Phần III MỘT SỐ ĐỀ LUYỆN THI VÀO LỚP 10 THPT CHUYÊN

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KÌ THI TUYỂN SINH VÀO LỚP 10 CHUYÊN NĂM HỌC 2010 – 2011

MÔN: TIẾNG ANH (Môn chuyên)

Thời gian làm bài: 120 phút (Không kể thời gian giao đề)

I. Choose the correct answer to fill in the blank. ***(40 pts)***

1. They seemed to be _____ to the criticism and just carried on as before.
   A. disinterested B. indifferent C. sensitive D. uncaring
2. He spoke _____ all the families who had lost relatives in the disaster.
   A. with a view to B. in respect of C. on behalf of D. in aid of
3. They are very good friends but in terms of sports they are worlds _____.
   A. away B. separate C. apart D. different
4. The operation was doomed to failure from the word _____.
   A. go B. start C. begin D. now
5. Her penknife came in very _____ when they were on their picnic.
   A. useful B. handy C. practical D. convenient
6. The doctor was unable to go away for the weekend because she was _____ duty.
   A. at B. by C. in D. on
7. She is too _____ to hide what she thinks about them.
   A. quiet B. outspoken C. apologetic D. broadminded
8. The little boy _____ into tears when he thought that he was lost.
   A. burst B. fell C. broke D. dripped
9. The film _____ a lot of attention.
   A. generated B. manufactured C. promoted D. brought

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10. All the engineers were happy because they finally made _____.
A. a breakthrough B. an outburst C. a viewpoint D. an outcome

11. Tom: Jane's daughter is very rude.
Mary: You're right; she has no manners _____.
A. however B. whatsoever C. whenever D. evermore

12. Because of her recent poor form, she is only expected to come fourth _____.
A. at least B. at best C. at worst D. at will

13. I'm in no _____ this evening to listen to his silly jokes.
A. feeling B. tendency C. mood D. opinion

14. _____ was the effect more powerfully felt than in the suburbs.
A. Nowhere B. Somewhere C. Anywhere D. Everywhere

15. _____ the choice, I would definitely not go.
A. Giving B. Having given C. Given D. Being given

16. Tom: The building's nearly finished, isn't it?
Mary: Yes, but it'll be _____ we can move in.
A. to much time till B. a long time before
C. hardly time when D. very soon that

17. Tom: Is your government salary good?
Mary: Yes, but I don't make as much _____ worked in private industry.
A. as I B. if I would have C. I would if D. as I would if I

18. Tom: Betty didn't win the beauty contest of Singapore.
Mary: She would have _____ some talent.
A. had she have B. have she had C. had she had D. have she have

19. Tom: I saw you studying at the library last night.
Mary: You _____. I wasn't there.
A. wouldn't have B. can't have C. might have D. have

20. Tom: What's all the noise about?
Mary: We had a bad accident _____ at the factory.
A. happened B. happening C. happen D. has happened

21. Tom: Can you wait while I run into the library?
Mary: OK, _____ you hurry.
A. even though B. as long as C. when D. unless

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22. Tom: Do you know where Barb is?

Mary: Strange _____ sound, she is in South Africa.

A. may it B. as it may C. like it may D. does it

23. Tom: Who did you invite to dinner?

Mary: No one _____ than Frank and his family.

A. rather B. except C. besides D. other

24. Tom: A lot of money goes for AIDS research.

Mary: Yes, because it's _____ the government is spending a lot to find a cure.

A. a so serious disease B. so serious a disease

C. so a serious disease D. such serious that

25. Tom: Which is more important: luck or effort?

Mary: Luck is _____ effort.

A. on the same importance B. the same importance as

C. of the same importance as D. as the same importance as

26. This is the latest news from Timbuktu. Two-thirds of the city _____ in a fire.

A. was destroyed B. have been destroyed

C. has been destroyed D. were destroyed

27. There was no alternative _____ wait until the rescue team came.

A. but B. but to C. than to D. than

28. _____ his invaluable work, the project would never have succeeded.

