SỞ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO
HÀ NỘI

ĐỀ CHÍNH THỨC

KỲ THI TUYỂN SINH LỚP 10 THPT
NĂM HỌC 2016-2017
Môn thi: **Tiếng Anh (Chuyên)**
Ngày thi: *10 tháng 6 năm 2016*
Thời gian làm bài: *120 phút*

I.LISTENING (2.0 pts)

a. Listen to the conversation and complete the form below. WRITE NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS ORA NUMBER for each answer. You will listen twice.

Mintons Car Mart-Custome Enquiry

Example Answer	Address: 20, Green Banks
Make: Lida	(6)_____
Engine size: (1)_____	Hampshire Postcode: GU8 9EW
Model: Max	Contact number: (7) (for_____
Type of gear: (2)_____	only) 0798 257643
Prefered color: Light bule	CURRENT CAR
FINANCE	Make: Conti
Customer wishes to arrange: (3)_____	Model: Name: Lion
Part exchange? Yes	Year: 1994
PERSONAL DETAILS	Mileage: Maximum 70,000
Name: Wendy (4)_____	Colour: Metallic grey
Title: (5)_____	Condition: (8)_____

b. Listen to 4 talks and circle the best option (A, B, C or D) to complete each of the sentence.

Part A. 1. Mary Anning's discovery was important becaused it showed that_____
A. fossils could teach us about the past
B. an animal could become extinct
C.the shape of the coast was constantly changing
2. Mary Anning's dog died because _____
A. it fell off a cliff
B. a large amount of earth and rocks fell on it
C. it got stuck down a hole while looking for fossils
3. Mary Anning didn't write a famous book because _____.
A. she was too busy exploring the cliffs
B. she did not have access to a formal education
C. she believed only men could be scientists
Part B. 4. Kailash Satyarthi first saw the problems of the child slavery when he was___
A.6 years old B.11 years old C.26 years old
5. Kailash Satyarthi has saved over ____children from enforced labour.
A.18,000 B.80,000 C.800,000
6. Because of their work, two of Kailash Satyarthi's _____.
A.friends were injured
B. children were attacked
C. co-workers were murdered
Part C. 7. Rachel Carson first specialised in ____
8. Rachel Carson's book made people realise that _____.
A.using pesticides was damaging the ecosystem
B. birdsong is essential to humans
C. humans cannot control nature
9. These days, more and more people are buying _____.
A. powerful pesticides
B. organic food
C. Rachel Carson's book
Part D. 10. The speaker is apologetic because _____.
A.she doesn't know much about John Lennon
B. she gets upset when she thinks about John Lennon
C. John Lennon is an obvious choice of hero
11. The speaker likes _____.
A. all the Beatles' songs and music
B. only the Beatles' music
C. only the Beatles' songs
12. It's amazing that song Imagine _____
A. is still so well loved today
B. really changed the way things were
C. contained so many important themes

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A.human biology B.the study of insects C. marine biology	

II. LEXICOLOGY AND GRAMMAR (3.0 pts)

a. Circle the best option (A, B, C or D) to complete the following sentence

1. Don't worry. Your luggage will be looked at_____.

A. after B. up C. at D. upon

2. Never_____till tomorrow what we can do today.

A. put off B. put over C. put back D. put away

3. It's raining heavily. Please _____come my umbrella.

A. with B. under C. for D. to

4. In our University, we often take_____between two periods.

A. ten-minute breaks B. a break ten minutes

C. a ten-minutes break D. a ten-minute break

5. Everyone knows about polution problems, but not many people have_____any solution.

A. looked in B. seen through C. got round to D. come up with

6. The doctor took out of her bag an unusual_____but promised her young patient that it wouldn't hurt her.

A. instrument B. method C. control D. utensil

7. He went to a school which_____good manners and self-discipline.

A. blossomed B. planted C. harvested D. cultivated

8. The reason why this game attracts so many youngsters is that____other video games this one is far more interesting.

A. comparing to B. in compared with C. on comparison to D. in comparison with

b. Choose the best option (A, B, C or D) that is closest in meaning to the underlined words.

