SỞ GD&ĐT LONG AN	**KỲ THI TUYỂN SINH LỚP 10 THPT CHUYÊN LONG AN**
----------	**NĂM HỌC 2017 – 2018**
ĐỀ CHÍNH THỨC	Môn thi: **TIẾNG ANH (Chuyên)**
(Đề thi có 07 trang)	Thời gian làm bài: **120** phút *(không kể thời gian phát đề)*

Thí sinh làm bài trên **PHIẾU TRẢ LỜI**, *không làm bài trên đề thi này.*

I. <u>LISTENING</u> (*2.0 points*)

PART 1. Questions 1 – 5

***You will hear someone talking on the radio about a film festival. For questions* 1 *to* 5, *choose the correct answer* A, B, *or* C.** (*1.0 point*)

1. If you want to see more than one film, it is cheaper to _____.
   A. pay for each film you want to see
   B. get a weekend ticket
   C. buy one-day tickets
2. How can people find out what films are being shown?
   A. by getting a program
   B. by listening to the radio
   C. by emailing the presenter
3. What does the presenter say about the version of *The Jungle Book* being shown?
   A. It is better than the cartoon.
   B. It is a romantic film.
   C. It will be popular with everybody.
4. The presenter describes the 1986 version of *The Fly* as _____.
   A. original B. clever C. frightening
5. What is true about the filming of Wolves – *A Legend Returns to Yellowstone*?
   A. Some filming is done from the air.
   B. The cameramen get very close to the wolves.
   C. All the shots are taken from long distance.

PART 2. Questions 6 – 10

***You will hear a talk on the radio about the Loch Ness Monster. For questions* 6 *to* 10, *complete the sentences. Write only* ONE *word in each gap*.** (*1.0 point*)

The Mysterious Monster

- The head of the Loch Ness Monster has been compared to that of a (**6**) _____.
- The first published photographic image of the monster is known as the surgeon's picture.
- People argued that a picture taken in 1960 showed a (**7**) _____, but experts have proved them wrong.
- T. Dinsdale realized that most monster sightings occurred on days when the weather was good.
- Most eyewitnesses say they have no interest in getting (**8**) _____ when they report their sightings.
- In 1968, an underwater investigation used sonar equipment instead of (**9**) _____ to try and find the monster.
- An attempt to find the monster by using a (**10**) _____ failed in 1969 because the Loch Ness water is so dirty.

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II. <u>READING</u> (*2.0 points*)

PART 1. ***You are going to read a newspaper article about our body clock. For questions* 1 – 5, *choose the answer* A, B, C *or* D *which you think fits best according to the article.*** (*1.0 point*)

The Body Clock

Why is it that flying to New York from London will leave you feeling less tired than flying to London from New York? The answer may be a clear case of biology not being able to keep up with technology. Deep inside the brain there is a "*clock*" that governs every aspect of the body's functioning: sleep and wake cycles, levels of alertness, performance, mood, hormone levels, digestion, body temperature and so on. It regulates all of these functions on a 24-hour basis and is called the circadian clock (from the Latin, circa "*about*" + dies "*day*").

This body clock programs us to be sleepy twice a day, between 3-5 a.m and again between 3-5 p.m. Afternoon tea and siesta times are all cultural responses to our natural biological sleepiness in the afternoon. One of the major causes of the travelers' malady known as jet lag is the non-alignment of a person's internal body clock with clocks in the external world. Crossing different time zones confuses the circadian clock, which then has to adjust to the new time and patterns of light and activity. To make matters more complex, not all internal body functions adjust at the same rate. So your sleep/wake may adjust to a new time zone at one rate, while your temperature adjusts at a different pace. Your digestion may be on a different schedule altogether.

Though we live in a 24-hour day, the natural tendency of the body clock is to extend our day beyond 24 hours. It is contrary to our biological programming to shrink our day. That is why travelling in a westward direction is more body-clock friendly than flying east. NASA studies of long haul pilots showed that westward travel was associated with significantly better sleep quantity and quality than eastward flights. When flying west, you are "*extending*" your day, thus travelling in the natural direction of your internal clock. Flying eastward will involve "*shrinking*" or reducing your day and is in direct opposition to your internal clock's natural tendency.

