

**ĐỀ THI THỬ SỐ 15**

TRƯỜNG THCS : .....  
 LỚP : .....  
 (Đề theo cấu trúc mới Format 40 câu )

**SỞ GD – ĐT THÀNH PHỐ HỒ CHÍ MINH**

KỲ THI TUYỂN SINH VÀO LỚP 10  
 KHÓA NGÀY.....THÁNG.....NĂM 20...  
 (Thời gian làm bài 90 phút)

**I. Choose the word (A, B, C or D) whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the others.**

1. A. weaved      B. wandered      C. published      D. informed  
 2. A. reliable      B. variety      C. preserve      D. resolve

**II. Choose the word (A, B, C or D) whose main stress is placed differently from the others in each group.**

3. A. helpline      B. massive      C. orbit      D. career  
 4. A. emergency      B. illiterate      C. independence      D. machinery

**III. Choose the word / phrase (A, B, C or D) that best fits the space in each sentence.**

5. If the librarian \_\_\_\_\_ to work today, I can't borrow any book for my report.  
 A. doesn't go      B. don't go      C. didn't go      D. won't go

6. Are these books used \_\_\_\_\_ English in your country?  
 A. teach      B. to teach      C. teaching      D. to teaching

7. It's time we \_\_\_\_\_ something to protect our planet.  
 A. do      B. did      C. have done      D. would do

8. "Let me congratulate you on your success." – " \_\_\_\_\_"  
 A. It's OK.      B. That's fine.  
 C. Well done.      D. It's kind of you to say so.

9. I wouldn't waste time \_\_\_\_\_ that book if I were you.  
 A. read      B. to read      C. reading      D. to be read

10. It's an interesting film. I \_\_\_\_\_ it three times.  
 A. am seeing      B. see      C. will see      D. have seen

11. By next year, we \_\_\_\_\_ here for ten years.  
 A. lived      B. have lived      C. will live      D. will have lived

12. We all know that fossil fuels-coal, oil and gas are \_\_\_\_\_, they will run out.  
 A. minimized      B. limited      C. shortened      D. lacking

13. Don't touch the window. It \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. has just been painted      B. just painted  
 C. has just painted      D. just have been painted

14. Remember to think twice before you make up your mind \_\_\_\_\_ you will make a serious mistake.  
 A. or      B. however      C. if      D. unless

**IV. Choose the best answer (A, B, C or D) for the following picture or sign.****15. What does the sign mean?**

A. There's a port nearby.  
 B. There's an overpass for pedestrians ahead.  
 C. Be careful! There're the stairs nearby.  
 D. There's a tunnel at the end of the street.

**16. What does the sign mean?**

A. You are far away from the crossroads.  
 B. You aren't allowed to go at the crossroads.  
 C. There's a crossroads ahead.  
 D. Car isn't allowed to go straight.

**V. Choose the word (A, B, C or D) that best fits the blank space in the following passage.**

Language (17) \_\_\_\_\_ learn words in different ways. Some learners make a (18) \_\_\_\_\_ and put into it the meanings of new words in their mother tongue, and try to learn them by heart. However,

others do not. Instead, they write one or two example sentences with each new word (19) \_\_\_\_\_ remember how to use the word in the right way.

In order to remember words better, some learners even write each word and (20) \_\_\_\_\_ use on a small piece (21) \_\_\_\_\_ paper and stick it somewhere in their house so as to learn it at any time.

Many language learners do not try to learn all new words they come across. They usually underline or highlight only the words they want to learn. This helps them remember important

(22) \_\_\_\_\_

17. A. learning	B. learns	C. learner	D. learners
18. A. novel	B. story	C. list	D. book
19. A. in order that	B. in order to	C. so as	D. so as that
20. A. it	B. his	C. their	D. its
21. A. of	B. in	C. on	D. under
22. A. prepositions	B. words	C. grammar	D. pronunciation

#### **VI. Read the passage, then decide if the statements that follow it are True or False**

The environment is everything around us, both natural and man-made. A major problem in the world today is the destruction of the natural environment.

This is complicated problem. We burn fuels, and this causes air pollution. We throw away many kinds of plastic things such as plastic bags, toys and even tables and chairs. These stay in the environment, they are not like paper or wood that slowly disappear. We have also made thousands of new chemicals. Factories that make or use chemicals always have chemical wastes. These are often poisonous, and they also stay in the environment. Since 1945 several countries have been testing nuclear bombs in the air and underground. The explosions in the air cause nuclear fallout. The fallout causes cancer and kills animals and people. Humans seem to be good at poisoning themselves.

23. The environment consists of natural and man-made surroundings in which we live or exist.

24. Air pollution can be caused by burning fuel.

25. Nuclear bombs were first tested in 1945.

26. A lot of things has been made from plastic except tables and chairs.

27. What is the passage mainly about?

A. air pollution	B. thousands of new chemicals
C. plastic things	D. environment destruction

28. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

- A. Human are dangerous.
- B. Factories that make or use chemicals are unnecessary for humans.
- C. Plastic things can be bad for the environment.
- D. Wood is as bad for the environment as plastic.

#### **VII. Use the correct form of the word given in each sentence**

29. She is much.....in history.	(interest)
30. All the dancers wore.....costumes.	(tradition)
31. The .....in this discussion had an opportunity to speak.	(participate)
32. Her .....towards me is very strange.	(behave)
33. The fairy appeared and .....helped the poor girl.	(magic)
34. The teachers are pleased with the .....in my study.	(improve)

#### **VIII. Put the words in the correct order to make meaningful sentences.**

35. given/ study/ Tom/ a year/ abroad/ was/ for/ a scholarship/ to. //

→ Tom.....

36. television/ and/ get/ in/ helps/ inexpensive way/ people/ a very fast/ the latest information. //

→ Television.....

#### **IX. Rewrite each of the following sentences in another way so that it means almost the same as the sentence printed before it**

37. The children are excited about going to the circus.

→ The children are looking.....

38. The exercise was so difficult that we couldn't do it.

→ It was.....

39. He is sorry he is not able to speak English well.

→ **He wishes**.....

40. It is raining hard, but they still want to go to school.

→ **They still want to go to school although**.....