

SPRINGBOARD EDUCATION

TỔNG HỢP ĐỀ THI CHUYÊN ANH 10 - NĂM 2024

CÓ GIẢI THÍCH CHI TIẾT

TÀI LIỆU SỬ DỤNG CÔNG KHAI

TẬP 01



DÀNH CHO ÔN THI HSG LỚP 9 & CHUYÊN ANH VÀO 10



ABOUT SPRINGBOARD

Springboard là **trung tâm định hướng ôn thi Chuyên Anh & HSG** các cấp (Huyện/Tỉnh/Thành/Quốc Gia/Olympic 30-4/Duyên Hải Bắc Bộ). Springboard hướng đến nhóm học sinh từ lớp 7 - lớp 12 có niềm đam mê với bộ môn tiếng Anh và mong muốn chinh chiến những đấu trường HSG:

- Tại Springboard, các lớp học đều được dẫn dắt bởi mentors cựu học sinh chuyên Anh tại các trường THPT chuyên top đầu toàn quốc; đạt giải cao trong các kì thi Học Sinh Giỏi Quốc Gia/Tỉnh-Thành; IELTS ≥ 8.0.
- Đào tạo bài bản từng kĩ năng trong Anh Chuyên với phương pháp mới lạ, liên tục được đổi mới từ giáo trình dạy ngôn ngữ ở các đại học quốc tế trên khắp thế giới.
- Lớp học truyền cảm hứng, hướng tới tạo ra thay đổi của mentees từ bên trong, từ các bài học Phát Triển Bản Thân và Định Hướng Phát Triển Giáo Dục Dài Hạn

Các **lớp học đang diễn ra** tại Springboard bao gồm:

- HSG Anh 8
- HSG Anh 9
- Chuyên Anh lên 10
- HSG Anh huyện/thành/tỉnh bậc THPT
- Olympic 30/4
- HSG khu vực DHBB, THHV
- NEC Foundation (Ôn thi vào đội tuyển HSGQG)
- NEC Intensive (Ôn thi chọn HSGQG)

Tại Springboard, các lớp học có sĩ số tối đa 15 học sinh/lớp để đảm bảo kết quả học viên tốt nhất.

Xem thêm thông tin về Springboard tại

- Website chính thức: springboard.vn
- Brochure chính thức 2024



GIỚI THIỆU BỘ SÁCH TỔNG HỢP ĐỀ THI CHUYÊN ANH 10 (NĂM 2024) CÙNG GIẢI THÍCH CHI TIẾT

Bộ sách tổng hợp đề thi chuyên Anh 10 (năm 2024-2025) gồm 4 tập, được tổng hợp từ đề thi tuyển sinh chuyên Anh lớp 10 chính thức tại 63 tỉnh thành năm 2024-2025, cùng với giải thích chi tiết được biên soạn bởi đội ngũ mentors nhà Xuân. Bộ chuyên đề có thể được sử dụng cho đối tượng học sinh lớp 6-9, có mục tiêu ôn luyện cho các kì thi HSG bậc THCS, chuyên Anh 9 lên 10.

Bộ sách tổng hợp đề thi chuyên Anh 10 (năm 2024-2025) đặc biệt ở điểm có giải thích chi tiết, phù hợp cho các bạn học sinh có nhu cầu tự học cao.

Quý thầy cô giáo, các bậc phụ huynh và các em học sinh có thể tìm thấy file nghe ở kênh youtube chính thức của Springboard (Truy cập tại link này).

Tất cả tài liệu biên soạn và phát hành bởi đội ngũ Springboard đều MIỄN PHÍ. Mọi người vui lòng KHÔNG sử dụng chúng cho mục đích thương mại, buôn bán vì lợi nhuận để nhà Xuân tiếp tục phát hành tài liệu bổ ích hơn trong tương lai.

Các đề thi và giải thích chi tiết **có trong tập 1** bao gồm:

- Đề thi tuyển sinh chuyên Anh vào 10 THPT Chuyên Bắc Ninh năm 2024
- Đề thi tuyển sinh chuyên Anh vào 10 THPT Chuyên Bình Phước năm 2024
- Đề thi tuyển sinh chuyên Anh vào 10 THPT Chuyên Đồng Nai năm 2024
- Đề thi tuyển sinh chuyên Anh vào 10 THPT Chuyên Lam Sơn Thanh Hoá
 năm 2024
- Đề thi tuyển sinh chuyên Anh vào 10 THPT Chuyên Quốc Học Huế năm 2024
- Đề thi tuyển sinh chuyên Anh vào 10 THPT Chuyên Hoàng Lê Kha Tây Ninh năm 2024
- Đề thi tuyển sinh chuyên Anh vào 10 THPT Chuyên Vĩnh Phúc năm 2024

SỞ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO BẮC NINH

ĐỀ THI TUYỂN SINH VÀO LỚP 10 THPT CHUYÊN NĂM HỌC 2024-2025

Môn thi: **Tiếng Anh**

ĐỀ CHÍNH THÚC (Đề thi có 11 trang)

Dành cho thí sinh chuyên Tiếng Anh, Tiếng Trung Quốc Thời gian làm bài: **150 phút** (không kể thời gian giao đề)

PART A: LISTENING (20 POINTS)

1.	You're going to listen to a radio report about a new type of air transport	rt.	Fill in each gap with NO MORE
T	HAN THREE WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER taken from the recording	g.	(10.0 points)

Seymour Powell, a (1)	company, is working on a new mode of	travelling, the Aircruise,
which is supposed to take (2)	to reach New York from London. The gu	est speaker, Mark argues
that the underlying cause behind	this idea is that passengers are fed up with travelling	g on a (3)
passenger jet. Instead, they prefe	r something which can bring them (4)	The huge Aircruise is
designed to be (5)	and can fly at a very low height. It will run on (6)	as this type
of fuel is silent and (7)	. Mark insists that the Aircruise is more susta	inable and kinder to the
environment thanks to the advent	of modern technology. Passengers will no longer be (8	3) in their
seats, but walk around the luxurio	us airship which is equipped with a bar, (9)	and a glass floor. It
will depart from (10)	, not the normal airports to ensure the flight's safet	y.

- II. You will hear a radio interview with a student called Leanne Wilson, who is talking about her first weeks at university. Listen carefully and choose the best answer (A, B, C or D) for each of the following questions. (5.0 points)
- 1. What advice did Leanne give to make friends in the first few weeks?
 - A. Stay with your friends
 - B. Avoid those who aren't friendly
 - C. Join as many clubs as possible
 - D. Don't meet a lot of people at the same time
- 2. What discouraged Leanne from joining college clubs?
 - A. She thought it was not worth doing.
 - B. She believed she could do it some other time in the first term.
 - C. She wanted to focus on academic study first.
 - D. She needed time to calm her down.
- 3. Which of the following is NOT what Leanne did to save up?

A. Living with her	family	B. Sharing book	S
C. Buying used go	oods	D. Going to wor	k
4. Why should college stu	idents attend lectures regula	arly according to Leanne?	
A. To note down e	everything in the lectures		
B. To better conce	ntrate on their study		
C. To meet their fr	riends		
D. To be aware of	the focus for their further r	eading	
5. Which part of student 1	ife stressed her out most?		
A. Structuring her	day effectively		
B. Doing housewo	ork		
C. Helping her mo	om on holidays		
D. Dealing with so	choolwork		
statements is True (T) or 1. Sardinia, Austria, the B 2. A British can stay in Gu 3. EEC nationals can stay 4. Security in the capital of 5. Children under five alw PART B: PHONETICS	False (F). (5.0 points) clack Sea coast of Turkey are natemala for 29 days with a in Guatemala up to ninety of Burma is a matter of concays receive an up-to-70% of (5.0 POINTS)	days by obtaining a five-dollar cern for visitors. discount on the Costa del Sol.	tourist card.
		d whose underlined part differ	s from the other three in
-	the following questions. (2	- ,	D
1. A. si <u>ng</u> er	B. mo <u>n</u> ster	C. function	D. mo <u>n</u> key
2. A. equa <u>tion</u>	B. collec <u>tion</u>	C. direc <u>tion</u>	D. atten <u>tion</u>
	, C, or D to indicate the wo	ord that differs from the other t 3.0 points)	three in the position of
1. A. police	B. practice	C. surface	D. service
2. A. embroider	B. determine	C. demolish	D. compromise
3. A. representative	B. metropolitan	C. environmental	D. irresponsible

I. Choose the best answer A, B, C, or D to complete the sentence in each of the following questions. (10.0 points)

1. Tł	ne incredible thing abou	ut the telephone	to each other across the	continents, but that they can
recog	gnize the other person's	s voice.		
	A. is not that people	e can instantly talk	B. that allows people to	o instantly talk
	C. is that people car	n instantly talk	D. allowing people to	instantly talk
2. As	s they saw this wonder,	each looked in	terror at the other, and d	lropping their eyes they
pray	ed silently.			
	A. immaculate	B. impeccable	C. undiluted	D. imprudent
3	what mos	st people say about him, Pa	aul has a natural sense of fair	ness.
	A. Opposite	B. Contrast to	C. Contrary to	D. Opposing
4. M	arcus has a high	of proficiency in	English after studying in Ox	ford University for 3 years.
	A. degree	B. scope	C. extent	D. range
5. Tł	ney advised him that th	e tour acco	ording to the plan.	
	A. would proceed	B. be proceeded	C. proceed	D. be proceeding
6. It	is difficult to	how bad the situation	on has become.	
	A. estimate	B. appreciate	C. sympathize	D. synthesize
7. H	e stopped the thief righ	t at the corner, and up	·	
	A. did a policeman	walk	B. a policeman walked	
	C. walked a policen	nan	D. walk a policeman	
8. Sh	ne turned away from th	e windowa	anyone see her.	
	A. unless	B. lest	C. otherwise	D. whereby
9. It	turned out that we	to the airport a	s the flight was delayed by se	everal hours.
	A. needn't have rush	ned	B. might not have rush	ed
	C. mustn't have rush	ned	D. can't have rushed	
10. Т	Thousands of home buy	vers were led up the garden	as the dealer	rs promised to sell homes at
disco	ounted prices.			
	A. track	B. path	C. street	D. lane
11. T	The idea of glasses being	g a fashion item has been	slow to	
	A. take in	B. catch on	C. put across	D. set aside
12. T	Things in this shop are	too expensive; I won't pay	\$500 for the fur coat because	e it is not worth
	A. that much all	B. all that much	C. that all much	D. much all that
13.	Jennifer: "May Lus	se your laptop for a while?	"	

Brad : "	,,		
A. Yes, you n	nay. B. You are free.	C. Accommodate yourself!	D. Go ahead!
14. I don't want to so	ound, but I thou	ught my picture was the best.	
A. slow-witte	ed B. quick-witted	C. narrow-minded	D. big-headed
15. Many students pa	assed the final exam without r	eal in learning last year	ar.
A. persuasion	B. commitment	C. engagement	D. obligation
16. A small part of th	ne Large Cloud of Magellan ex	ktends into Mensa, but otherwise there	e is
nothing here of interes	est.		
A. absolutely	B. thoroughly	C. seriously	D. indefinitely
17. How do you find	a reasonable and	thread of explanation through this	s?
A. consistent	B. resistant	C. insistent	D. reluctant
18. Dennis : "Did	n't you go to cinema last nigh	t?"	
Sophia: "	,,, 		
A. Yes, I lost	the ticket	B. No. It was too cold to go	out
C. Ok. That v	vas a good idea	D. Yes, I stayed at home	
19. He	_ with his task until he had su	acceeded in collecting an armful of fir	rewood.
A. preserved	B. determined	C. persevered	D. devoted
20. We believe that t	hese animals could be saved in	f our plans were	
A. adopted	B. practised	C. exploited	D. rehearsed
II. Give the correct to questions. (5.0 point	5	kets to complete the sentence in each	h of the following
1. If there aren't any	tickets left when we reach the	front of the queue, we (wait)	all the time for
nothing.			
2. What do you think	about my decision? Was I rig	ght to accept his offer or I (refuse)	it?
3. Angela is upset (o	mit) from the	short list of candidates for the science	e prize.
4. (Cut down)	many trees in the ar	rea, now the people here have to suffe	r really hot summers.
5. It's a pity we didn'	t visit him when we had the cl	hance. I would like (see)	him before he left
the country.			
6. Norris has had tro	uble (find) wo	ork for months and is still unemployed	1.
7. My old friend and	colleague (earn)	more than me since the economic	recession in 2018.
8. What would happe	en to your family you (lose) _	your current job?	
9. The only proposal	(accept) in th	e last meeting was the marketing dire	ctor's.
10 Laurence was be	having as though nothing (ha	nnen) to her so far.	

III. Give the correct form of the given word to	complete each o	of the following senten	ces. (5.0 points)
1. I woke up on the day after my wedding with a	a feeling of	joy. (DESC	CRIBE)
2. This has led to financial losses, though	on a fa	airly small scale. (ADN	MIT)
3. The council must provide housing for young p	people whose w	relfare is seriously	
(PREJUDICE)			
4. As a to other diners, we ask th	at all cell phone	es be left at the door. (COURTEOUS)
5. For many college graduates, job hunting can b	oe a	struggle. (HEART	
6. Some of these experiments were heartfelt and		attempts to find a new	way. (COURAGE)
7. In such situations, hopes for a less active, mor	re cautious and	, less ex	pansive foreign policy
were slim. (REAL)			
8. If the person is unconscious or	, dial 115. (RE S	SPOND)	
9. How does a son live his own life in the shadow	w of a(n)	father who is	also a worldwide star?
(POWER)			
10. He was humourous, which m	nade him popula	ar with his fellow work	ers. (FAIL)
IV. Each of the following sentences contains O	NE mistake. Id	lentify the mistakes and	d give the corrections on
your answer sheet. (5.0 points)		-	_
1. How could they achieve good exam results in	so a short time	?	
2. Airline officials were taken back by the volum	ne of disapprovi	ing mail they received	every day.
3. What the Prime Minister remarked at the sum	mit was strictly	on the record.	
4. The report revealed that workers had exposed	to radiation for	a long time.	
5. One special characteristic of water is that water	er upon freezing	g increases by about 9 p	percent, whereas most
liquids contract on cooling.			
PART D. READING (25.0 POINTS)			
I. Read the text about fireworks and fill in each	a blank with O I	NE suitable word. (10.0	() points)
An interesting aspect of fireworks is that	t their history te	ells us a lot about the cl	hanging roles of scientists
and technicians in Europe. Fireworks were intro	oduced from Ch	iina in 13th century. Ut	to the 16th century, they
were generally used for (1) purp	oses, with rock	ets and fire tubes being	thrown at the enemy, but
they were also sometimes a feature of plays and			
religion.			
By the 17th century, the rules of Europe l	had started using	g fireworks as a way of	f marking royal occasions.
Technicians were employed to stage spectacular	ar shows which	h displayed aspects of	(3), with

impress (4)	people. But fireworks also	(5) the interest of scientists, who started to
		s display where a model of a dragon was propelled along a
rope by rockets, scien	ntists thought that in a (6)	way, humans might be able to achieve flight a
dream of many scienti	ists at the time. Other scientists,	such as the chemist Robert Boyle, noticed how in displays
one firework might a	ctually light (7)	and it occurred to him that fireworks might provide an
effective way of demo	onstrating how stars were forme	d.
Scientists at th	ne time often depended on the	royal courts for patronage, but there was considerable (8
in the	relationships between the court	s and scientists in different countries.
This was refle	cted in attitudes (9)	fireworks and the purposes for which they were used
In London in the mid	ddle of the 17th century there	was general distrust of fireworks among scientists. (10)
, later i	in the century scientists and tec	nnicians started to look at the practical purposes for which
fireworks might be en	nployed, such as using rockets t	o help sailors establish their position at sea.
	w and choose the word that bes	t fits each of the blanks in the following passage. (5.0
points)		
		that are common in most countries and systems throughou
the world, and he des	scribes these as the (1)	for all moral behavior. These moral components
conceptualize how pe	eople treat others and what is	important in being part of a group. Regardless of their
background, religion,	socioeconomic status, or educa	tional level, Dr. Haidt found that the majority of people (2)
to the	se moral concepts. The first m	oral concept is the prevention of harm. Generally, people
believe that it is wrong	g to harm another human being	or animal for cruel and needless reasons. The second mora
concept is fairness, (3) holds that all p	people should be treated fairly. For instance, people should
treat the poor in the sa	me manner as the wealthy, and	the weak the same as the strong. The third moral concept is
loyalty to one's group.	This entails a strong devotion to	the values of the group (4) a whole. People
with strong loyalties l	believe that (5)	to the laws of society is important because it upholds the
integrity of that societ	ty. The idea of loyalty is (6)	interwoven with the fourth moral foundation
respect for authority.	People. who value authority b	believe in the strength of a governing body and a strong
hierarchy with (7)	roles and rules. The	e fifth concept involves upholding high standards of purity
This deals with the	way that members of a group	view their bodies. The idea of purity comes into (8)
in the	standards of cleanliness in soc	iety. Daily hygiene routines, eating food that has not beer
contaminated in (9) _	way, and burial r	ules and rituals fall into this category. Dr. Haidt's research
concludes that these n	moral concepts are (10)	in our physical makeup and are learned behaviors
reinforced by our envi	ironments from a very early age	

representations of the sun, snow, and rain. These shows were designed for the enjoyment of the nobility and to

1. A. findings	B. foundation	C. backup	D. backdrop
2. A. clutch	B. grip	C. seize	D. hold
3. A. which	B. that	C. what	D. who
4. A. like	B. for	C. as	D. against
5. A. observance	B. opposition	C. compliance	D. adherence
6. A. nearly	B. closely	C. merely	D. barely
7. A. proposed	B. reformed	C. established	D. inaugurated
8. A. play	B. view	C. conflict	D. fashion
9. A. plenty	B. other	C. several	D. some
10. A. ambiguous	B. vague	C. inherent	D. original

III. Read the following passage and choose the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions. (10.0 points)

The main difference between herbs and drugs is that, while herbs are simply parts of plants, drugs are specific chemicals in a pure form. Many modern drugs are derived from chemicals found in plants. One example is aspirin, which is made from a chemical extracted from the bark of the willow tree. Other drugs are entirely synthetic. Even those drugs that are derived from natural sources are heavily processed in order to purify and concentrate them. This allows drugs to be administered in very precise amounts. Different kinds and degrees of illnesses often require dosages that differ only slightly. A little too much or not enough of a certain drug can have negative effects on the patient. Many drugs also produce negative effects even when taken in the recommended dosage. These undesired negative effects are called "side-effects"

The possibility of dangerous and unexpected side-effects from drugs has led many people back to traditional medicine. Herbal treatments seem more natural than modern drugs. Many feel that traditional medicine is more concerned with treating the <u>underlying</u> causes of disease instead of just the symptoms, though the truth of this claim is not yet clear. In any case, there is a certain comfort in taking natural herbal treatments instead of the processed, synthetic chemicals derived from them.

There are, however, disadvantages to herbal treatments, some of them are serious. Few herbal treatments have been scientifically studied. While the active chemicals in the herb may be known, it may not be clear what they really do, or if they are really effective at all. Because the active chemicals are not used alone, it is very difficult to determine the proper amount for treatment, since the levels of the chemical are not constant throughout the plant. Therefore, the risk of underdose and overdose is higher than with drugs. A more serious problem is that certain herbal treatments may have no real medicinal effect, thus giving the patient a false sense of security. This is particularly harmful when the patient refuses treatment with modern drugs that could be effective.

There are even certain herbs that can cause side-effects, just like a drug. (A) One of these is ma-huang,

also called ephedra, which is taken to increase energy. (B) It has been known to cause damage to the heart and nervous system. Garlic and ginger are common elements in food that are also taken as herbal treatments, but they can be dangerous for people with diabetes. (C) In general, herbs are most dangerous when they are taken along with common drugs. This may happen in two ways: a patient decides to supplement his or her regular treatment with herbs, or a dishonest manufacturer adds modern drugs to an herbal treatment. (D) In both cases, the results can be very serious. The herb St. John's wort is often used to treat depression, but if it is used along with conventional antidepressants, such as Zoloft, the combination can cause confusion, headaches, allergic reactions, and other problems.

Finally, because production of herbal treatments is seldom <u>regulated</u>, harmful substances can be present in herbal preparations. Herbs grown in polluted soil may contain lead, arsenic, or mercury. They may also be tainted with pesticides. It is for these reasons that herbs should not be treated as the perfect substitute for drugs. Although herbs appear to be quite distinct from modern drugs, it is important to use them with the same sort of care.

- 1. What is best title of this passage?
 - A. Are Herbs the Best Substitute for Drugs?
 - B. Can Herbs and Drugs Be Used at the Same Time?
 - C. Undesired Negative Effects of Herbs and Drugs
 - D. Herbs-the Preferred Treatment of the Modern Time
- 2. Why does the author mention "side-effects" of drugs in the first paragraph?
 - A. To illustrate that drugs are not natural.
 - B. To emphasize the importance of taking the recommended dosage.
 - C. To point out that drugs cannot compete with natural herbs.
 - D. To show that drugs, taken in whatever dose, are not always safe.

3. The phrase "underly	ing " in the second paragrap	oh is closest in meaning to _	·
A. direct	B. indirect	C. real	D. possible
4. According the passag	ge, herbal treatments may b	e dangerous because	·

- A. traditional treatments only deal with symptoms of diseases
 - B. they are brand new in the medical field
 - C. we do not fully understand the chemicals in herbs
 - D. people tend to use herbs in moderate quantity
- 5. Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?
 - A. Patients tend to have a sense of security when using traditional treatments.
 - B. Some herbal treatments are not effective in fighting diseases.
 - C. Herbs are not absolutely safe although derived from natural sources.

D. It is easier to	prescribe the correct dose of	herbs than drugs.	
6. The word " This " in pa	aragraph 4 refers to		
A. taking ineffec	tive herbs instead of drugs		
B. taking herbs is	n combination with drugs		
D. using herbs as	s a supplement		
C. taking herbs v	which can cause side-effects		
7. Where could the follo	wing sentence be added to pa	aragraph 4?	
"Certain herbs have als	o been known to be harmfu	l for people suffering from ast	hma."
A. (A)	B. (B)	C. (C)	D. (D)
8. According to the pass	age, which of the following of	can cause undesired negative et	ffects?
A. Ephedra	B. Willow trees	C. St. John's wort	D. Zoloft
9. The word "regulated"	' in the passage is closest in	meaning to	
A. certified	B. controlled	C. employed	D. examined
10. It can be inferred fro	m the passage that	·	
A. the side-effec	ts of drugs are more serious t	than those of herbs.	
B. the drug indus	stry is under tougher regulation	ons than the herb industry.	
C. all the harmfu	l substances are supposedly	eliminated in the production of	herbal treatments.
D. people who u	se drugs instead of herbs reco	over more quickly.	
PART E. WRITING (2	5.0 POINTS)		
I. Complete each of the	following sentences in such	a way that it has the similar n	neaning to the sentence
printed before. (5.0 poi	nts)		
1. Although he looks res	erved, he has a marked sense	e of humour.	
→ Reserved			
2. People will only beco	me aware of the problem if y	you increase the publicity.	
→ Only if			
3. He swore he was a lor	ng way from her house on the	e night it was broken into.	
→ He swore he was nov	vhere		
4. The rumours of bomb	ings in the northern part of the	he country are false.	
→ There is			
5. They thought there co	uld be another explanation for	or the inscription.	
→ There was			

II. Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word in bold

given in brackets. DO NOT change the word given. (5.0 points)
1. They persuaded me to buy a stock, or indeed, sell it. (TALKED) → I
2. Every student will try very hard to get good marks to express their gratitude towards teachers. (LENGTHS)
→ Every student
3. She didn't try to hide her anger at her son's disobedience. (ATTEMPT)
→ She made
4. The new manager blames me for everything that goes wrong. (PICKING)
→ The new manager
5. Members with young children often find it impossible to attend evening meetings. (QUESTION)
→ Attending
III. Essay Writing (15.0 points)
"Using social platforms such as Youtube, Tiktok, Facebook and Twitter is the best way for youngsters to gain
fame and wealth."
To what extent do you agree or disagree with this statement?
Write an essay of about 250 words to express your opinion, using specific details and examples to support your
answer.



SPRINGBOARD ENGLISH - LỚP HỌC NHÀ XUÂN GIẢI ĐỀ VÀO 10 CHUYÊN BẮC NINH NĂM 2024 - 2025

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Tham gia Facebook group Springboard Connects để nhận bài giảng, đề thi

B. PHONETICS

I.

- 1. B (monster)
- \rightarrow singer /'sɪŋə(r)/

monster /'monstə(r)/

function /'fʌŋkʃn/

monkey /'mʌŋki/

- 2. A (equation)
- \rightarrow equation /I'kweI3n/

collection /kə'lek[n/

direction /də'rek[n/

attention /ə'tenʃn/

II.

- 1. A (police)
- → police nhấn âm 2

practice, surface, service nhấn âm 1

- 2. D (compromise)
- → compromise nhấn âm 1

Embroider, determine, demolish nhấn âm 2

- 3. C (environmental)
- → environmental nhấm âm 4



representative, metropolitan, irresponsible nhấn âm 3

C. LEXICO & GRAMMAR

I.

1. A

→ "The incredible thing about the telephone" đóng vai trò là subject (chủ ngữ) và "is" là linking verb. Ở vế sau có "but" nên ta cần chọn một statement mà contrast với vế sau về ứng dung của telephone => Chon A

2. C

→ undiluted (a): (of a feeling or quality) not mixed or combined with anything and therefore very strong = pure ⇒ undiluted/pure terror (collocation)

3. C

→ Contrary to = in conflict with: trái ngược lại

Contrary to what most people say about him, he has a natural sense of fairness (*Trái* ngược với những gì hầu hết mọi người nói về anh ấy, anh ấy có bản chất công bằng)

- 4. A
- \rightarrow degree of sth (n): amount or level of sth
- => a high degree of English/ French/ skill, etc
 - 5. C
- → Thức giả định với động từ advise
- S1 + advise (s) someone + that + S2 + (should) V-bare infinitive + O
 - 6. B
- → appreciate sth: understand sth thoroughly
 - 7. C
- → Inversion for emphasis. Đảo ngữ từ walked lên đầu (hành động trong quá khứ nên phải chia thì ở quá khứ đơn) để nhấn mạnh hành động vị cảnh sát đi tới
 - 8. B
- → lest (conjunction: liên từ): in order to prevent something from happening

 She turned away from the window lest anyone see her (Cô ấy quay đi từ phía cửa sổ để tránh việc ai đó sẽ nhìn thấy cô)
 - 9. A



--> need (not) + have + V-PP: diễn tả sự việc lẽ ra cần hoặc không cần làm trong quá khứ, tuy nhiên thực tế thì lại không được thực hiện

Eg. I was fine, you **needn't have bought** medicine. (*Tôi ổn mà, bạn không cần phải mua thuốc đâu.*)

10. B

 \rightarrow lead sb up the garden path (idiom) = deceive sb: lùa gạt ai đó

11. B

→ catch on: to become popular or fashionable

12. B

 \rightarrow all that much: very much

13. D

→ Go ahead: said to someone in order to give them permission to start to do something (used in informal context)

14. D

→ big-headed (a): having a very high opinion of yourself; too proud = arrogant = conceited

15. C

- → engagement in sth: involvement with sth: being involved with somebody/something in an attempt to understand them/it
- *** Chọn commitment sẽ sai vì commitment + TO sth/doing sth

16. A

 \rightarrow absolutely = totally = completely: used to further emphasize there is literally nothing interesting here

17. A

→ consistent (a): nhất quán với nhau => consistent argument/ideas

18. B

→ Câu trên hỏi "Didn't you go to cinema last night?" (Tối qua bạn không đi xem phim à?) nên ta chọn B để trả lời lại rằng vì thời tiết quá lạnh nên không thể đi ra ngoài)

19. A

 \rightarrow persevere (with something/somebody): continue trying to do sth despite difficulties 20. A



 \rightarrow adopt sth: to accept or start to use something new:

II.

- 1. will wait
- → Câu điều kiện loại 1
 - 2. should have refused
- → Should have + V-PP được dùng để nói đáng lẽ ra nên làm việc gì đó trong quá khứ nhưng thực tế đã không làm
 - 3. at/about/over being omitted
- → be upset at/over/about sth
 - 4. Having cut down
- → Phân từ hoàn thành (ở dạng chủ động) được dùng khi cùng một đối tượng (subject) thực hiện cả hai hành động ở cụm phân từ hoàn thành và mệnh đề chính

Having + V-PP, mệnh đề chính

- 5. to see
- → would like to do sth
 - 6. finding
- → have trouble DOING sth
 - 7. has earned
- → Xuất hiện "since the economic recession in 2018" ⇒ dùng hiện tại hoàn thành
 - 8. if you lost
- → Câu điều kiện loại 2
 - 9. accepted
- → Rút gọn mệnh đề quan hệ

The only proposal which/that was accepted... ⇒ The only proposal accepted...

- 10. had happened
- → Cấu trúc as if/as though dùng với các tình huống giả định (không đúng)
- S + V + as if/though + S + V2/ed
- S + V-ed + as if/though + S + had + Vpp (lùi thì)

III.

1. indescribable



Indescribable (adj.): không thể nào miêu tả được

Example: The beauty of the sunset was indescribable.

2. admittedly

Admittedly (adv): phải thừa nhận

Example: Admittedly, I haven't been exercising as much as I should.

3. prejudiced

prejudiced (adj.): bị ảnh hưởng nghiêm trọng bởi một tình huống xấu (uncommon meaning)

Example: The company's reputation was prejudiced by the negative press coverage.

4. courtesy

courtesy (n): sự thể hiện sự lịch sự trong thái độ và cách cư xử của một người đối với người khác.

Example: A simple act of courtesy can brighten someone's day.

5. disheartening

disheartening (adj.): khiến ai đó mất quyết tâm hoặc sự tự tin

Example: It was severely disheartening for him to score so low on the final examinations.

6. courageous

courageous (adj.): dũng cảm

Example: She was a courageous woman who never complained about her illness.

7. realistic

realistic (adj.): mang tính thực tế

Example: He was realistic enough to know this success could not last.

8. unresponsive



unresponsive (adj.): không phản ứng hoặc cử động ~ unconscious

Example: The impact rendered them all unresponsive.

9. overpowering

overpowering (adj.): khuất phục; không cưỡng lại được

Example: The colonel maintained an overpowering presence for the rest of the meeting.

10. unfailingly

unfailingly (adj.): luôn luôn, lúc nào cũng...

Example: She is a model student who unfailingly scores the highest every exam.

IV.

1. so \rightarrow such

such được dùng để mô tả một danh từ hoặc đại từ trong khi so được dùng để chỉ mức độ hoặc mức độ của tính từ hoặc trạng từ, và "a short time" là một cụm danh từ.

2. back → aback

taken aback by sth: bị ngạc nhiên bởi gì đó

3. on
$$\rightarrow$$
 for (?)

for the record: để sự thật, điều quan trọng được ghi lại hoặc biết đến.

on the record: được ghi lại, liên quan tới phát biểu

- \rightarrow for the record hop nghĩa hơn khi đi với strictly.
- 4. had exposed → had been exposed
 cấu trúc bị động: S + have/ has + been + V3/ed + ...
 - 5. increases \rightarrow expands

increase không thể modify water ở trong trường hợp này (WHAT belonging to water is increasing?), **expands** phù hợp vì bổ nghĩa trực tiếp cho water.

cách tiếp cận 2: expands (mở rộng, dãn ra) >< contracts (thu nhỏ, co lại)



IV.