One of the most common complaints of travelers is that their sleep becomes disrupted. There are many reasons for this: changing time zones and schedules, changing light and activity levels, trying to sleep when your body clock is programmed to be awake, disruption of the internal circadian clock and working longer hours. Sleep loss, jet lag and fatigue can seriously affect our ability to function well. Judgment and decision-making can be reduced by 50%, attention by 75 percent, memory by 20 percent and communication by 30 percent. It is often suggested that you adjust your watch as soon as you board a plane, supposedly to try to help you adjust to your destination's schedule as soon as you arrive. But it can take the body clock several days to several weeks to fully adjust to a new time zone.

1. The main function of the body clock is to _____.
   A. govern all the body's responses
   B. regulate the body's functions
   C. help us sleep
   D. help us adapt to a 24-hour cycle

2. Jet lag _____.
   A. makes our body clock operate badly
   B. causes our body clock to change
   C. extends the hours of our body clock
   D. upsets our body's rhythms

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3. The direction you fly in _____.

A. helps you sleep better
B. alters your body's natural rhythms
C. affects the degree of jet lag
D. extends or shrinks your body clock

4. According to the article, _____.

A. various factors stop us sleeping when we fly
B. travelers complain about the negative effects of flying
C. flying seriously affects your judgment and decision-making
D. jet lag can affect different abilities differently

5. It can be inferred from the passage that _____.

A. travelers have to spend more money flying westward than eastward
B. there are more travelers in westward flights than in eastward ones
C. westward travelers become friendlier than eastward ones
D. travelers do not sleep as well in eastward flights as in westward ones

PART 2. ***You are going to read a newspaper article about the first picture of Earth from space. Six sentences have been removed from the article. Choose from the sentences* A – G *the one which fits each gap* 6 – 10. *There is* ONE *extra sentence which you do not need to use. There is* ONE *example at the beginning* (0).** (*1.0 point*)

The First Picture of Earth from Space
by Steve Connor

The first picture of our world taken from space was published over 40 years ago, yet it still has remarkable power.

They went to the moon, but ended up discovering the Earth. (**0**) __**G**__. The only exception was the astonishing sight of seeing our own planet above the horizon of the moon.

It later became known as "*Earthrise*", from the word *sunrise*. This image of a small blue world rising in the dark vastness of space over the sun-lit surface of the moon was to become a constant reminder of just how alone, and how delicate, our planet really is. (**6**) ____. Remarkably, it was taken over 40 years ago.

The three-man crew of Apollo 8 – Frank Borman, Jim Lovell and Bill Anders – were the first people to circle the moon. They flew around the far side, which is not visible from Earth. They were also in effect the first people to lose contact with their own planet. They were not able to see or radio Earth for the duration of their journey behind the moon, and it was only when they had completed the orbit that they could again communicate with Mission Control Centre in Houston, Texas.

Perhaps surprisingly, for the first few orbits the crew had their back to the Earth as it reappeared over the moon's horizon and did not see the now-famous view that would change their lives. (**7**) ____. "*Look at that picture over there! Isn't that something?*" he said, his words captured for history on the on-board tape recorder.

They quickly searched for a camera – the first couple of images of "*Earthrise*" were in black and white, the following photos were taken in color. It is these photographs, taken approximately 350,000 kilometres from Earth, that became the favorite images of the environmental movement. (**8**) ____. It was a symbol of warmth and life in a bare desert of deathly coldness.

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"*Earthrise*" would change forever our view of our own planet. It summed up the fragility of a place that seems so immense to the people who live there, but so tiny when viewed from the relatively short distance of its companion in space. Following the 1968 pictures, hundreds of still images were taken of Earth during the nine Apollo flights to the moon, but in 1972 manned flights to the moon ended. Consequently, only 24 people have actually seen the whole of the Earth from space.

Astronomer Carl Sagan caught the mood well when another picture of Earth was taken from space, by the Voyager 1 spacecraft in 1990. (**9**) ____. In this picture, the Earth appeared as a "*pale blue dot*" surrounded by the vastness of space, like a tiny bit of dust caught in the sunshine.

"*Look again at that dot*," he said a few years later. "*That's here. That's home. That's us.* (**10**)____. *Our imagined self-importance, the false belief that we have some special position in the universe, is challenged by this point of light. Our planet is a lonely little place in endless space*."

A. On it everyone you love, everyone you know, everyone you ever heard of, every human being who ever was, lived out their lives.