1. The mother and father reached a <u>compromise</u> over the custody of their daughter.

A. argument B. deadlock C. agreement D. controversy

2. The child has always <u>adhered</u> to the teacher's rules.

A. questioned B. heard C. repeated D. followed.

3. Research into hydrogen technology was <u>facilitated</u> by money from Congress.

A. aided B. terminated C. followed D. preceded

4. He has his own <u>inadequacy</u> to blame for being fired.

A. poverty B. personality C. appearance D. insufficiency

5. The time <u>constraints</u> prevented the students from finishing the test on time.

A. periods B. clocks C. signals D. limits

c. Give the correct form of the words given to complete the passage.

It is commonly believed that a break from everyday routine can only do you good. Every summer, you can spot prospective (1.holiday) _____at airpots and and waiting for car ferries. They are unmistakeable – you can tell them a mile away by their sun hats and hopeful expressions. For all their optimism, what often actually happens can be a rude awakening from the blissful holiday dreams of the rest of the year?. Sunburn, mosquitoes and (2. foresee)_____ expenses can make you think twice about how (3.benefit)_____getting away from it all really is. The fact is, the likelihood of something going wrong is maximised when you are abroad and, unfortunately, your ability to deal with crisis and catastrophe is often minimised. This could be because of language problems, (4.familiar)_____ with the culture, or simply a different climate, all of which make everything seem different and unreal.

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So, what is the answer? (5.doubt)_____an annual escape from normal working life is a positive thing. However, the wisdom of seeking an exotic location is (6. question)_____ when you think of all the things that can go wrong.

d. Complete the sentences by finding one word which fits in all three spaces.

1. There is free_____to all museums on our tour, which might be good news for budget conscious visitors.

- His resignation was instantly interpreted as an _____of failure. Despite frantic efforts to revive the company, it recorded losses for the third time in a row.
- Because Liam was completely drunk he was refused _____to the disco and had to go home.

2. Please come and _____me in the tennis match.

- Danny is a bit miserable so we really should go round and try to_____her up.
- A_____went up as the Prince entered the stadium.

3. Mos tourists come to this part of the world to _____in the scenery and soothing sounds of the jungle.

- I know it's Dave's fourth whisky but I can assure you he can hold his_____
- May I have a soft _____, please?. I'm driving today.

4. Travelling and meetings are_____and parcel of being businessman.

-Mike decided to _____company with Jeff and set up his own firm when the differences between the two company becam too big.

- Family get-togethers have been an integral_____of this small community's life for decades.

5. The society organized an _____day to familiarize the public with its international activities.

- I won't turn a deaf ear to your ideas. I'm always _____to your suggestions.
- The intermediaries' conciliatory gestures helped to_____the way for further peace talks and negotiations.

e. Match the verb in the box with suitable preposition to make phrasal verbs and then give correct forms of the phrasal verbs to complete the sentences. There are two extra.

Get	*come*	*talk*	*pay*	*Down*	*with*	*on*	*into*
Cut	*step*	*hold*	*give*	*Apart*	*in*	*out*	*off*

1. Don't try to_____me_____going to the concert. I can't afford the time.
2. I opened the pack of the watch to put a new battery in, and the whole thing suddenly_____in my hand. I hope I can get it repaired.
3. The job itself is well-paid and interesting, but commuting to the City everyday really____ me___
4. Their lives changed completely once the loan_____as it meant they could treat themselves to meals out and weekends away.
5. It took me half an hour to _____at the waiting room while he was busy writing a letter.
6. People often manage to advance their careers by_____in_____the right people and telling them what they want to hear.

III. READINGS (2.5 pts)

a.Read the passage carefully and do the tasks.

British merchants established a trading post in Singapore in the early nineteenth century, and for more than a century trading interests dominated. However, in 1965 the newly independent island state was cut off from its hinterland, and so it set about pursuing a survival strategy. The good international communications it already enjoyed provided a useful base, but it was decided that if Singapore was to secure its economic future, it must develop its industry. To this end, new institutional structures were needed to facilitate, develop, and control foreign investment. One of the most important of these was the Economic Development Board (EDB), an arm of government that

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developed strategies for attracting investment. Thus from the outset, the Singaporean government was involved in city promotion.

