SỞ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO THÀNH PHỐ HỒ CHÍ MINH **ĐỀ THI THỬ 10**	KỲ THI TUYỂN SINH LỚP 10 THPT NĂM HỌC 2021-2022 MÔN THI: TIẾNG ANH (CHUYÊN) **Thời gian làm bài: 120 phút** *(Không kể thời gian phát đề)*

I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER TO FILL IN THE BLANK. (40 PTS)

1. Wild animals sometimes come into the suburbs _____ food.
A. searching of B. in search of C. they search for D. for searching
2. You shouldn't have read that file; it contains _____ information.
A. constructive B. preferential C. confidential D. inclusive
3. Let's get down to _____ – we've got a lot to get through this afternoon.
A. workload B. transaction C. cooperation D. business
4. Unless you _____ yourself to the task, you're bound to make mistakes.
A. resign B. occupy C. hold D. apply
5. You should start working on the report if you want to _____ Friday's deadline.
A. set B. make C. meet D. reach
6. The tennis tournament _____ held at the sports center but at the last minute the venue changed.
A. had been B. might have been C. was going to be D. ought to be
7. _ 'Did the owner admit starting the fire herself?' _ 'In the end! The police _____ her for some time.'
A. had suspected B. were suspected C. were suspecting D. would suspect
8. We don't know why our teachers _____ us to concentrate such theoretical things.
A. forever tell B. always say C. are forever telling D. are always saying
9. According to the _____, the new show is very popular.
A. rankings B. ratings C. gradings D. scalings
10. How quickly the product can be delivered depends on _____.
A. attendance B. credibility C. existence D. availability
11. Simon is definitely guilty of cheating – the teachers _____ him in the act.
A. caught B. saw C. got D. found
12. The lecturer explained the theory with such _____ that most people understood it.
A. clearance B. complexity C. clarity D. recognition
13. If you act on _____, you risk making mistakes.
A. purpose B. sense C. attitude D. impulse
14. Most of the hotels were full and we had a hard time _____ accommodations.
A. to find B. having found C. founding D. finding
15. The children stood _____ at the puppets for ages.
A. to stare B. and staring C. staring D. to be staring
16. _ 'It's not my turn to do the dishes tonight.' _ 'I hope mum doesn't get _____.'
A. them by me done B. me doing C. done by me D. me to do them
17. _ 'Did you hear what happened to Charlotte?' _ 'Yeah – She _____.'
A. had someone stealing B. had her handbag stolen C. had stolen her handbag D. was stolen her handbag
18. The security guard said that we _____ passes to be allowed into the building.
A. must have had B. had to have C. would have D. should have had
19. Martin insisted that his secretary _____ with him on the trip next week.
A. on coming B. come C. comes D. will come
20. The lawyer advised _____ to any journalists about the case.
A. to not talking B. against talking C. not talk D. don't talk
21. The patient was administered medication to _____ the pain.
A. withhold B. deaden C. worsen D. dominate
22. The author's new novel came in for a great deal of _____.
A. offence B. compliment C. attention D. criticism
23. _ 'We don't have a burglar alarm.' _ 'Then it's time _____.'
A. for installing one B. you install one C. one was installing D. to install one
24. _ 'Trudy sure did a good job of decorating your apartment.' _ 'Yes, but I'd _____ some of the work myself.'
A. rather have done B. rather done C. better have done D. prefer having done
25. _____ matter of time before a new manager is appointed.
A. It's just a B. There is just a C. It's nearly a D. Just this