B. It was only on the fourth time round that one of the men turned and saw it.

C. This time the distance was nearly six billion kilometers.

D. Borman, however, has always claimed that he took it.

E. It was a picture that would eventually lead to a thousand environmental movements, such was its effect on the public consciousness.

F. They showed the clear contrast between the grey, empty surface of the lifeless moon and the bright blue-and-white ball of the fertile Earth.

G. The crew of the US space vehicle Apollo 8 were the first people to leave Earth's orbit and they had been prepared for just every possibility.

III. USE OF ENGLISH (*4.0 points*)

PART 1. ***Choose the word or phrase* A, B, C or D *that best completes each sentence.*** (*0.5point*)

1. The Titanic, a British steamer, sank in _____ North Atlantic after hitting _____ iceberg.
   A. ø – an B. ø – ø C. a – an D. the – an
2. When my parents _____ for a visit tomorrow, they will see our new school for the first time.
   A. arrive B. will arrive C. will be arriving D. will have arrived
3. It should be easy for Peter to find more time to spend with his family _____ he no longer has to work in the evenings and on weekends.
   A. even though B. now that C. due to D. as a result of
4. Our teacher insists that we _____ more careful in our writings.
   A. be B. will be C. would be D. are
5. I didn't expect our history teacher _____ us so much homework.
   A. give B. giving C. to give D. to giving
6. I'm surprised _____ the amount of traffic today. I didn't think it would be so busy.
   A. about B. at C. with D. for

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7. Only after doing his chores _____ to go to meet his friends.

A. was Jason allowed B. Jason was allowed

C. was allowed Jason D. did Jason allow

8. We had to _____ pages of legal jargon before we could sign the contract.

A. delve into B. dispense with C. wade through D. blurt out

9. If people are deprived of dreaming during sleep, they begin to show signs of mental _____.

A. decay B. deficiency C. derangement D. subnormality

10. "I think this letter is for you." – "It's about time _____."

A. that it come B. it comes C. it came D. to come

PART 2. ***Read the following passage and decide which answer* A, B, C *or* D *best fits each gap. There is* ONE *example at the beginning* (0).** (*1.0 point*)

Example

(**0**) A. by **B. of** C. to D. on

The elementary means (**0**) **OF** communicating with other people is (**1**) _____ messages by voice. This fact is widely (**2**) _____ and we recognize the voice as a feature characterizing the identity of a person. The array of voices is immeasurable as no two are exactly similar. They can be nasal, resonant or shrill produced in (**3**) _____ with the individual physical (**4**) _____ of the throat.

One possible implementation of the art of voice recognition is voice profiling used by police analysts as a method of (**5**) _____ court evidence in trials. Every year, thousands of audiotapes with recorded interviews or casual utterance are (**6**) _____ to the purpose to help identify the probable culprit. Specialists dealing with the voice investigation claim that people can (**7**) _____ themselves away by their accents, infections or other voice attributes like pitch, intensity, and loudness. A recorded sample is usually (**8**) _____ into electric impulses and later transformed into a pictorial recording which is processed by a computer program. Very frequently voice analysts have a stab at deciphering the relevant information which may be mingled with background noise or other interfering sounds until they (**9**) _____ the desired results.

Thankfully, these efforts help the police detect individuals who threaten their victims by phone or inform about bomb planting or those who make offensive calls (**10**) _____ the peace of decent citizens.

1. A. commuting	B. discharging	C. informing	D. conveying
2. A. reassured	B. acknowledged	C. declared	D. reckoned
3. A. consent	B. accordance	C. dependence	D. support
4. A. tendencies	B. credentials	C. assets	D. properties
5. A. substantiating	B. facilitating	C. pledging	D. withstanding
6. A. used	B. put	C. employed	D. set
7. A. give	B. turn	C. prove	D. tell
8. A. reformed	B. exchanged	C. adjusted	D. converted
9. A. attain	B. manoeuvre	C. elaborate	D. succeed
10. A. distracting	B. dismantling	C. dispersing	D. disturbing

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PART 3. ***Fill each blank with*** **ONE** ***suitable word.*** (*1.0 point*)
Example: (0) SEEM