Towards the end of the twentieth century, the government realised that, due to limits on both the size of the country's workforce and its land area, its labour-intensive industries were becoming increasingly uncompetitive. So an economic committee was established which concluded that Singapore should focus on developing as a service centre, and seek to attract company headquarters to serve South East Asia, and develop tourism, banking, and offshore activities. The land required for this service-sector orientation had been acquired in the early 1970s, when the government realised that it lacked the banking infrastructure for a modern economy. So a new banking and corporate district, known as the 'Golden Shoe', was planned, incorporating the historic commercial area. This district now houses all the major companies and various government financial agencies.

Singapore's current economic strategy is closely linked to land use and development planning. Although it is already a major city, the current development plan seeks to ensure Singapore's continued economic growth through restructuring, to ensure that the facilities needed by future business are planned now. These include transport and telecommunication infrastructure, land, and environmental quality. A major concern is to avoid congestion in the central area, and so the latest plan deviates from previous plans by having a strong decentralisation policy. The plan makes provision for four major regional centres, each serving 800,000 people, but this does not mean that the existing central business district will not also grow. A major extension planned around Marina Bay draws on examples of other 'world cities', especially those with waterside central areas such as Sydney and San Francisco. The project involves major land reclamation of 667 hectares in total. Part of this has already been developed as a conference and exhibition zone, and the rest will be used for other facilities. However the need for vitality has been recognised and a mixed zoning approach has been adopted, to include housing and entertainment.

One of the new features of the current plan is a broader conception of what contributes to economic success. It encompasses high quality residential provision, a good environment, leisure facilities and exciting city life. Thus there is more provision for low-density housing, often in waterfront communities linked to beaches and recreational facilities. However, the lower housing densities will put considerable pressure on the very limited land available for development, and this creates problems for another of the plan's aims, which is to stress environmental quality. More and more of the remaining open area will be developed, and only natural landscape surviving will be a small zone.

***Complete the summary below using words given in the box. There are some extra:**

Deregulation recycling decentralisation enetertainment industry labour Service tourism

When Singapore became an independent, self-sufficient state it decided to build up its 1) ....., and government organisations were created to support this policy. However, this initial plan met with limited success due to a shortage of 2) ..... and land. It was therefore decided to develop the 3) ..... sector of the economy instead. Singapore is now a leading city, but planners are working to ensure that its economy continues to grow. In contrast to previous policies, there is emphasis on 4) ..... In addition, land will be recovered to extend the financial district, and provide 5) ..... as well as housing. The government also plans to improve the quality of Singapore's environment, but due to the shortage of natural landscapes it will concentrate instead on what it calls beautification.

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**Write: TRUE (T) if the statement is true according to the passage;
FALSE (F) if the statement is false according to the passage;
NOT GIVEN (NG) if the information is not given in the passage

_____6. After 1965, the Singaporean government switched the focus of the island's economy.
_____7. Singapore's four regional centres will eventually be the same size as its central business district.
_____8. Planners have modelled new urban developments on other coastal cities.

_____9. Labor-intensive industries are among the current priorities for Singapore's city planners.
_____10.The government has enacted new laws to protect Singapore's old buildings.

b. Some paragraphs A-H have been removed from the passage. Put them back to their correct places.

One night, not so long ago, just as I was drifting off to sleep, the phone rang. It was my 19 –years-old son, who is studying at University in Edinburgh calling to say that he he had broken up with his girlfriend at midnight and he had been wandering around the city ever since, not knowing what to do. I told him to catch the first train home. He arrived looking a wreck, but after a good sleep and some home cooking, he began to feel his old self again.

1.

Girls I knew then were fairly open with their mothers, but none of my male contemporaries would ever have admitted asking their mothers for advice. Despite all our talk about how important it was for men to let down their defences and learn how to express their feelings, most of us still secretly felt that any man who depended on his mother too much was a bit of a mummy's boy.

2.

But things don't work that way anymore....In a world of short-term contract, downsizing and redundancy...Even the most promising and ambitious of our children will go through many career highs and lows during their twenties and whenever they hit those depths, many of them will return to the nest...A typical son will continue to be at least partly dependent on his mother well past the age of 18.

3

They are also better able to see through the mask of apparent self confidence.When the boy was growing up, he always maintained a fairly invincible front. The boy early imaginary play involved sieges, ambushes and surprise attacks. He starting point, though was always a danger against which the boy needed to defend himself and yet the boy used the game to convince himself that "I could PREVAIL.."

4.