A. For all B. In view of C. But for D. Provided with

29. This is the only party _____ in my life.

A. I never enjoy B. I ever enjoy

C. I've never enjoyed D. I've ever really enjoyed

30. "So long!" is another way of saying _____.

A. "Hello!" B. "Cheer up!"

C. "I'm very happy." D. "Goodbye!"

31. Tom: Take care of yourself.

Mary: _____.

A. I will B. Yes, I do

C. Not bad D. You're welcome

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32. Tom: Can I have your order, please?
Mary: _____
A. Two chickens, please. B. I'll do it right away.
C. Yes, sir. D. Just do whatever you want to.

33. Tom: You really disappointed me with your behavior.
Mary: I know. I _____ so immaturely yesterday.
A. mustn't have behaved B. shouldn't have behaved
C. shouldn't behave D. ought not to behave

34. It was in the countryside _____.
A. where John was brought up B. John was grown up
C. that John was brought up D. which John was grown up at

35. I don't know how you manage to _____ on only £50 a week.
A. get by B. take in C. cut down D. look down

36. The plumber came yesterday to _____ the burst pipes.
A. turn off B. look into C. get over D. see to

37. I'm afraid I haven't got time to _____ the matter right now.
A. go into B. look for C. turn over D. clean out

38. Our school doesn't break _____ until the end of July.
A. out B. in C. off D. up

39. The government is to bring ____ the necessary laws to deal with the problem.
A. down B. to C. up D. in

40. Do _____ your shoe laces, or you will tumble over them.
A. with B. up C. about D. on

II. Choose the suitable word to fill in each blank. ***(30 pts)***

Research has shown that over half the children in Britain who take their own lunches to school do not eat (1)_____ in the middle of the day. In Britain schools have to (2)_____ meals at lunchtime. Children can (3)_____ to bring their own food or have lunch at the school canteen.

One shocking (4)_____ of this research is that school meals are much healthier than lunches prepared by parents. There are strict (5)_____ for the preparation of school meals, which have to include one (6)_____ of fruit and one of vegetables, as well as meat, a dairy item and starchy food like bread or pasta.

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Lunchboxes (7)_____ by researchers contained sweet drinks, crisps and chocolate bars. Children (8)_____ twice as much sugar as they should at lunchtime.

The research will provide a better (9)_____ of why the percentage of overweight students in Britain has (10)_____ in the last decade. Unfortunately, the government cannot (11)____ parents, but it can remind them of the (12)_____ value of milk, fruit and vegetables. Small changes in their children's diet can (13)_____ their future health. Children can easily develop bad eating (14)_____ at this age, and parents are the only ones who can (15)_____ it.

1.	A. appropriately	B. properly	C. probably	D. possibly
2.	A. take	B. provide	C. make	D. do
3.	A. prefer	B. offer	C. prepare	D. choose
4.	A. finding	B. number	C. figure	D. outcome
5.	A. standards	B. procedures	C. conditions	D. regulations
6.	A. piece	B. portion	C. helping	D. amount
7.	A. examined	B. eaten	C. taken	D. investigated
8.	A. take	B. contain	C. consume	D. use
9.	A. view	B. knowledge	C. understanding	D. opinion
10.	A. increased	B. expanded	C. raised	D. added
11.	A. criticize	B. instruct	C. order	D. tell
12.	A. nutritional	B. healthy	C. mental	D. physical
13.	A. kill	B. effect	C. destroy	D. affect
14.	A. behaviors	B. styles	C. attitudes	D. habits
15.	A. prevent	B. cancel	C. stop	D. delay

III. Identify the mistake in each sentence. ***(20 pts)***

1. They asked me <u>what did happen</u> (A) <u>the last night</u> (B), but I was <u>unable to</u> (C) <u>tell them</u> (D).

2. The <u>test administrator</u> (A) ordered <u>that</u> (B) we <u>not to open</u> (C) our books until he told <u>us to do so</u> (D).