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26. _____ had I set off when I got a flat tire.
A. At no time B. Scarcely C. No sooner D. Little
27. They are up in _____ in the new management scheme.
A. arms B. neck C. feet D. hands
28. We found plenty of wood, but we had nothing _____ to light our campfire.
A. which with B. with which C. that for D. for that
29. It has recently come to _____ that the senator accepted a bribe.
A. attention B. eye C. mind D. light
30. Without hard work they'll never _____ a go of their guesthouse.
A. get B. take C. make D. have
31. Everyone has to hand in their assignments by noon but _____ Sam, I'll make an exception.
A. in case of B. the case being C. in any case for D. in the case of
32. Only _____ students have their own cars – most use bicycles.
A. a minority of B. minority C. of a minority D. the minority
33. _ 'I hear Paul has a job at a restaurant.' _ 'Well, it's _____ a restaurant as a café really.'
A. much more B. nothing like C. far more of D. not so much
34. It was a warm day but it turned _____ in the evening.
A. coldly B. cold C. more coldly D. far colder than
35. With my new Internet connection I can download files _____ than before.
A. far quickly B. by far quicker C. much more quickly D. quite more quickly
36. The researchers realized they were _____ and had to change the focus of their experiment.
A. in the footsteps B. ahead of the schedule C. on the wrong track D. off the beaten track
37. People came from _____ to take part in the peace demonstration in Washington.
A. round and round B. out and about C. there and back D. far and wide
38. I managed to complete the exam with 20 minutes to _____.
A. run B. set C. spare D. leave
39. Cameras are _____ prohibited in the museum.
A. strongly B. harshly C. strictly D. totally
40. When I saw the fire truck, it suddenly _____ on me that I'd left the oven on when I left out.
A. dawned B. appeared C. cracked D. fell

II/ CHOOSE THE WORD OR PHRASE THAT BEST FITS EACH SPACE IN THE FOLLOWING PASSAGE. (30 PTS)

Obsession with pop stars may be innocent enough when you're 14 years old. Carry the fixation into your twenties, (1)_____, and your teen idol can become bad for your health. Worshipping famous singers, supermodels or football players in adulthood (2)_____ your chance of having psychological problems, eating disorders and difficulties forming relationships. Psychologist Dr. Tony Cassidy (3)_____ at 163 adults in a recent study. During adolescence, three–quarters of men and women in the group – now aged between 20 and 28 – said they had hero-worshipped someone. Most people (4)_____ their fixation by their twenties, but half of those (5)_____ had idols could not (6)_____ their feelings go. 'Another (7)_____ of teen idols is that they serve as role models,' said Dr. Cassidy. 'Many young girls (8)_____ distorted body images of themselves, and ultimately eating disorders, (9)_____ a result of the media portrayal of supermodels with ideal bodies. They (10)_____ to be less satisfied with their relationships and were more likely to have short-term affairs. The most extreme fantasized about having a relationship with their adored one or became jealous (11)_____ their idol's partners. There were even cases, after one boy band (12)_____, of attempted suicides among fans. But parents should not rush to the bedroom to rip down their children's posters. (13)_____ was one bright spot for fans who did have a teen idol but who (14)_____ him or her up when they (15)_____ adulthood: they were subsequently better at problem-solving.

1. A. but B. however C. then D. otherwise
2. A. increases B. grows C. rises D. expands
3. A. looked B. saw C. observed D. studied
4. A. turn off B. throw off C. give off D. make off
5. A. they B. have C. who D. were
6. A. leave B. allow C. relieve D. let
7. A. aspect B. part C. detail D. field
8. A. make B. take C. adapt D. develop
9. A. like B. as C. than D. in
10. A. intended B. turned C. tended D. opted
11. A. about B. with C. to D. of

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12. A. broke up	B. made up	C. figured out	D. took out
13. A. It	B. He	C. There	D. That
14. A. did	B. gave	C. held	D. took
15. A. arrived	B. got	C. reached	D. grew

III. IDENTIFY THE MISTAKE IN EACH SENTENCE. (20 PTS)

1. (A) Investment banks do not accept (B) deposits from the public or (C) do loans to (D) businesses or individuals.
2. (A) When (B) actively hunting, a dolphin sends out (C) transmitting about five signals (D) every second.
3. We (A) didn't need to bring along our (B) USB's as we were unexpectedly not allowed (C) to use them (D) anyway.
4. The Puffer is (A) a type of fish (B) that can inflate (C) one's body (D) like a balloon.
5. Anyone (A) reproducing copyrighted works (B) without permission of the holders of the copyrights (C) are (D) breaking the law.
6. (a) Modern farms are (b) much larger than (c) that of (d) former times.
7. In addition to (A) save on gas, (B) the modern car (C) is designed to (D) save on maintenance expenses.
8. Tom's very good (A) at science (B) when his brother (C) is (D) absolutely hopeless.
9. (A) It was in the 1920's (B) that the arched-top guitar (C) was first developed commercially in the United States and (D) use in dance bands.
10. (A) Drug abuse (B) has become one of (C) America's most (D) seriously social problem.