- 1. in so a short time \rightarrow in such a short time
- 2. $taken back \rightarrow taken aback$
- → be taken aback = surprised: bất ngờ
 - 3. on the record \rightarrow off the record
- → off the record: not intended for publication or disclosure; confidential
 - 4. had exposed \rightarrow had been exposed
- \rightarrow be exposed to sth: come into contact with sth
 - 5. increases \rightarrow expands
- → "water" collocates with "expand"

D. READING

I.

1. military

rockets and fire tubes: những vũ khí, dụng cụ chiến tranh → military purposes: mục đích quân sự

2. chief/main

ở vế trước có mention **generally**, tức là mục đích chung của pháo hoa khi đang được dùng trong quân sự là để công kích địch, nên nếu được sử dụng trong các lễ hội, thì mục đích **chính** là để phục vụ tôn giáo (ẩn ý là ngoài ra còn có nhiều lý do khác như ...) → **chief/main purposes**

3. nature

sun, snow, and rain: tất cả đều liên quan đến tự nhiên, thiên nhiên o aspect of nature: những yếu tố thiên nhiên

4. ordinary/common

nobility: tầng lớp quý tộc >< ordinary/common people: phàm dân

5. piqued/aroused



pique/arouse sbd's interest: khơi gợi sự quan tâm của ai đó.

6. similar

similar ~ cách mô hình của con rồng gắn dây được bay lên trung không bằng pháo hoa các nhà khoa học nghĩ con người cũng có thể bay bằng cách **tương tự**

7. another

one firework might light another: một quả pháo hoa này có thể thắp sáng một quả khác

8. variation

variation: sự khác biệt giữa nhiều thứ

9. towards

attitude towards sth/sbd: có thái độ, cách nhìn về một cái gì đó/ai đó (collocation)

10. However

however thể hiện sự đối lập giữa vế trước (general distrust among scientists) và vế sau (started to look at practical purposes)

II.

1. B

foundation (n): $c\sigma$ $s\mathring{\sigma}$, $n\mathring{e}n$ $m\acute{o}ng \rightarrow "five areas" được định hình là nền móng của "all moral behaviour"$

Englis

các từ còn lại không phù hợp/sai nghĩa.

2. D

hold to sth: tin tưởng, hành động theo gì đó các từ còn lại không phù hợp/sai nghĩa.



which là đại từ giả trong câu này, thay thế cho "fairness" tránh lặp từ.
câu hoàn chỉnh: The second moral concept is fairness, fairness holds that ...
câu rút gọn: The second moral concept is fairness, which holds that ...

4. C

as a whole: như một tổng thể, "group" các từ còn lại không phù hợp/sai nghĩa.

5. D

adherence TO ~ compliance WITH: sự tuân thủ (trường hợp này giới từ là TO nên chọn adherence)

các từ còn lại không phù hợp/sai nghĩa.

6. B

closely (adv): một cách gần gũi, chặt chẽ → closely interwoven: đan xen chặt chẽ nearly (adv) cũng mang nghĩa gần, nhưng thường chỉ đối với khoảng cách vật lý, trong khi closely có thể miêu tả intimacy của relationship.

các từ còn lại không phù hợp/sai nghĩa.

7. C

establish: đặt ra, hình thành \rightarrow established roles and rules: những vai trò và luật lệ đã được sắp đặt, hình thành từ trước (mang ý ổn định, phong tục)

8. A

come into play: nhập cuộc, có hiệu ứng

come into view: trở nên thấy được, vào tầm mắt

các từ còn lại không phù hợp/sai nghĩa.

9. D

some way: một cách nào đó

ngoài ra, chỉ có some đi với số ít (WAY) được, các từ còn lại chỉ đi với số nhiều.



10. C

inherent (adj.): vốn có, biểu thị rằng các "moral concepts" đã vốn có sinh học của chúng ta. các từ còn lại không phù hợp ngữ cảnh, mang nghĩa "mơ hồ", "không xác định", ngược lại với sự chắc chắn trong câu. "reinforced by our environments..."

III.

1. A

Đoạn văn so sánh chi tiết giữa herbs và drugs, thảo luận về sự khác biệt, lợi ích và hạn chế của chúng. Nó nói về việc liệu herbs có phải là substitute hợp lý cho thuốc không vì nó nhấn mạnh các lợi ích tự nhiên của thảo được và các vấn đề tiềm ẩn liên quan đến việc sử dụng chúng, như thiếu nghiên cứu khoa học, liều lượng không đồng đều và tác dụng phụ có thể có. Đoạn văn kết luận bằng việc nhấn mạnh sự quan trọng của việc sử dụng thảo được cùng với sự cẩn thận như việc sử dụng thuốc, cho thấy rằng mặc dù herbs có vẻ hấp dẫn như là substitute, chúng mang theo những rủi ro và không chắc chắn đáng kể. Bàn luận toàn diện này tương đồng chặt chẽ với tiêu đề "Are Herbs The Best Substitutes for Drugs?", vì nó trực tiếp đề cập đến chủ đề trung tâm của việc đánh giá thảo được như là một phương án thay thế cho drugs.

2. D

"Many drugs also produce negative effects even when taken in the recommended dosage. These undesired negative effects are called "side-effects""

3. C

underlying (adj.): mấu chốt, là nguồn gốc thật sự của vấn đề

4. C

"While the active chemicals in the herb may be known, it may not be clear what they really do, or if they are really effective at all."



"Because the active chemicals are not used alone, it is very difficult to determine the proper amount for treatment, since the levels of the chemical are not constant throughout the plant."

6. B

"In general, herbs are most dangerous when they are taken along with common drugs. This may happen in two ways: a patient decides to supplement his or her regular treatment with herbs, or a dishonest manufacturer adds modern drugs to an herbal treatment."

 \rightarrow Sau <u>This</u> miêu tả 2 phương thức mà có kết hợp giữa drugs và herbs \rightarrow <u>This</u> chỉ "taking herbs in combination with drugs"

7. C

"Garlic and ginger are common elements in food that are also taken as herbal treatments, but they can be dangerous for people with diabetes."

"Certain herbs have also been known to be harmful for people suffering from asthma"

→ **also, asthma** tương tự, liên kết với câu trước

8. A

"There are even certain herbs that **can cause side-effects**, just like a drug. One of these is ma-huang, also called **ephedra**, which is taken to increase energy. **It has been known to cause damage to the heart and nervous system.**"

9. B

regulate (v) ~ control (v): điều chỉnh, giám sát (in this context)

10. B

"Finally, because **production of herbal treatments is seldom regulated**, harmful substances can be present in herbal preparations."

E. WRITING

I.



- 1. Reserved as/though he looks, he has a marked sense of humor
- → Cấu trúc inversion (đảo ngữ)

Adjective/Adverb + as/though + S + V, Main clause

- 2. Only if you increase the publicity will people become aware of the problem
- → Inversion (đảo ngữ) với "Only if"

Only if + subordinate clause, + auxiliary verb + subject + main verb.

- 3. He swore he was nowhere near her house on the night it was broken into
- → nowhere near: not close in distance, time, amount, or quality
 - 4. There is no truth in the rumors of bombings in the northern part of the country
- \rightarrow there is no/some/much, etc. truth in something \Rightarrow There is no truth in the rumors.
 - 5. There was thought to be another explanation for the inscription
- → This construction is often used to report information or beliefs in a formal or impersonal manner, especially when the specific source of the thought or belief is not important or is unknown.

Eg There is said to be a secret passage in the castle." (It is said that there is a secret passage in the castle.)

"There was believed to be a cure for the disease." (It was believed that there was a cure for the disease.)

"There is expected to be a large crowd at the event." (It is expected that there will be a large crowd at the event.)

II.

- 1. I was talked into buying the stocking, or indeed, selling it
- \rightarrow talk sb into doing sth: to persuade someone to do sth
 - 2. Every student will go to great lengths to get good marks to express their gratitude towards teachers
- \rightarrow go to great lengths: try very hard to achieve sth
 - 3. She made no attempt to hide her anger at her son's disobedience
- → make no attempt to do sth = make no effort to do sth: không cố gắng làm gì đó
 - 4. The new manager keeps picking on me for everything that goes wrong
- → pick on sb: criticize or punish sb unfairly



- 5. Attending evening meetings is often out of the question for members with young children
- \rightarrow be out of the question = be impossible (a)



SỞ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO BÌNH PHƯỚC

ĐỀ THI CHÍNH THỰC

(Đề thi gồm **08** trang)

Types of membership

KỲ THI TUYỂN SINH 10 NĂM 2024 MÔN THI: TIẾNG ANH (Chuyên) NGÀY THI: 06/06/2024

Thời gian làm bài: 150 phút (không kể thời gian phát đề) Chú ý: Thí sinh làm bài vào phiếu trả lời (có phát kèm theo)

HƯỚNG DẪN PHẦN TH	II NGHE HIỀU	
- Trước khi bắt đầu phần nạ	ghe hiểu thí sinh có 20 giây để	đọc đề.
- Bài nghe gồm 3 phần, mỗ	i phần nghe 2 lần.	
(Bài nghe đã được biên tập	hoàn chỉnh, thí sinh sẽ nghe 1	lượt từ đầu đến hết)
A. LISTENING (1.5 pc	oints - 0.1/each)	
Part 1. Question 1-5. Lis each question.	ten to the recording and che	oose the correct answer from A, B or C for
Question 1. What is the ch	ange of plan?	
A. They will visit two town	ns.	
B. They will look round a u	ıniversity.	
C. They will visit a wild lift	e park.	
Question 2. Where will the	ey stop for coffee?	
A. near a waterfall	B. by a lake	C. on a mountain
Question 3. The town of B	rampton became well-known	because of its
A. shops	B. university	C. museum
Question 4. What animals	will they see in the wildlife pa	nrk?
A. lions	B. monkeys	C. tigers
Question 5. What time wil	I they arrive back at the hotel?	
A. 5.30	B. 6.45	C. 7.15
Part 2. Question 6-10. Fi answer.	ll in each blank space with	NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS for each
	JOINING THE LEIS	URE CLUB
Personal Assessment		
- New members s	should describe any (6)	
- The (7)	will be explained	d to you before you use the equipment.
- You will be give	en a six-week (8)	

There is a compulsory £90 (9) fee for members.

Gold members are given (10)..... to all the LP clubs.

Part 3. For questions 11–15, listen and decide whether the following statements are True or False.

S	Statements		TRUE	FALSE
11. The painting "The Son of Man" blindness.				
12. The speaker compares face-blin	dness to the inability to	o hear.		
13. Scientists find out how normal j	people remember faces	S.		
14. The ability to recognise faces he	elps us to develop a co	mplicated culture.		
15. The face-blind subjects could no	ot distinguish between	the faces or the objects.		
B. LANGUAGE (4.5 points)			<u> </u>	<u> </u>
I. TRẮC NGHIỆM (3 điểm - 0.1/ca	âu)			
PART 1: PHONETICS (0.4 point -	- 0.1/each)			
Task 1: Mark the letter A, B, C, or part differs from the other three in	· ·		_	nderline
Question 16. A. para <u>ch</u> ute	B. cornstarch	C. <u>ch</u> ef	D. mo	usta <u>ch</u> e
Question 17. A. dr <u>ou</u> ght	B. pl <u>ou</u> gh	C. st <u>ou</u> t	D. b <u>ou</u>	tique
Task 2: Mark the letter A, B, C, or the other three in the position of <u>p</u>	•			ffers fron
Question 18. A. environmental	B. biological	C. agricultural	D. geo	graphical
uestion 19. A. mistake B. decline C. guitar		D. windmill		
PART 2: LANGUAGE FUNCTIO	N (0.4 point – 0.1/eac	h)		
Choose the option that best comple	etes each of the follow	ving exchanges.		
Question 20. Mary is Daisy's close: - Daisy: "Let's go to the cinema toni		", —		
A. Are there any good programmes of	on TV tonight?	B. No, thanks. I just	need an e	arly nigh
C. Why not? Staying at home is always	ays what I want.	D. No, thanks. I'd be	etter do it	myself
	mission to play the suit	ton at Data's home		
Ouestion 21. Lucy is asking for perr	mission to play the gun	iar at Pete's nome.		
Question 21. Lucy is asking for perr - Lucy: "Is it all right if I play the gu			,,	
Question 21. Lucy is asking for perr - Lucy: "Is it all right if I play the gu A. Oh, I wish you wouldn't.				
- Lucy: "Is it all right if I play the gu	uitar in here while you'	re studying?" - Peter: "_	ot.	
 Lucy: "Is it all right if I play the gu A. Oh, I wish you wouldn't. C. Well, actually, I'd prefer it if you 	nitar in here while you'	re studying?" - Peter: "_ B. Well, I'd rather n D. Well, if only you	ot.	
 Lucy: "Is it all right if I play the guaranteed. A. Oh, I wish you wouldn't. C. Well, actually, I'd prefer it if you Question 22. Two friends are talking 	nitar in here while you' didn't. g about an environmen	re studying?" - Peter: "_ B. Well, I'd rather n D. Well, if only you tal problem.	ot.	
 Lucy: "Is it all right if I play the guaranteed A. Oh, I wish you wouldn't. C. Well, actually, I'd prefer it if you Question 22. Two friends are talking Tom: "Does global warming worry 	nitar in here while you' didn't. g about an environmen	re studying?" - Peter: "_ B. Well, I'd rather n D. Well, if only you tal problem.	ot.	
- Lucy: "Is it all right if I play the gu A. Oh, I wish you wouldn't. C. Well, actually, I'd prefer it if you Question 22. Two friends are talking - Tom: "Does global warming worry A. It's absolutely boiling!	nitar in here while you' didn't. g about an environmen	re studying?" - Peter: "_ B. Well, I'd rather n D. Well, if only you tal problem"	ot.	
- Lucy: "Is it all right if I play the gu A. Oh, I wish you wouldn't. C. Well, actually, I'd prefer it if you Question 22. Two friends are talking - Tom: "Does global warming worry A. It's absolutely boiling! C. I can't bear thinking about it.	nitar in here while you' didn't. g about an environmen y you?" - Clive: "	re studying?" - Peter: "_ B. Well, I'd rather now D. Well, if only you tal problem. B. I think so, too. D. I don't either.	ot. didn't.	,
- Lucy: "Is it all right if I play the gu A. Oh, I wish you wouldn't. C. Well, actually, I'd prefer it if you Question 22. Two friends are talking - Tom: "Does global warming worry	nitar in here while you' didn't. g about an environmen y you?" - Clive: "	re studying?" - Peter: "_ B. Well, I'd rather now D. Well, if only you tal problem. B. I think so, too. D. I don't either.	ot. didn't. ationery.'	

PART 3: SYNONYMS AND ANTONYMS (0.4 point – 0.1/each)

meaning to the underlined	l word(s) in each of the	e following questions.	
Question 24. His new car cobrakes.	ollided with a van comin	g in the opposite direction	n due to seriously <u>defective</u>
A. dorsal	B. imperfect	C. lost	D. unused
Question 25. The teacher is	s always <u>diplomatic</u> wh	en she deals with mischie	vous students.
A. strict	B. outspoken	C. tactful	D. firm
Task 2: Mark the letter A, meaning to the underlined	•		ne word(s) <u>OPPOSITE</u> in
Question 26. Lack of water	and nutrients has impe	<u>ded</u> the growth of these p	lants.
A. hindered	B. realized	C. prevented	D. assisted
Question 27. The cadet wasA. full of experienceC. full of responsibility	s too wet behind the ea	rs to be in charge of such B. full of sind D. without m	cerity
PART 4: LEXICO – GRA	MMAR (1.8 points – 0).1/each)	
Choose the word or phras	e (A, B, C, or D) that b	est completes each of th	e following sentences.
Question 28grey, to A. Having painted C. Having been painted Question 29. This football		B. To have paintedD. To have been painted	
A. success	B. continuation	C. succession	D. repetition
Question 30. Joshua was al stay in Britain.			1
A. went up the wall	B. got cold feet	C. came to light	D. pulled his weight
Question 31. We must adop	ot a firm policy on punct	tuality. We can't have peo	plelate all the time.
A. arriving	B. arrive	C. to arrive	D. to have arrived
Question 32. I'm sorry, but	I just can'tyour	behavior any longer.	
A. go along with	B. get on with	C. keep up with	D. put up with
Question 33. It's not so mu	ch her looks I don't like	eher inability to lis	ten.
A. more	B. as	C. than	D. for
Question 34, Ediso	on didn't have much sch	nooling and he was taught	by his mother.
A. When was a boy	B. A boy was when	C. Was a boy	D. When a boy
Question 35. The tiny bells	on the Christmas tree w	verein the draught.	
A. clanging	B. tinkling	C. gurgling	D. ringing
Question 36. How long	An, who is suspecte	d of giving away governn	nent secrets to the enemy?
A. have you known		B. have you been knowing	ng
C. will you have known		D. will you have been kr	nowing
Question 37. The top my mot my style.	nom wants to buy me from	om Blue Exchange doesn	'tme at all; it's just
A. fit	B. match	C. go with	D. suit

Task 1: Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) **CLOSEST** in

Question 38. The report wo	ould have been accepted	in checking its acc	curacy.		
A. if more care		B. more care had been taken			
C. had taken more care		D. had more care been taken			
Question 39. Auroras are con A. field the earth's magnetic C. the earth's magnetic field	c	articles are caught in B. the field magnetic ear D. the magnetic field ear	rth		
Question 40. Tony seemed	remarkably devoid of	sense and did the m	ost ridiculous things.		
A. common	B. ordinary	C. average	D. everyday		
Question 41. I'm afraid we food and clean water, and a		future ahead with	little comfort, shortages of		
A. cruel	B. pessimistic	C. grim	D. fierce		
Question 42. Jack is full of	He can play foo	otball all day without tired	dness.		
A. beans	B. millet	C. rice	D. peaches		
Question 43. The theme parthough.	k we went to last week v	vas fantastic; the entrance	was a bit expensive		
A. ticket	B. cost	C. fee	D. charge		
Question 44. It was so hot t	that most people stayed	indoors; the streets were_	empty.		
A. mightily	B. practically	C. surely	D. directly		
Question 45while	the exam is in progress:	is anyone allowed into the	e school area.		
A. What's the point	B. Not the time	C. At no point	D. Only		
II. TỰ LUẬN (1.5 điểm - 0).1/câu)				
PART 1: WORD FORMA	TION (0.5 point – 0.05	/each)			
Give the correct form of th	ne word in brackets to	complete the following	sentences.		
Question 46. I know what I	did upset her, but I'm s	sure that I did it(I	NTEND)		
Question 47. He described	the process in broad term	ns without going into	(TECHNIQUE)		
Question 48. If any employ	reebreaks the term	ms of this contract, he wi	ll be dismissed		
immediately. (KNOW)					
Question 49. It was	to her that anyone could	survive such a terrible ac	ccident. (CONCEIVE)		
Question 50. He suffered a	loss of cognitive	functions after the accide	ent. (CONSEQUENCE)		
Question 51. When I told m	ny mom a story about U	FOs, she acted with comp	plete (BELIEVE)		
Question 52. Starting a new	bookstore in this area	can be a risky (Ta	AKE)		
Question 53. You paid \$25	for a simple breakfast?	Γhey have certainly	_you! You should go back		
and complain. (CHARGE)					
Question 54. You can move	a little bit so you	don't touch the person sta	nding before you. (BACK)		
Question 55. My younger be	rother has already	_his pair of jeans I bought	him as a present on his 13^{th}		
birthday. (GROW)					

PART 2: ERROR IDENTIFICATION (0.5 point – 0.1/each)

There are five errors in the passage below. Identify the errors, write the line number and correct the ERRORS. Number (00.) is done as an example.

Line	Passage
1	San Jose <u>have</u> partnered with technological giant Intel to transform itself into a smart city.
2	They will work with each another to further the city's Green Vision initiative - a 15-year
3	plan for economic growth, and improve quality of life, - which it launched in 2007.
4	Intel expects to help San Jose create 25,000 clean-tech jobs, drive economic growth,
5	and improve the city's environmental sustainably. To achieve this goal, Intel will work with
6	the city to track real-time data on air quality, noise pollution, traffic flow, and other
7	environmental and urban concerns what it will then use to encourage inhabitants to reduce
8	emissions by using public transportation or bicycles to get to work or school. Smart cities may
9	sound like something of the distant future as many people thought the same thing about
10	smartphones and smart homes. Up to now, over 70 percent of American adults owned a
11	smartphone and 1.9 billion smart home devices have been installed. If smart cities are nothing
12	like these other smart innovations, we will see them to appear in our communities sooner rather
13	than later.

Line	Error	Correction
Line 1	00. have	→ has
Line:	56.	
Line:	57.	
Line:	58.	
Line:	59.	
Line:	60.	

PART 3: PREPOSITIONS AND PHRASAL VERBS (0.5 point - 0.05/each)

Supply each	space	with	a suitable	preposition	or	adverbial	particle	to	complete	each	of	the
following sent	tences.											

tonowing sentences.
Question 61. There's no point gettingRonaldo. He will never change his mind.
Question 62. The security forces hope to trackthe source of the information causing a political crisis.
Question 63. In the UK there is currently no restrictionthe number of passengers you can carry on a bicycle whereas cars and motorbikes are restricted in this way.
Question 64. Health experts are warning ususing plastic containers to store food.
Question 65. Many frozen foods are deficientvitamins.
Question 66. My sister went inthe beauty competition despite my parents' disapproval.
Question 67. The sum of 5,000 US dollars I must pay for this vacation is for accommodation only, exclusive meals.
Question 68. The boss stood idlywhile his employees were slaving all day long.
Question 69. Binh's too bound in his games to have much time for his study.

they may throv	vme during	the next interview.		
C. READING	G (2.0 points - 0	.1/each)		
Task 1: Guide	d Cloze Test (0.6	point – 0.1/each)		
_	•		r D in the numbered space the numbered blanks belo	•
not enough time viewing habits	ne on other activiti does not disprove	es like sports and readin	spend too much time (71) _ g. A survey recently (72) _ g people in Britain spend on three hours every day.	on people's
hours a week. has a television	We seem to have be and over half har	become a nation of addic we two or more. According	erage adult watches even mets. Just about every househong to the survey, people not the kitchen and in bed as w	old in the country wadays don't just
Unfortunately, fact, reading is	parents are not (74	a good example of their list of favou	in's pupils should spend me: adults do less reading than trite pastimes. (76),	young people. In
Question 71.	A. glueing to	B. glueing with	C. glued to	D. glued with
Question 72.	A. conducted	B. examined	C. inquired	D. probed
Question 73.	A. It	B. Which	C. What	D. As
Question 74.	A. giving	B. taking	C. making	D. setting
Question 75.	A. low	B. beginning	C. top	D. bottom
Question 76.	A. However	B. Likewise	C. Instead	D. Nevertheless
Task 2: Open	Cloze Test (0.6 po	int — 0.1/each)		
		fill each of the following ered blank on the answ	g numbered blank with ON er sheet.	E suitable word.
celebrations by we can remen appreciation of among friends brains and in e	y gifting each other nber. It is a way r gratitude for and , family and neigh every culture becau	c. Gift-giving is a worldw to express our feelings other person. Moreover, bors. Gift-giving is a be	celebrate various specylide tradition that dates back (78) they're feeling it cements cultural tradition eautiful universal act that is meaningful messages. Every me?	k to as far back as ngs of love, joy, ns and social ties is ingrained in our
species (80) _ appreciation to by giving them	civilizations wards one another a gift. Naturally, a tree bark or a un	came to be. Cavemen wand tribe leaders would pack then gifts were more	ctivities that dates back to could give gifts to express the raise someone (81)t e primitive; they would gift could then be worth.	heir affection and their contributions things such as an
Task 3: Readi	ng comprehension	n (0.8 point – 0.1/each)		
Read the follo	wing passage and	•	C or D on your answer she	et to indicate the

Question 70. I have butterflies in my stomach now because I don't know if I can answer any questions

of women during the colonial period and the early history of the newly formed United States. Lacking the

During the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, almost nothing was written about the contributions

right to vote and absent from the seats of power, women were not considered an important force in history. Anne Bradstreet wrote some significant poetry in the seventeenth century, Mercy Otis Warren produced the best *contemporary* history of the American Revolution, and Abigail Adams penned important letters showing she exercised great political influence over her husband, John, the second President of the United States. But little or no notice was taken of these contributions. During these centuries, women remained invisible in history books.

Throughout the nineteenth century, this lack of visibility continued, despite the efforts of female authors writing about women. These writers, like most of their male counterparts, were amateur historians. Their writings were celebratory in nature, and *they* were uncritical in their selection and use of sources.

During the nineteenth century, however, certain feminists showed a keen sense of history by keeping records of activities in which women were engaged. National, regional, and local women's organizations compiled accounts of their doings. Personal correspondence, newspaper clippings, and souvenirs were saved and stored. These sources from the core of the two greatest collections of women's history in the United States one at the Elizabeth and Arthur Schlesinger Library at Radcliffe College, and the other the Sophia Smith Collection at Smith College. Such sources have provided valuable materials for later generations of historians.

Despite the gathering of more information about ordinary women during the nineteenth century, most of the writing about women conformed to the "great women" theory of history, just as much of mainstream American history concentrated on "great men." To demonstrate that women were making significant contributions to American life, female authors singled out women leaders and wrote biographies, or else important women produced their autobiographies. Most of these leaders were involved in public life as reformers, activists working for women's right to vote, or authors, and were not representative at all of the great of ordinary woman. The lives of ordinary people continued, generally, to be untold in the American histories being published.

Question 83. What does the passage mainly discuss?

- A. The role of literature in early American histories
- **B.** The "great women" approach to history used by American historians
- C. The place of American women in written histories
- **D.** The keen sense of history shown by American women

Question 84. The word "a. A. informative	ontemporary" in the 1 st parag B. written at that time	graph means that the hist C. thoughtful	tory was D. faultfinding
Ouestion 85. In the first p	aragraph, Bradstreet, Warren,	and Adams are mention	ed to show that
-	ns of outstanding women wer		
	is changed by marriage	U	
	rere able to get their writing p	ublished	
•	women was more readily acce		by women
Question 86. The word " <i>t</i> "	hey" in the 2 nd paragraph refer	rs to .	
A. efforts	B. counterparts	C. sources	D. authors

Question 87. In the 2nd paragraph, what weakness in nineteenth-century histories does the author point out?

- A. They put too much emphasis on daily activities.
- **B.** They left out discussion of the influence of money on politics.
- C. The sources of the information they were based on were not necessarily accurate.
- **D.** They were printed on poor-quality paper.

Question 88. On the basis of information in the third paragraph, which of the following would most likely have been collected by nineteenth-century feminist organizations?

- **A.** Letters from a mother to a daughter advising her how to handle a family problem
- **B.** Biographies of John Adams

- C. Newspaper accounts of presidential election results
- **D.** Books about famous graduates of the country's first college

Question 89. What use was made of the nineteenth-century women's history materials in the Schlesinger Library and the Sophia Smith Collection?

- **A.** They formed the basis of college courses in the nineteenth century.
- **B.** They provided valuable information for twentieth- century historical researchers.
- C. They were combined and published in a multivolume encyclopedia
- **D.** They were shared among women's colleges throughout the United States.

Question 90. In the last paragraph, the author mentions all of the following as possible roles of nineteenth	۱_
century "great women" EXCEPT	1-
A. authors B. reformers	
C. activists for women's rights D. politicians	
D. WRITING (2.0 points)	
Task 1: SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION (1.0 point – 0.2/each)	
Rewrite the following sentences in such a way that their meanings remain unchanged. Question 91. He was sent to prison due to the fact that he was a threat to society. Such a threat Question 92. The storm annihilated that house.	
→But for	
Rewrite each of the following sentences so that it means exactly the same as the given one. Use the given words in the parentheses and do not change their forms. Question 93. I spotted Anna in the crowd yesterday, but she didn't see me. (GLIMPSE) —I caught	ıе
Question 94. Many people can't understand why that director won the award for best documentar film. (DESERVED)	У
→Many people don't think	
Question 95. My brother and I usually fool around with my father's computer, but he's always leavin me to be punished. (MUSIC)	ιg
→My brother and I usually	
Task 2: PARAGRAPH WRITING (1.0 point)	
Does modern technology enhance learning or does it distract learning?	
Write a paragraph (about 100-150 words) to state your own opinion.	
(Note: you are not allowed to include any personal information such as your name, your school's name your address, etc. in your writing)	e,
===END OF TEST===	
(Cán bộ coi thi không giải thích gì thêm)	
Họ tên thí sinh: Số báo danh:	



SPRINGBOARD ENGLISH - LỚP HỌC NHÀ XUÂN GIẢI ĐỀ VÀO 10 CHUYÊN BÌNH PHƯỚC NĂM 2024-2025

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PART B: LANGUAGE

I. TRẮC NGHIỆM

Part 1: PHONETICS

Task 1: Pronunciation

16. B. cornstarch /'kɔːnstaːtʃ/

Các đáp án còn lại có âm là /[/

- parachute (n/v) /'pærəʃuːt/
- chef (n) /ʃef/
- moustache (n) /məˈstaː[/

17. D. boutique /bu: ti:k/

Các đáp án còn lại có âm là /au/

- drought (n) /dravt/
- plough (v) /plau/
- stout (adj) /staut/

Task 2: Primary stress

18. A. environmental (adj) /ɪnˌvaɪrən ˈ mentl/ -> Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ 3

Các đáp án còn lại có trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ 2

- biological (adj) /,baɪə ' lɒdʒɪkəl/
- agricultural (adj) /¡ægrɪ ˈkʌltʃərəl/
- geographical (adj) /¡dʒiːə ˈ græfɪkəl/

Kiến thức cần lưu ý:

- Câu hỏi này kiểm tra kiến thức về trọng âm của các từ có tận cùng -eous, -uous, -ion, -ity, -ic, -ial, -ian, -ible, -id. Theo quy tắc chung thì trong trường hợp này, trọng âm thường rơi vào âm tiết đứng trước nó.
- Ở đây, cả bốn đáp án đều có tận cùng là -al. Khi áp dụng đúng quy tắc ở đây, có thể thấy
 từ 'environmental' có trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ 3

19. D. windmill (n) /'wɪndˌmɪl/ -> Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ nhất



Các đáp án còn lại có trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ 2

- mistake (n) /mə ' steɪk/
- decline (n/v) /dɪ ' klaɪn/
- quitar (n) /gɪˈtaː/

PART 2: LANGUAGE FUNCTION

20. B

- an early night: going to bed earlier than the usual time (= đi ngủ sớm)

Tạm dịch:

Daisy: "Tối nay đi xem phim đi!"

Mary: "Thôi, hôm nay mị cần đi ngủ sớm"

21. C

Đáp án:

- A. Ôi, tớ ước là cậu không làm vậy
- B. Ở thì, tớ không <mark>muốn vậy</mark>
- D. Chà, giá như cậu không làm vậy

Ở đây có đáp án C là <mark>lời trả lời phù hợp</mark> nhất, là một câu từ chố<mark>i tế nh</mark>ị

Tam dịch:

Lucy: "Sẽ không phiền nếu mình đánh đàn guitar trong khi cậu đang học chứ?"

Peter: "Tớ sẽ thấy thoải mái hơn nếu cậu không làm vậy" (=Thực ra thì mình thấy cũng hơi phiền đó cậu)

22. C

- A. Trời nóng quá đi!
- B. Tớ cũng nghĩ vậy
- D. Tớ cũng không

Ở đây có đáp án C là phù hợp nhất, trả lời đúng trọng tâm câu hỏi

Tam dịch:

Tom: "Hiện tượng nóng lên toàn cầu có làm cậu lo lắng không?"