In his teens, he used many of these same tricks to keep me at a bay...If I drove him anywhere to meet his friends, the boy insisted I to drop him off out of sight of where they were waiting. They were girlfriends I have nevet met, and phone conversations which were all in rude. But occasionally, a confidential mood would come over him and he would tell me whatever happened to be on his mind.

5.

"And there is another important change" she adds. "Most of us took pains to reassure our sons that it was okay for them to show physical affection or cry when they were upset. If our boys are not so anxious now about showing their emotion, our efforts in this are have not been in vain".This seems to be backed up by research,which shows that boys call their mothers on their mobile phones more than anyone else.

6.

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The mothers at the other end of the line often have correspondingly low expectations. But we try to keep our anxieties at manageable levels by saying; "Allright, you can stay out until four in the morning, but only if you call me every hour to let me know you're ok".Those of us who add the offer, "And if you need a lift, let me know", often regret it. Most phone calls will begin: "I'm at the station. When can you pick me up?"

7.

What I didn't anticipate was for the same thing to happen with my son. I assumed I would lose him, just like all the experts said.It maybe that they were wrong all alone that the sons have always confided in their mothers and just made sure that no one else knew. Have I stumbled on motherhood's best kept secret? Even if I have, it doesn't diminish her sense of wonder.It still like getting a present you never expected.

A.These days, however, mother can expect to be relied on almost indefinitely for the type of advice that call on her experience of the outside world. A generation ago, it was accepted that son would eventually leave their mothers to join the world of men and work. Mothers put their 18years in and then opened the door to allow their sons to move into jobs for life.

B. Friends told me that they, too, were getting the same volume of confidences. Celia Pyper says this is normal behavior for today's boys: "Our sons will tell us more than their fathers told their mother, because we have brought them up to do so.Our norm has been to empathize with our children when they tell us about their actions or feelings, whereas the previous generation tended to be shocked".

C. Many of my friends are surprised at this reluctance of their 20-something sons to break away.But according to psychotherapist Celia Pyper, the mother-son intimacy is nothing new. "Mums have always been easier to talk to", she observes. "They are cuddlier than their father and sons realize early on that their mother are more accepting of human frailty."

D.They are not in any doubt about how to respond to the situation. As one friend said of her rather reticent son: "My job is to give my sone courage". And whilst we might welcome the chance to see more of our children, one does have the feeling that there is something anti-natural in all this.

E. "But don't assume that girls are any tougher than boys", says Celia Pyper. "Daughters need their mothers too".Certainly I know how much my siown daughter needs me. But this continuing mother-daughter bond is something that I expected.

F. This, alone, may not imply closeness, however, Rob rings his mother from university three times a week, but says he is careful to edit what he tells her. And although he'll approach her for advice on practical issues, when it comes to matters of the heart: "Why would go to my mother or father after the mess they've made of their lives?"-he asked.

G. The next afternoon he told me what had happened. Then he told me more. And more. And ever more. A moment arrived when I couldn't help asking myself, should I be hearing all of this? It wasn't that I was shocked. He reminded me of myself in my own student years, but with one important difference- I would never ever have confided in my parents this way.

H. When the boy got older and had to ride to school on a bus with other children, all too often there were situation in which he didn't: I had to teach the boy how to put put new defences so that his rougher classmate would not see his weaknesses

c. Read the passage and decide which answe A, B, C or D best complete the following statements

THE OLYMPIC GAMES

In ancient Greece, athletic festivals were very important and had strong religious associations. The Olympian athletic festival held every four year in honour of Zeus eventually lost its local character, became first a national event, and then, after the rules against foreign competitors had been waived,

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international. No one knows exactly how far back the Olympic Games go, but some official records date from 776 B.C.

The Games took place in August on the plain by Mount Olympus. Many thousands of spectators gathered from all parts of Greece, but no married woman was admitted even as a spectator. Slaves, women and dishonored persons were not allowed to compete. The exact sequence of events is uncertain, but events included boys' gymnastics, horse-racing, field events such as discus and javelin throwing, and the very important foot races. There was also boxing and wrestling and special tests of varied ability such as the pentathlon, the winner of which excelled in running, jumping, discus and javelin throwing and wrestling. The evening of the third day was devoted to sacrificial offerings to the heroes of the day, and the fourth day, that of the full moon, was set aside as a holy day.