IV. READ THE PASSAGE AND CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWERS TO THE QUESTIONS. (20 PTS)

A useful definition of an air pollutant is a compound added directly or indirectly by humans to the atmosphere in such quantities as to affect humans, animals vegetations, or materials **adversely**. Air pollution requires a very flexible definition that permits continuous change. When the first air pollution laws were established in England in the fourteenth century, air pollutants were limited to compounds that could be seen or smelled – a far cry from the extensive list of harmful substances known today. As technology has developed and knowledge of the health aspects of various chemicals has increased, the list of air pollutants has lengthened. In the future, even water vapor might be considered an air pollutant under certain conditions. Many of the more important air pollutants, such as sulfur oxides, carbon monoxide, and nitrogen oxides, are found in nature. As the Earth developed, the concentrations of these pollutants were **altered** by various chemical reactions; they became components in biogeochemical cycle. These serve as an air purification scheme by allowing the compounds to move from the air to the water or soil on a global basis, nature's output of these compounds dwarfs that resulting form human activities. However, human production usually occurs in a localized area, such as a city.

In this localized regions, human output may be dominant and may temporarily overload the natural purification scheme of the cycle. The result is an increased concentration of **noxious** chemicals in the air. The concentrations at which the adverse effects appear will be greater than the concentrations that the pollutants would have in the absence of human activities. The actual concentration need not be large for a substance to be a pollutant; in fact the numerical value tells us little until we know how much of an increase this represents over the concentration that would occur naturally in the area. For example, sulfur dioxide has **detectable** health effects at 0.08 parts per million (ppm), which is about 400 times its natural level. Carbon monoxide, however, has a natural level of 0.1 ppm and is not usually a pollutant until its level reaches about 15 ppm.

1. What does the passage mainly discuss?

(A) The economic impact of air pollution. (B) What constitutes an air pollutant.

(C) How much harm air pollutants can cause. (D) The effects of compounds added to the atmosphere.

2. The word "adversely" is closest in meaning to _____.

(A) negatively (B) quickly (C) admittedly (D) considerably

3. It can be inferred from the first paragraph that _____.

(A) water vapor is an air pollutant in localized areas

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(B) most air pollutants today can be seen or smelled

(C) the definition of air pollution will continue to change

(D) a substance becomes an air pollutant only in cities

4. The word "altered" is closest in meaning to _____.

(A) eliminated (B) caused (C) slowed (D) changed

5. Natural pollutants can play an important role in controlling air pollution for which of the following reasons?

(A) They function as part of a purification process.

(B) They occur in greater quantities than other pollutants.

(C) They are less harmful to living beings than are other pollutants.

(D) They have existed since the Earth developed.

6. According to the passage, which of the following is true about human-generated air pollution in localized regions?

(A) It can be dwarfed by nature's output of pollutants in the localized region.

(B) It can overwhelm the natural system that removes pollutants.

(C) It will damage areas outside of the localized regions.

(D) It will react harmfully with naturally occurring pollutants.

7. The word "noxious' is closest in meaning to

(A) harmful (B) noticeable (C) extensive (D) weak

8. According to the passage, the numerical valued of the concentration level of a substance is only useful if

(A) the other substances in the area are known (B) it is in a localized area

(C) the naturally occurring level is also known (D) it can be calculated quickly

9. The word "detectable" is closest in meaning to

(A) beneficial (B) special (C) measurable (D) separable

10. Which of the following is best supported by the passage?

(A) To effectively control pollution local government should regularly review their air pollution laws.

