only reason why she got promotion is that she's competent.
Were it _____
4. That rumour about the politician and the construction contract is absolutely false.
There is _____
5. The passenger said to the taxin driver "Hurry up!" and he added "I must be at the station on time".
The passenger told _____

II. Rewrite the sentence by using the word given in such a way that it means the same as sentence printed before it. Do not alter the given word in any way.

1. Attendance at the additional evening lectures is not obligatory for students. **(under)**

_____

2. All are eligible for the constest. There is no discrimination of race and sex. **(regardless)**

_____

LIVEWORKSHEETS

3. They couldn't deceive customers although they used attractive advertisement. **(Whatever)**

_____

4. I don't care if she doesn't write to me. **(difference)**

_____

5. I don't know how he is going to accept the fact that he has lost his job. **(terms)**

_____

III. Write an essay: Some peoplesay that poor students or students who come from rural areas often find it difficult to have access to univeristy education. What should be done to solve this problem?. Give reason for your answer. You should write at least 250 words in this space.

-----The end-----

LIVEWORKSHEETS