SỞ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO HƯNG YÊN ĐỀ THI CHÍNH THỨC *(Đề thi có 06 trang)*	KỲ THI TUYỂN SINH VÀO LỚP 10 THPT NĂM HỌC 2024-2025 **Bài thi: TIẾNG ANH** **Dành cho thí sinh thi vào lớp chuyên Tiếng Anh** *Thời gian làm bài: 150 phút, không kể thời gian phát đề*

PART C: READING COMPREHENSION

I. Choose the word or phrase that best fits the blank space in the following passage. Write A, B, C, or D on the answer sheet. (1.0 point)

What do you do well? What do you enjoy doing? Your answers to these two questions will help you identify your **(1)** _____. An employer will consider you seriously for a **(2)** _____ when you can show them that you know who you are, what you can offer and which you have studied. Sometimes it is difficult to know what your weaknesses are. Clearly not everyone is equally good **(3)** _____ everything. You may need to improve yourself and so **(4)** _____ courses in that field could turn a weakness into strength.

You will need to **(5)** _____ some time on your self-assessment. Your honesty and the desire for self-improvement will lead to **(6)** _____ in getting the right job. Explore the following seven areas to start to get to know yourself: your aptitude, your skills, your personality, the level of responsibility you feel comfortable with, your interests and your needs.

Ask **(7)** _____ if you have any special talents and if you need to consider your physical health when choosing a job. Be as honest and realistic as you can, and ask for other people's **(8)** _____ if necessary. Make a list of these things. It is usually a good idea to talk about your aptitudes with teachers, family and friends.

If you are considering a career that **(9)** _____ a special talent, such as art, acrobatics, mathematics or music, discuss your aptitudes with **(10)** _____ expert in that area and discover how they fit the needs of the occupation.

1.	**A.** strong	**B.** strength	**C.** strengthen	**D.** strengthened
2.	**A.** position	**B.** location	**C.** spot	**D.** room
3.	**A.** upon	**B.** in	**C.** at	**D.** for
4.	**A.** meeting	**B.** taking	**C.** making	**D.** interviewing
5.	**A.** use	**B.** make	**C.** lose	**D.** spend
6.	**A.** success	**B.** successful	**C.** successfully	**D.** succeed
7.	**A.** you	**B.** your	**C.** yours	**D.** yourself
8.	**A.** interests	**B.** fields	**C.** opinions	**D.** attendances
9.	**A.** requires	**B.** asks	**C.** tells	**D.** urges
10.	**A.** a	**B.** an	**C.** the	**D.** this

II. Read the following passage and choose the best answer to complete the sentences. Write A, B, C, or D on the answer sheet. (1.0 point)

Before the mid-nineteenth century, people in the United States ate most foods only **in season**. Drying, smoking and salting could preserve meat for a short time, but the availability of fresh meat, like that of fresh milk, was very limited; there was no way to prevent spoilage. But in 1810, a French inventor named Nicolas Appert developed the cooking-and-sealing process of canning. And in the 1850's an American named Gail Borden

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developed a means of condensing and preserving milk. Canned goods and condensed milk became more common during the 1860's, but supplies remained low because cans had to be made by hand. By 1880, however, inventors had fashioned stamping and soldering machines that mass-produced cans from tinplate. Suddenly all kinds of food could be preserved and bought at all times of the year.

Other trends and inventions had also helped make it possible for Americans to vary their daily diets. Growing urban population created demand that encouraged fruit and vegetable farmers to raise more produce. Railroad refrigerator cars enabled growers and meat packers to ship perishables great distances and to preserve **them** for longer periods. Thus, by the 1890's, northern city dwellers could enjoy southern and western strawberries, grapes, and tomatoes, previously available for a month at most, for up to six months of the year. In addition, increased use of iceboxes enabled families to store perishables. As easy means of producing ice commercially had been invented in the 1870's, and by 1900 the nation had more than two thousand commercial ice plants, most of which made home deliveries. The icebox became a **fixture** in most homes and remained so until the mechanized refrigerator replaced it in the 1920's and 1930's.

Almost everyone now had a more diversified diet. Some people continued to eat mainly foods that were heavily in starches or carbohydrates, and not everyone could afford meat. **Nevertheless**, many families could take advantage of previously unavailable fruits, vegetables, and dairy products to achieve more varied fare.