Clive: "Tở không dám nghĩ về nó luôn!" (Clive rất lo lắng về hiện tượng nóng lên toàn cầu)

23. D

- A. Tôi có thể giúp bạn mua gì không?
- B. Bạn đang đi ngắm đồ à?
- C. Phiền bạn một chút. Bạn đang muốn mua nó à?

Ở đây đáp án D là đáp án phù hợp nhất, đặt câu hỏi một cách lịch sự và tự nhiên

Tam dich

Nhân viên bán hàng: "Tôi có thể giúp gì cho bà không?"



Khách hàng: "Uhm...Tôi muốn mua văn phòng phẩm"

PART 3: SYNONYMS AND ANTONYMS

Task 1: CLOSEST MEANING

24. B

Defective (adj) /dɪˈfektɪv/: not working properly, broken, ~faulty

- A. dorsal (adj) /'dɔːsəl/: relating to the back of an animal or a fish
- B. imperfect (adj) /Im'p3:f1kt/: not complete correct, ~flawed
- C. lost (adj) /lost/: that no longer exists or that you no longer have
- D. unused (adj) /1/n1/ju:zd/: not being used

Trong số các từ "dorsal, imperfect, lost, unused", từ gần nghĩa nhất với "defective" trong câu "Chiếc xe mới của anh ấy va chạm với một chiếc van đi ngược chiều do phanh bị lỗi nghiêm trọng" là imperfect (không hoàn hảo).

- Dorsal (dorsal) nghĩa là phía lưng của động vật.
- Lost (mất) chỉ <mark>cái gì đó không c</mark>òn nằm trong sở hữu của bạn.
- Unused (chưa sử dụng) có nghĩa là thứ gì đó chưa được sử dụng.

Mặc dù "imperfect" là mang nghĩa rộng hơn "defective" (bị lỗi), nhưng trong ngữ cảnh của câu, nó ngầm chỉ rằng phanh không hoạt động bình thường do một số lỗi, phù hợp với nghĩa của "defective".

25. C

diplomatic (adj) /ıdıpləˈmætık/: (ứng xử) khôn khéo, không làm phật lòng người khác

- B. Outspoken (adj) /aut'spəukən/: (ứng xử) thẳng thắn
- C. Tactful (adj) /'tæktfəl/: not likely to upset or embarrass other people ~ diplomatic

Vì từ 'tactful' đồng nghĩa với 'diplomatic' nên đáp án C là đáp án hợp lý

Task 2: OPPOSITE MEANING

26. D

impede (v) /ɪmˈpiːd/: gây khó khăn, làm cản trở (sth)

- A. hinder (v) /'hɪndə/: cản trở, ngăn chặn, gây khó khăn (đồng nghĩa với 'impede')
- D. assist (v) /ə'sɪst/: hỗ trợ, giúp đỡ (trái nghĩa với 'impede')

27. A

wet behind the ear = very young and without much experience of life, còn non kinh nghiệm



- full of experience = đầy kinh nghiệm (ngược nghĩa với 'wet behind the ear')

PART 4: LEXICO - GRAMMAR

28. C. Having been painted

Danh động từ hoàn thành (perfect gerund) được tạo ra bằng cách sử dụng trợ động từ "having", theo sau là phân từ quá khứ. Cấu trúc này được dùng thay cho hình thức hiện tại của danh động từ khi muốn diễn tả một hành động đã xảy ra trong quá khứ.

Trong câu, chủ ngữ là "the studio" nên cấu trúc của perfect gerund cần được chuyển sang dạng bị động là: *Having been + Ved/V3*

Tạm dịch: Vì đã được sơn màu xám nên căn studio cần có đèn sáng.

29. C. succession

- in succession: happening one after the other without anything different happening in between, liên tiếp

Tạm dịch: Câu lạc bộ <mark>bóng đá đã đến đ</mark>ược vòng chung kết <mark>của giải championship 3 năm liên tiếp</mark>

30. B. got cold feet

- get/have cold feet = to suddenly feel that you are not brave enough to do something you planned to do (= tự nhiên cảm thấy rén, không muốn làm theo kế hoạch ban đầu, chùn bước)
- go up the wall =
 - (of a business) fail; go out of business (= phá sản).
 - support someone or something, no matter what the cost to oneself (= giúp đỡ hết mình)
- come to light/be brought to light = if new information comes to light, it becomes known (=
 lô, trở nên công khai)
- pull one's weight: to do one's full share of work (= hoàn thành trách nhiệm của bản thân)

Tạm dịch: Joshua đã có đủ điều kiện để nhận công việc ở Hà Nội nhưng đến phút cuối anh ấy lại chùn bước và quyết định ở lại Britain.

31. A. arriving

Giản lược mệnh đề quan hệ (MĐQH) -> Ở vị trí trong câu, cần có MĐQH là 'who' để chỉ 'people'. Sau khi giản lược, câu có cấu trúc là 'people + v-ing'. Do đó trong câu này đáp án sẽ là **A. arriving Tạm dịch:** Chúng ta cần áp dụng một chính sách nghiêm khắc về việc đúng giờ. Chúng ta không thể để lúc nào cũng có người đi muộn được.



32. D. put up with

- go along with (sb/sth): to agree with or support someone or something (= đồng tình, đồng
 ý)
- get on with:
 - + sb: have a good relationship with them (= trở nên thân thiết với ai đó)
 - + sth: to make progress with a particular activity, plan etc (= bắt đầu thực hiện, tiến hành)
- keep up with: to go or make progress at the same rate as (others) (= đuổi kịp, bắt kịp tiến
 độ)
- put up with (sb/sth): to accept an unpleasant situation or person without complaining (=
 chiu đựng)

Tạm dịch: Tôi xin lỗi nhưng tôi không thể chịu đựng được cái thái độ của bạn một chút nào nữa.

33. B. as

- not so much sth as sth: không phải cái này mà đúng hơn là cái khác

Tạm dịch: "Không phải tôi không thích ngoại hình của cô ấy mà đúng hơn là không thích sự thiếu khả năng lắng nghe."

34. D. When a boy

Câu "When a boy" (Khi còn là bé trai) là một mệnh đề trạng ngữ phụ:

- **Phụ thuộc:** Nó phụ thuộc vào mệnh để chính ("Edison didn't have much schooling" Edison không được học hành nhiều) để có nghĩa hoàn chỉnh. Nó không thể đứng riêng như một câu hoàn chỉnh.
- Trạng ngữ: Nó hoạt động giống như một trạng từ bằng cách bổ nghĩa cho động từ "didn't have" (không được) trong mệnh đề chính. Nó cho chúng ta biết khi nào (ở độ tuổi nào)
 Edison không được học hành nhiều.

Trong câu, tác giả rút ngắn cách diễn đạt của "when he was a boy" thành "when a boy" Tam dich: Khi còn là một câu bé, Edison không được đến trường nhiều mà được me day dỗ.

35. (!) Lỗi chính tả của đề

- clanging: if a metal object clangs, or if you clang it, it makes a loud ringing sound (= lanh lånh)
- tinkling: to make light ringing sounds, or to make something do this
- gurgling: (of babies) to make a happy sound with the back of the throat (= ríu rít)



Câu này đáp án khá mơ hồ vì thường không lựa chọn nào trong các đáp án xuất hiện cùng từ 'star'. Đáp án gần nhất là **'twinkling star' (sao lấp lánh)**

36. A

- How long have you known sb for ? = ban quen biết ai đó bao lâu rồi?

37. D

Tất cả các từ này đều đề cập đến khái niệm về sự phối hợp ăn ý giữa các thứ, nhưng chúng lại có những sắc thái riêng biệt:

- Phù hợp (suit): Từ này đề cập đến việc thứ gì đó trông như thế nào trên người hoặc nó tôn lên phong cách của họ ra sao. Nó mang tính chủ quan hơn và tập trung vào tính thẩm mỹ.
- Vừa vặn (fit): Từ này liên quan đến kích thước và mức độ tương ứng giữa một thứ gì đó với kích thước của thứ khác.
- Kiểu dáng (match): Điều này ngầm chỉ rằng hai thứ giống hệt nhau hoặc rất giống nhau về màu sắc, họa tiết hoặc kiểu dáng.
- Đi kèm (go with): Đây là một thuật ngữ chung cho những thứ kết hợp ăn ý với nhau, bất kể lý do cụ thể. Nó có thể bao gồm cả vừa vặn và kiểu dáng.

Ở vế sau của câu có đề cập đến "my style" (phong cách của tôi), nên đáp án D. suit là phù hợp

38. D. had more care been taken

Cụm từ "had more care been taken" (nếu cẩn thận kiểm tra độ chính xác hơn) đóng vai trò như một **mệnh đề điều kiện ngôi giả định**. Dưới đây là phân tích vai trò ngữ pháp của nó:

- Ngôi giả định (Subjunctive Mood): Động từ "had been taken" (được thực hiện) sử dụng ngôi giả định, thể hiện một tình huống giả định hoặc một điều kiện trái với thực tế. Trong trường hợp này, báo cáo không được chấp nhận vì không được kiểm tra cẩn thận.
- Mệnh đề điều kiện (Conditional Clause): Toàn bộ cụm từ hoạt động như một mệnh đề điều kiện. Nó giới thiệu một điều kiện ("had more care been taken" nếu cẩn thận kiểm tra hơn) đặt ra tình huống giả định cho kết quả trong mệnh đề chính ("The report would have been accepted" báo cáo sẽ được chấp nhận).

39. C. the earth's magnetic field

Magnetic field: từ trường

40. A. common

- common sense: le hiển nhiên



41. C. grim

- grim (adj): extremely bad, worrying, or without hope -> grim future = hopeless future

42. A

- full of beans: lively, energetic

43. C. fee

- Phí vào cửa (entrance fee): Đây là số tiền bạn phải trả để vào một địa điểm nào đó. Nó là chi phí để được phép tham gia.
- Vé vào cửa (entrance ticket): Đây là tấm vé hoặc phiếu vật lý cho phép bạn vào một địa
 điểm nào đó sau khi đã thanh toán phí vào cửa.

Nói tóm lại:

Bạn thanh toán phí vào cửa.

Bạn **nhận** vé vào cửa.

Do đó khi nhắc đến 'expensive', đáp án C. fee là đáp án phù hợp

44. B. practically

- practically (adv) /'præktɪkli/: ~almost, gần như
- mightily (adv) /'maɪtəli/: very, using great strength

Tạm dịch: Trời nóng đến nỗi hầu hết mọi người đều ở trong nhà, ngoài đường gần như vắng tanh

45. C. At no point

- At no point: Không một lúc nào

Tạm dịch: Trong bất kỳ lúc nào khi bài kiểm tra đang diễn ra thì không có ai được phép đi vào khu vực của trường

II. TỰ LUẬN

PART 1: WORD FORMATION

46. UNINTENTIONALLY

in a way that is not deliberate, but happens by accident

47. TECHNICALITIES (!) (Đề thiếu mgo từ "the")

- technicalities [plural] the small details of how to do something or how something works

48. KNOWINGLY

- while knowing the truth or likely result of what you are doing

49. INCONCEIVABLE

impossible to imagine or believe



50. CONSEQUENT

happening as a result of something

51. DISBELIEF

- the feeling of not being able to believe something

52. UNDERTAKING

- a task or project, especially one that is important and/or difficult

53. OVERCHARGED

- overcharge (somebody) (for something): to make somebody pay too much for something

54. BACKWARDS

- towards a place or position that is behind

55. OUTGROWN

- outgrow something to grow too big to be able to wear or fit into something

PART 2: ERROR IDENTIFICATION

56. Line 2 - another -> other

they will work with each other = chúng sẽ làm việc với nhau

57. Line 3 - it -> was

a 15-year plan for ec<mark>onomic growth</mark>, and improve life quality which was launched in 2007 = một kế hoạch phát <mark>triển kinh tế v</mark>à cải thiện chất lượng cuộc sống được bắt đầu vào năm 2007

58. Line 5 - sustainably -> sustainability

environmental sustainability = sư bền vững môi trường

59. Line 7 - what -> that

Mệnh đề quan hệ xác định cho chủ ngữ là "Intel", nhấn mạnh việc thu thập dữ liệu

60. Line 12 - to -> (omit)

SUGGESTED ERRORS

Line 9 as -> but

Smart cities may sound like something of the distant future **BUT** many people thought the same thing about smartphones and smart homes

= Thành phố thông minh nghe có vẻ như là một ý tưởng xa vời **nhưng** cũng nhiều người đã từng có suy nghĩ như vậy về điện thoại thông minh và nhà thông minh.

Line 11 nothing -> anything

be anything like = có chút gì giống như

Line 10 owned -> have owned

Up to now = tính đến nay => chia động từ ở thì hiện tại hoàn thành

PART 3: PREPOSITIONS AND PHRASAL VERBS



61. at

get at somebody: to keep criticizing somebody

62. down

 track somebody/something down: to find somebody/something after searching in several different places

63. on

- restriction on something: a rule or law that limits what you can do or what can happen

64. against/about

 warn somebody about/against somebody/something: to tell somebody about something, especially something dangerous or unpleasant that is likely to happen, so that they can avoid it

65. in

- deficient (in something): not having enough of something, especially something that is essential

66. for

- go in for something: to take an exam or enter a competition

67. of

exclusive of somebody/something: not including somebody/something

68. aside

to not get involved in something

69. up

- be bound up in something: very busy with something; very interested or involved in something

70. at



- throw something on/at somebody/something: to direct something at somebody/something

PART C: READING

71. C

 be glued to something: to give all your attention to something; to stay very close to something

72. A

- conduct something: to organize and/or do a particular activity

Example:

- to conduct a survey/poll/study/review

73. C

- Mệnh đề danh ngữ (Nominal Clause): một mệnh đề phụ đóng vai trò như một danh từ trong câu.

Example: - What is surprising is that she passed her exam

- Where she lives is unknown.

74. D

- example: a person or their behavior that is thought to be a good model for others to copy

Example:

- example for somebody: He sets an example for the other students.

75. C

- the top: the highest or most important rank or position

Example:

- We have a lot of things to do, but packing is at the top of the list.

76. C



- instead: in the place of somebody/something

77. life

- A walk of life: a person's job or position in society

78. whether

- whether: used to show that something is true in any cases

79. one

- one of the + superlative adj + N (plural): một trong những người/vật đứng đầu về một đặc điểm

80. before

- "dates back to the origin of our species": kéo dài từ nguồn gốc giống loài của chúng ta
- -> trước khi nền văn <mark>minh tồn tại</mark>

81. for

- praise somebody/something for something: to say that you approve of and admire somebody/something

82. which

- Cấu trúc mệnh đề quan hệ rút gọn (Relative Clause): which ở chỗ trống ám chỉ "an animal tooth, a tree bark or a unique-looking stone"

83. C

The place of American women in written histories: Đoạn 1 nhắc đến việc những công lao của phụ nữ xuyên suốt lịch sử nước Mỹ không được ghi chép lại. Phần còn lại của bài đọc viết về những nỗ lực của phụ nữ trong việc đạt được chỗ đứng trong nền văn học Mỹ tuy không thành công.

84. B

- contemporary: belonging to the same time



85. A

- Câu cuối đoạn 1: "During these centuries, women remained invisible in history books."

86. D

- Câu 2 đoạn 2: "These writers, like most of their male counterparts, were amateur historians."
- -> Cả male và female historians đều là những nhà sử học nghiệp dư, đều sử dụng những nguồn tài liệu không có chọn lọc.

87. C

Dòng 3 đoạn 2: "they were uncritical in their selection and use of sources"

88. A

- Dòng 3 đoạn 3: "Personal correspondence, newspaper clippings, souvenirs were saved and stored."
- A letter is a personal correspondence -> A is the answer

89. B

- Câu cuối đoạn 4: "Such resources have provided valuable materials for later generations of historians."

90. D

- Dòng 5,6 đoạn 5: "Most of these leaders were involved in public life as reformers, activists working for women's right to vote, or authors,..."

PART D: WRITING

91. Such a threat to society was he that he was sent to prison.

- Câu đảo ngữ với Such: Such + a/an + Adj + Aux + S + V + that + clause

92. But for the storm, the house wouldn't have been annihilated.

- But for: if it were not for
- Ngôi nhà đã bị phá hủy trong quá khứ -> Câu điều kiện loại III



93. I caught a glimpse of Anna in the crowd yesterday, but she didn't see me.

- glimpse (of somebody/something): a sight of somebody/something for a very short time, when you do not see the person or thing completely
- to catch a glimpse of sb

94. Many people don't think that director deserved the award for best documentary film.

- deserve: to do something or show qualities that mean a particular reaction, reward or punishment is appropriate

95. My brother and I usually fool around with my father's computer, but he is always leaving me to face the music.

- face the music: to accept and deal with criticism or punishment for something you have done
- leave somebody/something to do something: to make or allow somebody to remain in a particular condition, place, etc.



SỞ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO ĐỒNG NAI

KỲ THI TUYỂN SINH VÀO LỚP 10 NĂM HỌC 2024-2025

ĐỀ CHÍNH THỨC

Môn: TIẾNG ANH - CHUYÊN

Thời gian làm bài: 150 phút (không kể thời gian phát đề) (Đề thi này gồm 08 trang, 91 câu)

Нọ	và tên thí sinh:		SBD:	
Chi	ữ ký giám thị 1:		Chữ ký giám thị 2:	
I. P	PHONOLOGY (1 point	<i>t</i>)		
	-		to indicate the word who each of the following quest	_
1.	A. n <u>oo</u> n	B. t <u>oo</u> l	C. h <u>oo</u> k	D. sp <u>oo</u> n
2.	A. <u>h</u> onour	B. <u>h</u> arvest	C. <u>h</u> eirloom	D. <u>h</u> ourglass
3.	A. ma <u>x</u> imum	B. an <u>x</u> iety	C. examine	D. exhausted
4.	A. re <u>c</u> ipe	B. commer <u>c</u> ial	C. pre <u>c</u> ision	D. medi <u>c</u> ine
5.	A. <u>ch</u> arisma	B. ch andelier	C. <u>ch</u> ampagne	D. <u>ch</u> ivalry
For	r questions 6-10, choos	e the letter (A, B, C or 1	D) to indicate the word tha	at differs from the other
thr	ee in the position of pr	imary stress in each of	the following questions.	
6.	A. exist	B. highlight	C. decent	D. archive
7.	A. advocate	B. politics	C. database	D. component
8.	A. telegram	B. cinema	C. pagoda	D. elephant
9.	A. nationalist	B. ceremony	C. competency	D. analysis
10.	A. impressionable	B. multicultural	C. intermediate	D. inaccessible
II.	LEXICO-GRAMMAR	R (3 points)		
Foi	r questions 11-25, choo	se the answer (A, B, C	or D) which best complete	s each blank.
		me move the table v		
11.	A. helping	B. helped	C. help	D. to help
12.	The exams are coming;	I think you'd sta	art revising now.	
	A. well	B. good	C. best	D. better
13.	There a lake he	re once, but now there's	a block of flats.	
	A. is	B. used to be	C. would be	D. was to be
14.	Once this project is ove	er and with, you	can enjoy a two-week holid	av!
,	A. set	B. put	C. done	D. made
15	Lhave decided not to be	ry that car because it had	I too much on it	
15.	A. wear and tear	B. part and parcel	C. ups and downs	D. ins and outs
16.	All the hotel guests mus	st by the rules if	they want to vacation here.	
	A. adhere	B. abide	C. comply	D. obey
17.	After the accident, Jake	e didn't feel up .		
	A. to drive	B. to driving	C. being driven	D. be driven

18.	John: "Sorry, Brian is no		,		
	A. Would you like to lea C. Can I speak to Brian,	ave a message? please?	B. Can I take a message then?D. Can I leave a message then?		
19.	She bought jacke	et when she was in Paris l	ast year.		
	A. a brown leather expe C. an expensive brown l		B. a brown expensive leather D. an expensive leather		
20.	A. That the rest of the unit C. As the rest of the unit		en by Galileo. B. Since the rest of the u D. The rest of the univer		
21.	It is essential that every s A. reads	student the instruction B. will read	ctions carefully. C. read	D. has read	
	underlying concepts.	ss were just learning B. by cramp	, memorizing facts with C. by rote	out truly understanding D. by insight	
23.	•	relief from the pressure	•	,g	
20.	A. welcome	•	C. dull	D. accepted	
24.	I think you need toA. dawn on	your ideas more clear. B. set out	ly so that the reader doesn' C. come across	t get confused. D. give in	
25.	I caught of a lior A. view	n lying under the tree, and B. scene	l my heart jumped. C. look	D. sight	
For	r questions 26-35, fill in	each blank with the cor	rect form of the word in k	orackets.	
26.	The waiting time has bee	en dramati	ically from eight weeks to j	just one week. (SHORT)	
27.			of the aircra		
28.	Sleep disturbances are ca	nused by the	in certain chemicals. (B	ALANCE)	
		ee to keep him			
30.	Whatever happens, don't	t let this failure	you. (HEART)		
31.	Nothing compares to a p	arent'slove	e for their child. (CONDIT	CION)	
	His profound knowledge		ion to the agriculture of Vi		
	The law coes. (COMPULSORY)	ompanies to provide healt	th insurance to their employ	yees or they will face	
34.	The team were basking i	n the of win	ning the cup. (GLOW)		
	She is a talented singer a ognition. (STAR)	nd actress who stands a g	good chance of gaining	and	
	•	' ' ') to indicate the underlin do NOT need to fix the er	•	
36.	My <u>brother</u> stood absolu A. brother	tely <u>motion</u> as the <u>spider</u> of B. motion	crawled <u>along</u> his arm. C. spider	D. along	
37.			have a good command of C. good		

38. Dictionaries <u>frequently</u> explain the origin of the <u>defined</u> word, state <u>its part of speech</u> , and <u>indicating</u> its correct use.						
A. frequently	B. defined	C. its part of speech	D. indicating			
39. She <u>hardly never</u> goes to A. hardly never	the supermarket without b. the	ouying some bread <u>and</u> che C. without	ese. D. and			
40. Air pollution, together we A. with	rith noise pollution, <u>are</u> cau B. are	using <u>many</u> problems in our C. many	r large cities <u>today</u> . D. today			
III. READING (3 points)						
For questions 41-48, read t suitable word.	the passage and fill each o	of the following numbered	d blanks with ONE			
	TALENT – AT	A PRICE?				
Along with the usual stress of can increase their st with their limitations. In (42 same time wanting to develop	ress levels even more. The	ey may find it difficult to a become aware that they a	accept their talents along are different, while at the			
Some of the more common signs of stress are losing a sense of humour as (44) as showing resentment towards parents, teachers and even friends. Many of these children (45) from sleeplessness or have difficulty in waking up. They may develop nervous habits such (46) stuttering, excessive blinking or head shaking. These signs can be an indication that they are trying to cope with their anxieties unsuccessfully. Many gifted children link their self-worth and identity with (47) highly they achieve. For these perfectionists, any failure is a terrible blow (48) their self-esteem.						
For questions 49-56, read t	the passage and choose th	ne best answer (A, B, C or	D) for each blank.			
	THE TEENA	GE YEARS				
Parents often complain ab uncommunicative, unsociab in family activities.						
What parents often don't (5 only do they have to deal wi complicated social situation skills they need to cope with (53) just as high afte becomes more important that	th the changes to their bod s they will ever have to fa them. It used to occur ma r they return home because	ies, but they are also throw ce – (52) having a ninly at school, but nowada of the internet and social n	n head first into the most cquired any of the social ys the level of stress can etworking. Peer pressure			
It's really no (55) so many young people find their teenage years very difficult. What is slightly strange is that once they've managed to survive them and become adults, they often look back fondly (56) that period of their life.						
49. A. bringing	B. growing	C. taking	D. raising			
50. A. folds	B. swings	C. twists	D. hooks			
51. A. have	B. take	C. give	D. make			
52. A. including	B. regarding	C. despite	D. without			
53. A. remark	B. renege	C. remain	D. renounce			
54. A. entirely	B. utterly	C. abruptly	D. ornately			
55. A. matter	D 1 1.		D 1			
56. A. up	B. doubt B. for	C. way C. in	D. wonder D. on			

For questions 57-62, read the article and choose the best answer (A, B, C or D).

CRITICAL THINKING

We examine whether people are still able to engage in critical thinking in modern day society.

Critical, or analytical, thinking is a way of interacting with what we read or listen to in attempt to have a deeper understanding. 'There is a belief that argument is a way of finding the truth,' observes Adrian West, research director at the Edward de Bono Foundation U.K.

Although there's little debate that information technology complements – and often enhances – the human mind in the quest to store information and process an ever-growing tangle of bits and bytes, there's increasing concern that the same technology is changing the way we approach complex problems, and making it more difficult to really think. 'We're exposed to greater amounts of poor yet charismatic thinking, the fads of intellectual fashion, opinion, and mere assertion,' says West. 'The wealth of communications and information can easily overwhelm our reasoning abilities.' What's more, it's ironic that ever-growing piles of data and information do not equate to greater knowledge and better decision-making. What's remarkable, West says, is just 'how little this has affected the quality of our thinking.'

According to the National Endowment for the Arts, literary reading, for one thing, declined 10 percentage points from 1982 to 2002, and the rate of decline is accelerating. Many, including Patricia Greenfield, a professor of psychology, believe that a greater focus on visual media comes at a price. 'A drop-off in reading has possibly contributed to a decline in critical thinking,' she says. 'There is a greater emphasis on real-time media and multi-tasking rather than focusing on a single thing.' Nevertheless, a definitive answer about how technology affects critical thinking is not yet available. Instead, due to the ever greater presence of technology, critical thinking has landed in a <u>mushy swamp</u> and academics can no longer rely on fundamental beliefs that they previously held.

While it's tempting to view computers, video games, and the internet in a largely good or bad way, the reality is that they may be both, with different technologies, systems and uses yielding entirely different results. For example, a video game may promote critical thinking or detract from it. Reading on the internet may ratchet up one's ability to analyze while chasing an endless array of hyperlinks may undercut deeper thought.

'Exposure to technology fundamentally changes the way people think,' says Greenfield. As visual media have exploded, noticeable changes have resulted. 'Reading enhances thinking and engages the imagination in a way that visual media do not,' Greenfield explains. 'It develops imagination, induction, reflection, and critical thinking, and vocabulary.' However, she has found that visual media actually improve some types of information processing. Unfortunately, 'most visual media are real-time and do not allow time for reflection, analysis, or imagination,' she says. The upshot? Many people – particularly those who are younger – wind up not making the most of their capabilities.

How society views technology has a great deal to do with how it forms perceptions about critical thinking. And nowhere is the conflict more apparent than at the intersection of video games and cognition. James Paul Gee, a professor of educational psychology, points out that things aren't always as they appear. 'There is a strong undercurrent of opinion that video games aren't healthy for kids,' he says. 'The reality is that they are not only a major form of entertainment, they often provide a very good tool for learning.' In fact, joysticks can go a long way toward building smarter children with better reasoning skills. Games such as SimCity extend beyond rote memorization, and teach decision-making and analytical skills in immersive, virtual environments that resemble the real world. Moreover, these games give participants freedom to explore ideas and concepts that might otherwise be inaccessible.

57. li	A. does not help us to manage large amounts of data B. does not enable us to make better judgements C. does not improve our ability to remember details D. does not allow us to find solutions to problems faster						
58. V	8. What does Patricia Greenfield say about the decline of literary reading?A. It is the result of the popularity of the moving image.B. It is unrelated to people's ability to multi-task.C. It has led to an increased awareness of critical thinking.D. It has been caused by the growing tendency to read online.						
59. T	The writer uses the term ' <u>mu</u> A. clarity	shy swamp' to convey a sense B. reality	e of C. diversity	D. ambiguity			
60. I	A. They prevent the reader B. They diminish the reader C. They offer the reader ar	point does the writer make ab from considering other points er's experience of engaging with opportunity to explore subject or the reader by offering instan	of view. th the material. ts in greater depth.				
A. might actually develop people's creativity in new ways B. have contributed significantly to linguistic change C. may prevent certain users from fulfilling their potential D. can detract from people's ability to relate to each other							
62. I	1 0 1	riter reports the view that, for y		ideo games			
	-	_					

For questions 63-70, read the passage and do the tasks that follow.

WHEEL OF FORTUNE

- **A.** Since moving pictures were invented a century ago, a new way of distributing entertainment to consumers has emerged about once every generation. Each such innovation has changed the industry irreversibly; each has been accompanied by a period of fear mixed with exhilaration. The arrival of digital technology, which translates music, pictures and text into the zeros and ones of computer language, marks one of those periods.
- **B.** This may sound familiar, because the digital revolution, and the explosion of choice that would go with it, has been heralded for some time. In 1992, John Malone, chief executive of TCI, an American cable giant, welcomed the '500-channel universe'. Digital television was about to deliver everything except pizzas to people's living rooms. When the entertainment companies tried out the technology, it worked fine but not at a price that people were prepared to pay.
- C. Those 500 channels eventually arrived but via the Internet and the PC rather than through television. The digital revolution was starting to affect the entertainment business in unexpected ways. Eventually it will change every aspect of it, from the way cartoons are made to the way films are screened to the way people buy music. That much is clear. What nobody is sure of is how it will affect the economics of the business.

- **D.** New technologies always contain within them both threats and opportunities. They have the potential both to make the companies in the business a great deal richer, and to sweep them away. Old companies always fear new technology. Hollywood was hostile to television, television terrified by the VCR (videocassette recorder). Go back far enough, points out Hal Varian, an economist at the University of California at Berkeley, and you find publishers complaining that 'circulating libraries' would cannibalise their sales. Yet whenever a new technology has come in, it has made more money for existing entertainment companies. The proliferation of the means of distribution results, gratifyingly, in the proliferation of dollars, pounds, pesetas and the rest to pay for it.
- **E.** All the same, there is something in the old companies' fears. New technologies may not threaten their lives, but they usually change their role. Once television became widespread, film and radio stopped being the staple form of entertainment. Cable television has undermined the power of the broadcasters. And as power has shifted the movie studios, the radio companies and the television broadcasters have been swallowed up. These days, the grand old names of entertainment have more resonance than power. Paramount is part of Viacom, a cable company; Universal, part of Seagram, a drinks-and-entertainment company; MGM, once the roaring lion of Hollywood, has been reduced to a whisper because it is not part of one of the giants. And RCA, once the most important broadcasting company in the world, is now a recording label belonging to Bertelsmann, a large German entertainment company.
- **F.** Part of the reason why incumbents got pushed aside was that they did not see what was coming. But they also faced a tighter regulatory environment than the present one. In America, laws preventing television broadcasters from owning programme companies were repealed earlier this decade, allowing the creation of vertically integrated businesses. Greater freedom, combined with a sense of history, prompted the smarter companies in the entertainment business to re-invent themselves. They saw what happened to those of their predecessors who were stuck with one form of distribution. So, these days, the powers in the entertainment business are no longer movie studios, or television broadcasters, or publishers; all those businesses have become part of bigger businesses still, companies that can both create content and distribute it in a range of different ways.
- **G.** Out of all this, seven huge entertainment companies have emerged Time Warner, Walt Disney, Bertelsmann, Viacom, News Corp, Seagram and Sony. They cover pretty well every bit of the entertainment business. Three are American, one is Australian, one Canadian, one German and one Japanese. 'What you are seeing', says Christopher Dixon, managing director of media research at PaineWebber, a stockbroker, 'is the creation of a global oligopoly. It happened to the oil and automotive businesses earlier this century; now it is happening to the entertainment business.' It remains to be seen whether the latest technology will weaken those great companies, or make them stronger than ever.

