

# ĐỀ TUYỂN SINH 10 CHUYÊN ANH TP. HCM NĂM 2020

## SỞ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO TP. HỒ CHÍ MINH KÌ THI TUYỂN SINH LỚP 10 TRUNG HỌC PHỔ THÔNG NĂM HỌC 2020 - 2021

### MÔN: TIẾNG ANH (Môn chuyên)

Ngày thi: 17 tháng 7 năm 2020

Thời gian làm bài: 150 phút

(không kể thời gian phát đề)

#### I. USE OF ENGLISH

##### PART A: CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER TO FILL IN THE BLANK.

- Hoa: - Do you ever wish you \_\_\_\_\_ to university?  
Mai: - Yes, but my parents couldn't afford it.  
A. went                      B. would go                      C. were going                      D. had gone
- What a coincidence this is! It's so strange that you \_\_\_\_\_ be staying in the same hotel as us.  
A. should                      B. must                      C. may                      D. ought to
- He has working in the factory when I met him, \_\_\_\_\_ he had been in the army.  
A. before which                      B. by when                      C. but then                      D. during which
- \_\_\_\_\_ are the days when newspapers were full of misprints and selling errors. These are now virtually things of the past.  
A. Gone                      B. Those                      C. Done                      D. They
- To work efficiently, \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. it is necessary to clean and check your watch regularly  
B. you must have your watch cleaned and checked regularly  
C. your watch must be cleaned and checked regularly  
D. you must clean and check your watch regularly
- After \_\_\_\_\_, one naturally wants to put one's feet up and relax.  
A. a day's hard working                      B. a hard-working day  
C. a hard day's work                      D. the hard work of the day
- We need someone who is a good engineer as well as an efficient manager. In my opinion, this candidate is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. neither one nor other                      B. none at all  
C. not one or other                      D. neither one thing nor the other

8. He tried all the keys in turn but not \_\_\_\_\_ fitted.  
A. every                      B. none                      C. each                      D. any
9. As the exam is coming, Vinh, \_\_\_\_\_ students, often burns the midnight oil.  
A. as most                      B. like most  
C. like the most of the                      D. as the most of the
10. She took a course in telemarketing \_\_\_\_\_ improving her employment prospects.  
A. with a view to                      B. with a regard to  
C. in respect of                      D. in consideration of
11. The hosts prepared a \_\_\_\_\_ meal with seven courses to celebrate our arrival.  
A. generous                      B. profuse                      C. lavish                      D. spendthrift
12. Ian couldn't ring his teacher yesterday as his phone is on the \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. blink                      B. wink                      C. go                      D. run
13. She has an unbelievable voice. Her singing is absolutely \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. out of this life                      B. beyond this world  
C. out of this world                      D. beyond this life
14. Even with a large percentage of the world now working from home, it's vital that managers trust their workforce to complete the job \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. at hand                      B. in hand                      C. on hand                      D. out of hand
15. The dentist told me that when the effect of the anaesthetic \_\_\_\_\_, I might feel a little pain. But it was more than a little.  
A. dropped out                      B. went over                      C. wore off                      D. turned away
16. When I first met him, he \_\_\_\_\_ as a very indecisive person. He didn't seem to know what he wanted at all.  
A. went by                      B. put off                      C. passed down                      D. came across
17. \_\_\_\_\_ Vincent felt angry. The vandals had scratched his new car badly.  
A. It isn't to wonder                      B. It's not a wonder  
C. It isn't wonderful                      D. It's no wonder
18. \_\_\_\_\_, all the shops were shut.  
A. It is a holiday                      B. It being a holiday  
C. Being a holiday                      D. As a holiday
19. An: - I got sick yesterday. ~ Minh: - \_\_\_\_\_  
A. How do you do?                      B. How can?  
C. How's that                      D. What a surprise!
20. Secretary: - Here is your newspaper, Mr. Jones. Would you like anything else?  
Mr. Jones: - \_\_\_\_\_, thank you.  
A. Not at all                      B. Never mind  
C. That's good                      D. That's it for today



**PART B: CHOOSE THE WORD OR PHRASE THAT BEST FITS EACH SPACE IN THE FOLLOWING PASSAGE.**

Several new brightly colored and diverse frog species have recently been identified on the tropical island of Sri Lanka. The new species were identified by noticeable differences in physical features, habitat, development, and genetic (1) \_\_\_\_\_. Some are tiny and dwell on the ground, whereas others are large and (2) \_\_\_\_\_ trees. Five of the new species lay eggs in homespun baskets suspended (3) \_\_\_\_\_ water, so that when the eggs (4) \_\_\_\_\_ the tadpoles have no difficulty (5) \_\_\_\_\_ their first swim. The remaining new frog species give birth to their young by producing eggs on the forest (6) \_\_\_\_\_. These frogs bypass the tadpole stage and emerge as miniature (7) \_\_\_\_\_ of their parents.