1. What does the passage mainly discuss?

A. Causes of food spoilage.

B. Commercial production of ice.

C. Population movements in the nineteenth century.

D. Inventions that led to changes in the American diet.

2. The phrase "**in season**" in line 1 refers to _____.

A. a particular time of year **B.** a kind of weather

C. an official schedule **D.** a method of flavoring

3. During the 1860s, canned food products were _____.

A. unavailable in rural areas **B.** available in limited quantities

C. shipped in refrigerator cars **D.** a staple part of the American diet

4. It can be inferred that railroad refrigerator cars came into use _____.

A. before 1860 **B.** before 1890 **C.** after 1900 **D.** after 1920

5. The word "**them**" in line 12 refers to _____.

A. refrigerator cars **B.** growers **C.** perishables **D.** distances

6. The word "**fixture**" in line 16 is closest in meaning to _____.

A. commonplace object **B.** substance **C.** luxury item **D.** mechanical device

7. The author implies that in the 1920s and 1930s home deliveries of ice _____.

A. increased in cost **B.** occurred only in the summer

C. decreased in number **D.** were on an irregular schedule

8. The word "**Nevertheless**" in line 19 is closest in meaning to _____.

A. Occasionally **B.** However **C.** Therefore **D.** Because

9. Which of the following types of food preservation was NOT mentioned in the passage?

A. Chemical additives **B.** Drying **C.** Canning **D.** Cold storage

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

A. Most farmers in the United States raised only fruits and vegetables.

B. People who lived in cities demanded home delivery of foods.

C. Tin cans and iceboxes helped to make many foods more widely available.

D. Commercial ice factories were developed by railroad owners.

III. Fill in each numbered blank with ONE suitable word. Write your answers on the answer sheet. (1.0 point)

Humans have much in common with other life forms on Earth. **(1)** _____ the very first life forms appeared, all living things have been desperately struggling to survive the harsh and changing conditions of our planet. This has **(2)** _____ adapting to new situations and, in many cases, has led to either **(3)** _____ or extinction. We are not alone in making use of the world around us (birds use twigs to build nests, for example) **(4)** _____ in being particularly skilful (spiders make intricate webs). Where we **(5)** _____ differ from other life forms, however, is in our ability to record, and learn from, our collective history. In this, it **(6)** _____ that we are unique. There is still much mankind does not know about the earliest humans, of course, but we are increasingly **(7)** _____ a species with detailed knowledge about our past. The **(8)** _____ we learn, the better are our chances of survival in the future. It must also be recognised, however, that we are also the only species on Earth **(9)** _____ has managed to create the means to destroy the planet we live **(10)** _____.

PART D: WRITING

I. Choose the underlined word or phrase that needs correcting. Write A, B, C or D on the answer sheet. (1.0 point)

1. (A) While the Browns **(B)** were **(C)** away on holiday, their house was **(D)** broken in.

2. I finished **(A)** college last year, **(B)** and I **(C)** am working here **(D)** for only eight months now.

3. Each of **(A)** the members of **(B)** the group **(C)** are made **(D)** to write a report every week.

4. She would sooner not **(A)** to participate in the competition**(B)** than **(C)** perform without adequate **(D)** practice.

5. She handled the crisis **(A)** with grace and efficiency as **(B)** usually, **(C)** earning the admiration **(D)** of her team.

6. The chemistry instructor **(A)** explained the experiment in **(B)** such of a way that it **(C)** was **(D)** easily understood.

7. (A) During the war, many women served **(B)** in the army while **(C)** another worked on airfield food to the armed **(D)** forces.

8. It is **(A)** important that cancer **(B)** is diagnosed and treated **(C)** as early as possible in order **(D)** to assure a successful cure.

9. The number wild condors, an endangered **(A)** species of bird, **(B)** have been increasing **(C)** steadily **(D)** thanks to the work of scientists and environmentalists.

10. (A) Having been warned about the bad effects of emissions, factories **(B)** applied technology to purify **(C)** it before **(D)** discharging these emissions into the environment.

II. Use the word given in each bracket and other words to complete the second sentence so that it has the same meaning as the first. You must use between THREE AND FIVE WORDS. DO NOT CHANGE THE WORD GIVEN IN CAPITAL. Write your answers on the answer sheet. (1.0 point)

1. I never thought of going by train. **(OCCURRED)**

→ It never _____ by train.

2. There's no point in asking George to help. **(WORTH)**

→ It _____ asking George to help.

3. Nobody plays this piece as beautifully as he does. **(MORE)**

→ He plays this piece _____ else.

4. Despite the late departure of the flight, it arrived on time. **(DEPARTED)**

→ Although _____, it arrived on time.

5. I don't intend to apologize to either of them. **(INTENTION)**

→ I have _____ to either of them.

6. I was so shocked that I couldn't react. **(WASN'T)**

→ I _____ react.

7. I couldn't go to work because of the traffic jam. **(PREVENTED)**

→ I _____ to work by the traffic jam.

8. The desk was too crowded for him to put his book down. **(ROOM)**

→ The desk was too crowded for him _____ his book.

9. I tried to talk to Jack about the problem, but he was too busy. **(WORD)**

→ I tried to _____ Jack about the problem, but he was too busy.

10. Many people believe that Edison has the ability to become world judo champion. **(CAPABLE)**

→ Many people believe that Edison _____ the world championship in judo.

III. Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it means exactly the same as the sentence printed before it. Write your answers on the answer sheet. (1.0 point)

1. When she got to the party, everyone was dancing and singing.

→ On _____

2. He was very sorry that he didn't see Audrey on her trip to London.

→ He greatly _____

3. I'm sure he knew all the details about the robbery.

→ He must _____

4. If you didn't contribute generously, we couldn't continue our work.

→ But for _____

5. He got so angry that no one dared to say anything.

→ So _____

6. Everyone thinks I picked all the flowers in the garden.

→ I _____

7. "I'm sorry I missed the appointment with the doctor this morning," he said.

→ He apologized _____

8. Its lack of irregular verbs makes Esperanto a unique language.

→ Unlike _____

9. The little boy could not carry such a heavy school bag.

→ It was _____

10. Nam's fondness for the game increased with his proficiency.

→ The more _____

---------- **HẾT** ----------

Thí sinh không được sử dụng tài liệu. Cán bộ coi thi không giải thích gì thêm.

Họ và tên thí sinh: …… Phòng thi số: ……

Số báo danh: …… Chữ ký của cán bộ coi thi: ……

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