Questions 63-65: The reading passage has seven paragraphs (A-G). Which paragraph contains the following information? There are more paragraphs than you will need.

- **63.** the contrasting effects that new technology can have on existing business
- **64.** the fact that a total transformation is going to take place in the future in the delivery of all forms of entertainment
- **65.** the fact that some companies have learnt from the mistakes of others

Questions 66-68: Match the people or companies with the points made in Questions 66-68 about the introduction of new technology. Write the appropriate letters JM, HV, MG, WD, or CD.

		List of	People or Companies	
		JM HV MG WD CD	John Malone Hal Varian MGM Walt Disney Christopher Dixon	
66	The merger of of industries.	entertair	nment companies follow	ws a pattern evident in other
67	Major entertainm influence.	ent boo	lies that have remained	d independent have lost their
68	News of the most	recent te	chnological developmen	t was published some years ago.
Questions 69-70	: Choose the best ar	nswer (A	A, B, C or D) to the ques	tions below.
69. How does the	writer put across h	is views	on the digital revolution	?
A. by examining	ng the forms of med	lia that v	vill be affected by it	
B. by analysing	g the way entertainn	nent cor	npanies have reacted to i	t
C. by giving a	personal definition	of techn	ological innovation	
D. by drawing	comparisons with c	ther per	iods of technological inn	ovation
70. Which of the	following best sum	marises	the writer's views in the	passage?
A. The public s	should cease resisting	ng the in	troduction of new techno	ology.
B. Digital tech	nology will increase	e profits	in the entertainment bus	iness.
C. Entertainme	ent companies shoul	d adapt	to technological innovati	ion.
D. Technologic	D. Technological change only benefits big entertainment companies.			
IV. WRITING (3 points)			
-	•		llowing sentences in suc ag with the given word(s	ch a way that it has a similar s).
→ Lan's mother				
			ouldn't afford them.	
73. The heavy sno	ow stopped the stud	lents fro	m going to the mountain.	
74. What time do	es the gym open to	norrow	morning?	?
			sted a few days earlier.	

76. Flooding in this region was the result of the heavy rain. → The heavy rain resulted	
77. The town was so unfriendly that we left immediately. → It was such	
78. Persuading Sarah to change her mind is a waste of time. → It's not worth	
79. The only reason she got promoted is that she's competent. → Were it	
80. As he gets older, he seems to become more sensible. → The older	
For questions 81-90, complete the second sentence in such a way the first sentence, using the word given in brackets. Do NOT change the between THREE and SIX words, including the word given in brackets. I hope they will think of a cheaper solution. (COME)	ne word given. You must use
→ I hope they will be able	
82. Nancy was surprised to be offered a pay rise by the company. (SU) → Much	
83. The film was difficult to follow, but it was enjoyable. (DESPITE) → The film was enjoyable	
84. Sarah's daughter has sufficient talent to become a successful actres → Sarah's daughter is	
85. Rob soon recovered from the shock of losing his job. (GET) → It didn't take Rob much	over the shock of losing his job.
86. The company rejected his offer. (DOWN)	4
→ His offer	
87. Are you saying that I'm lying about what happened? (TRUTH) → Are you accusing	
88. I don't think you should watch that TV programme, children. (RA' → I	
89. You don't have to participate in the activity if you don't want to. (0 → You part in	OBLIGATION) In the activity if you don't want to.
90. Entry is prohibited to those without a valid ticket. (POSSESSION → Unless you are in	
91. Write a paragraph in response to the following topic:	
More and more children are accessing the internet at a very young agerisk.	, which can sometimes put them at
What problems do you think children face when they use the internet?	How can they be solved?

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your knowledge, experience or observations.

Write about 150-180 words.



SPRINGBOARD ENGLISH - LỚP HỌC NHÀ XUÂN GIẢI ĐỀ VÀO 10 CHUYÊN LƯƠNG THẾ VINH - ĐỒNG NAI NĂM 2024-2025

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I. PHONOLOGY

Choose the word with differently pronounced underlined part.

1. C

A. noon /nu:n/: (n) buổi trưa

B. tool /tu:l/: (n) công cụ

C. hook /huk/: (n) cái móc (câu)

D. spoon /spu:n/: (n) cái thìa

→ Phần gạch chân tr<mark>ong câu C phát</mark> âm là /υ/, trong các câu còn lại là /uː/.

2. **B**

- A. honor /'pnə(r)/: (n) niềm vinh dự
- B. harvest /'ha:vɪst/: (v) thu hoạch / (n): vụ mùa, vụ thu hoạch
- C. <u>h</u>eirloom /'eəluːm/: (n) vật gia truyền, gia bảo
- D. hourglass /ˈaʊəglaːs/: (n) đồng hồ cát
- → Phần gạch chân trong câu B phát âm là /h/, trong các câu còn lại không được phát âm.

3. **A**

- A. ma<u>x</u>imum /'mæk**s**ɪməm/: (n) lượng tối đa
- B. an**x**iety /æŋ¹**z**aɪəti/: (n) sự lo lắng, bồn chồn
- C. examine /ɪgˈzæmɪn/: (v) khảo sát, nghiên cứu
- D. exhausted /ɪgˈzɔːstɪd/: (adj) mệt mỏi, mệt rã rời
- \rightarrow Phần gạch chân trong câu A phát âm là /s/, trong các câu còn lại là /z/.

4. B

- A. recipe /'resəpi/: (n) công thức
- B. commercial /kəˈmɜːʃl/: (adj) thuộc về thương mại



- C. precision /prɪˈsɪʒn/: (n) sự chính xác
- D. medicine /'medisn/: (n) thuốc men
- → Phần gạch chân trong câu B phát âm là /ʃ/, trong các câu còn lại là /s/.

5. **A**

- A. **ch**arisma /**k**əˈrɪzmə/: (n) khí sắc, thần sắc, nét riêng
- B. **ch**andelier / $_{1}$ [ændə' $_{1}$] (n) đèn chùm
- C. **ch**ampagne /ʃæmˈpeɪn/: (n) rượu sâm panh
- D. chivalry /'[Ivəlri/: (n) hành động, cư xử tốt đẹp
- → Phần gạch chân trong câu A phát âm là /k/, trong các câu còn lại là /[/.

Choose the word with a different position of primary stress.

6. **A**

- A. exist /ɪg'zɪst/: (v) tồn tại → trọng âm chính (dấu ') ở âm tiết thứ 2.
- B. highlight /'haɪlaɪt/: (v) làm nối bật → trọng âm chính (dấu ') ở âm tiết thứ 1.
- C. decent /'di:snt/: (adj) vừa đủ tốt → trọng âm chính (dấu ') ở âm tiết thứ 1.
- D. archive /'aːkaɪv/: (n) tập lưu trữ, cất giữ → trọng âm chính (dấu ') ở âm tiết thứ 1.

7. **D**

- A. advocate /'ædvəkət/: (n) người ủng hộ \rightarrow trọng âm chính (dấu ') ở âm tiết thứ 1.
- B. politics /'polətiks/: (n) chính trị \rightarrow trọng âm chính (dấu ') ở âm tiết thứ 1.
- C. database /'deɪtəbeɪs/: (n) cơ sở dữ liệu → trọng âm chính (dấu ') ở âm tiết thứ 1.
- D. component /kəm'pəʊnənt/: (n) thành phần → trọng âm chính (dấu ') ở âm tiết thứ 2.

8. **C**

- A. telegram /'teligræm/: (n) điện tín \rightarrow trọng âm chính (dấu ') ở âm tiết thứ 1.
- B. cinema /'sɪnəmə/: (n) rap chiếu phim \rightarrow trọng âm chính (dấu ') ở âm tiết thứ 1.
- C. pagoda /pə'gəvdə/: (n) chùa chiền \rightarrow trọng âm chính (dấu ') ở âm tiết thứ 2.
- D. elephant /'elɪfənt/: (n) con voi → trọng âm chính (dấu ') ở âm tiết thứ 1.

9. **D**

- A. nationalist /'næ[nəlɪst/: (n) người theo chủ nghĩa dân tộc \rightarrow trọng âm chính (') ở âm tiết thứ 1.
- B. ceremony /'serəməni/: (n) $l\tilde{e}$, nghi $l\tilde{e} \rightarrow trong$ âm chính (dấu ') ở âm tiết thứ 1.
- C. competency /'kompɪtənsi/: (n) sự nhất quán \rightarrow trọng âm chính (dấu ') ở âm tiết thứ 1.



D. analysis /ə'næləsɪs/: (n) sự phân tích \rightarrow trọng âm chính (dấu ') ở âm tiết thứ 2.

10. A

- A. impressionable /ɪm'pre[ənəbl/: (adj) dễ bị ảnh hưởng → trọng âm chính (dấu ') ở âm tiết thứ 2.
- B. multicultural /ımʌltiˈkʌltʃərəl/: (adj) đa văn hóa → trọng âm chính (dấu ') ở âm tiết thứ 3.
- C. intermediate / $_{1}$ Intə 1 mi:diət/: (adj) trung cấp \rightarrow trọng âm chính (dấu 1) ở âm tiết thứ 3.
- D. inaccessible /₁Inæk'sesəbl/: (adj) không tiếp cận được → trọng âm chính (dấu ') ở âm tiết thứ 3.

II. LEXICO-GRAMMAR

Questions 11-25: Choose the correct answer to fill in each blank.

11. D

Cấu trúc get someone to do V: nhờ ai đó thực hiện thay cho mình một hành động gì đó. Tam dịch: Tôi sẽ nhờ chồng mình di chuyển cái bàn này khi anh ấy về nhà.

12. **D**

Cấu trúc had better + V-bare dùng để thông báo người khác tốt nhất hãy nên làm theo một điều gì đó nếu không muốn gặp hậu quả xấu.

Tạm dịch: Những kỳ thi sắp tới rồi, tôi nghĩ bạn nên bắt đầu ôn tập đi là vừa.

13. **B**

used to + V-bare: đã làm/trải nghiệm điều gì trong quá khứ, nhưng mà hiện tại không còn làm/trải nghiệm nữa

Tạm dịch: Trước kia từng có một cái hồ ở đây, nhưng bây giờ nó đã trở thành một tòa cao ốc.

NOTE: Phân biệt used to V-bare với be used to V-ing (đã quen với việc gì) và get used to V-ing (đang quen dần với việc gì)

14. C

be over and done with (idm) completely finished

Tạm dịch: Khi dự án này hoàn toàn kết thúc, bạn có thể tận hưởng một kỳ nghỉ hai tuần!

15. A

wear and tear (idm) the damage that happens to an object in ordinary use during a period (sự mài mòn theo thời gian)

Các đáp án khác:



- part and parcel (idm) be a feature of something, especially a feature that cannot be avoided (phần cơ bản, quan trọng/thiết yếu)
- ups and downs (idm) a succession of both good and bad experiences (những khoảng thời gian thăng trầm)
- ins and outs (idm) the detailed or complicated facts of something (tất cả những chi tiết lớn nhỏ của thứ gì)

Tạm dịch: Tôi quyết định không mua chiếc xe đó vì nó có quá nhiều sự trầy xước/hư hại.

16. **B**

abide **by** (v phr) tuân thủ = comply **with** = adhere **to** = obey

Tạm dịch: Tất cả những vị khách của khách sạn phải tuân thủ quy tắc được đặt ra nếu họ muốn có một kỳ nghỉ tại đây.

17. **B**

be/feel up to V-ing (idm) have the energy to do something (cảm thấy muốn làm gì)
Tạm dịch: Sau vụ tai nạn, Jake đã không còn muốn lái xe nữa.

18. **D**

leave a message (collocation) để lại lời nhắn

Tạm dịch: "Xin lỗi, Brian hiện không có ở đây" - "Tôi có thể để lại lời nhắn không?"

19. C

Quy tắc trật từ tính từ trong câu: Opinion - Size - Age - Shape - Color - Origin - Material - Purpose Trong câu ta có: expensive - Opinion; brown - Color; leather - Material

20. A

Cấu trúc "That + S + V + bổ ngữ" có thể đóng vai trò làm chủ ngữ trong câu Tạm dịch: Sự thật rằng cả phần còn lại của vũ trụ không xoay quanh Trái Đất được chứng minh bởi Galileo.

21. C

Cấu trúc câu giả định với tính từ: It is + tính từ giả định + that + S + V-bare + bổ ngữ Một số tính từ giả định thường gặp: necessary, important, essential, vital, mandatory, urgent, obligatory, advisable, recommended, required, proposed, suggested, crucial, imperative....



22. C

learn by rote (idm) học thuộc vẹt

23. A

welcome (adj) If something is welcome, you are pleased to have or do it

Một số collocations thường gặp: welcome relief/break/change/chance/opportunity

24. **B**

set out (v phr) to give the details of something or to explain it, especially in writing, in a clear, organized way

Tạm dịch: Tôi nghĩ bạn nên giải thích ý tưởng của mình rõ ràng hơn để người đọc không bị bối rối. Các từ còn lại:

- dawn on (v phr) If a fact dawns on you, you understand it after a period of not understanding it
- come across (v phr) (idea, emotion) be clearly expressed
- give in (v phr) to finally agree to what someone wants, after refusing for a period of time.

25. **D**

catch sight of sb/sth (idm) see sb/sth for a short moment

Questions 26-35: Fill in each blank with the correct form of the word in brackets.

26. shortened

Cách nhận diện: câu còn thiếu V chính và thấy có be (has been) đứng trước \rightarrow dùng $V_{past participle}$. shorten /'[5:tn/: (v) to make something shorter (rút ngắn)

Từ tám tuần (eight weeks) \rightarrow một tuần (one week) \rightarrow sử dụng từ *shorten* (ở dạng bị động).

Note: hậu tố -en thường được dùng để chuyển tính từ → động từ (lengthen, shorten)

Tạm dịch: Thời gian chờ đợi được rút ngắn từ tám tuần xuống còn có một tuần.

27. malfunction

Cách nhận diện: trước chỗ trống có mạo từ a và sau đó có giới từ $of \rightarrow$ dùng Noun. malfunction /₁mæl'fʌŋkʃn/: (n) failure of a machine, etc. to work correctly (trục trặc máy móc) crash /kræʃ/: (n) vụ va chạm (ở đây chỉ tai nạn máy bay)

→ có trục trặc máy móc

Note: tiền tố mal- thường được thêm vào để chỉ điều gì đó bị sai trái / không đúng chuẩn



Tạm dịch: Ít phút trước vụ va chạm, phi công đã báo cáo về sự cố trục trặc với hệ thống điều hướng của tàu bay.

28. imbalance

Cách nhận diện: trước chỗ trống có mạo từ *the* và sau đó có giới từ $in \rightarrow$ dùng Noun.

imbalance /ɪmˈbæləns/ (in/of sth): (n) sự mất cân bằng, mất cân đối

Note: tiền tố im- thường được thêm vào để chỉ điều gì đó bị sai / ngược.

Tạm dịch: Giấc ngủ không sâu, không ngon, đứt đoạn là do mất cân bằng một số chất.

29. awake

Cách nhận diện: keep sb + V-ing/adj

awake /əˈweɪk/: (adj) not asleep (không buồn ngủ, tỉnh táo, thức)

Note: một số tính từ bắt <mark>đầu bằng "a" (asleep, afloat,...) đều chỉ đứng</mark> sau danh từ thay vì đứng

trước danh từ như đa số <mark>các tính từ trong tiế</mark>ng Anh.

Tạm dịch: Henry uống <mark>rất nhiều cà phê để</mark> giữ mình tỉnh táo.

30. dishearten

Cách nhận diện: let sb/sth do sth \rightarrow cần dùng động từ nguyên thể.

dishearten /dɪs'haːtn/: (v) to make sb lose hope or confidence (làm ai nhụt chí) (= discourage)

Tạm dịch: Dù có chuyện gì xảy ra đi nữa cũng đừng để lần thất bại này làm bạn nhụt chí.

31. unconditional

Cách nhận diện: chỗ trống đi trước danh từ → dùng tính từ để bổ nghĩa.

unconditional /ˌʌnkən'dɪ[ənl/: (adj) without any conditions or limits (không điều kiện)

→ unconditional love: (n phr) tình yêu vô điều kiện, không cần nhận lại

Tạm dịch: Không gì có thể sánh bằng tình yêu vô điều kiện của một người cha, người mẹ đối với con cái họ.

32. heavyweight

Cách nhận diện: chỗ trống đứng sau mạo từ a và trước một danh từ \rightarrow dùng tính từ.

heavyweight /'heviweɪt/: (n) a person who has influence or importance in a particular sphere

heavyweight: (adj) having influence or importance in a particular sphere, influential

Tạm dịch: Với vốn kiến thức uyên thâm và những cống hiến to lớn đối với ngành nông nghiệp Việt

Nam, bác là một nhà khoa học có ảnh hưởng trong nước.



33. compels

Cách nhận diện: vế còn thiếu động từ chính và đã có S (the law), O (companies) → thiếu động từ. compel sb to do sth /kəm'pel/: (v) bắt buộc, yêu cầu ai làm gì

Tạm dịch: Điều luật yêu cầu các công ty phải cấp bảo hiểm sức khỏe cho người lao động hoặc công ty sẽ phải chịu phạt.

34. afterglow

Cách nhận diện: chỗ trống đứng sau mạo từ *the* và trước giới từ *of* → dùng danh từ.

afterglow /ˈɑːftəgləʊ/: (n) a pleasant feeling after a good experience (dư âm, cảm xúc đọng lại)

Tạm dịch: Cả đội đắm mình trong dư âm rực rỡ sau khi giành được chiếc cúp.

35. stardom

Cách nhận diện: chỗ trống đứng sau động từ *gaining* và cùng loại từ với *recognition* (có "and") stardom /'staːdəm/: (n) the state of being famous as an actor, a singer, etc. (sự nổi tiếng) Tạm dịch: Cô ấy là một ca sĩ và diễn viên tài năng, có khả năng cao để trở nên nổi tiếng và được mọi người công nhận.

Questions 36-40: Choose the part that needs correction.

* Note: Đề bài không yêu cầu sửa lỗi nên thí sinh không cần sửa. Tuy nhiên, ở phần giải đề này, chúng tôi vẫn sửa để thí sinh hiểu rõ chỗ đó sai ở đâu. 36. **B**

motion → motionless /'məʊ[nləs/: (adj) not moving; still (bất động)

→ stand (absolutely) motionless: đứng im (hoàn toàn)

Vì con nhện bò trên tay anh ấy nên anh ấy đứng im bất động.

Tạm dịch: Em trai tôi đứng im bất động khi chú nhện bò dọc cánh tay cậu ấy.

37. **B**

them \rightarrow whom

Trong mệnh đề không xác định, các cụm từ chỉ số lượng *all of / most of / neither of / many of / ...* có thể được dùng với *whom, which* và *whose*. (sách Giải thích ngữ pháp Tiếng Anh, tác giả Mai Lan Hương)

Ở câu gốc có 2 vế: There are 50 teachers in my school | many of ... have a good command of English. \rightarrow nếu để như câu gốc thì 2 vế này **chưa** có từ nối hay dấu ; để tách 2 vế câu độc lập \rightarrow cần đưa 1 vế chuyển thành mệnh đề phụ thuộc (và MĐQH là một kiểu mệnh đề phụ thuộc). Vế 2 bổ sung thông tin cho danh từ *teachers* ở vế 1 \rightarrow thay *them* thành đại từ quan hệ *whom*.



Tạm dịch: Trường tôi có 50 giáo viên và nhiều người trong số họ có hiểu biết về tiếng Anh.

38. **D**

indicating \rightarrow indicate

Trong câu các bộ phận (từ/cụm từ) kết nối bởi liên từ *and* cần cùng loại từ và cùng dạng từ. Câu đã có 2 động từ *explain* (thì hiện tại đơn, chủ ngữ số nhiều), *state* (thì hiện tại đơn, chủ ngữ số nhiều) → động từ *indicate* cũng phải chia ở thì hiện tại đơn ứng với chủ ngữ số nhiều.

Tạm dịch: Các cuốn từ điến thường giải thích nghĩa của từ được định nghĩa, nêu ra loại từ và chỉ ra cách sử dụng từ đó sao cho đúng.

39. A

hardly never \rightarrow hardly ever

Cụm từ đúng là hardly ever nghĩa là "hiếm khi nào, ít khi" (= seldom, rarely).

Tạm dịch: Cô ấy ít khi nào đi siêu thị mà không mua chút bánh mì với phô mai.

40. **B**

are \rightarrow is

Hai danh từ/đại từ k<mark>ết hợp với nha</mark>u bằng *together with* thì động từ chia theo danh từ/đại từ thứ nhất (sách Giải thích ngữ pháp Tiếng Anh, tác giả Mai Lan Hương).

Cấu trúc: Noun 1, together with Noun 2, V_{Noun 1} ...

Trong câu, Noun 1 là *air pollution*, một hiện tượng → động từ chia số ít.



Questions 41-48: Fill in each blank with ONE suitable word.

41. which

Sử dụng mệnh đề quan hệ để bổ sung ý nghĩa cho danh từ dilemma trước đó.

Unique dilemmas can increase ... \rightarrow which can increase.

Không dùng that vì mệnh đề quan hệ không xác định (đặt sau dấu ,).

Tạm dịch câu chứa chỗ trống: Cùng với những áp lực thường thấy của tuổi ấu thơ và giai đoạn trưởng thành, những đứa trẻ có tài năng bẩm sinh cũng thường gặp những tình huống tiến thoái lưỡng nan có thể khiến chúng càng thêm căng thẳng.

42. addition

in addition to sth: (phr) bên cạnh đó, ngoài ... ra

Vì câu có chứa chỗ trống 42 bổ sung thông tin cho câu trước đó \rightarrow dùng từ nối in addition.



Tạm dịch vế câu chứa chỗ trống: Những đứa trẻ này cũng sớm nhận ra chúng khác biệt [...]

43. with

a sense of belonging: (n phr) cảm giác thuộc về, thân thuộc develop sth with sb: (v phr) phát triển điều gì (mối quan hệ, cảm giác) với ai Tạm dịch vế câu chứa chỗ trống: [...] và đồng thời cũng muốn bồi đắp cảm giác thuộc về với bạn bè đồng trang lứa.

44. well

as well as sb/sth/V-ing : (phr) in addition to sb/sth (ngoài ra, cùng với → bổ sung thông tin)
Tạm dịch câu chứa chỗ trống: Một số dấu hiệu căng thẳng dễ nhận thấy là mất đi khiếu hài hước
và thể hiện thái độ căm ghét <mark>đối với bố mẹ, giáo v</mark>iên và thậm chí cả bạn bè.

45. suffer

suffer from sth: (v phr) <mark>phải chịu đựng, t</mark>rải qua điều gì (tồi tệ)
Tạm dịch câu chứa chỗ trống: Nhiều đứa trẻ như vậy bị mất ngủ hoặc khó thức dậy.

46. **as**

such as: (phr) for example (ví dụ như là)

Đoạn phía sau chỗ trống dùng để đưa ví dụ cho những thói quen thể hiện sự lo lắng (*nervous habits*) — dùng *such as*.

Tạm dịch câu chứa chỗ trống: Chúng có thể hình thành những thói quen thể hiện sự lo lắng như nói lắp, nháy mắt quá mức hoặc lắc đầu.

47. how

how + adj/adv → [tính từ/trạng từ] ở mức độ nào (how highly → cao như thế nào)
Tạm dịch câu chứa chỗ trống: Nhiều đứa trẻ có tài năng thiên bẩm hình thành sợi dây kết nối giữa
giá trị và bản sắc của bản thân với độ "khủng" thành tích của chúng.

48. **to**

blow to sth: (n) một cú sốc, cú giáng mạnh vào điều gì, gây hủy hoại điều gì
Tạm dịch câu chứa chỗ trống: Với những con người theo đuổi sự hoàn hảo này, bất cứ lần thất bại
nào cũng có sức hủy hoại lòng tự tôn ghê gớm.

Questions 49-56: Choose the best answer for each blank.



49. A

Bring up sb (v phr) nuôi nấng ai đó

Tạm dịch: Các bậc phụ huynh thường phàn nàn về việc những đứa con của họ bất thình lình trở nên ít nói, khó cởi mở [..]

50. **B**

mood swing (collocation) tâm trạng thất thường

Tạm dịch: [...] với những sự biến đổi tâm trạng thất thường, không bao giờ muốn ra khỏi giường hay tham gia vào các hoạt động gia đình.

51. **B**

take sth into account/consideration (idm) coi trong thứ gì

Tạm dịch: Thứ mà bố mẹ thường không coi trọng <mark>chính là việc trở thàn</mark>h một thiếu niên khó đến như thế nào vào thời đại hiện nay.

52. **D**

Tạm dịch: Không nhữ<mark>ng phải đối ph</mark>ó với những thay đổi trong cơ thể, mà họ còn phải lao đầu vào ứng phó với những tình huống phức tạp mà không có một sự chuẩn bị các kỹ năng cần thiết từ trước.

53. **C**

Tạm dịch: Nó (những tình huống phức tạp) trước đây thường chỉ xảy ra ở trường, nhưng giờ sự căng thẳng vẫn còn có thể tiếp tục khi họ (những thiếu niên) trở về nhà [...]

54. **B**

utterly (adv) completely, usually used with negative adjectives.

Tạm dịch: Áp lực đồng trang lứa trở nên có sức ảnh hưởng hơn cả sự chấp thuận của bố mẹ, và những lời lẽ đe dọa đến từ kẻ bắt nạt trở nên vô cùng kinh khủng.

55. **D**

Tạm dịch: Thật không khó hiểu khi rất nhiều người trẻ hiện nay thấy những năm tháng trưởng thành của mình rất khó khăn.

56. **D**

look back on sth (v phr) nhìn lại thứ gì trong quá khứ



Tạm dịch: [...] họ thường nhìn lại quãng thời gian này một cách hoài niệm.

Questions 57-62: Read the article and choose the best answer.

57. **B**

Evidence: What's more, it's ironic that ever-growing piles of data and information does not equate to greater knowledge and better decision making

58. **A**

Trong đoạn 3 có câu "Many, including Patricia Greenfield, …, believe that a greater focus on visual media comes at a price". Tuy không được nói trực tiếp, nhưng dựa vào những dữ kiện xung quanh ta có thể suy đoán cái giá đó chính là sự sụt giảm trong việc đọc chữ.

59. **D**

"Mushy swamp" - vũng đầm lầy ướt át - là hình ảnh ẩ<mark>n dụ cho sự mơ hồ</mark>, thiếu minh bạch, chắc chắn → đáp án D là h<mark>ợp lý nhất. Hình ảnh này có thể được chứng minh bằng vế sau của câu văn "academics can no longer rely on fundamental beliefs that they previously held".</mark>

Các đáp án khác:

- clarity (n) sự minh bạch, trong sáng
- reality (n) thực tế
- diversity (n) sự đa dạng

60. **B**

"Reading on the internet may ratchet up one's ability to analyze while chasing an endless array of hyperlinks may undercut deeper thought"

Tạm dịch: Việc đọc trên internet có thể nâng cao khả năng phân tích, trong khi đó việc lướt các siêu liên kết có thể làm người ta khó có được những tầm nhìn sâu sắc → làm phá hỏng trải nghiệm đọc của người dùng.

61. C

Evidence: "Many people - particularly those who are younger - wind up not making the most of their capabilities"

62. **B**

Evidence: "The reality is that they are not only a major form of entertainment, they often provide a very good tool for learning"



Questions 63-70: Read the passage and do the tasks that follow.

Questions 63-65: Matching information (Which paragraph contains the information?)

63. **D**

Dịch câu hỏi 63: những hệ quả đối nghịch nhau mà công nghệ mới có thể để lại đối với những doanh nghiệp đang hoạt động

Đoạn D có phần thông tin: **New technologies** always contain within them **both threats and opportunities**. They have the **potential** both to make the companies in the business **a great deal richer**, and to **sweep them away**.

 \rightarrow Công nghệ mới có thể khiến doanh nghiệp giàu hơn (*richer*) cũng có thể xóa sổ các công ty (*steep them away*) \rightarrow những ảnh hưởng trái ngược nhau (*contrasting effects*) \rightarrow chọn D.

64. **C**

Dịch câu hỏi 64: sự thật <mark>rằng một sự thay đổi hoàn toàn trong cách truyền</mark> tải các dạng giải trí sẽ diễn ra trong tương lai

Đoạn C có phần thông tin: The digital revolution was starting to affect the entertainment business in unexpected ways. Eventually it will change every aspect of it, from the way cartoons are made to the way films are screened to the way people buy music.

- → Cách mạng kỹ thuật số sẽ thay đổi toàn bộ cục diện của ngành công nghiệp giải trí và thay đổi cách làm phim hoạt hình, cách phim được chiếu, cách mọi người mua (sản phẩm) âm nhạc.
- → Khớp với thông tin trong câu 64 (a total transformation sự thay đổi hoàn toàn, is going to take place sẽ diễn ra, the delivery of all forms of entertainment cách các loại hình giải trí được truyền tải) → chọn C.

65. **F**

Dịch câu hỏi 65: sự thật rằng một số công ty học từ lỗi lầm của công ty khác

Đoạn F có phần thông tin: Greater freedom, combined with a sense of history, prompted the smarter companies in the entertainment business to re-invent themselves. They saw what happened to those of their predecessors who were stuck with one form of distribution. [...] companies that can both create content and distribute it in a range of different ways.

 \rightarrow Phần in đậm cho thấy những công ty "khôn ngoan" hơn học hỏi từ lỗi sai của những công ty đi trước và đa dạng hóa cách thức phân phối nội dung của họ. \rightarrow khớp với câu 65 (*learnt from the mistakes of others* - học từ những lỗi sai của người khác) \rightarrow chọn F.

Questions 66-68: Matching features (Which people or companies made the points?)



66. CD

Dịch câu hỏi 66: Sự sáp nhập các công ty giải trí đi theo xu hướng có ở những ngành khác.

Thông tin có thể thấy ở đoạn G: 'What you are seeing', says Christopher Dixon, managing director of media research at PaineWebber, a stockbroker, 'is the creation of a global oligopoly. It happened to the oil and automotive businesses earlier this century; now it is happening to the entertainment business.

→ Christopher Dixon nói rằng việc các công ty sáp nhập vào nhau (*the merger*) (thể hiện qua từ *oligopoly* - một số các công ty thâu tóm thị trường) ban đầu xảy ra với ngành dầu và ô tô và giờ đây lan sang ngành giải trí → khớp với câu 66 → chọn CD.

67. MG

Dịch câu hỏi 67: Các công ty giải trí lớn vẫn còn hoạt động độc lập đã mất đi tầm ảnh hưởng.

Thông tin có thể thấy ở đoạn E: [...] MGM, once the roaring lion of Hollywood, has been reduced to a whisper because it is not part of one of the giants.

→ Thông tin in đậm cho thấy công ty MGM vẫn độc lập (không phải một phần của các ông lớn) nhưng từ vị thế "hổ gầm" (roaring lion) đã trở thành "lời thì thầm của gió" (a whisper) → ý nói sức ảnh hưởng của công ty MGM đã giảm đi, không còn tiếng nói → khớp với câu 67 → chọn MG.

68. **JM**

Dịch câu hỏi 68: Tin tức về sự phát triển công nghệ mới nhất được đăng tải vài năm trước.