Frogs and other amphibians are important indicators of ecological balance; therefore a decline in their numbers would be considered a warning that (8) \_\_\_\_\_ of the natural environment for a particular area is needed. (9) \_\_\_\_\_ that Sri Lanka has already lost 95% of its forests, measures to protect the remaining forest fragments are (10) \_\_\_\_\_. Since many frogs produce chemicals that could have practical applications in health care and medical treatment, they are a potential source of new drugs. Thus, ensuring that frogs are protected by preserving and restoring their habitat is very important.

- |                    |                  |               |                 |
|--------------------|------------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. similarities | B. modifications | C. make-up    | D. levels       |
| 2. A. lodge        | B. inhabit       | C. establish  | D. reside       |
| 3. A. above        | B. onto          | C. from       | D. through      |
| 4. A. emerge       | B. reproduce     | C. hatch      | D. arrive       |
| 5. A. going        | B. doing         | C. getting    | D. taking       |
| 6. A. ceiling      | B. floor         | C. canopy     | D. nest         |
| 7. A. sizes        | B. species       | C. versions   | D. samples      |
| 8. A. prevention   | B. consumption   | C. reduction  | D. preservation |
| 9. A. Given        | B. Such          | C. Indeed     | D. Once         |
| 10. A. crucial     | B. insistent     | C. prohibited | D. trivial      |

A large-scale (1) \_\_\_\_\_ has been done by advertisers on the spending (2) \_\_\_\_\_ of today's teenagers. It has (3) \_\_\_\_\_ with some fascinating results. Girls across Europe ranging in age from 15 to 18 were interviewed. The researchers discovered that these girls want to be successful and sophisticated and are willing to spend to (4) \_\_\_\_\_ the look they want - when they have money, that is!

Feeling confident is the most important factor when it (5) \_\_\_\_\_ to buying clothes. Another interesting piece of information coming out of the study is that German teenagers (6) \_\_\_\_\_ clothes that are practical and comfortable, while British and French teenagers are more (7) \_\_\_\_\_ about appearance, although they all agreed that the clothes should (8) \_\_\_\_\_ them properly.

All the girls who were interviewed (9) \_\_\_\_\_ for clothes regularly, half of them buying something from a department store or a large clothes shop at least once a month. They also see it as a (10) \_\_\_\_\_ activity and going round the shops with their friends is the main way they learn what the latest trends are.



- |                  |               |              |                |
|------------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|
| 1. A. researcher | B. study      | C. question  | D. search      |
| 2. A. customs    | B. actions    | C. habits    | D. methods     |
| 3. A. turned out | B. come up    | C. gone down | D. brought out |
| 4. A. reach      | B. succeed    | C. manage    | D. achieve     |
| 5. A. goes       | B. makes      | C. comes     | D. brings      |
| 6. A go for      | B. wear out   | C. take back | D. make up     |
| 7. A. concerned  | B. interested | C. keen      | D. focused     |
| 8. A. dress      | B. match      | C. wear      | D. fit         |
| 9. A. shop       | B. buy        | C. purchase  | D. pay         |
| 10. A. friendly  | B. team       | C. linked    | D. social      |

## II. READING

### PART A: READ THE PASSAGE AND CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWERS TO THE QUESTIONS.

Herbs are different kinds of plants and plant parts that can be used for medicinal purposes. This can include the leaves, stems, roots or seeds of the plant. Herbs have been important traditional medicine for centuries in both the East and the West. In Western medicine, they have largely been replaced by drugs. Herbal treatments are, however, still an **integral** part of Eastern medicine. In recent years, interest in traditional medicine has increased in the West. Many people are either using modern methods combined with traditional treatments or are turning to these treatments entirely. While traditional medicines can be helpful, they are not without their share of problems.