Island Life

Life on a small island may (**0**) **SEEM** very inviting to the tourists who spend a few weeks there in the summer, but the realities of living on (**1**) _____ is virtually a rock surrounded by water are quite different from what the casual visitor imagines. Although in summer the island villages are full of people, life and activity, when the tourist season is over, many of the shop owners shut (**2**) _____ their businesses and return to the mainland to spend the winter in town. (**3**) _____ to say, those who remain on the island, (**4**) _____ by choice or necessity, face many hardships. One of the worst of these is isolation, with its many attendant problems. When the weather is bad, which is often the (**5**) _____ in winter, the island is entirely cut off; this means not only that people (**6**) _____ have goods delivered but also that a medical emergency can be fatal (**7**) _____ someone confined to an island. At (**8**) _____ telephone communication is cut off, which means that (**9**) _____ word from the outside world can get (**10**) _____. Isolation and loneliness are basic reasons why so many people have left the island for a better and more secure life in the mainland cities, in spite of the fact that this involves leaving "*home*".

PART 4. ***For questions*** **1 – 10,** ***give the correct form of the words in the brackets.*** (*1.0 point*)
Example: (**0**) **DENSELY**

Evidence of Ancient Towns Found in Amazon

Satellite images of the Upper Amazon Basin have revealed interesting new information about the area. Dozens of ancient, (**0.** ***dense***) **DENSELY** packed towns arranged in an organized pattern have been mapped. Scientists say the repeated patterns noted within these (**1.** ***settle***) _____ suggest a highly ordered way of life. The isolated tribes that remain in the Amazon today are the last (**2.** ***survive***) _____ of these once great societies, according to the theory. If this theory is correct, then it is anticipated that it will provide scientists with (**3.** ***sight***) _____ that will (**4.** ***doubt***) _____ help better protect the indigenous populations remaining in the Amazon.

Between the towns, which today are almost completely (**5.** ***grow***) _____, was a patchwork of fields for crops along with ponds which were in all (**6.** ***likely***) _____ used for fish farms. The structure of these towns is similar to that (**7.** ***vision***) _____ by planner Ebenezer Howard who proposed the (**8.** ***develop***) _____ of "garden cities". Now these Amazonian "garden cities" have been found, scientists must study them closely in the hope of finding a possible (**9.** ***alter***) _____ to the modern system of town-building which is destroying vast reaches of the Amazon and (**10.** ***place***) _____ the last of the region's indigenous tribes.

PART 5
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. You must use between*** **THREE** ***and*** **SIX** ***words, including the word given.*** (*0.25 point*)
Example:
0. Milly burst out laughing when she saw herself in the mirror. **SIGHT**
→ *Milly burst into* _____ *herself in the mirror.*
Example: 0. **LAUGHTER WHEN SHE CAUGHT SIGHT OF**

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1. Surely if Sandra had caught the train, she'd be here by now. **MISSED**

→ *Sandra* _____ *she'd be here by now.*

2. It is unusual for Tony to be rude. **LIKE**

→ *It is* _____ *rude.*

3. People say that, if you run, you burn calories efficiently. **SUPPOSED**

→ *Running* _____ *way of burning calories.*

4. He often gets bored during the holidays. **TENDENCY**

→ *He* _____ *to get bored during the holidays.*

5. The law has failed to prevent chemicals from being dumped into the sea. **SUCCEEDED**

→ *The law has* _____ *chemicals from being dumped into the sea.*

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. (*0.25 point*)

6. The weather conditions became so dangerous that all mountain roads were closed.

→ *So dangerous* _____ *all mountain roads were closed.*

7. "You should have finished your homework by now," my teacher told me.

→ *My teacher reproached* _____ *my homework.*

8. If his teacher hadn't advised him, he would have made a serious mistake.

→ *Had it* _____, *he would have made a serious mistake.*

9. Anna invited all her friends to a party at her house.

→ *All* _____ *invited to a party at her house.*

10. I certainly don't intend to reply to that rude letter from Edward.

→ *I have* _____ *that rude letter from Edward.*

IV. <u>WRITING</u> (*2.0 points*)

Your Australian friend, Timmy, has sent you a photo of himself and his family.

In about **120 - 140 words**, write a **LETTER** replying to Timmy. In your **LETTER**, you should

- thank Timmy for the photo
- explain why you like the photo
- say what you are going to send to Timmy

You should begin your **LETTER** as follows.

Dear Timmy,

……..

You do **NOT** need to write your own address. Do **NOT** sign and write your name, either.

----------**HẾT**----------

Cán bộ coi thi không giải thích gì thêm

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

Chữ ký cán bộ coi thi 1:……

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