Thông tin có thể thấy ở đoạn B: This may sound familiar, because the digital revolution, and the explosion of choice that would go with it, has been heralded for some time. In 1992, John Malone, chief executive of TCI, an American cable giant, welcomed the '500-channel universe'.

→ Thông tin in đậm cho thấy cách mạng kỹ thuật số đã được báo trước và vào năm 1992, John Malone đã chào đón sự xuất hiện của "vũ trụ 500 kênh". → khớp với câu 68 → chọn JM.

Questions 69-70: Choose the best answer.

69. **D**

Dịch câu hỏi 69: Tác giả truyền đạt quan điểm về cách mạng kỹ thuật số bằng cách nào?

- A. nghiên cứu những kênh truyền thông sẽ bị ảnh hưởng
- B. phân tích phản ứng của các công ty giải trí
- C. đưa ra định nghĩa riêng về đổi mới công nghệ
- D. so sánh với những giai đoạn khác trong đổi mới công nghệ

Trong bài đọc, tác giả so sánh các công ty ngày trước và hiện tại sau khi có digital revolution (xem các đoạn D, E, F, G) \rightarrow chọn D.



Ví dụ trong đoạn E: Once television became widespread, film and radio stopped being the staple form of entertainment. Cable television has undermined the power of the broadcasters. And as power has shifted the movie studios, the radio companies and the television broadcasters have been swallowed up. These days, the grand old names of entertainment have more resonance than power. Paramount is part of Viacom, a cable company; Universal, part of Seagram, a drinks-and-entertainment company; MGM, once the roaring lion of Hollywood, has been reduced to a whisper because it is not part of one of the giants.

→ Tác giả so sánh: khi TV trở nên phổ biến thì phim và ra-đi-ô bị mất vị thế, truyền hình cũng vậy; dần dà ngày nay, những cái tên ra-đi-ô hay truyền hình chỉ còn "vang bóng một thời".

70. **C**

Dịch câu hỏi 70: Câu nào sau đây tóm tắt chính xác nhất quan điểm của tác giả thể hiện qua bài?

- A. Công chúng nên đón nhận những công nghệ mới.
- B. Công nghệ kỹ thuật số sẽ làm tăng lợi nhuận ngành giải trí.
- C. Các công ty giải trí nên thích nghi với đổi mới công nghệ.
- D. Sư thay đổi trong công nghệ chỉ có ích với các công ty giải trí lớn.

Tác giả cho thấy sự <mark>ra đời và phát t</mark>riển của công nghệ mới mang đến thử thách cho một số công ty nhưng lại khiến một số khác phát triển mạnh mẽ thêm.

Có thể thấy rõ ý đồ của tác giả qua câu đầu đoạn D: *New technologies always contain within them both threats and opportunities.* → Nếu có thể thích nghi tốt với công nghệ mới thì công ty sẽ phát triển (ý C).

IV. WRITING

Questions 71-80, rewrite each sentence with sentence beginnings provided.

71. Lan's mother complimented **her on the/her lovely new dress**. compliment sb on sth: khen ngợi ai đó vì thứ gì

72. Cheap as the trousers were, she couldn't afford them.

Cấu trúc adj + as + S + V tương đương với although + S + V + bổ ngữ

73. The heavy snow made it difficult/hard/impossible for students to go to the mountains.

Tạm dịch: Trận bão tuyết lớn khiến cho học sinh khó leo lên ngọn núi

74. Do you have any idea about what time the gym opens tomorrow morning?

have an idea about sth (idm) know sth



Tạm dịch: Bạn có chút thông tin gì về thời gian mở cửa của phòng gym sáng mai không?

75. The criminal was said to have been arrested a few days earlier.

Cấu trúc bị động của các động từ tường thuật: think, say, report, rumor, believe,....

- 1) It + be + động từ phân từ (động từ tường thuật) + that + mệnh đề
- 2) Chủ ngữ 2 + be + động từ phân từ (động từ tường thuật) + to + động từ nguyên thể /to + have + động từ phân từ + tân ngữ

Lưu ý:

- + To V: Khi hành động ở động từ tường thuật và mệnh đề tường thuật xảy ra cùng thời hiện tại hoặc quá khứ.
- + To have + động từ phân từ: Khi hành động ở động từ 2 xảy ra trước hành động ở động từ tường thuật.

76. The heavy rain resulted in flooding in this region.

result in sth (v) gây ra hậu quả gì

Tạm dịch: Trận mưa lớ<mark>n đã gây ra ngậ</mark>p lụt cho khu vực này.

77. It was such an unfriendly town that we left immediately.

Cấu trúc It + be + such + a/an + adj + N + that + S + V + bổ ngữ: quá ... đến nỗi mà

Tạm dịch: Khu phố quá gây mất thiện cảm đến nỗi mà chúng tôi phải rời đi ngay lập tức.

78. It's not worth persuading Sarah to change her mind.

Cấu trúc be (not) worth V-ing: không đáng để làm gì

Tạm dịch: Thật sự không đáng để thay đổi ý kiến của Sarah đâu.

79. Were it not for her competence, she would not have gotten promoted.

Were it not for + N = If it were not for + N: n\u00e9u kh\u00f0ng ph\u00e3i v\u00e0

Tam dịch: Nếu như không phải do tài năng của mình thì cô ấy đã không được thăng tiến.

80. The older he gets, the more sensible he seems to become.

Cấu trúc so sánh kép:

The	short adj/adv-er	S1 + V1, the	short adj/adv-er	S2 + V2
	or		or	
	more + long adj/adv		more + long adj/adv	

Tạm dịch: Càng có tuổi thì anh ấy càng lý trí hơn.



Questions 81-90: Complete the second sentence using the word given in brackets.

81. I hope they will be able to come up with a less expensive solution.

come up with sth: (phr. v) to find or produce an answer (nghĩ ra ý tưởng, câu trả lời) (= think of)

cheaper = less expensive (less + adj → [tính từ] ít đi, bớt đi)

Tạm dịch: Tôi mong họ có thể nghĩ ra giải pháp với chi phí rẻ hơn.

82. Much to Nancy's surprise, the company offered her a pay rise.

(much) to one's surprise/disappointment/...: trong sự ngạc nhiên/thất vọng... của ai Nancy was offered → the company offered Nancy (her) a pay rise. (đổi bị động <-> chủ động) Tạm dịch: Nancy rất ngạc nhiên khi <mark>được công ty t</mark>ăng lương.

83. The film was enjoyable **despite the fact that it** was difficult to follow.

despite the fact that + S + V: bất chấp/mặc cho một sự thật là (= but/even though)

Tạm dịch: Bộ phim thú vị đó dù khó theo dõi.

84. Sarah's daughter is **talented enough to** become a successful actress.

sufficient /sə'fɪ[nt/: (adj) đủ, có đủ

have sufficient talent = be talented enough (dùng adj + enough → đủ tính chất nào đó)

Không dùng enough talent vì viết Sarah's daughter is enough talent sẽ khó hiểu, không tự nhiên.

Tạm dịch: Con gái của Sarah đủ tài năng để trở thành diễn viên thành công.

85. It didn't take Rob much time to get over the shock of losing his job.

get over: (phr. v) vượt qua (một cú sốc, một trạng thái tồi tệ, một căn bệnh) (= recover from)

take sb + [thời gian] + to do sth: ai đó mất bao lâu để làm gì

soon \rightarrow not much time, recover from \rightarrow get over \rightarrow viết lại câu như trên.

Tạm dịch: Rob sớm vượt qua cú sốc mất việc.

86. His offer was turned down by the company.

turn sth down/turn down sth: (phr. v) từ chối điều gì (= reject sth)

Câu viết lại hoán đổi vị trí của chủ thể hành động (*the company*) và đối tượng hành động (*his offer*) nên cần chú ý sử dụng thể bị động cho động từ.

Tạm dịch: Công ty từ chối lời mời của anh ấy.

87. Are you accusing **me of not telling the truth** about what happened?



accuse sb of (not) doing sth: (v phr) buộc tội ai (không) làm gì lie (dạng V-ing: lying) → not tell the truth (không nói sự thật)

Tạm dịch: Bạn đang bảo tôi nói dối về những chuyện đã xảy ra đấy à?

88. I would rather you did not/didn't/wouldn't/would not watch that TV programme, children.

Cấu trúc bày tỏ sự mong muốn ai đó làm gì: I would rather + S2 + V2 (lùi thì).

Vì mong muốn ở đây là mong muốn cho hiện tại/tương lai nên lùi thì thành quá khứ đơn hoặc cấu trúc would + V nguyên thể.

Tạm dịch: Mấy đứa ơi cô không nghĩ các cháu nên xem chương trình tivi này đâu.

89. You are under no obligation to take part in the activity if you don't want to.

be under no obligation to do sth: (v phr) không bị ép buộc phải làm gì obligation /ıpblɪˈgeɪʃn/: (n) sự ép buộc, bắt buộc (ai phải làm gì đó) don't have to → under no obligation to; participate → take part in Tạm dịch: Bạn không phải tham gia hoạt động này nếu bạn không muốn.

90. Unless you are in **possession of a valid ticket, you** will not be allowed in.

possession /pəˈzeʃn/: (n) trạng thái sở hữu cái gì

→ in possession of sth: (n phr) có cái gì đó

Câu gốc: Không được vào nếu không có vé hợp lệ → Có (in possession of) vé hợp lệ mới được vào.

Tạm dịch: Nếu bạn không có vé hợp lệ thì không được vào.

Question 91: Paragraph writing

Topic: More and more children are accessing the internet at a very young age, which can sometimes put them at risk.

What problems do you think children face when they use the internet? How can they be solved?

SUGGESTED OUTLINE

Topic sentence: The number of children exposed to the Internet at an early age is on the rise; they may encounter two main issues, which can be solved in plausible ways.

Supporting sentences:

1st problem: inappropriate content



- social media, video streaming platforms: videos featuring violence, harassment, aggressive behavior and language use, immoral actions, dangerous attempts
- effect: children impressionable minds → follow and try these acts → negative effects on themselves and people around (injury, conflicts, emotional scars)
- → 1st solution: monitoring from parents
 - install apps to supervise content consumed by children and set limits if necessary
 - pay close attention to children's behavior to notice any slippage
 - modify and educate children not to learn from inappropriate behavior online

2nd problem: health issues

- incorrect posture, eye-to-screen distance, improper lighting, inactive body
- effect: health risks like obesity, short-sightedness, eyesores, backaches, disrupted sleeping patterns → healthy development of children hindered, spending on medicine
- → 2nd solution: guidance from parents
 - teach children how to sit properly
 - keep track of children's posture and health while they use the Internet
 - educate children to find other ways to unwind (reading books, flying kites, playing outdoor sports, coloring pictures, etc.)

Concluding sentence: Your own answers. (tóm tắt lại ý chính trong bài)

SỞ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO THANH HÓA

KỲ THI VÀO LỚP 10 THPT CHUYÊN LAM SƠN NĂM HỌC 2024-2025

ĐỀ THI CHÍNH THỰC

(Dùng cho thí sinh thi vào lớp chuyên Anh)

Môn thi: TIẾNG ANH

Thời gian làm bài: 150 phút (không kể thời gian phát đề)

Ngày thi: 23/5/2024

(Đề thi có 05 phần, gồm 11 trang)

PART A: LISTENING (20 points)

Section 1

Questions 1 - 5. Decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F).

- 1. The new product is developed based on an existing one.
- 2. The product is aimed at men and women aged 18-40.
- 3. The new design is supposed to enable users to handle with only one hand.
- 4. The regular size has already been on the market while the travel size will be launched in a few months.
- 5. They will make a Gantt chart of the project next month.

Section 2

Questions 6 – 15. Fill in each blank with ONLY ONE WORD taken from the listening passage.
6. Because of jet lag, you may find that even an expensive hotel room can be empty and
7. According to the research, customers of hotels basically need and inviting surroundings.
8. The company carried out research into many types of
9. The of the hotel does not seem to be of any importance to customers.
10. In fact, travelers don't want the expensive serviced apartments that one company provides.
11. Instead, they need a modern kitchen besides sleeping and living accommodation.
12. They hope this company can set a throughout the world.
13. Hotels should take into consideration customers' need to everyday lives.
14. If hotels can meet customers' need of being pampered and taken care of, they may feel like being a
15. Some examples of small treats for customers are shampoo, soap, and

Section 3

Questions 16 - 20. Choose the most suitable answer A, B, C, or D to each of the following questions.

LABELS GIVING NUTRITIONAL INFORMATION ON FOOD PACKAGING

16. What was Jack's attitude to nutritional food labels before this project?

A. He thought they were too long.

C. He thought the	ey were too complicated.				
D. He claimed th	at there were peanuts in ev	erything he bought.			
17. Alice says that before	e doing this project,	·			
A. she was only interested in the number of calories.					
B. she was too la	zy to read food labels.				
C. she was unawa	are of what certain foods co	ontained.			
D. she was used t	to reading food labels caref	fully.			
18. When discussing sup	ermarket brands of pizza, J	Jack agrees with Alice that	·		
A. he will hesitat	e before buying pizza agair	n.			
B. the nutritional	label is misleading.				
C. the list of ingr	edients was shocking.				
D. the informatio	n on the labels is exactly tr	ransparent.			
19. Jack prefers the daily	value system to other labe	elling systems because it is	·		
A. more accessib	le.	B. more logica	1.		
C. more understa	ndable.	D. more comp	rehensive.		
20. What surprised both	students about one flavor o	of crisps?			
A. The product d	id not contain any meat.				
B. The labels did	not list all the ingredients.				
C. The percentag	e of artificial additives give	en was correct.			
D. The producers	got away with using forbi	dden additives.			
	PART B: PRO	NUNCIATION (5 points)			
Questions 21 - 23. Choo	se the word whose underli	ined part is pronounced differ	ently from that of the others		
in each question and wr	ite A, B, C, or D on your a	inswer sheet.			
21. A. as <u>th</u> ma	B. <u>th</u> ought	C. pa <u>th</u> way	D. ma <u>th</u> s		
22. A. merchant	B. m <u>er</u> maid	C. sergeant	D. commercial		
23. A. <u>ex</u> hausted	B. <u>ex</u> ercise	C. <u>ex</u> tra	D. <u>ex</u> hibition		
Questions 24 - 25. Choo	se the word whose stress p	pattern is different from that o	f the others in each question		
and write A, B, C, or D	on your answer sheet.				
24. A. fantastic	B. perfection	C. computer	D. fascinate		
25. A. synonymous	B. necessity	C. investiture	D. secondary		

B. He didn't read everything on them.

PART C: GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY (25 points)

Questions 26 - 30. Supply the correct form of	f the verbs in bracke	ts. Write the answers on your answer sheet.
26. It is essential that the method of teaching ((INNOVATE)	by the teachers.
27. He is exhausted. He (RUN)	around the whole	afternoon trying to clean the house before
the guests arrive.		
28. It (BE) very late, they dec	cided to stay at home	e.
29. I would like (GIVE) the	chance to explain my	y point of view but they weren't interested.
30. The police are stopping all the cars. I think	they (LOOK)	for the escaped prisoner.
Questions 31 - 35. Supply the correct form of 31. The two nations finally agreed to sign a(n)		•
diplomatic relations.	\	·
32. Fishing is said to be the most popular (PA)	RTICIPATE)	sport in the UK.
33. The history of the territory is (PICTURE)) ilh	ustrated in the book.
34. Nowadays almost everything can be (CON	MPUTE)	thanks to the use of technology.
35. The children of (PROTECT)	parents often de	o not develop the skills they need to take care
of themselves when they leave home.		

Questions 36 - 40. There are six mistakes in the passage. Find out and correct them. Write the answers on your answer sheet. The first one has been done for you as an example.

Example: $was \rightarrow were$

In the early days of mountaineering, questions of safety, standards of practice, and environmental impact was not widely considered. The sport gained traction following the successful 1786 ascent of Mont Blanc, the highest peak in Western Europe, by two French mountaineers, Jacques Balmat and Michel-Gabriel Paccard. This event established the beginning of modern mountaineering, so the sole consideration over the next hundred years was the success or failure of climbers in reaching the summit and claiming the prestige of having made the first ascent.

Towards the end of the nineteenth century, however, developments in technology spurred debate regarding climbing practices. Of particular concern in this era was the introducing of pitons (metal spikes that climbers hammer into the rock face for leverage) and the use of belaying techniques. A few, such as Italian climber Guido Ray, supported these methods as ways to render climbing less burdensome and more 'acrobatic'. Other felt that they were only of value as a safety net if all else failed. Austrian Paul Preuss went so far as to eschew all artificial aids, scaling astonishing heights using only his shoes and his bare hands. Albert Mummery, the well-known British mountaineer and author who climbed the European Alps, and, more famously, the Himalayas, where he

died at the age of 39 attempting a notoriously difficult ascent, developed the notion of 'fair means' like a kind of informal protocol by which the use of 'walk-through' guidebooks and equipment such as ladders and grappling hooks were discouraged.

Questions 41 – 50. Choos	se the word that best fits the	e gap in each of the followin	ng sentences and write A, B, C
or D on your answer shee	et.		
41. Beneath the streets of	a modern city	of walls, columns, cables, pi	pes, and tunnels required to
satisfy the needs of inhabi	tants.		
A. the existing net	work	B. exists the network	
C. where exists		D. the network's exist	tence
42. The controversy has b	een by the arr	ival of foreign businesses wh	nich are seen as a threat to the
local economy.			
A. risen	B. charged	C. fuelled	D. inspired
43. The children felt disap	ppointed because first, their	parents promised to take the	m to Disneyland, and then
they on their	word.		
A. played down	B. went back	C. came off	D. drew out
44. - Jimmy : "You must l	nave found reading my essa	y very tiring."	
- Kate: "	,		
A. You are welcon	ne. B. At all costs.	C. Just in case.	D. Not in the least.
45. He was	naware of what was happe	ning around him.	
A. blissfully	B. bitterly	C. absolutely	D. drastically
46. Recently, the company	has received a	_ of complaints from the cus	stomers about poor products.
A. barrage	B. pack	C. pool	D. bank
47. It must be true. I heard	l it straight from the	mouth.	
A. cat's	B. camel's	C. dog's	D. horse's
48 to the un	aided eye, ultraviolet light	can be detected in a number of	of ways.
A. Although is inv	isible	B. Even though it inv	isible
C. Despite invisible	e	D. Although invisible	
49 motivate	learning is well documente	ed.	
A. That is compute	ers	B. Computers that	
C. That computers		D. It is those compute	ers
50. My parents always had	d a happily att	itude to my staying out late i	n the evening.
A. cold-blooded	B. long-suffering	C. easy-going	D. thick-skinned

PART D: READING (30 points)

Questions 51 - 56. Read the following passage and choose the most suitable sentences from A - G to fill in each gap. There is one extra sentence that you don't need to use. Write the answers on your answer sheet.

Missing sentences

A. In India, for example, cows are sacred and are treated with the utmost respect.

- B. In some cultures, like the US or UK, dogs are loved and considered a great pet to have at home and with the family.
- C. Understanding how your international colleagues may perceive certain animals can help you ensure you aren't insensitive and it may even provide you with a good topic for conversation.
- D. For example, do you have a pet or do you enjoy a hobby such as horse riding?
- E. This is just one example of how Islam and other cultural beliefs can have impact on aspects of everyday life that someone else may not even question.

(Source: https://www.communicaid.com)

F. Muslims will therefore avoid touching a dog unless he can wash his hands immediately afterwards, and they will almost never keep a dog in their home.

G. It is therefore crucial to be aware of the specific values assigned to objects or animals in different cultures to avoid faux-pas or cultural misunderstandings, particularly when living and working in another culture.

Questions 57 - 64. Read the passage and choose the best answer to each question that follows. Write A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet.

More often than not, you can't just "order up a job" by responding to an online posting and have it delivered in one or two days as if you were buying whatever your heart desires on Amazon. Even as employers are hiring at a higher rate than they have in the last several years, it can often take months to work your way through the job search process. If you are a new graduate yet to receive a job offer, if you recently moved to a new **locale** with your spouse or partner or if you are unemployed for any other reason, you may find success in your job search by spending time volunteering at a nonprofit organization.

Both the nonprofit and for-profit worlds need people with many of the same talents. The best volunteer jobs for you to consider are ones where the experience you acquire will be applicable in the "for-pay" position you want to attain. It's often the case that once you display your passion for the organization and its mission, and have demonstrated your abilities, you'll earn strong consideration when a paying position opens up that can benefit from your talents. Even if you don't have a path to employment at the place you volunteer, by highlighting your volunteer experience on your resume, you can demonstrate that you haven't been wasting your time away staying at home watching the grass grow.

There are a few strategies you might adopt when considering at which organization you'll want to volunteer. You'll probably want to make a priority of volunteering to do what you've already done, or want to do, in the for-profit sector. Alternatively, however, it might make sense to volunteer to do something where you can turn an area of professional weakness into a new strength. Remember, as well, that nonprofit organizations maintain strong relationships with their corporate sponsors, and you might look for a volunteer position that would enable you to be that nexus point between **the two**. And, especially if you are recently out of school, you should look for positions that let you learn about an occupation, a field of interest or an industry.

As you try to determine what you want to volunteer to do, and where you want to do it, make three lists: your **marketable skills**, the roles you seek and the kinds of charitable organizations you would want to support. For example, perhaps your skills cluster around accounting, marketing or event planning. Think about how these might come in handy for organizations that need financial help figuring out how to brand the organization to attract other volunteers or donors or run anything from charitable golf tournaments to gala dinners.

(Source: https://money.usnews.com/)

57. What is the author's main purpose in the passage?

	B. To prove that people	e can have a good job via doing	g volunteer work.	
	C. To advise job-seeker	rs to do voluntary work.		
	D. To describe the prod	edure to have a profit job.		
58. A	As mentioned in paragraph	2, what should volunteers pay	attention to when sea	arching for a voluntary job?
	A. They should not me	ntion what voluntary jobs they	have done in the résu	mé.
	B. They should merely	display their abilities when do	ing the for-pay jobs.	
	C. The best type of vol	unteer work should be helpful	in the position they wi	ish to attain.
	D. Employers may thin	ık you have been wasting time	doing nonprofit jobs.	
59. 7	The word "locale" in parag	graph 1 is closest in meaning to)	
	A. position	B. neighborhood	C. venue	D. situation
60. V	What does the phrase "the	two " in paragraph 3 refer to?		
	A. Volunteer jobs and f	For-profit jobs.		
	B. Volunteer jobs and t	heir organizations.		
	C. Unpaid jobs and cor	porate sponsors.		
	D. Nonprofit organizat	ions and corporate sponsors.		
61. V	What can be inferred from	paragraph 3?		
	A. Doing the voluntary	work that you're not good at i	s not a good idea.	
	B. Volunteering might	help to change your weak poin	ts into new good ones	
	C. Keeping contacts wi	th corporate sponsors will help	you to have a well-pa	aid job in the future.
	D. It's ideal for gradua	tes to choose the positions sim	ilar to the jobs they ha	ve learnt.
62. 7	The phrase "marketable s	kills" in the last paragraph mo	stly means	
	A. the practical skills y	ou can learn from selling thing	gs at markets.	
	B. the technical skills f	or a particular job.		
	C. the useful skills that	make an employer want to give	ve you a job.	
	D. the skills you have b	oeen taught at school.		
63. <i>A</i>	All of the following are me	entioned in the passage EXCEI	PT	
	A. you can buy almost	anything but a job on Amazon		
	B. it is highly advisable	e that you take on a voluntary j	ob that entitles you a	good profile for a future
	paying position.			
	C. if you have just drop	oped out of school, you should	look for voluntary wo	ork in a wide variety of fields
	D. you should consider	how you can benefit a charita	ble organization and v	what you can get in return.
64. V	Which of the following con	ald best describe the author's a	ttitude towards volunt	teering when someone is
with	out a job?			

A. To explain why volunteer work is always beneficial to volunteers.

A. approving B. ridiculous C. skeptical D. neutral

Questions 65 - 72. Read the passage and choose the most suitable word from the ones given in each question to fill in the gap. Write A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet.

<i>y</i> 01	•		
Around 200 million	on people are put out in t	ourism worldwide, making it the l	argest industry in the modern
global economy. It is est	timated that three-quarte	ers of a billion people go on hol	iday each year, and industry
planners (65)1	this figure to double in s	ome years to come. Some of the	biggest beneficiaries are less
developed countries, whe	ere it is often their main (66) of income.	
(67), al	long with the economic	benefits, this mass movement of	people has resulted in threats
to the environment. Peo	ple often forget the dan	mage caused by carbon emission	ns from aircraft, which (68)
contribute to gl	lobal warming. Deforesta	ation has cleared (69) in	order to build hotels, airports
and roads, and this has de	estroyed wildlife. In som	e areas, water shortages are now	common because of the need
to fill swimming pools an	nd water golf (70)	for tourists. By pushing up pri	ces (71) goods and
services, tourism can also	be harmful to people liv	ving in tourist destinations.	
In response to the	ese oppositions, some tra	vel operators now offer environn	nent-friendly holidays. Many
of these aim to reduce the	e (72) effects	of tourism by supporting only ho	tels that have been practicing
waste recycling and effici	ent energy and water use	s. Increasingly, tourists are also be	ing reminded to show respect
for customs of the peop	le whose countries they	are going to visit, and to support	ort local businesses, such as
restaurants and shops whi	ich depend on tourism fo	or their main income.	
65. A. forecast	B. anticipate	C. prophesy	D. envisage
66. A. origin	B. resource	C. source	D. wealth
67. A. Therefore	B. However	C. Furthermore	D. Although
68. A. immediately	B. directly	C. absolutely	D. simultaneously
69. A. soil	B. ground	C. land	D. earth
70. A. trails	B. courts	C. pitches	D. courses
71. A. towards	B. including	C. to	D. for
72. A. adverse	B. feasible	C. impressive	D. attentive
O			

Questions 73 - 80. Read the following passage then fill in each gap with ONE suitable word. Write the answers on your answer sheet.

A new study from Australia suggests that (73) ______ potatoes live shorter lives. The study followed 8,800 adults (74) _____ 25 and older for six and a half years and found that each daily hour of television viewing was associated with an 18 percent increase in deaths from heart disease and an 11 percent increase in overall mortality. Those who watched television four hours or more a day were 80 percent more likely to die of

cause. It did not matter (75) they were overweight, according to the study, which appeared Jan 11th in
the online edition of Circulation: Journal of the American Heart Association.
Although it is possible that people who were already ill watched more television than those who were
healthy, the researchers tried to rule that out by excluding subjects who already had heart disease and by adjusting
for differences in risk (76) such as diet and smoking. While the benefits of physical activity have been
well-studied, there is growing interest (77) researchers in assessing the effects of being sedentary. "For
many people, on a daily (78), they simply shift from one chair to (79) from the chair in the
car to the chair in the office to the chair in front of the television," said the study's lead author, David Dunstan of
the Baker IDI Heart and Diabetes Institute in Victoria, Australia. "(80) if someone has a healthy body
weight, sitting for long periods still has an unhealthy influence on blood sugar and blood fats."
PART E: WRITING (20 points)
Questions 81-85. Rewrite each of the following sentences beginning as shown so that the meaning stays the
same as the one given.
81. In spite of searching high and low, we couldn't find Jack anywhere.
→ Jack was nowhere
82. It was only his full cooperation that led to the burglar's arrest.
→ Had he not
83. It wasn't necessary to book tickets for the show in advance.
→ You
84. The audience didn't laugh at any point during the show.
→ At no
85. "You should have finished the report by now," John told his secretary.
→ John reproached
Questions 86-90. Rewrite each of the following sentences beginning as shown and including the word
capitalised at the end of it so that the meaning stays the same as the one given.
86. I wasn't surprised to hear that Harry had failed his driving test. (ABACK)
\rightarrow I
87. Thomas was not given details of the company's new project. (DARK)
→ Thomas
88. He assumed that the tribe wouldn't understand him. (IMPRESSION)
→ He

cardiovascular disease than were those who watched two hours or less, and 46 percent more likely to die of any

89. You must concentrate on your work more. (APPLY)
→ You
90. What he told me made me very curious to hear the rest of the story. (WHETTED)
→ What
Essay writing
Write an essay of about 200-220 words concerning the following topic:
Some people nowadays think that practical skills are more important than knowledge gained from books.
To what extent do you agree or disagree with this opinion? Use specific reasons and examples to support your
answer.

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SPRINGBOARD ENGLISH - LỚP HỌC NHÀ XUÂN GIẢI ĐỀ VÀO 10 CHUYÊN LAM SƠN - THANH HOÁ 2024-2025

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PART B: PRONUNCIATION

Underlined Pronunciation:

21. A

Âm "th" trong "asthma" là âm câm, âm "th" trong các từ còn lại phát âm là θ .

22. C

Âm /a/ khác với âm /3:/ của các từ còn lại

23. A

Âm /ɪg/ khác với âm /ek/ của các từ còn lại

Stress Pattern:

24. D

Nhấn âm đầu, các từ khác nhấn âm thứ hai

25. D

Nhấn âm đầu, các từ khác nhấn âm thứ hai

PART C: GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY

Word Form:

26. be innovated

Sentence structure: It is (tính từ) that something be + V_past participle

- => It is essential that the method of teaching be innovated...
- 27. has been running

"whole afternoon" => has/have been + V_ing

=> He has been running around all afternoon...

28. was

"they decided..." => Past Tense (Thì quá khứ)

=> It was very late,...

29. to give

"I would like..." => would like + to Verb Infinitive + ...



- => I would like to give...
- 30. are looking

"The police are stopping..." => Present Continuous (Hiện Tại Tiếp Diễn)

=> I think they are looking for...

31. non-aggression

Non-aggression pact (n): a treaty between two or more states/countries that includes a promise by the signatories not to engage in military action against each other. (Hiệp ước không xâm lược)

32. participant

Participant sports (n): sports where there are a large number of people participating recreationally, besides athletes. (môn thể thao được chơi phổ biến thay vì chỉ được xem qua tivi hoặc xem trực tiếp)

Ex: basketball, association football, volleyball,...

33. pictorially

pictorially (adv): in the form of a picture or photograph; in a way that relates to pictures or photographs (sử dụng hình ảnh minh họa)

Ex: It's one of the most pictorially spectacular films we'll see all year.

34. computerized

to computerize (v): to use a computer to do something that was done by people or other machines before (vi tính hóa)

Ex: They've just computerized the whole system.

35. overprotective

to be overprotective (adj): wishing to protect someone, especially a child, too much (quá bảo vệ, bao bọc)

Ex: Being **overprotective** of your child can prevent them from being independent in the future.

Error Identification:

36. Line 5: so -> but

37. Line 9: introducing -> introduction

38. Line 12: Other -> Others

39. line 14: the -> a

40. Line 17: like -> as



Multiple Choice:

41. B

Sentence structure: địa điểm + verb infinitif + ...

=> Beneath the streets of a modern city + exists + ...

Địa điểm Verb infinitif

Ex: Upon the grassy hills sits a tall lighthouse.

42. C

to fuel (v): cause a behavior or a feeling to escalate, become stronger (thêm dầu vào lửa) Ex: The president's speech fuelled speculation that she is about to resign.

43. B

to go back on one's word (v): to fail to keep a promise, or to change a decision or agreement (thất hứa, nuốt lời)

Ex: She's gone back on her word and decided not to give me the job after all.

44. D

not in the least: not in any way (không hề)

Ex: "Are you dissatisfied with the results?" "Not in the least."

45. A

blissfully unaware (adj): without knowing any of the unpleasant facts about something (thờ ơ, không biết gì về những điều xấu đang xảy ra)

Ex: All this time I was blissfully unaware of the situation.