On the sixth and last day, all the victors were crowned with holy garlands of wild olive from a sacred wood. So great was the honor that the winner of the foot race gave his name to the year of his victory. Although Olympic winners received no prize money, they were, in fact, richly rewarded by their state authorities. The public honor also made the strict discipline of the ten-month training period worthwhile. In spite of the lengthy training, however runners were known to drop dead from strain at the winning post. How their results compared with modern standards, we unfortunately have no means of telling.

After an uninterrupted history of almost 1,200 years, the Games were abolished in A.D. 394, the Christian era, because of their paganorigin. It was over 1,500 years before there was another such international athletics gathering. The Greek institution was revived in 1896 and the first small meeting took place in Athens. After the 1908 London Olympics, success was re-established and nations sent their best representatives. In times of peace, the Games have taken place ever since at four-yearly intervals. In Munich in 1972, competitors from more than 120 countries were watched by huge crowds.

Nowadays, the Games are held in different countries in turn. The host country provides vast facilities, including a stadium, swimming pools and living accommodation, but competing countries pay their own athletes' expenses. Athletic contests are still the main feature, but now many more sports are represented, women compete, the ancient pentathlon, for example, has been modified into a more comprehensive test, and the marathon* races, initiated in 1896, are now a celebrated event.

The Olympics start with the arrival in the stadium of a torch, lighted on Mount Olympus by the sun's rays. It is carried by a succession of runners to the stadium. The torch symbolizes the continuation of the ancient Greek athletic ideals, and it burns throughout the Games until the closing ceremony. The well-known Olympic flag, however, is a modern conception: the five interlocking rings symbolize the uniting of all five continents participating in the Games.

1. The order of athletic evens at the ancient Olympics_____
A. has not definitely been established
B. varied according to the full moon.
C. was decided by Zeus, in whose honour the Games were held.
D. was considered unimportant.
2. During the Games, on the evening before the moon was full,_____

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A. heroes were sacrificed to Zeus.
B. large sums of prize money were distributed to the heroes.
C. all the victors were crowned with garlands.
D. the heroes were honoured with sacrificial offerings.

3. Competitors had to train_____
A. for four years.
B. or ten months.
C. until they collapsed exhausted.
D. for periods determined by their state authorities.

4. Modern athletes' results cannot be compared with those of the ancient runners because_____
A. details were not recorded.
B. they are much better.
C. the ancient runners fell down dead.
D. the Greeks had no means of telling the time.

5. The continuity of the Olympic Games_____
A. was broken in the year A.D. 1200.
B. has never been broken.
C. was interrupted for over 1,500 years.
D. was broken in 1896.

6. Nowadays, the athletes' expenses are paid by_____
A. the national funds of competing nations.
B. the winners themselves
C. the athletes themselves.
D. commercial organizations.

7. At the beginning of the Games in the host country_____
A. a torch is ignited at sunrise.
B. a lighted torch is brought into the stadium.
C. relays of runners light their torches in the stadium.
D. a torch is ignited by the Greek ambassador.

8. The modern Olympics compared with the ancient ones are_____
A. inspired by the same ideals.
B. completely different in every respect.
C. more restricted in the variety of events.
D. too much concerned with international rivalry.

IV. WRITING (2.6 pts)

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

1. She didn't say a word when she left the room.
She left_____
2. They thought that the little girl had found out the keys accidentally.
The keys_____
3. The kids dived straight into the pool when we arrived.
No sooner_____
4. "We are not doing enough to protect the environment from polution these days". John said
John said_____
5. Because the sales have dropped recently, profits have declined.

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As a result_____

b. Complete the second sentence, using the word given. Don't change the word given in any way.

1. Kack and Rose never agree on how to bring up their children. (eye)

.....

2. A reliable source has told me that the local newspaper is going to shut down. (authority)

.....

3. Too little interest has been shown in the project to make it viable. (Not)

.....

4. Our detectives are determined to find out exactly what happened in this case. (bottom)

.....

5. We were just going to bed when the Earthquake happened. (point)

.....

c.Write an essay: "The Asian Children Festival 2016 will help children from Asian countries to further understand one another. To what extend do you agree with this statement?. Give reason for your answer.You should write at least 250 words in this space.

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

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