(B) One of the most important steps in preserving natural lands is to better enforce air pollution laws.

(C) Scientists should be consulted in order to establish uniform limits for all air pollutants.

(D) Human activities have been effective in reducing air pollution.

V/ SUPPLY THE APPROPRIATE FORMS OF WORDS IN THE BRACKETS. (30 PTS)

1. We all take pride in our _____ friendship. (DESTROY)
2. He arrived, as if in answer to her _____. (PRAY)
3. She travels to different parts of the world as part of her job in that _____ company. (NATION)
4. The little boy dreams of being a sports _____ for the TV station. (COMMENT)
5. He proposes closing down all the _____ factories in the area. (ECONOMY)
6. Managers should be more _____ to the needs of their staff. (RESPOND)
7. She felt _____ by her classmate's arrogant behaviours. (LITTLE)
8. Let's join us for a _____ drink at the pub! (CELEBRATE)

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9. The winners of the two _____ are to compete for the trophy at the end of the month. (FINAL)
10. The song always brings back her lovely _____ memories. (CHILDREN)
11. To my surprise, they treated me _____ enough. (PLEASE)
12. The Red Cross is sending emergency aid to the _____ country. (FAMINE)
13. Since the _____, we have had all the locks changed. (BREAK)
14. The article failed to _____ the unemployment issue. (PUBLIC)
15. The volcanic lava _____ as it cools. (SOLID)

VI/ SUPPLY EACH BLANK WITH ONE SUITABLE WORD. (30 PTS)

Many educators believe that it is better for students to (1)_____ school all year round than to have a long summer vacation. Ideally, the summer can (2)_____ every bit as productive as the time spent in a classroom. The vacation should be a carefree time, spent outdoors or with family but, (3)_____ that most parents work, it is all too often the case that children are left unsupervised. All students forget a certain amount of (4)_____ they have learned so teachers are obliged to spend time at the beginning of the year reviewing parts of the curriculum from the (5)_____ grade. Studies have shown that children from low-income families fall (6)_____ behind during the summer than children from wealthier backgrounds. One study found that while middle-class children slightly improved their reading skills over the summer months, their (7)_____ from low-income families lost more than two months in reading achievement.

In order to (8)_____ the problem, some school districts have adopted a year-round schedule with a series of shorter breaks (9)_____ of a three-month summer vacation. A national study (10)_____ out by the Ohio State University found, however, that year-round schools had no significant impact (11)_____ how much children learn. They found that children learned about as (12)_____ in year-round schools as they did in schools using a nine-month calendar. And while poorer students at the beginning suffer 'learning loss' during the summer months, those at the year-round schools also did (13)_____ during the shorter breaks. The author of the (14)_____ suggested that poor children (15)_____ to attend more days of school, otherwise they will fall behind.

VII/ REWRITE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES WITHOUT CHANGING THE MEANING. (30 PTS)

1. "I wasn't to blame for the burnt house!" said Julia. (SETTING)
   → **Julia** _____ .
2. Jasper warned me about the dog, so I didn't stroke it.
   → **But for** _____ .
3. There have been rumours that Peter and Jane are getting married.
   → **Peter and Jane** _____ .
4. Please don't put your feet on the sofa.
   → **I'd sooner** _____ .
5. Drop in and see us if you ever come to Ho Chi Minh City. (HAPPEN)
   → **Should** _____ .
6. Guy made absolutely sure nothing would go wrong when he planned the expedition. (NOTHING)
   → **Guy left** _____ .
7. They only discovered the mistake when the book was in the shops. (COME)
   → **Not** _____ .
8. We need to inspect further to find out how badly the building has been damaged. (EXTENT)
   → **Further inspection** _____ .
9. They will give you a ticket when you show your ID card. (PRODUCTION)
   → **A ticket will be** _____ your ID card.
10. It wasn't my intention to upset you. (MEAN)
    → **I** _____ .

THE END OF THE TEST

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