46. A

a barrage of something: a great number of complaints, criticisms, or questions suddenly directed at someone (một tràn những chỉ trích, khiếu nại nhắm vào ai đó một cách đột ngột)

Ex: The TV station has received **a barrage of complaints** about the amount of violence in the series.

47. D

to hear it straight from the horse's mouth: to hear it from the person who has direct personal knowledge of it (tư vấn chuyên gia, người có chuyên môn sâu)



Ex: I know it's true, because I **got it straight from the horse's mouth** - Katie told me herself.

48. D

Sentence structure: Although + (điều kiện), (kết quả xảy ra mà không cần điều kiện trước). **invisible (adj):** impossible to see (không thể nhìn thấy, vô hình)

Ex: The aircraft is designed to be invisible to radar.

=> Although invisible to the unaided eye, ...

49. B

Cụm "____ motivate learning" phải là một danh từ (noun)

=> Computers that motivate learning...

50. C

"...always had a happily..." => Thái độ vui vẻ, không quá nghiêm túc, nghiêm khắc

=> My parents always had a happily easy-going attitude...

PART D: READING

Questions 51-56

51. **D**

Trong câu D có cụm *for example* để đưa ra ví dụ cụ thể cho *some important considerations* ở câu trước đó.

Câu D nhắc đến chuyện có sở hữu *pet* (thú nuôi) hoặc có sở thích như *horse riding* (cưỡi ngựa). Ở câu ngay sau đó, có từ *animal* chỉ đến *pet* và *hobby* chỉ đến *horse riding*.

Tạm dịch: Một số điều khác ít rõ ràng hơn nhưng vẫn cần bạn cân nhắc. Ví dụ như là bạn có nuôi thú cưng hay có sở thích cưỡi ngựa không? Vật nuôi hay sở thích của bạn sẽ được nhìn dưới một con mắt khác trong một nền văn hóa khác [...]

52. **B**

Câu B liên kết với câu trước và câu sau nhờ cùng nói về câu chuyện xoay quanh đến *dogs* (loài chó) và cách loài vật này được nhìn nhận ở các nền văn hóa khác nhau.

Câu B nhắc đến một số nền văn hóa *(some cultures)* yêu thích chó, còn câu tiếp theo nhắc đến các nền văn hóa khác *(other cultures)* không có cái nhìn tích cực về chó. Mối quan hệ tương phản giữa thông tin trong 2 câu và cụm từ *some cultures - other cultures* thể hiện sự liên kết, so sánh này.



Tạm dịch: Một ví dụ tiêu biểu hay xuất hiện trên báo chí là câu chuyện về loài chó. Ở một số nền văn hóa như Anh, Mỹ, loài chó được yêu thích và xem như một con vật thích hợp để nuôi trong nhà. Trong một số nền văn hóa khác ví dụ những nền văn hóa có đạo Hồi là tôn giáo chính, loài chó lại có thể bị xem là loài vật dơ bẩn hay nguy hiểm.

53. **F**

Liên kết giữa câu F và câu trước đó thể hiện qua từ *unhygienic* (mất vệ sinh). Vì coi loài chó là một loài vật không được sạch sẽ nên người theo đạo Hồi (*Muslims*) thường tránh chạm vào chúng (avoid touching a dog) trừ phi có thể rửa tay ngay sau khi thực hiện hành động đó (unless he can wash his hands immediately afterwards). Ngoài ra, người theo đạo Hồi cũng tránh nuôi chó trong nhà (never keep a dog in their home).

Câu F thể hiện sự phát triển, làm rõ nội dung cho câu trước đó, đưa ra hành động cụ thể cho thấy thái độ và cách xử sự của người theo đạo Hồi đối với loài chó.

Tạm dịch: Nhiều nền văn hóa phương Tây coi loài vật này [loài chó] là người bạn tốt nhất của con người, còn kinh Koran (kinh của đạo Hồi) lại miêu tả chúng là loài thiếu sạch sẽ. Vậy nên người theo đạo Hồi sẽ tránh chạm vào chó nếu không thể rửa tay ngay sau đó và họ gần như không bao giờ nuôi chó trong nhà.

54. **E**

Tác giả đang trong mạch viết về câu chuyện xoay quanh phản ứng của các nền văn hóa khác nhau đối với chó và việc nuôi chó. Ở câu E, tác giả đưa ra kết luận câu chuyện về chó là một ví dụ cho thấy cách tôn giáo cùng những niềm tin về văn hóa có thể ảnh hưởng đến những khía cạnh của đời sống mà người khác có khi không hề thắc mắc. Ở câu tiếp theo, tác giả đưa ví dụ về chuyện một người từ Trung Đông sẽ ngạc nhiên khi thấy người dân Nhật cưng chiều chó. -> 2 nền văn hóa có cách suy nghĩ khác nhau về loài vật này và chuyện chó được cưng chiều ở Nhật Bản là điều không ai ở đó thắc mắc (liên kết với ý someone else may not even question ở câu E)

Tạm dịch: Đây là một ví dụ cho thấy cách đạo Hồi cùng những niềm tin về văn hóa khác có thể ảnh hưởng đến những khía cạnh của đời sống thường ngày mà có thể không ai thắc mắc. Ví dụ như một người từ Trung Đông có thể sẽ rất ngạc nhiên khi đến Nhật Bản và thấy những chú chó được ăn diện và chiều chuộng như con người, được đưa đi dạo trên những chiếc xe đẩy dành cho em bé!

55. **A**

Ở câu trước, tác giả viết chó không phải là loài duy nhất được các nền văn hóa nhìn nhận theo cách khác nhau (not the only animals).



-> ở câu A tác giả đưa thêm ví dụ về loài bò *(cows)* trong văn hóa Ấn Độ *(India)* và câu sau đó so sánh với Ác-hen-ti-na *(Argentina)* ở câu tiếp theo.

Tạm dịch: Chó không phải là loài duy nhất được các nền văn hóa nhìn nhận theo cách khác nhau. Ở Ấn Độ, loài bộ là loài vật linh thiêng và nhận được sự tôn kính cao nhất. Ngược lại ở Argentina, loài bò được xem là biểu tượng cho niềm tự hào dân tộc vì truyền thống và những lát thịt bò chất lượng tốt.

56. **G**

Từ câu chuyện về chó và bò trong các nền văn hóa, tác giả kết luận ở câu G (therefore) là việc hiểu các giá trị gán cho những con vật khác nhau trong các nền văn hóa khác nhau rất quan trọng.

-> đây cũng là **một** trong những ví dụ văn hóa được đưa ra thảo luận trong khóa học tại Communicaid (câu sau)

Tạm dịch: Vì vậy, việc hiểu những giá trị gán cho đồ vật, con vật trong những nền văn hóa khác nhau rất quan trọng, giúp chúng ta tránh mắc sai lầm hay gây hiểu lầm đặc biệt là khi sống và làm việc ở một nền văn hóa khác. Học về cách mọi người [ở những nơi khác nhau] trên thế giới nhìn nhận về loài vật và những biểu tượng khác cũng là một trong rất nhiều những ví dụ văn hóa được thảo luận trong khóa đào tạo liên văn hóa tại Communicaid.

Questions 57-64

57. **C**

Ý chính của bài viết là những người đang tìm việc (job-seekers) nên làm tình nguyện (do voluntary work). Điều này thể hiện rõ ở:

- câu thesis statement cuối đoạn 1: [...] you may find success in your job search by spending time volunteering at a nonprofit organization.
- đoạn 2 nói về lợi ích (giúp người khác nhìn thấy năng lực, tài năng của bản thân)
- đoạn 3 nói về cách tìm tổ chức và hoạt động tình nguyện
- đoạn cuối nói về cách chuẩn bị và thể hiện năng lực trong tổ chức tình nguyện
- -> có thể thấy cả bài viết xoay quanh việc khuyên người chưa có việc làm nên đi tình nguyện để mở ra cơ hôi cho bản thân, cho thấy mình không lãng phí thời gian.

58. **C**

Tạm dịch câu C: Kiểu tình nguyện tốt nhất là kiểu tình nguyện có ích đối với vị trí (công việc trả lương) họ (người tìm việc) muốn đạt được.



Dẫn chứng ở câu thứ 2 đoạn 2: The **best volunteer jobs** for you to consider are ones where the **experience** you acquire will be **applicable** in the "**for-pay" position** you want to attain.

59. **B**

Từ "locale" trong trường hợp này có nghĩa là nơi ở mới, khu vực sinh sống mới.

Có thể dự đoán nghĩa dựa vào động từ *move* trong câu và phần đẳng sau *with your spouse or* partner (với người bạn đời) -> chuyển đến nơi ở mới.

Các phương án:

A. position: (n) vị trí (của một đối tượng cụ thể), vị trí / chức vụ (ở chỗ làm việc)

B. neighborhood: (n) khu vực nơi một người sinh sống -> phương án đúng

C. venue: (n) địa điểm tổ chức sự kiện, hội họp

D. situation: (n) hoàn cảnh, tình huống

60. **D**

2 danh từ mà cụm *the two* chỉ đến *(refer to)* xuất hiện ngay trước đó, trong cùng câu: [...] nonprofit organizations maintain strong relationships with their corporate sponsors -> cụm the two chỉ đến hai đối tượng này (các cụm thay thế thường chỉ về đối tượng đã xuất hiện trước đó trong câu); ngoài ra phương án D cũng hợp về nghĩa.

Tạm dịch câu: Bạn cũng cần nhớ rằng các tổ chức phi lợi nhuận giữ mối quan hệ thân thiết với những nhà tài trợ là các công ty, doanh nghiệp và bạn có thể tìm một vị trí tình nguyện làm điểm chuyển giữa hai nơi (hai tổ chức).

61. **B**

Tạm dịch phương án: Tình nguyện có thể giúp bạn chuyển hóa điểm yếu thành điểm mạnh.

Dẫn chứng nằm ở câu 3 đoạn 3: Alternatively, however, it might make sense to volunteer to do something where you can turn an area of professional weakness into a new strength.

62. **C**

Bài viết đang nói về chuyện làm thế nào để tìm kiếm vị trí tình nguyện / việc làm -> *marketable* skills là những kỹ năng mà nhà tuyển dụng (người thuê) mong muốn, tìm kiếm.

63. **C**

Bài viết chỉ khuyên những người đang chưa có việc (bao gồm cả những người mới ra trường) nên đi làm tình nguyện, không nhắc đến chuyện đi làm tình nguyện ở nhiều lĩnh vực *(in a wide variety of fields)* -> câu C không được nhắc đến.



Có thể làm câu 63 bằng cách loại đi những phương án có được nhắc đến trong bài:

A. câu đầu tiên, đoạn 1: [...] you can't just "order up a job" ... [as if you were buying whatever your heart desires on Amazon.] -> gần như thứ gì cũng mua được trên Amazon, trừ việc làm.

B. câu 2 đoạn 2 (xem thêm giải thích câu 58)

D. câu cuối cùng, đoạn cuối: [...] how these might come in handy for organizations that need financial help [...]

64. A

Tác giả thể hiện rõ thái độ đồng tình, ủng hộ với việc làm tình nguyện khi đang chờ tìm công việc có trả lương. Xem lại giải thích cho câu 57.

Các phương án:

A. approving: (adj) ủng hộ, đồng tình

B. ridiculous: (adj) nực cười, lố bịch

C. skeptical: (adj) hoài nghi

D. neutral: (adj) trung lập (không đồng tình, cũng không phản đối)

Question 65-72

65. B. anticipate

anticipate (v): expect something to happen, sometimes taking action in preparation for it ~ kì vọng, mong đợi (có chuẩn bị trước)

It is estimated that three-quarters of a billion people go on holiday each year, and industry planners **anticipate** this figure to double in some years to come.

Ex: We anticipate that sales will rise next year.

750 triệu người được dự đoán sẽ đi du lịch hàng năm, và những người làm quy hoạch trong ngành công nghiệp du lịch **mong đợi** số liệu này sẽ được nhân đôi trong vài năm tới.

-> A: forecast: a statement of what is judged likely to happen in the future ~ dự đoán

C: prophesy (v): to say what will happen in the future ~ tiên tri

D: envisage (v): to imagine what will happen in the future ~ tưởng tượng trước

66. C. source

source of income - collocation: where the money came from ~ nguồn thu nhập

Ex: What will your main source of income be when you retire?

67. B. however

however (adv): despite whatever amount or degree ~ mặc cho, mặc dù



However, along with the economic benefits, this mass movement of people has resulted in threats to the environment.

Dù có những lợi ích về mặt kinh tế, lượng người đi lại lớn này gây ra những mối đe dọa tới môi trường.

-> lợi ích về mặt kinh tế >< mối đe dọa tới môi trường -> contrast -> However

68. B. directly

direct (a): without anything else being involved or in between ~ trực tiếp

People often forget the damage caused by carbon emissions from aircraft, which

directly contribute to global warming

Mọi người thường quên những thiệt hại tạo ra bởi sự xả thải cacbon từ tàu bay, thứ **trực tiếp** gây ra sự nóng lên toàn cầu.

69. C. land

land (n): an area of gr<mark>ound, especially o</mark>f a particular type o<mark>r used for a particular purpose ~ månh</mark> đất

Deforestation has cleared **land** in order to build hotels, airports and roads, and this has destroyed wildlife.

Việc phá rừng đã xóa sổ mọi thứ trên các **mảnh đất** để xây dựng khách sạn, sân bay và đường sá, dẫn đến sự hủy diệt động vật hoang dã.

70. D. courses

golf course (n): an area of land used for playing golf

Ex: We were going to go to the **golf course** this weekend, but the weather forecast changed our minds.

Tụi tôi định đi đến sân golf vào cuối tuần, nhưng dự báo thời tiết đã làm chúng tôi đổi ý.

71. D. for

"...pushing up prices for goods and services..." = Tourism **causes** the increase of prices (Ngành du lịch đã khiến cho giá thành sản phẩm và dịch vụ tăng lên)

72. A. adverse

adverse (adj): having a negative or harmful effect on something

Ex: So far the drug is thought not to have any **adverse** effects.

Hiện tại liều thuốc vẫn không có tác dụng phụ xấu nào cả.



Questions 73-80

73. couch

couch potato: (n) a person who watches a lot of television and does not have an active life *(người xem TV quá nhiều, ít vận động)*

74. aged

Noun + aged + [number]: người/vật ở độ tuổi ...

-> trong bài này, khảo sát được tiến hành trên 8.800 người lớn ở độ tuổi từ 25 trở lên

75. whether

it doesn't matter: không quan trọng

whether + S + V: (thay cho câu hỏi) liệu rằng ai đó ...

-> Không quan trọng r<mark>ằng liệu họ có bị thừ</mark>a cân hay k<mark>hông (ý nói đến v</mark>iệc tỷ lệ tử vong do bệnh tim mạch hay các ngu<mark>yên nhân khác của</mark> người xem nhiều TV luôn cao hơn)

76. factors

risk factor: (n) somet<mark>hing that mak</mark>es a person more likely to get a particular disease or condition (yếu tố gây gia tăng nguy cơ mắc bệnh)

77. among

among + sb (sb là danh từ số nhiều chỉ nhóm người cụ thể): trong giới ... / giữa các nhà ...

-> among researchers: trong giới nghiên cứu / giữa các nhà nghiên cứu

78. basis

on a + adj (daily / weekly / hourly / monthly / regular / ...) basis: (theo tần suất) hằng ngày / hằng tuần / hằng giờ / ...

79. another

from one + N + to another: từ chỗ này đến chỗ khác

-> from one chair to another: đổi chỗ ngồi từ cái ghế (trong ô tô) đến cái ghế khác (ở văn phòng, trước TV ở nhà)

80. **Even**

Từ 'even' thường được dùng để nhấn mạnh.



Even if + S + V...: kể cả khi ...

-> Kể cả khi một người có cân nặng khỏe mạnh, ngồi quá lâu cũng ảnh hưởng không tốt đến lượng đường và chất béo trong máu.

* Vocabulary highlights:

- A + be associated with + B: B được gán với A / A ứng với/làm liên tưởng đến B
- mortality: (n) cái chết (trong bài ý nói khả năng tử vong)
- cardiovascular: (adj) liên quan đến tim mạch -> cardiovascular disease: (n) bệnh tim mạch
- of + adj + cause: (phr) do nguyên nhân / do tác động từ ...
- rule sth out / rule out sth: (v) loại bỏ cái gì đó (một yếu tố, một ý nghĩ, khả năng,...)
- growing interest: (phr) hứng thú / quan tâm tăng (ai đó ngày càng quan tâm đến ...)
- sedentary: (adj) (lối sống) ít vận động, lười đi lại
- shift from A to B: (v) dịch chuyển từ A sang B

PART E: WRITING

- 81. In spite of searching high and low, we couldn't find Jack anywhere.
- → Jack was nowhere to be found in spite of our searching high and low.

Dù đã tìm khắp nơi, chúng tôi không thế thấy Jack ở bất kì đâu.

- -> Jack không thể được tìm ở đâu mặc cho sự tìm kiếm khắp nơi của chúng tôi.
- ~ nowhere (adv): not anywhere ~ không ở đâu

Ex: These young people have nowhere (else) to go = These young people don't have anywhere else to go.

- 82. It was only his full cooperation that led to the burglar's arrest.
- \rightarrow Had he not fully cooperated, the burglar would not have been arrested/it would not have led to the burglar's arrest.

Chỉ nhờ sự phối hợp hoàn toàn của anh ta mà tên trộm mới bị bắt giữ.

- -> Nếu như anh ta không phối hợp hoàn toàn, tên trộm đã không bị bắt giữ/sự bắt giữ tên trộm đã không xảy ra.
- ~ Cấu trúc câu điều kiện loại 3: Had + S (+not) + Vpp , S + would/could/might + have + Vpp.

EX: Had John driven carefully, the accident wouldn't have happened last night = It was only John's careless drive that led to the accident last night.



- 83. It wasn't necessary to book tickets for the show in advance.
- → You needn't have booked tickets for the show in advance.

Needn't have done: cấu trúc chỉ một hành động **đã diễn ra** tuy không có bổn phận/trách nhiệm/không cần thiết. (làm lãng phí thời gian).

Ex: You needn't have watered the flowers, for it is going to rain.

- 84. The audience didn't laugh at any point during the show.
- \rightarrow At no point during the show did the audience laugh.

At no point: something never happened during that time ~ điều gì không bao giờ xảy ra vào một khoảng thời gian nào đó

Ex: At no point did I ever agree to that = I didn't agree to that.

- 85. "You should have finished the report by now," John told his secretary.
- → John reproached his secretary for not having finished the report.

 reproach (v): criticize someone for something they have done or failed to do. ~ khiển trách

Ex: The teacher reproached the student for not completing their homework.

- 86. I wasn't surprised to hear that Harry had failed his driving test. (ABACK)
- \rightarrow I was not taken aback to hear that Harry had failed his driving test.

be taken aback (phrasal verb): to be surprised, shocked ~ ngac nhiên

Ex: I was taken aback by his rude remarks.

- 87. Thomas was not given details of the company's new project. (DARK)
- \rightarrow Thomas was kept in the dark about the company's new project.

in the dark (idiom): to be uninformed or unaware of something

Ex: The employees were kept in the dark about the company's financial troubles.

- 88. He assumed that the tribe wouldn't understand him. (IMPRESSION)
- → He was under the impression that the tribe wouldn't understand him.

under the impression: to believe something, often mistakenly or without sufficient evidence ~ lầm tưởng rằng

Ex: I was under the impression that the meeting was tomorrow.

89. You must concentrate on your work more. (APPLY)



→ You must apply yourself more to your work.

apply oneself to: to focus one's attention and effort on a particular task or activity ~ chú tâm **Ex:** If you want to succeed in this course, you need to apply yourself to your studies.

90. What he told me made me very curious to hear the rest of the story. (WHETTED)

 \rightarrow What he told me whetted my appetite to hear the rest of the story.

whet sb's appetite: stimulate or increase someone's desire or interest in something ~ kích thích sự tò mò, hứng thú về điều gì đó

Ex: The professor's lecture whetted the students' appetite for further research.

Some people nowadays think that practical skills are more important than knowledge gained from books.

To what extent do you agree or disagree with this opinion?

Suggested outline:

1. Why are practical skills important?

- Many employers prioritize applicants with social skills, such as problem-solving, critical thinking, communication, and teamwork as they portray the ability to apply knowledge into real-world situations.
- The drastic pace of technological advancements and societal movements requires individuals to be adaptable and innovative. Teamwork, critical and creative thinking skills are some highly regarded practical skills as they aid one in navigating themselves in a dynamic world as today.

2. Why is theoretical knowledge important?

- Book knowledge lays a foundation for understanding complex concepts and historical context. Especially, in some fields such as science or technology, theoretical fundamentals are bare minimum requirement, since without theoretical knowledge, one cannot perform tasks or solve any problems encountered in the field.
- Acquiring a vast amount of knowledge also improves critical thinking skills as the learners are exposed to the experiences of predecessors, thus understanding why something fails or flourishes.



3. Suggested approach:

Knowledge from books are vital in the early stages of human development and academia, as they provide concepts and understanding of complex phenomena. However, to survive in this ever-changing world, practical skills are requisite since they equip one with the capability of turning knowledge into power.



SỞ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO THỪA THIÊN HUẾ

KỲ THI TUYỂN SINH LỚP 10 CHUYÊN NĂM HỌC 2024-2025 Môn chuyên: TIẾNG ANH

ĐỀ THI CHÍNH THỰC (Đề thi có 08 trang)

3		,		
<u>Điểm</u>	Họ tên, chữ ký cán bộ chấm thi 1:			Mã phách
(Bằng số và bằng chữ)				
	Họ tên, chữ ký cán bộ chấm thi 2:		<u>2</u> :	
*Ghi chú: - Thí sinh làm bài tr	ên đề thi và kh	gông ghi vào phần tre	ên;	
				ζ-1> 41. Δ
- Ini sinn knong du	ye su ayng tat	liệu. Cán bộ coi thi k	knong giai in	ich gi inem.
₩/ Ó4 2		I. LISTENING (2.0 points)	
Kết quả		The listening te	st has TW(O parts. You will
I. Listening:				_
II. Vocabulary & Grammar:		hear each part	TWICE. At	the beginning or
III. Reading:	•••••	each part, you	will have	time to read the
IV. Writing:				
Total:		questions and at	tne ena, you	u will have time to
			ers.	
PART 1 (1.0 point)				
· • •		Cariana and III and a	J:	:41- 41: E1:-1-
You will hear two overseas st		_	_	_
language teacher how they co			ose the best	answer among A,
B or C. Write your answers in				
1. One reason why Spiros felt h	appy about his	marketing presentati	ion was that	·
A. he was not nervous				
B. the presentation was	the best in his	group		
C. his style was good				
2. What surprised Hiroko about		•		
A. Their presentations w		_		
B. They found their pres				
C. They didn't look at th				
3. After she gave her presentation A. delighted	B. dissat		C. embarras	ead
4. How does Spiros feel about h			C. embarras	seu
A. not very happy	B. really		C. fairly cor	ofident
5. Why can the other students p	•	-	C. Iuilly Col	maciit
A. They are polite to each	_	ising in discussions.		
B. They agree to take tu		Ι.		
C. They know each othe		,		
6. Why is Hiroko feeling more		tutorials now?		
A. She finds the other st				
B. She is making more of	-	_		
C. The tutor includes he				
7. To help her understand lectur				
A. consulted reference n				

B. had extra tutorials with her lecturers

C. borrowed lecture notes from other students

8. What does Spiros think of his reading skills? A. He reads faster than he used to.									
A. He reads faster than he used to. B. It still takes him a long time to read.									
C. He tends to struggle with new vocabulary.									
9. What is Hiroko's subject area?									
A	A. environm	ental stud	ies B.	health ed	ucation		C. engineeri	ng	
	ko thinks th		_	sses the s	tudents sho	ould	•		
	A. learn moi		•						
	3. read more								
Your an	C. develop b	better read	ing strateg	gies					
1. 1.		3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
	(1.0 point)			1 41		61.	41 1 T	• .	
		O	`				th order. Li		_
the sente	ences with a	a word or	_		e your ans der Effect		the number	ed boxes	s provided.
Pirth or	lor oon influ	longo volu					von will bo		
		-					you will be.		
						s that ini	fluence who	you are.	
-	that childre	-					1 .1	1 .	
	_					-	nger brother	's and sis	ters.
	ngly, most 5				orn childre	en in the	ır famılıes.		
	children hav					_			
				_ than the	e older bro	others a	nd sisters be	cause th	eir parents
•	worry less a								
The you	ngest child	is the mos	st likely to	work in	entertainm	ent beca	use they usi	ually hav	e the most
8									
	_					-	re an only cl	nild.	
Dr Keats	s finds that	0	hav	e a hard ti	me making	g friends	S.		
Your an	swers:			•					
1.		2.		3.		4.		5.	
6.		7.		8.		9.		10.	
II VOC	ABULAR	VANDC	РАММА	P (1.5 po	ints)				
	(1.25 poin		KAWIMA	.K (1.5 po	iiits)				
	_		D to indic	ata tha ca	rract anci	war ta a	ach of the fo	llowing	auestions
Choose the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided.									
-			_	_		-		omo nlo	00
1. Forget all and do your best next time. Lightning never twice in the same place.									
A. strikes B. attacks C. beats D. hits									
2 so incredible is that these insects successfully migrate to places that they have never									
even see		41	-1- 144C	1:,:	-4:				
	That makes			_					
	he migration								
	Vhat makes			_					
	The migration							C 11	
				-	_		her care	•	
	A. on/for/to B. Ø/about/for C. for/on/for D. Ø/for/ to 4 with the size of the whole earth, the highest mountains do not seem high at all.								
	A A comparison B Compare them C If you compare D When compared								

5. So _	in her work w	as she that she didn't l	hear us come in.	
	A. fascinated	B. occupied	C. concentrated	D. absorbed
6. Afte	r the department store	opened, many smaller	stores becaus	e they lost so much custom
	A. resigned and close	ed themselves	B. resigned themselv	res to closing
	C. had to resign to cle	ose	D. were to resign and	d close
7. It is	essential that your lug	gage thoroug	ghly before delivery.	
	A. to be checked	B. being checked	C. be checked	D. check
8. It tal	kes courage to	_ a bully and tell him	how you feel.	
			C. encounter	D. engage
9. Cho	ose the word or phrase	e which is OPPOSITI	E in meaning to the und	derlined and bold part.
Stasl	h's point of view was	correct but his behavio	or with his father was o	quite impertinent .
	A. healthy	B. inadequate	C. respectful	D. smooth
10. Ch	oose the word or phra	=	Γ in meaning to the und	
	=	a part in the school pla	=	•
	•	on pins and needles."	•	
	A. happy	B. angry	C. confused	D. nervous
11.	that protective of	clothing must be worn		
	A. So toxic is the sub	=	B. So is the substance	e
	C. Such a toxic subst		D. Such toxic the sub	
12. Co		that terrible noi		
			C. would all stop	D. are all stopping
13. The	-		h system to bring it up	11 0
10. 11.			C. liberal	
14 Ve				ke up for any deficiencies
in their		vised to take from and	vituiiiii to iiid.	ke up for any deficiencies
III tileli		R ailments	C. imitations	D supplements
15 Ch	•		correction in the follow	1.1
		-		that no decision had yet
been n		the election, the print	e minister <u>commented</u>	that <u>no accision</u> <u>naa yet</u>
been n		R commented	C. no decision	D. had yet been made
16 He	•	ontrasts with		D. had yet been made
10.110			C. sharply	D coolly
17 Les	•	•	l have to think about it	•
17.10	A. place		C. scene	D. spot
10 If v	-		ur work will begin to si	•
10. II y	A. extent	B. quota		
10 C no		•	C	
19. Sus			its her dissertation on t	
20 14 **		•	C. otherwise	11 0
20. It v			roducing our guests to	
0.1 171	1	B. took	C. led	D. pursued
21. Inc		tney were an	-	cus of their experiment.
	A. in the footsteps		B. ahead of schedule	
	C. on the wrong track			
22. Nic			lent, and was still able	
		= -	C. unavoidably	=
	we don't know anyon	e here and they're disc	sussing stuff that doesn't	t concern us, we
leave.				
	A. should as well	B. would just	C. had better to	D. might just as well

24. Th	e rain for	est,	larg	ge trees	that pro	vide sha	de to the	e vegetat	ion belo	ow, is ho	ome to ur	nique
flora a	nd fauna.		_		-							-
	A. has		B. with its C. and D. although				h having	,				
25	he	r inexp	xperience, her failure to secure the contract was not surprising.									
	A. In the	e hope	pe of B. With regard to C. In view of D. In recognition of					f				
Your	answers:	•										
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.
14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	
PART	2 (0.25 j	point)										_
Read 1	the passa	ge and	fill each	blank v	with the	e correc	t form o	of the wo	ord in b	rackets	. There	is an
examp	le at the	beginni	ing (0). W	rite yo	ur answ	ers in th	e corres	sponding	g numb	ered bo	xes prov	ided.
					Perfor	rmance	Art					
Perfor	mance A	rt bega	n in the 1	1960s iı	n the Ur	nited Sta	ates and	was (0.	ORIGI	N) orig	<i>inally</i> a	term
used to	describe	a live	event tha	t often i	ncluded	poets, r	nusiciar	ıs, film-ı	nakers	and so o	n, in add	lition
to visu	al artists.											
There	were earl	ier (1. l	PRECED	E)		_ for th	is art fo	rm, inclu	iding th	e Dadai	sts in Fr	ance,
who c	ombined	poetry	and visu	ıal arts,	and th	e Bauha	nus in C	Germany	, whose	e memb	ers used	live
theater	(2. WO	RK)		to e	xplore t	he relat	ionship	between	space,	sound	and ligh	t. By
1970,	Performa	nce Art	t was a glo	obal ten	m and its	s definit	ion had	become	more sp	pecific. l	Performa	ances
had to	be live a	nd they	had to be	e art, no	t theate	r.						
Perfor	mance A	rt could	l not be b	ought,	sold or t	traded. I	Performa	ance arti	sts saw	their m	ovement	t as a
means	of taking	art dir	ectly to the	ne publi	c, thus c	complete	ely elim	inating t	he need	for gall	leries, ag	ents,
accour	ntants and	d any o	other asp	ect of (3. CAP	TAL)		I	n effec	t, it bec	ame a s	ocial
comm	entary on	the nee	ed to mai	ntain th	e absolu	ıte (4. P	URE) _		of	art.		
Our re	elatively	recent	form of	Perfor	mance .	Art is '	'mobbin	ıg", an	email-d	riven e	xperime	nt in
organi	zing grou	ps of p	eople wh	o sudde	nly (5. I	MATER	IAL) _		in p	oublic pl	laces, int	eract
with o	thers acco	ording t	to a very l	oosely	planned	scenario	o, and th	en disap	pear ju	st as sud	ldenly as	they
appear	ed.											
Your	answers:											
1.		2.			3.		4.			5.		
III D	EADING	(2.5 n	oints)									
	' 1 (1.0 p	•	omis)									
	•		d think (of the v	vord wł	hich hos	et fite of	och blor	ak Heo	only (NE wo	rd in
	_	_	example							•		
_	-		-	e at me	begiiiii	mg (v).	write y	our ans	swers II	i tile co	rrespon	unig
Hullid	ered box	es prov		ta of T	alavisia	n an Ch	ildhaad	l T itama	O.W.			
Talassi								l Litera	•	مال المام		
		-	large port		•						-	
			on than p									
			xperience						-		•	_
-			ls and pe					-		ie, it is	importa	nt to
	-		l positive		-					(2)		.1
			research						-	•		
			ses that ta									
			ewing. If									
	-		ion skills				-	e they ar	e ready	to read	are equi	pped
with so	ome verv	import	tant tools	when tl	hev late	r learn to	o read.					