The main difference between herbs and drugs is that, while herbs are simply parts of the plant, drugs are specific chemicals in a pure form. Many modern drugs are derived from chemicals found in plants. One example is aspirin, which is made from a chemical extracted from the bark of the willow tree. Other drugs are entirely synthetic. Even those drugs that are derived from natural sources are heavily processed in order to purify and concentrate them. This allows drugs to be administered in very precise amounts. Different kinds of degrees and illnesses often require dosages that differ only slightly. A little too much or not enough of a certain drug can have negative effects on the patient. Many drugs also produce negative effects even when taken in the recommend dosage. These undesired negative effects are called "side-effects."

The possibility of dangerous and unexpected side-effects from drugs has led many people back to traditional medicine. Herbal treatments seem more natural than modern drugs. Many feel that traditional medicine is more concerned with treating the underlying causes of disease instead of just the symptoms, though the truth of this claim is not yet clear. In any case, there is a certain comfort in taking natural herbal treatment instead of the processed, synthetic chemicals derived from them.

There are, however, disadvantages to herbal treatments, some of them serious. Few herbal treatments have been scientifically studied. While the active chemicals in the herb may be known, it may not be clear what they really do, or if they are really effective at all. Because



the active chemicals are not used alone, it is very difficult to determine the proper amount of treatment, since the levels of the chemical in herbs are not constant throughout the plant. Therefore, the risk of under - and overdose is higher than with drugs. A more serious problem is that certain herbal treatments may have no real medical effects, thus giving the patient a false sense of security. **This** is particularly harmful when the patient refuses treatment with modern drugs that could be effective.

There are even certain herbs that can cause side-effects, just like a drug. One of these is ma-huang, also called ephedra, which is taken to increase energy. It has been known to cause damage to the heart and nervous system. Garlic and ginger are common elements in food that are also taken as herbal treatments, but they can be dangerous for people with diabetes. In general, herbs are most dangerous when they are taken along with common drugs. This may happen in two ways: a patient decides to supplement his or her regular treatment with herbs, or a dishonest manufacturer adds modern drugs to a herbal treatment. In both cases, the results can be very serious. Herbs can be used to treat depression, but if they are used along with conventional antidepressants, the combination can cause confusion, headaches, allergic reaction, and other problems.

Finally, because production of herbal treatments is seldom regulated, harmful substances can be present in herbal preparations. Herbs grown in polluted soil may contain lead, arsenic, or mercury. They may also be **tainted** with pesticides. It is for these reasons that herbs should not be treated as the perfect substitute for drugs. Although herbs appear to be quite distinct from modern drugs, it is important to use them with the same sort of care.

1. The word "**integral**" in the first paragraph is closest meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. harmful                      B. important                      C. famous                      D. controversial
2. The word "**This**" in paragraph 4 refers to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. patients taking ineffective herbs instead of drugs  
B. patients having a sense of security  
C. the risk of under - and overdose of a herbal treatment  
D. the patient's belief that modern drugs are bad for you
3. Which of the following is closest in meaning to "**tainted**" in paragraph 6?  
A. accompanied              B. augmented              C. substituted              D. contaminated
4. Why does the author mention that drugs are heavily processed?  
A. to illustrate that drugs are not natural  
B. to show that herbs cannot compete with modern medical techniques  
C. because many mistakes can occur in this processing  
D. to point out that many countries cannot afford to produce drugs
5. What is the main difference between herbs and drugs according to the passage?  
A. Drugs can cause side-effects, whereas herbs do not.  
B. Drugs are at least partially synthetic, whereas herbs are natural.  
C. Herbs are dangerous when taken in large amount; drugs are safer.  
D. Herbs can produce a false sense of security, whereas drugs do not.