3. <u>Our new</u> (A) neighbors <u>had been living</u> (B) in Arizona <u>for</u> (C) ten years <u>before moving</u> (D) their present house.

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4. I would attend (A) the meeting (B) last week, but I had to make a speech (C) at still another meeting (D).

5. We are supposed (A) to read all of chapter seventh (B) and answer (C) the questions for tomorrow's (D) class.

6. Mexican jumping beans (A) are actually (B) seeds in which (C) contain moth larvae whose (D) activity causes the seeds to jump.

7. Science fiction is any fiction dealing (A) with the future or with so (B) imaginative subjects as interstellar travel, life (C) on other planets, or time travel (D).

8. Approximately fifty percent of the package (A) utilized (B) in the United States are for foods (C) and beverages (D).

9. Studies of either (A) vision and physical optics began (B) almost as early as (C) civilization itself (D).

10. Because (A) the expense of traditional fuels (B) and the concern (C) that they may run out, many countries have been investigating (D) alternative source of power.

IV. Supply the appropriate forms of words in the brackets. ***(30 pts)***

1. Such a kind man would never _____ hurt his friend's feelings. (INTEND)
2. The scenery along the coast was _____ . (BREATHE)
3. Because of a car _____, she didn't get to the airport in time for her flights. (BREAK)
4. The _____ need assistance from the whole society. (POVERTY)

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5. Her bedroom is _____ decorated with her favorite souvenirs from her trips. (PLEASE)

6. We are offering many special price _____ on printers this month. (REDUCE)

7. Students hate their classmates who get _____ treatment from their teachers. (PREFER)

8. Explosives are _____ weapons. (DIE)

9. Three of the _____ tried to escape through the window. (CAPTURE)

10. We were all surprised at her _____ to help. (REFUSE)

11. Health care was _____ in ancient time. There was no hospital or doctor then. (EXIST)

12. What the teacher does first is to check _____ of the students. (ATTEND)

13. The company went bankrupt on account of inefficient _____. (MANAGE)

14. _____ are built to entertain and educate people about marine life. (AQUATIC)

15. The educational program we are launching is to ____ eenage girls in rural areas. (POWER)

V. Read the following passage and choose the best answers to the questions. ***(20 pts)***

The development of jazz can be seen as part of the larger continuum of American popular music, especially dance music. In the twenties, jazz became the hottest new thing in dance music, much as ragtime had at the turn of the century, and as would rhythm and blues in the fifties, rock in the fifties, and disco in the seventies.

But two characteristics distinguish jazz from other dance music. The first is improvisation, the changing of a musical phrase according to the player's inspiration. Like all artists, jazz musicians strive for an individual style, and the improvise or paraphrase is a jazz musician's main opportunity to display his or her individuality. In early jazz, musicians often improvised melodies collectively, thus creating a kind of polyphony. There was little soloing as such, although some New Orleans players, particularly cornet player Buddy Bolden, achieved local fame for their ability to improvise a solo. Later the idea of the chorus-long or

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multichorus solo took hold. Louis Armstrong's instrumental brilliance, demonstrated through extended solos, was a major influence in this development. Even in the early twenties, however, some jazz bands had featured soloists. Similarly, show orchestras and carnival bands often included one or two such "get-off" musicians. Unimproved, completely structured jazz does exist, but the ability of the best jazz musicians to create music of great cohesion and beauty during performance has been a hallmark of the music and its major source of inspiration and change.

The second distinguishing characteristic of jazz is a rhythmic drive that was initially called "hot" and later "swing". In playing hot, a musician *consciously* departs from strict meter to create a relaxed sense of phrasing that also emphasizes the underlying rhythms. ("Rough" tone and use of moderate vibrato also contributed to a hot sound.) Not all jazz is hot, however, many early bands played *unadorned* published arrangements of popular songs. Still, the proclivity to play hot distinguished the jazz musician from other instrumentalists.