Clearly, television	viewing is not the	sole context provid	ling important found	dations for literacy.
(7) that n	nost parents are pos	itive about the valu	e of stories, many cl	hildren may be read
(8) at bed	ltime. Television, ho	wever, is an ideal n	nedium in which to c	cultivate some of the
skills and knowledg	ge needed for later re	ading. Television is	also a visual mediu	m, and thus presents
information more c	concretely than write	ten and spoken tex	t. This content diffe	erence across media
seems to account (9) the fact	that preschool child	dren are frequently b	etter (10)
recalling televised s	stories they have war	tched compared to t	hose they have simp	oly heard.
Your answers:	•	1	, ,	•
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
PART 2 (0.5 point)		1	
Read the passage a	and choose the lette	er A, B, C or D to	indicate the correct	t answer to each of
the following quest	tions. Write your a	nswers in the corr	esponding number	ed boxes provided.
	•		-	nd suburban areas is
				nd pedestrians. As it
· .	•			nerf, the Dutch term
•		• •	•	aved street area with
•			•	that the absence of
				even enhance traffic
flow, yet it seems th	•		.,	
. •		n artificial sense o	f safety but in fact	they actually make
			<u>*</u>	ious or pay as much
				markers creates an
<u> </u>	•	_	_	bay more attention to
•	•	-	-	ng eye contact more
•	1 0		•	•
= -	=		dangerous actually	makes mem saiet,
	ative balance among		tive menulte. One to	www.in Employed that
-	-			wn in England that
<u>*</u>		-	decrease in the rate	
-				nerlands, where they
	•		•	witzerland, and they
_		-	U.S. By taking int	
	it danger, these shar	ed spaces are able t	to create an environi	ment where humans
function well.				
1. What is the passa	ige mainly about?			
A. A discussion	n on how the idea of	the woonerf was de	eveloped	
B. A descriptio	n of an innovative re	oad design		
C. How to pron	note woonerf use in	places with no road	l signs	
D. How traffic	markers are detrime	ntal to road users		
2. The word incorp	orate in paragraph	l is closest in mean	ing to	
A. combine	B. link	C. im		O. work
			drivers, cyclists, and	
_	contact with each of		lines on the road	•
C. too many ca			nfusing signs	
•	author, how does a		0 0	
•) more independently

5. What does the	e author sugg	gest is hun	nans' resp	onse to ap	parent da	anger?			
A. to act more quickly B. to act more cautiously									
C. to act more aggressively D. to act more impulsively									
Your answers:									
1.	2.		3. 4. 5.						
PART 3 (1.0 pc	oint)		•						
Read the passa	ge and choo	se the be	st answe	r (A, B, C	or D) to	o fill each	of the b	lank. Write	
your answers in	the corres	ponding n	umbered	l boxes pr	ovided.				
It's the end of th	e school yea	r and the e	exam peri	od is on th	e way. U	ndoubted	ly, exams	put pressure	
on both student	s and parents	s alike.							
Most parents w	ould like to	see their o	children (1)	acade	mically, a	s they be	lieve a good	
education gives	them an ac	lded adva	ntage in 1	life. They	want to	see their	children	settled in a	
rewarding job a	and be (2)_	v	vell off.	But is tha	t what t	heir child	ren have	planned for	
themselves? Ap	parently not.	Most stud	lents eithe	er can't thir	ık that fa	r ahead or	have no	(3)	
of doing so. The	•								
However, child 1	osychologist	s, who hav	e been (4))	on the m	natter, stre	ss that stu	dents should	
aim high, but at	the same tim	e have a(n	ı) (5)	of ot	her optio	ns. As a re	esult, stud	lents will no	
have to worry al	out grades a	and in the	long (6)	W	ill have l	better chai	nces of su	cceeding.	
On the whole, the	nere are man	y practical	l things th	nat parents	can do a	nd which	may prov	e invaluable	
to their children									
reasonable sche									
psychologists' (_		•	
proper meals a	-		-	-	ach exan	n, parents	need to r	eassure their	
children that eve	•		natever th						
	1. A. to succeed B. demand				succeede		D. been succeeding		
2. A. richly		succeedin	_	C. finan	•		D. valuably		
3. A. intention		economic	•	C. opini			. reaction		
4. A. consulted			nded	ed C. suggested D. advised C. variety D. selection.					
5. A. amount		sum		•					
6. A. time		run		1					
7. A. Neverthele		Apart from communic		C. Instead of D. As far as					
8. A. turn		accept	cate	C. depend D. apply C. agree D. confirm					
9. A. approve 10. A. clues		instruction	26	C. agree D. confirm C. announcements D. directions.					
Your answers:	D.	mstruction	.15	C. aiiio	uncemen	its D	. unecho	118.	
1. 2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	
IV. WRITING	(2.5 points)								
PART 1 (0.5 pc	oint)								
For each questi	on, complet	e the seco	nd senter	nce in sucl	h a way t	that it is a	s similar	in meaning	
as possible to tl	ne one print	ed before	it.						
1. Something m	ust be done t	o solve thi	is problen	n.					
Urgent								•	
2. The cost of liv	ving has gon	e up consi	derably ir	n the last fe	ew years.	•			
There								•	

3. The match couldn't take place because of	f the heavy rain.
The heavy rain made	
4. The food was excellent and good value for	or money, too.
Not only	
5. She never seems to succeed even though	she works hard.
Hard	
	entence in such a way that it has the closest meaning n. DO NOT change this word. You must use between ord given.
1. They didn't get many people to apply for	the job. (SUCCEED)
They	many people to apply for the job.
2. Could you take a quick look at my essay	before I hand it in? (EYE)
Would you mind	my essay before I hand it in?
3. Dan promised sincerely that he wouldn't	watch so much TV. (SINCERE)
Dan	not to watch so much TV.
4. Many people attended this year's festival	. (TURNOUT)
This year's festival	
5. There are plans to close down the cinema	due to poor attendance levels. (THREAT)
The cinema	due to poor attendance levels.
are no longer a necessity for today's society	t increase in online resources, libraries with print books y. To what extent do you agree or disagree? ny relevant examples from your own knowledge or and 250 words.

THE END



SPRINGBOARD ENGLISH - LỚP HỌC NHÀ XUÂN GIẢI ĐỀ VÀO 10 CHUYÊN QUỐC HỌC HUẾ NĂM 2024 - 2025

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II. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

Part 1:

- 1. A
- → Lightning never strikes twice: used to show that it is unlikely that something bad or unusual will happen to the same person twice
- 2. C
- \rightarrow "What" functions as a relative pronoun introducing the noun clause. "Makes" is the main verb of the clause
- 3. D
- → blame sb for sth/doing sth: khiển trách ai đó vì làm điều gì
- → explain sth to sb: giải thích cho ai điều gì đó
- 4. D
- \rightarrow Clause reduction

The full complete sentence would be "When the highest mountains are compared with the size of the whole earth, they do not seem high at all"

- 5. D
- ightarrow be absorbed in sth/sb: very interested in something/somebody so that you are not paying attention to anything else
- \rightarrow fascinated by sth = very interested in sth
- 6. B



ightarrow resign oneself to sth/doing sth: to accept something unpleasant that cannot be changed or avoided

7. C

→ Thức giả định với tính từ "essential"

It + to be + adj + that + S + V-inf

8. A

→ confront sb: to face somebody so that they cannot avoid seeing and hearing you, especially in an unfriendly or dangerous situation address sth: to think about a problem or a situation and decide how you are going to deal with it

- address yourself to sth
 Eg, We must address ourselves to the problem of traffic pollution.
- (2) address sb: say sth directly to sb encounter sth: to experience something, especially something unpleasant or difficult, while you are trying to do something else
- (2) come across

9. C

 \rightarrow impertinent (a): impolite >< respectful (a): showing or feeling respect

10. D

 \rightarrow be on pins and needles: be worried or excited about sth \Rightarrow This idiom is synonymous with the adjective "nervous"

11. A

- → Cấu trúc So...that... đảo ngữ (Inversion)
 - Đối với tính từ: So + adj + be + S + that + S + V
 - Đối với động tù: So + adv + trợ động tù + S + V + O

12. C

- \rightarrow Expressing a desire for a change in the current situation.
 - S + wish(es) + (that) + S + would/could (not) + V

13. B

→ radical (a): new, complete, detailed, and far-reaching ⇒ radical changes/solutions/reforms



eventful (a): sôi động, đầy biến cố: full of things that happen, especially exciting, important or dangerous things

⇒ an eventful day/life/journey

primitive(a): nguyên thuỷ \rightarrow a primitive society

 \rightarrow primitive (2): very simple and old-fashioned

14. D

→ iron and vitamin supplements: chất bổ sung sắt và vitamin

15. A

→ Vì hai vế câu có cùng chủ ngữ, nên có thể rút gọn chủ ngữ ở vế trước. Ở đây là hành động bị động, nên ta cần chia lại động từ về dạng bị động.

16. C

→ contrast **sharply** with sb: đối lập rõ rệt, hoàn toàn với ai đó

17. D

→ on the spot: ngay lập tức = immediately

18. B

→ quota of sleep: định mức về giấc ngủ

19. B

 \rightarrow provided = if

→ unless: trừ khi

→ supposing: giả sử

→ otherwise: nếu không thì

20. B

ightarrow take the initiative: be the first to take action, solve a problem, etc pursue a goal to pursue an aim/objective

21. C

ightarrow on the wrong track: thinking in the wrong way or not correct about sth >< on the right Track

 \rightarrow ahead of schedule: early

off the beaten track: in an isolated place

follow in sb's footsteps: đi theo bước chân của ai đó

22. D



- → superficially injured: chấn thương nhẹ ngoài da
- → superficially (adv): not seriously; only affecting the surface

23. D

ightarrow might just as well: used to suggest that sb should do sth, because there is no good reason to do anything else

24. B

→ with sth: cùng với cái gì đó

25. C

→ In view of sth: because of sth, considering sth with regard to: about, concerning: về, liên quan tới cái gì đó in the hope of

Part 2:

- 1. precedents
- → precedent (n): a similar action or event that happened earlier: tiền lệ

Eg There is no precedent for such a disaster.

- 2. workshops
- → workshop (n): a meeting of people to discuss and/or perform practical work in a subject or activity
- 3. capitalism
- → capitalism (n): chủ nghĩa tư bản
- 4. purity
- → purity (n): sự tinh khiết, sự trong sạch
- 5. materialize/materialise
- → materialize (v): to take place or start; to appear suddenly

Eg Her hopes of becoming a painter never materialized

A tall figure suddenly materialized at her side

III. Reading

Part 1:



- 1. except
- ightarrow except: ngoại trừ ightarrow trẻ em dành nhiều thời gian xem tv hơn tất cả các hoạt động khác, **NGOẠI TRỪ** ngủ.
 - 2. being
- ightarrow cấu trúc bị động ightarrow trẻ em trải nghiệm xem tv nhiều trước khi **ĐƯỢC** tiếp xúc với...
 - 3. between
- → thể hiện mạh hoặc sự liên kết giữa 2 sự vật hoặc quá trình, in this case, giữa comprehension process của reading và television viewing
 - 4. while/during
- → thể hiện sự đồng thời của quá trình hiểu (comprehension process) và đọc (reading). CÓ LẶP LẠI TỪ DURING Ở SAU CÂU. (so i think it's plausible)
 - 5. so
- ightarrow so liên kết kết quả của những "recent experiments" trong câu trước đó với câu tiếp theo ightarrow blabla. Nếu VÂY, thì ...
 - 6. be
- \rightarrow cum **BE** the case meaning to be so, to be extremely likely
 - 7. Given
- → given that giới thiệu một điều kiện hoặc một ý kiến được cho là đúng. trong trường hợp này thì mang nghĩa close to "because"
 - 8. to
- ightarrow cấu trúc bị động ightarrow nhiều trẻ em sẽ **ĐƯỢC** (ba mẹ đọc) **NGHE** những câu chuyện
 - 9. for
- ightarrow cụm account **FOR** sth, meaning to explain the reason for something 10. at
- ightarrow cụm better **AT** doing sth, kinda self-explanatory... (làm việc gì đó tốt hơn ...)

Part 2:

- 1. B
- ightarrow A. có nhắc ở đoạn đầu nhưng không phải là main emphasis; C nói về sự truyền bá ở những nơi k có signs ightarrow entirely irrelevant ; D. có nhắc ở đoạn giữa nhưng không phải là main emphasis
- → bài viết miêu tả hoàn chỉnh về woonerf: hình thành, thiết kế, kết quả, ... vậy chọn B



2. A

→ incorporate ~ combine: kết hợp

3. B

- → A. making eye contact là kết quả của ambiguity, not its source ; C is irrelevant ; D. confusing signs là lý do để implement woonerf, not ambiguity's source. (middle paragraph)
- → chon B "removing markers creates an ambiguous environment..."

4. C

- → A. woonerf tạo ra môi trường ambiguous, không làm người ta act ambiguously ; B is irrelevant ; D is also irrelevant (middle paragraph)
- \rightarrow chọn B "promoting a cooperative balance among the users."

5. B

→ inference from reading the middle and last paragraphs "safer", "accident rates drop",...

Part 3:

- 1. B
- \rightarrow see sbd **DO/DOING** sth: thấy, chứng kiến ai đó làm gì đó. không chọn A vì có "to"

2. C

→ financially well-off: khá giả. không chọn B vì B mang nghĩa kinh tế rộng, not individual's finances.

3. A

 \rightarrow have no **INTENTION** of doing sth: không có ý định làm gì đó. B không hợp ngữ cảnh (need>demand)

4. A

→ consult: tư vấn; các nhà tâm lý học đã được (người ta) tư vấn về vấn đề này,... không chọn những phương án khác vì sai nghĩa và không hợp cấu trúc bị động

5. C

→ have a variety of options: nhấn mạnh việc có **NHIỀU** lựa chọn đa dạng, khác nhau. selection cũng mang nghĩa tương tự nhưng không hợp trong ngữ cảnh này (vì không nhấn mạnh sự **đa dạng**)

6. C



→ long term: nhấn mạnh về độ dài của quãng thời gian and effects; long run: nhấn mạnh outcome, kết quả của quá trình đó

7. B

→ Apart from sth: ngoài điều đó ra ~ in addition to (in this context). không chọn các phương án khác vì sai nghĩa.

8. A

- → turn to sbd: nhờ vả, dựa vào ai đó. không chọn các phương án khác vì sai nghĩa (depend on not depend to)
 - 9. C
- \rightarrow chỉ có agree đi với on
 - 10. B
- → instructions: bước cụ thể, tuần tự để đạt kết quả ; directions: chỉ dẫn chung. không chọn các phương án khác vì sai nghĩa.

IV. WRITING

Part 1:

- 1. Urgent action is/ measures are necessary/essential to solve the problem
- 2. There has been a considerable increase/rise in the cost of living in the last few years
- \rightarrow an increase/ rise + in sth: sự tăng lên trong cái gì đó
- 3. The heavy rain made it impossible for the match to take place
- → make it impossible for sb/sth to do sth
- 4. Not only was the food excellent, but it was also good value for money/ Not only was the food excellent, it was good value for money, too/as well.
- → Inversion (Đảo ngữ) của Not only

Not only + động từ tobe + S1 + V1, + but also + S2 + V2

- 5. Hard as/though she works, she never seems to succeed
- → Inversion. This inversion is used to emphasize the contrast between two clauses

 Adjective/Adverb + as/though + S + V, Main Clause

Part 2:

1. They didn't succeed in getting many people to apply for the job



- → succeed in doing sth: thành công trong việc làm gì đó
- 2. Would you mind casting an eye over my essay before I hand it in?
- \rightarrow cast an eye over sth: look quickly at sth
- 3. Dan made a sincere promise not to watch so much TV
- \rightarrow make a promise (not) to do sth: hứa (không) làm điều gì đó
- 4. This year's festival attracted / had a high / record turnout
- ightarrow turnout (n): the number of people who attended a particular event
- 5. The cinema is under threat of closure due to poor attendance levels
- ightarrow be under threat of sth: in a situation where people are threatening you or something else with something bad
- \rightarrow closure (n): sự đóng cửa, kết thúc

Springboard English

SỞ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO TÂY NINH KỲ THI TUYỂN SINH VÀO LỚP 10 THPT **NĂM HQC 2024 – 2025**

Ngày thi: 04 tháng 6 năm 2024 Môn thi: TIẾNG ANH (chuyên)

Thời gian làm bài: 150 phút, không kể thời gian

phát đề

Ð	IĒM	HỌ TÊN VÀ CHỮ KÝ	CÁN BỘ CHẨM THI	MÃ SỐ
Bằng số	Bằng chữ	Cán bộ chấm thi 1	Cán bộ chấm thi 2	PHÁCH

ĐỀ THI CHÍNH THỨC

(Đề thi gồm có 10 trang; thí sinh làm bài trực tiếp vào đề thi)

I. LISTENING: (2/10 MS)

Part 1 (0.5 M)

You will hear part of a radio program about keeping exotic pets. For each of the following questions, choose the option which fits best to what you hear. Write your answers (A, B, or C) in the numbered boxes provided.

- 1. How much have cruelty and neglect toward exotic pets increased over the years?
- A. 15 percent
- B. 25 per cent
- C. 50 per cent
- 2. What's the main concern with owning reptiles?
- A. Some larger reptiles may eat other pets.
- B. Reptiles are not popular due to their specific care requirements.
- C. Reptiles are popular because they're small and easy to care for.
- 3. What was the purpose of introducing the Dangerous Wild Animal Act of 1976?
- A. to protect endangered species
- B. to ensure public safety
- C. to promote exotic pet ownership
- 4. What is one reason given for the importation of exotic animals by holidaymakers?
- A. profit
- B. cultural exchange
- C. unintentional smuggling
- 5. What does the RSPCA want local authorities to do to pet shops?
- A. conduct annual inspections
- B. increase the number of one-day licences
- C. reduce staff training

Your answers:

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.

Part 2 (1 M)

You will hear a radio report about sharks. For questions 6-15, complete the sentences with NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER. Write your answers in the numbered boxes provided.

6. To film the sharks, Ralf Kiefer had to sit in a boat near Seal Island.						
7. There are South African fur seals in Seal Island.8. In shallow waters, Great Whites usually capture seals with a swift rush.						
9. Jumping out o	9. Jumping out of the water is possibly a way of seals.					
	over when they breach			e front.		
	been the san species have declined			value		
13. The shark's _	is a prized in	gredient for certain				
	rkto very fe			- :		
15. We should le	arn to regard sharks	as fish that	require neip to surv	/ive.		
Your answers:						
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.		
	, ,					
11.	12.	13.	14.	15.		
			1	Į.		
Part 3 (0.5 M)	(20 decide wheth	ou 4h o following s	hadamanta ana Turi	(T) on Folgo (F)		
-	6-20, decide wheth wers in the number	_		e (1) or raise (r).		
•		-				
	s that issues unrelate used by youngsters'					
	Sharon, when it cor					
19. Sharon feels	that many young peo	ople underestimate	the risks of being ex	xposed to the sun.		
20. Sharon feels the number of problems would be fewer if young people joined more groups.						
Your answers:						
16.	17.	18.	19.	20.		
	F 22					
II. LEXICO-GE Part 1 (1 M)	RAMMAR: (2.5/10	MS)				
` ,	d or phrase that be	st completes each	sentence. Write yo	ur answers (A, B,		
C or D) in the numbered boxes.						
	21. Frank said his brand new Ferrari could do 250 kph and Tony, not to be, claimed his Porshe could drive at 300 kph.					
A. outdone	B. overrie	dden (C. downgraded	D. outspoken		
22. She always complains about the weather and ruins our outdoor plans; she's such						

A. a ray	of sunshir	ne	B. a breatl	n of fresh	air	C. a wet bla	anket	D. a silver	lining	
23. Just	when eve	erything s	eemed to	be going	smooth	ly, a proble	em that $_$	dela	ayed the	
project's	completion	on.								
A. cropp	ed down		B. cropped	d over		C. cropped	out	D. croppe	d up	
24. The o	old man d	idn't take	to	stranger	s trespas	ssing on his	property;	he always	s chased	
them awa	-									
A. harsh	y		B. lightly			C. kindly		D. heavily	<i>I</i>	
25. You can tell her to clean her room until you are _			are	in the f	face, but s	he won't o	do it.			
A. blue			B. red			C. white		D. black		
26. They	1	ast month	to prepar	e it for sal	le.					
					B. got their	house pa	inted			
A. had their house to paint C. got their house being painted				D. got someone paint their house						
27. No so	27. No sooner than the participants rushed out of the room.									
A. had th	e meeting	g adjourne	ed			B. the meeting had adjourned D. having the meeting adjourned				
C. has th	e meeting	; adjourne	ed			D. having the meeting adjourned				
28	the tim	nely remin	nder from	my friend	, we wo	uld have m	issed our	flight.		
A. Had it	not been					B. Had it been for				
C. Were						D. Had it not been for				
29. He	struggles	to afford	d basic ne	ecessities,		indulges in luxuries like expensive				
vacations	S.									
A. much	less		B. except	for		C. much m	ore	D. besides	S	
30 she tried to convince me, I still didn't believe her story.										
A. Thoug	gh much		B. Much a	ıs		C. Howeve	er	D. Apart f	rom	
Your answers:										
21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.	30.	
Part 2 ((5 M)									

The passage below contains 5 mistakes. <u>Underline</u> the mistakes and <u>write</u> their correct forms in the numbered boxes. (0) has been done as an example.

Traditional clothes, which are not mere garments, but the embodiments of the rich cultural heritage and history of a community, showcased by diverse cultures across the globe. Their unique identities are reflected through traditional attire, that serves as a visual representation of cultural pride and heritage preservation. From the vibrant sarees of India to the graceful hanboks of Korea, traditional clothing exemplify the cultural diversity and richness found worldwide. These garments often carry profound symbolism. In addition, in Japan, the kimono symbolizes elegance, and its intricate designs often reflect the wearer's status and occasion. Similarly, the Scottish kilt symbolizes brave and loyalty to one's clan, while the complex beadwork of African attire tells stories of community, spirituality, and identity. Beyond symbolism, traditional costumes play a vital role in festivals, ceremonies, and daily life. It connects generations, serving as a link between the past, present, and future.

Your answers:

0. mere	31.	32.
→ merely	\rightarrow	\rightarrow
33.	34.	35.
\rightarrow	\rightarrow	\rightarrow

Part 3 (1 M)

Read the text below. Use the word given in capitals in parentheses to form a word that fits in the gap. Write your answers in the numbered boxes.

Sword and Spirit: A Journey into the World of the Samurai

The samurai cultu	re is a (36, CAPII	VAIE) cna	pter of history that	continues to inspire
and charm the w	orld. These noble	warriors, skilled i	n martial arts and	the art of war, (37,
BODY) a	unique code of con	nduct known as <i>Bu</i>	shido.	
At the core of the	e samurai's identit	y was a strong sen	ise of honour. Facin	ng death with grace
and unwavering ((38, COMMIT)	to their lord v	were paramount to	the samurai's code
If a samurai faile	ed to (39, HOLD)	their hono	our, they would be	obliged to perform
seppuku, a ritualis	stic form of suicide	as a means of (40,	REDEEM)	This practice (41,
			g one's reputation	
(42, REPRESENT	Γ) the spir	rit of <i>Bushido</i> , sam	nurai warriors were	not only skilled in
combat but also v	vell-versed in the a	irts and philosophy	The study of call:	igraphy, poetry, and
tea ceremonies al	lowed them to cul	Itivate their (43, S)	PIRIT) and	d intellectual depth
This pursuit of l	palance and self-c	ultivation further	distinguished the	samurai from mere
soldiers.				
As Japan (44, Go	O) signific	cant social changes	s in the late 19th c	entury, the samura
culture (45, GRA	DUAL) de	eclined. However, i	ts legacy continues	to resonate through
the ages.				
Your answers:				
36.	37.	38.	39.	40.
	,			1

III. READING: (3/10 MS)

42.

Part 1 (0.6 M)

41.

Read the following passage and choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the article. Write your answers in the numbered boxes.

44.

43.

The History of Coca-Cola: A Journey of Taste and Success

The Coca-Cola Company, a global soft drink giant, has a rich and fascinating history spanning more than a century. From its humble beginnings as a medicinal drink to its position as one of the most recognisable brands worldwide, Coca-Cola has become an integral part of popular culture.

The origins of Coca-Cola can be traced back to the year 1886 and Atlanta, Georgia, where pharmacist John S. Pemberton created a unique beverage. Pemberton's mixture was initially intended as a medicinal tonic. The drink was then known as 'Pemberton's French Wine Coca' and marketed as a remedy for health issues like headache and fatigue. However, with the introduction of prohibition laws in the USA, Pemberton had to modify his formula to remove the alcohol. This led to the birth of the iconic Coca-Cola, a carbonated soft drink that captured the imagination of the public. The turning point for Coca-Cola came in 1894 when Asa Griggs Candler acquired the rights to the company. Under Candler's leadership, Coca-Cola experienced rapid growth and expansion. To boost sales, Candler introduced innovative marketing strategies, such as offering vouchers for free Coke samples and distributing branded merchandise. These strategies not only increased consumer interest, they also established the Coca-Cola brand as a symbol of the American lifestyle.

The introduction of the curved glass bottle in 1915 marked another milestone in the company's history. Designed to make Coke bottles distinguishable even in the dark, this new

45.

bottle became an iconic symbol, helping to solidify its brand identity and prevent imitation by competitors.

The Coca-Cola Company's global expansion began in the early 20th century when the company began selling licenses to bottle its drinks to other companies. This new franchise system led to bottling franchises being established outside the United States. In 1906, Cuba became the first country to hold a Coca-Cola franchise, followed by Canada, Panama and Puerto Rico. By the 1920s, Coca-Cola had established a presence in Europe, Asia and South America to become one of the first truly global brands.

Nevertheless, the company faced challenges in certain regions due to political and cultural differences. During World War II, for instance, Coca-Cola's German operations were cut off from the parent company in the United States. Max Keith, the head of Coca-Cola's German branch, devised a new drink using available ingredients, which became known as Fanta. This innovation ensured the survival of Coca-Cola in Germany during the war and led to the creation of another successful drinks line.

Over the years, the Coca-Cola Company expanded its product portfolio to cater to evolving consumer preferences. In 1960, the company introduced Sprite, a lemon-and-lime flavoured soft drink that quickly gained popularity among a younger demographic. Later, other brands like Fanta, Minute Maid and PowerAde were added to the Coca-Cola family through strategic acquisitions.

In the 1980s, Coca-Cola faced intense competition from rival brand PepsiCo. In response, the company launched 'New Coke', a reformulated version of its famous drink. Yet the public's strong attachment to the original taste prompted a negative reaction, leading Coca-Cola to reintroduce the classic formula as 'Coca-Cola Classic'. This episode emphasized the power of consumer loyalty and the significance of preserving a brand's heritage.

Coca-Cola's impact extends beyond its drinks. The company has made substantial efforts to reduce its environmental footprint by focusing on water conservation, energy efficiency and recycling initiatives. It has also been actively involved in promoting sustainable sourcing of ingredients and packaging materials.

Coca-Cola has a long history of social responsibility. In the early 20th century, its ads helped shape the image of Santa Claus as a happy figure in a red suit enjoying a Coke. This image is now part of popular culture. Besides, Coca-Cola has been involved in charity since 1984 through the Coca-Cola Foundation, supporting education, sustainability, and community projects. Initiatives like the '5by20' program have also helped many female entrepreneurs worldwide with training and resources.

In more recent times, Coca-Cola has adapted to changing consumer preferences and market trends. Recognizing the growing demand for healthier drinks options, the company has expanded its product range to include low-calorie and sugar-free alternatives. It has also introduced smaller portion sizes to promote moderation and launched a variety of flavored water and tea products.

- 46. Why did Pemberton change Coca-Cola's formula in its early years?
- A. because some people suffered from health problems after drinking it
- B. because of a change to legislation affecting the drinks industry
- C. because its marketing materials made illegal claims about it
- D. because American customers did not like the European ingredients
- 47. What change in Coca-Cola's approach to business occurred under new leadership?
- A. It gave away all of its beverages for free for a limited period of time.
- B. It introduced a new bottle for its beverage which had an iconic shape.
- C. It streamlined its production processes to increase its productivity.
- D. It transmitted messages about its products to the public more proactively.
- 48. What played a decisive role in helping Coca-Cola establish a wider presence?

- A. allowing external companies to pay for the right to package and sell its drink
- B. taking the decision to limit the sales of Coca-Cola at retail outlets
- C. the removal of trade barriers between North America and neighboring countries
- D. offering concessions to manufacturers in the Caribbean and Central America
- 49. What was the product of communication problems between branches of the company during World War II?
- A. an upgrading of the quality of its drinks
- B. an expansion of their product range
- C. the establishment of European and North American divisions
- D. innovations in technology
- 50. What lesson did Coca-Cola learn from introducing a new drink in the late 20th Century?
- A. It shouldn't be too bound by its history of constantly innovating.
- B. It should not try to recreate its competitors' flavors.
- C. It didn't need to try so hard to compete with rival drinks manufacturers.
- D. Its customers appreciate the unique taste of the brand's drinks.
- 51. What recent change has Coca-Cola made in response to changing consumer preferences?
- A. It has become involved in endeavors to promote greater equality.
- B. It pays closer attention to the nutritional value of its beverages.
- C. It has sought to position itself with key cultural events such as Christmas.
- D. It has reduced the number of drinks that it produces.

Your answers:

46.	47.	48.	49.	50.	51.
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Part 2 (0.9 M)

You are going to read an extract from an article in which five genealogists talk about their family history. For questions 52-60, choose from the people (A-E). The sections may be selected more than once. Write your answers in the numbered boxes.

In which section are the following mentioned?

- 52. a discovery that evokes images of luxury
- 53. an ancestor who achieved international fame
- 54. an ancestor who helped to expand people's knowledge
- 55. actions of an ancestor that were powered by strong emotions
- 56. the feeling of being transported to a specific place
- 57. a new sense of belonging to a specific culture
- 58. a surprise that an ancestor's character traits had not resurfaced
- 59. an ancestor who shared an interest that the writer already had
- 60. a discovery that led the writer to appreciate something more

Where do you think you came from?

Five amateur genealogists talk about a family secret they uncovered in their research.

A. The murderer

During my deep dive into the family archives, I unearthed a bone-chilling secret that left me trembling. Plain to see amongst layers of faded photographs and forgotten letters left in a suitcase in my grandma's bedroom, I found proof that my great-great-grandfather was a cold-blooded murderer. As the truth unraveled before me, I pieced together a horrifying tale of betrayal and deceit. The newspapers from that time documented the crime, which shocked the small community where my ancestors lived. The details were gruesome, revealing a man driven by jealousy and vengeance. It appeared that my ancestor, plagued by envy, had ruthlessly taken the life of his business partner in a fit of rage. He escaped punishment and lived in hiding, but his dark deed stained our family's reputation. I can't help but wonder how such evil could be hidden in our family's past.