6. According to the passage, when are herbs most dangerous?
  - A. When not taken under a doctor's supervision.
  - B. When the patient refuses modern medicine.
  - C. When the dosage is not administered precisely.
  - D. When taken in combination with drugs.
7. Which of the following best states the topic of the passage?
  - A. Patients are not educated enough to use herbal treatment.
  - B. Modern drugs are still better choice than herbal treatment.
  - C. Modern medicine should use herbal treatments more in the future.
  - D. Herbal treatments can be helpful, but should be used with care.
8. According to the passage, who should not take ginger or garlic as herbal treatments?
  - A. patients with diabetes
  - B. patients with liver damage
  - C. patients taking antidepressants
  - D. patients with problems of the heart or nervous system
9. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage?
  - A. Herbal treatments can also produce side-effects.
  - B. Some herbal treatments are not effective in fighting disease.
  - C. Some manufactures add drugs to herbs.
  - D. Modern doctors often do not approve of using herbs.
10. It can be inferred from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. the drug industry is better regulated than the herb industry
  - B. people who use drugs instead of herbs recover more quickly
  - C. the popularity of herbal treatments will decrease in the future
  - D. the side-effects of drugs are more serious than those of herbs

**PART B: READ THE FOLLOWING PASSAGE AND THEN CHOOSE FROM THE LIST A-H GIVEN BELOW THE BEST CLAUSE TO FILL IN EACH OF THE BLANKS, SOME OF SUGGESTED ANSWERS DO NOT FIT AT ALL.**

We all want sail through life without anxiety, frustration or fear. But life isn't like that. If we make our lives too comfortable, always avoiding unpleasant tasks, we end up causing ourselves more discomfort and anxiety. Because for one thing, those nasty, unpleasant jobs don't go away when (1) \_\_\_\_\_. For another, whenever we try to avoid initial discomfort, we start to hate and fear anxieties and we become increasingly less able to cope with these feelings. If we don't go to the dentist with a slight toothache, we may end up suffering agonizing pain. We all know this and (2) \_\_\_\_\_. But how can we get ourselves into a positive frame of mind? We have to tell ourselves that we can stand the initial discomfort involved in doing a task right away. Although we may not like it, (3) \_\_\_\_\_. If we fear too much, we may end up restricting our lives to such an extent that eventually (4) \_\_\_\_\_. When we tell ourselves we can't stand failing or being unpopular, we take fewer risks and



achieve even less. We can escape from these negative feelings if (5) \_\_\_\_\_. If, for example, we have a 5,000 word essay to write, we may not start at all because it is too daunting. But if we give ourselves ten minutes at the desk, we can at least make a start. Then we have already diminished the problem.

A- we make our wishes known

B- we experience no excitement and joy because we fear risk and anxiety too much

C- we know people may dislike us

D- we must give ourselves a reward for doing them

E- we don't like being told

F- we can bear it

G- we break up difficult tasks into manageable chunks

H- we don't do them

### PART C: SUPPLY EACH BLANK WITH ONE SUITABLE WORD.

#### PASSAGE 1

Adolescent children whose parents exert firm but fair control over them are much more likely to steer (1) \_\_\_\_\_ of delinquency, researchers have discovered. Youngsters whose parents are overbearing, inconsistent or lax are (2) \_\_\_\_\_ far greater risk of becoming problem teenagers, the long-term study of criminal offending shows. Closely supervised adolescents who are (3) \_\_\_\_\_ some autonomy not only stay out of trouble but also have (4) \_\_\_\_\_ rows at home.

Parenting style was a main influence on (5) \_\_\_\_\_ young people engaged in criminal or delinquent behavior. The most successful (6) \_\_\_\_\_ are those who are prepared to negotiate and have clear ground rules, (7) \_\_\_\_\_ as knowing where their children are, (8) \_\_\_\_\_ they are with and what time they are to come home. The (9) \_\_\_\_\_ successful are those who try to (10) \_\_\_\_\_ down the law, those who make arbitrary and intermittent attempts to control their children or make threats which are not carried out.

#### PASSAGE 2

Committing words (1) \_\_\_\_\_ memory is a notoriously hit-and-miss business. Over the last forty years psychologists have found three methods which consistently improve memory for words: creating imagery for the (2) \_\_\_\_\_ you want to remember; using elaboration to form word associations; generation of the word (3) \_\_\_\_\_ complex processes such as clues.

In research on trying to remember lists of words, these (4) \_\_\_\_\_ have each produced memory improvements of ten percent over simply reading words once. (5) \_\_\_\_\_ might not sound much, but it is average over many studies and often for things that are (6) \_\_\_\_\_ to remember.