1. *The passage answers which of the following questions?*
   A. Which early jazz musicians most Influenced rhythm and blues music?
   B. What are the differences between jazz and other forms of music?
   C. Why is dancing closely related to popular music in the United States?
   D. What instruments comprised a typical jazz band of the 1920's?
2. *Which of the following appeared before jazz as a popular music for dancing?*
   A. Disco B. Rock C. Rhythm and blues D. Ragtime
3. *According to the passage, jazz musicians are able to demonstrate their individual artistry mainly by?*
   A. creating musical variations while performing
   B. preparing musical arrangements
   C. reading music with great skill
   D. being able to play all types of popular music
4. *Which of the following was the function of "get-off" musicians line 12?*
   A. Assist the other band members in packing up after a performance
   B. Teach dance routines created for new music
   C. Lead the band
   D. Provide solo performances in a band or orchestra

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5. *Which two types of music developed around the same time?*
   A. jazz/ rock B. dance/ rhythm & blue
   C. rock/ rhythm & blue D. jazz/ dance
6. *Louis Armstrong was mentioned as an influential musician of _____.*
   A. "hot" or "swing" jazz B. chorus-long jazz
   C. structured jazz D. soloing jazz
7. *The word "consciously" in the last paragraph is closest in meaning to _____.*
   A. carelessly B. easily C. periodically D. purposely
8. *The word "unadorned" in the last paragraph is closest in meaning to _____.*
   A. lovely B. plain C. disorganized D. inexpensive
9. *Which of the following terms is defined in the passage?*
   A. "improvisation" (line 7) B. "polyphony" (line 11)
   C. "cornet player" (line 12, 13) D. "multichorus" (line 14)
10. *The topic of the passage is developed primarily by means of _____.*
   A. dividing the discussion into two major areas
   B. presenting contrasting points of views
   C. providing biographies of famous musician
   D. describing historical events in sequence

VI. Supply each blank with one suitable word. ***(30 pts)***

Illiteracy is the condition of being (1)_____ to read and write. Illiteracy is also (2)_____ to describe the condition of being ignorant or unknowledgeable in a particular subject or field. Computer illiteracy is (3)_____ inability to use a computer programming language.

Most of us (4)_____ use computers know how to send emails, or how to create a new folder. But we know (5)_____ about programming languages, the artificial languages used to write instructions that can be executed by a computer. Even in technologically (6)_____ countries, a very small percentage of computer users are able to read or write this kind of computer language. Should we (7)_____ the effort to learn a computer language, especially when these are so complicated? The answer is (8)_____. Because of computer illiteracy, users are at the (9)_____ of software manufacturers. Our society becomes

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more dependent on information (10)_____, and in a few years' (11)_____, reading and writing a computer language will be as essential (12)_____ using a human language. Computer users will not be able to survive (13)_____ they know the code – the set of detailed instructions that tell a computer what to do. In the (14)_____, survival and professional success will presuppose knowing everything about the machines we (15)_____ with.

VII. Rewrite the following sentences without changing the meaning. In some questions, you have to use the given words without changing their forms in any way. ***(30 pts)***

1. Thanks to her mother's encouragement, she entered the beauty contest.
→ Had it _____.
2. She'll probably pass the high school entrance examination. (STANDS)
→ _____.
3. She was just as good as they had thought.
→ She quite definitely came _____.
4. The "environmentally friendly" label on this product is misleading.
→ Despite what is printed _____.
5. She was afraid to scream because she didn't want to wake up the neighbors. (FEAR)
→ _____.
6. When you arrive, you will be met by the Head of the Sales Department.
→ On _____.
7. People estimate that the company manufactured more than 5,000 small planes last year.
→ More than 5,000 small planes _____.
8. There have been fewer people who consume Chinese products. (DECREASE)
→ _____.
9. They brought me two laptops, but neither worked satisfactorily. (WHICH)
→ _____.
10. Do phone us when you arrive at the airport, even if it's very late.
→ However _____.

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