Now, in a new series of studies, there's solid evidence for a fourth which could join the (7) \_\_\_\_\_ big three memory enhancers. And, you'll be happy to hear, it's very simple. It only involves (8) \_\_\_\_\_ the word you want to remember to yourself. It doesn't even seem to matter (9) \_\_\_\_\_ you don't vocalize the word, it only has to be mouthed. Across eight experiments in which (10) \_\_\_\_\_ were asked to read and remember lists of words, the researchers found memory improvements sometimes greater than ten percent.

### III. ERROR CORRECTION: IDENTIFY 05 MISTAKES IN THE FOLLOWING PASSAGE AND CORRECT THEM.

Line	
1	Environmental indicators play a fundamental role in our understanding of climate change and their caus
2	Examples of climate change indicators include temperature, precipitation, sea level, and greenhouse gases
3	the atmosphere. Climate change effects local ecosystems in a variety of ways.
4	Ecologists are studying both the causes of climate change and its impact. For example, in the polar region
5	melted ice has reduced the amount of solar heat that is reflected into space and also depleted the natur
6	habitat of solar bears. In tropical rainforest zones, deforestation has reduced amount of carbon dioxide th
7	the forests can absorb. Scientists and producers need to work together to develop methods of sustainab
8	production that will reduce the consumption of fossil fuels and helps slow down global warming.

1. Line \_\_\_\_\_
2. Line \_\_\_\_\_
3. Line \_\_\_\_\_
4. Line \_\_\_\_\_
5. Line \_\_\_\_\_

### IV. WORD FORMS: SUPPLY THE APPROPRIATE FORMS OF THE WORDS IN THE BRACKET.

1. Her books were based on facts, but she \_\_\_\_\_ some of the events. (*fiction*)
2. If you are a sport enthusiast, visit thethao247.vn for \_\_\_\_\_ results and sports news. (*minute*)
3. What a \_\_\_\_\_ teenager! She's aware of the latest fashions and wanting to wear fashionable clothes. (*fashion*)
4. There's no need for further explanation. Any growth in unemployment is \_\_\_\_\_ a matter of extreme seriousness. (*evidence*)
5. Students need to be educated about the dangers on the Internet, including child predators, identity theft, false \_\_\_\_\_ and bullying. (*person*)
6. Many governments the world over have restricted or advised against all \_\_\_\_\_ travel to and from areas affected by the Covid-19 pandemic. (*essence*)
7. Their advertising campaign includes \_\_\_\_\_ coverage on television, radio, newspaper, and the Internet. (*media*)
8. To the audience's \_\_\_\_\_, the band su



ddenly stopped playing. (*mystery*)

9. In comparison to country life, life in the city is more expensive, but salaries are \_\_\_\_\_ higher. (*correspond*)

10. She is unable to be with us this afternoon, because she is \_\_\_\_\_ at the opening of a sporting event. (*office*)

**V. WRITING: COMPLETE THE SECOND SENTENCE SO THAT IT MEANS THE SAME AS THE FIRST ONE, USING THE WORD GIVEN, YOU MUST USE BETWEEN THREE AND EIGHT WORDS, INCLUDING THE WORD GIVEN.**

1. You must never take your helmet off while riding a motorcycle. (*times*)

→ Your helmet \_\_\_\_\_ ride a motorcycle.

2. In her math class, only Sheila succeeded in finding the solution to the problem. (*came*)

→ Sheila was \_\_\_\_\_ the solution to her problem in her math class.

3. It is not necessary to be so upset about the result of the match. (*shed*)

→ There is \_\_\_\_\_ the result of the match.

4. You have to eat less sugar to avoid obesity. (*cut*)

→ You are \_\_\_\_\_ to avoid obesity.

5. Experts believe that the landslides were caused by recent floods. (*resulted*)

→ The landslides \_\_\_\_\_ recent floods.

6. Should you persist in your defiance of instructions, we will take disciplinary action. (*go*)

→ If you \_\_\_\_\_ taken.

7. Their scheme is brilliant, but it won't succeed. (*doomed*)

→ Brilliant \_\_\_\_\_ failure.

8. If you changed your mind, you'd be welcome to join our staff. (*delighted*)

→ Were you \_\_\_\_\_ to have you on the staff.

9. Jackie really has no idea of the difficulty of diving to London during rush hour. (*how*)

→ Little \_\_\_\_\_ drive to London during rush hour.

10. The teacher spoke with enormous conviction and carried the students with him. (*which*)

→ Such \_\_\_\_\_ that he carried the students with him.

--- THE END ---