B. The famous ballerina

Intriguingly, during my exploration into our family history, I uncovered a hidden secret: my great-grandmother was a world-renowned ballerina. I stumbled upon her name delicately etched in faded posters and newspaper clippings, testament to her grace and mastery of the art. Her enchanting performances had captivated audiences on grand stages across the globe. Critics celebrated her as an innovator, with a talent that went beyond the boundaries of traditional ballet. She owned the stage with grace and charm, impressing everyone with her magical moves. I feel proud as I discover more about her remarkable life. Learning of her tireless dedication and pursuit of perfection, I understand why she's an icon in the ballet world. Despite the passage of time, her legacy endures, reminding me of the indomitable spirit that runs through our veins. This revelation has kindled a renewed passion and respect for the arts within me, as I bask in the radiant glow of my great-grandmother's talent.

C. The secret aristocratic parent

Looking into my family history, I made an interesting discovery that forever altered my perception of where I come from. Unveiled before me was the name of my great grandmother's secret parent, a deliberately hushed truth concealed in the past - a noble aristocrat from a family steeped in grandeur. My mind jumps to extravagant ballrooms adorned with crystal chandeliers, where my ancestor would have gracefully glided through the crowd, portraying the epitome of refined elegance. I imagine her secret parent, a mysterious figure draped in stunning silks, effortlessly commanding the attention of all who crossed their path. As I uncover more of this secret link, I discover bits of a hidden story. Whispers of forbidden love reveal a vivid picture of the past. This discovery makes me see our family's intricate connections in a new light, where silent ties often have the deepest meaning.

D. The Scottish chieftain

When tracing the origins of my family, I unearthed a gem that took me to the rugged Highlands of Scotland. Within the faded pages of our ancestral records, I discovered a name that evoked images of warriors in kilts and ancient castles - a Scottish chief. I felt proud learning about my Scottish ancestors' heritage. The chieftain's name represented strength, honor, and a strong tie to the land. The bagpipes' melody felt like it flowed in my blood, and the colorful tartan patterns spoke of a legacy passed down through generations. It was as if I was walking along the same rugged terrain that my ancestors once called home, to breathe in the crisp Highland air and feel the whisper of ancient spirits. The discovery of this Scottish chieftain in my family history has ignited a desire within me to reconnect with my roots and explore the traditions and folklore that shaped our family's story.

E. The famous scientist

As I embarked on my genealogical voyage, I unravelled a tale of brilliance hidden within the branches of my family tree. It was revealed that my great-grandfather, whose name has long been forgotten by the passing of time, was a pioneering scientist whose ground-breaking discoveries had reshaped the scientific world. The pages of history unveiled his tireless pursuit of knowledge and the profound impact of his work. His ideas, from complex equations in lab notes to prestigious awards, left a mark on science. He's known for his innovative thinking and intellectual curiosity. Being immersed in the world of science myself, I am captivated by the sheer magnitude of his achievements. I'm comforted by the fact that the search for truth is in my blood, motivating me to delve into the unknown and expand our understanding. Realizing this has deepened my respect for how science can change lives.

Your answers:

	7 0	- A		- .		7 0	~ 0	60
52.	53.	54.	55.	56.	57.	58.	59.	60.

Part 3 (0.5 M)

Read the following passage and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap. Write your answers in the numbered boxes.

Mt Vesuvius

Mention Italy's legendary volcano, Vesuvius, to most people and the image that will spring to					
their minds is the famous eruption of 79 AD that wiped out the Roman cities of Pompeii and Herculaneum. But, according to some experts who consider the volcano the most dangerous					
Herculaneum. Bu	t, according to som	ne experts who cons	sider the volcano th	ne most dangerous	
		1) sometim			
catastrophic resul	ts. The prospect, v	which could (62) _	disaster for	the three million	
people who live	in the (63)	vicinity of the vol	lcano, has stirred u	p vigorous debate	
		on how to prepare			
A key issue is the likely scale of future eruptions. Many geologists believe Vesuvius is due a					
		ne(64) natur			
		the norm. Any d			
	-	norities choose as t			
_		near Vesuvius 72 h		-	
		ent: a massive eru			
	hree million of Nap		F	. (**)	
61. A. incite	B. revive		C. arouse	D. awaken	
62. A. create	B. spell		C. bring	D. produce	
63. A. exact	B. open		C. exposed	D. immediate	
64. A. eruptive	B. erupt		•	D. erupted	
65. A. bring	B. insist		C. demand	D. stipulate	
Your answers:	B. Hisist		. delilaid	2. supulut	
61.	62.	63.	64.	65.	
Part 4 (1 M)					
` ,	low and think of t	he word which bes	et fits each gan Us	e only ONF word	
		the numbered box	~ -	comy one word	
in cach gap. with	•	food: Mastering th			
Habits shape (66)		ays we often under		he huilding blocks	
		n greatly influence			
		of habits and learn			
		ir lives. Habits are			
		l for personal grow			
	•	al habits requires de	•		
` /	_around 21 days to	establish a habit, b	ut staying the cours	e is key to making	
it stick.		:	1 4 1 4 1 1 -	:41	
	(71) the first step toward change is often the hardest, but once a habit becomes second				
nature, it can be a powerful force. Stepping outside one's comfort (72) to embrace					
new habits can lead to extraordinary personal development. For instance, taking (73)					
	ad to extraordinary	personal developm	ent. For instance, t	to embrace aking (73)	
regular exercise of	ad to extraordinary or cutting back on p	personal developm procrastination can	ent. For instance, t significantly impac	to embrace aking (73)t our physical and	
regular exercise of mental well-being	ad to extraordinary or cutting back on page Moreover, the po	personal developmer procrastination can wer of habits extend	ent. For instance, t significantly impac ds to our profession	to embrace aking (73)t our physical and all lives as well. In	
regular exercise of mental well-being the workplace, go	ad to extraordinary or cutting back on p g. Moreover, the po oing the extra mile	personal developm procrastination can wer of habits exten- and seizing opport	ent. For instance, to significantly impact ds to our profession cunities can lead the	to embrace aking (73) tour physical and all lives as well. In e (74) for	
regular exercise of mental well-being the workplace, go career advanceme	ad to extraordinary or cutting back on particles. Moreover, the pooing the extra mile ent. Turning challer	personal developmer procrastination can wer of habits extend and seizing opport ages (75)o	ent. For instance, to significantly impact distributed to our profession tunities can lead the opportunities and the significant distributed in the signifi	to embrace aking (73) tour physical and all lives as well. In e (74) for	
regular exercise of mental well-being the workplace, go career advancement box can set individual	ad to extraordinary or cutting back on particles. Moreover, the pooing the extra mile ent. Turning challer	personal developm procrastination can wer of habits exten- and seizing opport	ent. For instance, to significantly impact distributed to our profession tunities can lead the opportunities and the significant distributed in the signifi	to embrace aking (73) tour physical and all lives as well. In e (74) for	
regular exercise of mental well-being the workplace, go career advanceme	ad to extraordinary or cutting back on particles. Moreover, the pooing the extra mile ent. Turning challer	personal developmer procrastination can wer of habits extend and seizing opport ages (75)o	ent. For instance, to significantly impact distributed to our profession tunities can lead the opportunities and the significant distributed in the signifi	to embrace aking (73) tour physical and all lives as well. In e (74) for	

71.	72.	73.	74.	75.
the original ones 76. He participat only then. → Only after pa how dangerous pl 77. People believe → The merger be 78. Perhaps she fo → She might . house. 79. The candidate various communi → The candidate attending various 80. The concert ti → Julie will . expensive. Part 2 (2 MS) Parents show even if they differ	he second sentence, using the words and in an environmentaticipating astic was. The second sentence is trying to find performentation of the environmentation of the environme	between the tapanies e oven before eople who we) y expensive, ir children to s' expectatio this? Write a	t change the word we and he knew ho we and he knew ho wo companies had he leaving the house. The word willing to back he word word word word word word word word	been announced. oven before leaving the his campaign by attending his campaign by

.....

----Hết----Cán bộ coi thi không giải thích gì thêm



SPRINGBOARD ENGLISH - LỚP HỌC NHÀ XUÂN GIẢI ĐỀ VÀO 10 CHUYÊN HOÀNG LÊ KHA 2024-2025

Đăng ký ôn thi vào chuyên Anh cùng Springboard tại đây

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I. LISTENING

Part 1:

- 1. C
- 2. A
- 3. B
- 4. C
- 5. A

Part 2:

- 6. cramped
- 7. 64000
- 8. horizontal
- 9. surprising
- 10. concentrated
- 11. virtually
- 12. 90%/ 90 per cent / 90 percent
- 13. fin
- 14. gives birth
- 15. vulnerable

Part 3:

- 16. T
- 17. T
- 18. F



19. T

20. F

II. LEXICO-GRAMMAR

Part 1:

21. A. outdone

Not to be outdone: not wanting someone else to do something better than you ~ không muốn ai đó làm tốt hơn mình cái gì

Ex: Pat was wearing an outrageous purple dress, so, not to be outdone, I put on my new gold suit.

22. C. wet blanket

Wet blanket: a person who says or does something that stops other people enjoying themselves ~ một người nói/làm điều gì làm mất hứng của người khác

Ex: I hate to be a wet blanket, but I thought the show was terrible.

23. D. cropped up

crop up (v): to appear or happen, especially when it is not expected ~ xuất hiện (bất ngờ)

Ex: His name just cropped up in conversation.

24. C. kindly

Ex: Not take kindly to something: to not like something ~ không thích điều gì đó
After years of being looked after by his mother, he didn't take kindly to being told to cook for himself.

25. A. blue

until sb are blue in the face: wasting sb's efforts because that person will get no results ~ không đem lại kết quả gì dù có cố đến mấy, công dã tràng.

Ex: I talked to him until I was blue in the face, but he wouldn't listen to me.

26. B. got their house painted

Cấu trúc dạng bị động: Get + Something + V(P2) ~ nhờ vả, thuê ai đó làm điều gì

Ex: I believe that she should get her television fixed.

27. A. had the meeting adjourned

Cấu trúc No sooner ở thì quá khứ: No sooner + had + S + PII + than + S + Ved/PI.

Ex: No sooner had he graduated, than he was on his way to America.



28. D. Had it not been for

Cấu trúc đảo ngữ câu điều kiện loại 3:

Had + S1 + (not) + V_ed/Past Participle (quá khứ phân từ), S2 + would/could + have + (not) + V_ed/Past Participle (quá khứ phân từ).

Ex: Had it not been for her indecisiveness, her life would have taken a turn for the better.

29. A. much less

Much less: and certainly not ~ đương nhiên không thể

Ex: Tony can barely boil an egg, much less cook dinner.

30. B. much as

Much as: although ~ mặc dù

Much as I would like to help you, I'm simply too busy at the moment.

Part 2: Error correction.

31. Line 1: showcase -> are showcased

32. Line 3: that -> which

32. Line 5: exemplify/clothes -> exemplifies/clothing

33. Line 6: In addition -> For example

34. Line 8: brave -> bravery

Part 3: Word formation

36. Captivating

Captivating (a): holding your attention by being extremely interesting, exciting, pleasant, or attractive ~ thu hút, hấp dẫn

Ex: Her voice was utterly/absolutely captivating.

37. Embody/embodied

Embody (v): to represent a quality or an idea exactly ~ đại diện, biểu trưng

Ex: She embodied good sportsmanship on the playing field.

38. Commitment(s)

Commitment (n): the state or quality of being dedicated to a cause, activity, etc. ~ sự tận tụy

Ex: They don't want to promote me because they think I lack commitment.

39. Uphold



Uphold (v): maintain (a custom or practice) ~ gìn giữ, tuân theo truyền thống, phong tục

Ex: Many furniture makers uphold the tradition of fine design.

40. Redemption

Redemption (n): the action of saving or being saved from sin, error, or evil ~ sự chuộc tôi

Ex: Christ's redemption has freed us from guilt, being "justified freely by His grace through the redemption that is in Christ Jesus" (Romans 3:24).

41. Highlights

Highlight (v): to attract attention to or emphasize something important ~ nhấn manh

Ex: The report highlights the need for improved safety.

42. Representing

Represent (v): to speak, act, or be present officially for another person or people (câu này dùng danh động từ theo cấu trúc mệnh đề quan hệ rút gọn)

Ex: They chose a famous barrister to represent them in court.

43. Spiritual

Spiritual (a): relati<mark>ng to deep f</mark>eelings and beliefs, especially religious beliefs ~ về mặt

Ex: Traditional ways of life fulfilled both economic and spiritual needs.

44. Underwent

Undergo (v): to experience something that is unpleasant or something that involves a change ~ trải qua (điều tồi tệ, sự thay đổi)

Ex: Playing board games is undergoing a revival in popularity.

45. Gradually

Gradually (adv): slowly over a period of time or a distance ~ đần dần

Ex: Gradually, she realized that he wasn't telling her the truth.

III. READING

Part 1:

46. B

Paragraph 2:



"However, with the introduction of prohibition laws in the USA, Pemberton had to modify his formula to remove the alcohol. This led to the birth of the iconic Coca-Cola, a carbonated soft drink that captured the imagination of the public."

(Tuy nhiên, với sự thay đổi luật cấm trong nước Mỹ, Pemberton đã phải chỉnh sửa công thức để loại bỏ chất cồn. Điều đó đã dẫn đến sự ra đời của nước uống lừng danh Coca-Cola, một loại nước ngọt có ga mà đã bắt được sự chú ý của công chúng.)

=> Because of change to legislation affecting the drinks industry.

(Do sự thay đổi điều luật trong ngành sản xuất thức uống.)

47. D

Paragraph 2:

"To boost sales, Candler introduced innovative marketing strategies, such as offering vouchers for free Coke samples and distributing branded merchandise. These strategies not only increased consumer interest, they also established the Coca-Cola brand as a symbol of the American lifestyle." (Để tăng lợi nhuận, Candler đã sử dụng các phương pháp tiếp thị đổi mới, như tặng voucher để đổi lấy sản phẩm Coca dùng thử và quảng bá các mặt hàng liên quan. Các chiến lược này không những đã làm tăng sự thu hút khách hàng, mà còn giúp Coca-Cola trở thành nhãn hiệu tượng trưng cho phong cách sống của người Mỹ.)

=> It transmitted messages about its products to the public more proactively.

(Nó đã truyền bá tiếng gọi mời sử dụng sản phẩm đến với công chúng một cách chủ động hơn.)

48. A

Paragraph 3:



"The Coca-Cola Company's global expansion began in the early 20th century when the company began selling licenses to bottle its drinks to other companies."

(Sự mở rộng toàn cầu của công ty Coca-Cola bắt đầu vào đầu thế kỉ thứ 20, khi công ty bắt đầu cấp phép cho các công ty khác được sản xuất sản phẩm.)

=> Allowing external companies to pay for the right to package and sell its drink.

(Cho phép các công ty bên ngoài được trả tiền để đóng gói và buôn bán sản phẩm.)

49. B

Paragraph 4:

"During World War II, for instance, Coca Cola's German operations were cut off from the parent company in the United States. Max Keith, the head of Coca-Cola's German branch, devised a new drink using available ingredients, which became known as Fanta. This innovation ensured the survival of Coca-Cola in Germany during the war and led to the creation of another successful drinks line."

(Như thể trong chiến tranh thế giới thứ II, hoạt động sản xuất của Coca-Cola tại nước Đức đã bị cắt đứt khỏi công ty chính tại Mỹ. Max Keith, người đứng đầu chi nhánh Coca-Cola tại Đức, đã tạo ra một thức uống mới bằng những nguyên liệu có sẵn, thức uống đó đã được biết đến là Fanta. Sự đổi mới này đã giúp Coca-Cola sống sót tại Đức trong thời kì chiến tranh và đã dẫn đến sự phát minh của một sản phẩm nước uống thành công khác.)

=> The expansion of their product range

(Sự mở rộng tầm lựa chọn sản phẩm của họ)

50. D

Main point of paragraph 6: To respond to the rival brand "PepsiCo", Coca-Cola launched a new brand called "New Coke". This prompted a negative reaction from the public due to their attachment to the original taste. Coca-Cola



reintroduced the classic formula, having understood the power of consumer loyalty and the significance of preserving a brand's heritage.

(Để đương đầu với đối thủ "PepsiCo", Coca-Cola đã giới thiệu sản phẩm mới tên là "New Coke". Công chúng đã phản hồi một cách tiêu cực do khách hàng rất ưa chuộng vị nguyên bản. Coca-Cola đã phải quay lại với công thức nguyên bản, sau khi đã nắm được sức mạnh của lòng trung thành khách hàng và tầm quan trọng của việc gìn giữ di sản của thương hiệu.)

=> Its customers appreciate the unique taste of the brand's drinks.

(Khách hàng của họ ưa chuộng vị đặc trưng của thương hiệu nước uống.)

51. B

Paragraph 9:

"Recognizing the growing demand for healthier drinks options, the company has expanded its product range to include low-calorie and sugar-free alternatives."

(Nhận biết <mark>được sự tăng</mark> nhanh nhu cầu có thức uống lành mạnh hơn, công ty đã mở rộng tầm lựa chọn sản phẩm để có thêm các sản phẩm thay thế ít calo và không đường.)

=> It pays closer attention to the nutritional value of its beverages.

(Họ chú ý hơn về thành phần dinh dưỡng trong thức uống của họ.)

Part 2:

52. C

Paragraph C:

"My mind jumps to extravagant ballrooms adorned with crystal chandeliers, where my ancestor would have gracefully glided through the crowd, portraying the epitome of refined elegance."



(Tôi liền nghĩ tới những phòng khiêu vữ sang trọng với những đèn chùm pha lê, nơi mà tổ tiên của tôi lướt qua những đám đông một cách duyên dáng và thanh lịch.)

=> a discovery that evokes images of luxury

(một sự phát hiện làm liên tưởng đến hình ảnh sang trọng.)

53. B

Paragraph B:

"Intriguingly, during my exploration into our family history, I uncovered a hidden secret: my great-grandmother was a world-renowned ballerina."

(Đáng tò mò là, trong lúc tôi đang khám phá vào lịch sử gia đình của tôi, tôi đã tìm ra được một bí mật ẩn giấu: bà cố tổ của tôi đã từng là một vũ công ba lê lừng danh của thế giới.)

=> an ancestor who achieved international fame

(tổ tiên mà <mark>đã đạt được da</mark>nh tiếng trên toàn thế giới)

54. E

Paragraph E:

"It was revealed that my great-grandfather, whose name has long been forgotten by the passing of time, was a pioneering scientist whose ground-breaking discoveries had reshaped the scientific world. The pages of history unveiled his tireless pursuit of knowledge and the profound impact of his work. His ideas, from complex equations in lab notes to prestigious awards, left a mark on science."

(Tôi phát hiện ra rằng ông cố tổ của tôi, dù đã bị lãng quên trong sự trôi đi của thời gian, đã từng là một tiến sĩ tiên phong mà có những bài nghiên cứu hoàn toàn thay đổi cục bộ thế giới khoa học. Những trang sử sách đã cho thấy sự theo đuổi kiến thức không ngừng và sức ảnh hưởng của những thành tựu ông ấy. Những ý tưởng, từ những phương trình phức tạp đến những giải thưởng ưu tú, đã để lại một dấu ấn trên ngành khoa học.)



55. A

Paragraph A:

"The details were gruesome, revealing a man driven by jealousy and vengeance. It appeared that my ancestor, plagued by envy, had ruthlessly taken the life of his business partner in a fit of rage."

(Chi tiết của câu chuyện rất dã man, kể về một người đàn ông bị thúc đẩy bởi sự ghen tuông và nỗi thù. Có vẻ như là tổ tiên của tôi, trong cơn ghen tức, đã lấy đi sinh mạng người đồng nghiệp của họ một cách tàn bạo.)

=> actions of an ancestor that were powered by strong emotions (những hành động của một tổ tiên có động cơ từ cảm xúc dữ dội.)

56. D

Paragraph D:

"It was as if I was walking along the same rugged terrain that my ancestors once called home, to breathe in the crisp Highland air and feel the whisper of ancient spirits."

(Nó như thể tôi đang đi trên chính con đường địa hình mà tổ tiên xưa của tôi cho là quê hương, được hít thở không khí cao nguyên mát mẻ và cảm thấy được tiếng gọi của linh hồn cổ xưa.)

57. D

Paragraph D:

"The discovery of this Scottish chieftain in my family history has ignited a desire within me to reconnect with my roots and explore the traditions and folklore that shaped our family's story."

(Sự khám phá ra thủ lĩnh người Scotland trong lịch sử gia đình tôi đã làm rực cháy lên bên trong tôi một khao khát muốn kết nối lại với cội nguồn của tôi và tìm hiểu thêm về những truyền thống và sự tích mà đã dựng nên câu truyện của gia đình tôi.)

=> a new sense of belonging to a specific culture

(một cảm giác mới thuộc về một nền văn hóa cụ thể)



58. A

Paragraph A:

"I can't help but wonder how such evil could be hidden in our family's past." (Tôi phải tự hỏi làm như thế nào mà một sự xấu xa như thế có thể được giấu ẩn trong quá khứ của gia đình tôi.)

=> a surprise that an ancestor's character traits had not resurfaced (một sự bất ngờ rằng đặc tính của tổ tiên chưa tái hiện lại)

59. E

Paragraph E:

"Being immersed in the world of science myself, I am captivated by the sheer magnitude of his achievements. I'm comforted by the fact that the search for truth is in my blood, motivating me to delve into the unknown and expand our understanding."

(Do chính tôi cũng đắm chìm trong thế giới khoa học, tôi đã bị cuốn hút bởi mức độ vĩ đại của những thành tựu của ông ấy. Tôi thấy rất nhẹ lòng khi biết rằng sự mong muốn tìm tòi sự thật đã nằm sẵn trong máu của tôi, và nó động viên tôi ngày càng tìm hiểu sâu hơn vào những điều chưa biết và mở rộng tầm hiểu biết của chúng ta.)

=> an ancestor who shared an interest that the writer already had (một tổ tiên mà có một sở thích chung với người viết)

60. B

Paragraph B:

"This revelation has kindled a renewed passion and respect for the arts within me, as I bask in the radiant glow of my great-grandmother's talent."

(Khám phá này làm ấp ủ một niềm đam mê mới và một lòng tôn trọng cho tính nghệ thuật bên trong tôi, trong lúc tôi đắm chìm trong tài năng sáng chói của bà cố tổ tôi.)



=> a discovery that led the writer to appreciate something more

(một khám phá mà đã khiến cho người viết trân trọng một thứ gì đó hơn.)

Part 3:

61. D

Dormant volcanoes = "Sleeping" volcanoes

(Núi lửa không hoạt động) = (núi lửa "ngủ")

=> Volcanoes become active again = awaken

(Khi núi lửa hoạt động trở lại = thức dậy, thức tỉnh)

62. B

to spell disaster (v): to cause something bad to happen in the future (khiến một thứ gì đó tệ xảy ra trong tương lai)

Ex: The new regulations could **spell disaster** for small businesses. (Luật lệ mới có thể là một điều tồi tệ cho những kinh doanh nhỏ.)

63. D

immediate (adj): nearest in space or relationship (gần nhất về địa điểm hoặc quan hệ)

Ex: There are three schools in the **immediate** area. (Ở gần đây nhất có ba ngôi trường.)

64. A

eruptive (adj): relating to or formed by volcanic activity (liên quan đến hoặc được tạo từ hoạt động của núi lửa)

Ex: This volcano has an interesting history of **eruptive** activity.

(Núi lửa này có một lịch sử thú vị về hoạt động của nó.)

65. C



demand (v): to need something such as time, effort, or a particular quality (cần một thứ gì đó như là thời gian, công sức hoặc một mức độ chất lượng cụ thể)

Ex: This is a very difficult piece of music to play - it **demands** a lot of concentration.

(Đây là một bài nhạc rất khó chơi - nó đòi hỏi rất nhiều sự tập trung.)

Part 4:

66. our

".....lives in ways **we** often underestimate." (....cuộc sống của chúng ta trong nhiều cách mà chúng ta hay đánh giá thấp)

=> our

(của chúng ta)

67. daily

routine: a usual or fixed way of doing things (cách thức làm việc thường lệ)

=> daily routine (sinh hoạt hằng ngày)

68. how

How (adv): in what ways, what methods ~ cách

Dịch câu: "Understanding the power of habits and learning how to harness them can lead to transformative changes in our lives" - hiểu được sức mạnh của thói quen và học cách để kiểm soát nó có thể dẫn tới những thay đổi lớn trong cuộc sống.

69. free

break free (v): to stop being affected by something that limits what sb can do ~ không bị ảnh hưởng bởi những điều giới hạn bản thân nữa

Ex: I need to **break free** from my family and start a new life. (Tôi cần phải rời khỏi gia đình tôi và bắt đầu một cuộc sống mới.)

70. takes

take (time) to do something: to need a long time (cần một thời gian dài)



Ex: Broken bones always **take** time to heal. (Xương bị gãy luôn mất thời gian để lành.)

71. Taking

Taking the first step: to begin a process (bắt đầu một quá trình)

Ex: You will be better off by **taking the first step** to change your ways.

(Nó sẽ tốt hơn nếu bạn bắt đầu thay đổi tính cách của bản thân.)

72. zone(s)

comfort zone (n): a situation in which you feel comfortable and in which your ability and determination are not being tested (một không gian mà bạn cảm thấy thoải mái và không bị áp lực về năng lực)

Ex: Sometimes it's a good thing to try and step out of your comfort zone.

(Đôi khi cố gắng bước ra khỏi vùng an toàn là một điều tốt.)

73. up

to take something up (v): to start doing a particular job or activity (bắt đầu làm một việc hoặc hoạt động cụ thể nào đó)

Ex: Have you ever thought of **taking up** acting? (Bạn có bao giờ nghĩ về việc thử làm diễn viên chưa?)

74. way

to lead the way for something (v): to create opportunity for something to happen in the future (tạo cơ hội để một thứ gì đó có thể xảy ra trong tương lai)

Ex: Leaving good impressions on people may lead the way for great relationships.

Việc để lại một ấn tượng tốt với người khác có thể sẽ dẫn đến những mối quan hệ tốt trong tương lai.)

75. into



to turn something/someone into something/someone: to change and become someone or something different, or to make someone or something do this (đổi thành một ai đó hoặc một thứ gì đó khác)

Ex: He **turned** an old wrecked car **into** a nice looking one.

(Anh ấy đã biến một chiếc xe hơi hư cũ kĩ thành một chiếc xe hơi đẹp.)

IV. WRITING

Part 1:

76. Only after participating **in an environmental initiative did he know how** dangerous plastic was.

Đảo ngữ "only after": Cấu trúc Only after + V-ing + Trợ động từ + S + V (nguyên thể).

Ex: Only after turning off all devices did he go out last night.

77. The merger between the two companies was believed to have been announced.

Cấu trúc bị động với động từ tường thuật ở thì quá khứ: S2 + am/ is/ are + PP2 của V1 + to + have + PP2 của V-ed + O

78. She might have forgotten/failed to remember/not have remembered to turn off to turn off the oven before leaving the house.

Forget + to V: Quên phải làm gì

Perhaps: possible = might

Fail + to V: không làm việc gì nên làm/thất bại trong điều gì đó

79. The candidate is trying to drum up support for his campaign by attending various community events.

Drum sth up: to increase interest in something or support for something: ~ kêu gọi sự quan tâm, ủng hộ

Ex: He was trying to drum up some enthusiasm for the project.

80. Julie will give the concert a miss because the ticket is prohibitively expensive.

Give sth a miss: to avoid or not do something ~ tránh, không làm gì

Ex: We usually go to France in the summer, but we've decided to give it a miss this year.



Part 2:

SUGGESTED OUTLINE:

I agree with this:

- Encouraging children to pursue their own interests will help them develop their self-identities. As they explore and work on their own progress to get to their own personal milestones, they will be able to identify their own strengths and weaknesses, giving them a better sense of who they are as a person.
- Allowing children to explore their own passion can help set them up for a great academic and career life. They can translate the usual enthusiasm that they have for their own interests into other areas and endeavors of their lives. Moreover, once children have identified what they do best on their own terms, they will pursue jobs and career opportunities that they enjoy doing, which can help reduce the amount of pressure and expectations that they might run into in the future.
- One great example of someone who devoted their time and efforts into their own passion is Steve Jobs. Having had a deep interest in technology and electronics from a young age, he decided to commit to his passion by dropping out of college and co-founding Apple Inc with Steve Wozniak, despite his own parents' concerns and having his decisions be deemed unconventional. Steve Jobs went on to make groundbreaking achievements and massive innovations in electronics, becoming a household name and leaving a massive mark on the world of technology.

I disagree with this:

- Some passions and interests can be difficult to properly invest in, especially those that require a level of financial stability, such as some certain careers in the arts or sports. It can be harder to find success in these paths without



sufficient monetary investments, which is why some parents would prefer their children pursue interests that are more stable and conventional.

- Some parents believe that their children aren't fully aware of the implications and possible results of their choices yet. It is possible that children have only been exposed to the upsides of their interests and have yet to see the downsides that come in the future once they are on their own, such as job insecurity and financial burdens. As such, it is understandable why parents find it necessary to provide their own mature perspectives on the matter and sometimes even reveal harsh truths to their children.
- Another reason for deterring children away from certain interests and passions is family tradition and cultural beliefs. For some families, it is expected for their children to pursue certain professions and jobs due to the potential success that may come from such careers. As a result, parents feel obligated to steer their children into that those paths, leading to them discouraging and dismissing their own children's passion and self interests.

Springboard English

SỞ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO VĨNH PHÚC

ĐỀ CHÍNH THỰC

(Đề thi có 08 trang)

A. 50,000 visitors

KỲ THI TUYỂN SINH VÀO LỚP 10 THPT NĂM HỌC 2024 - 2025

ĐỀ THI MÔN: TIẾNG ANH - CHUYỆN

(Dành cho thí sinh thi vào lớp chuyên Tiếng Anh và chuyên Tiếng Pháp)

Thời gian làm bài: 150 phút (không kể thời gian phát đề)

Họ và tên thí sinh:	Số báo danh:
PART A. LISTENING. You will listen to each se Section 1. Questions 1-6. Complete the notes below	
Write NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS A	ND/ OR A NUMBER for each answer.
NOTES ON ADI	ULT EDUCATION CLASSES
Example:	Answer
Number of classes per week Tuesday:	7
• (1) Works	hop 6-7.30 p.m.
Limited space: no more than (2) _	participants
Book Club	
Must read (3)	books
• (4) Group	
Learn about local events last centu <i>Wednesday:</i>	iry
• Scrabble Club (5)	n m
Popular	p.m.
Thursday:	
 Chess Night 	
Serious	
• (6)	
For special occasions	
Questions 7-10. Complete the form below.	
Write NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS	S for each answer. S LEARNERS' WEEK
No cost but must make (7) • September 1-8	
Techno Expo	
±	(8)tools
• Learn about online s	security issues and online entertainment
• Monday, 1-4.30 p.m	
Wednesday: (9)	
Venue: (10)	
Section 2. Questions 11-15.	
Listen to the talk and choose the correct answer A	A. B or C.
	ge Forest Railway Park
11. Simon's idea for a theme park came from	•
-	t in landscape design C. his visit to another park
12. When they started, the family decided to open	
A. the weather was expected to be good	the park only when
B. the children weren't at school	
C. there were fewer farming commitments	
13. Since opening, the park has had	
zer since opening, the park has had	•

B. 1,000,000 visitors

C. 1,500,000 visitors

14. The main idea of Liz's	work is currently	·		
A. advertising B. animal care		С.	staffing	
15. What is the area of the	Go-Kart arena?			
A. 1.2 km^2 B. 120 m^2		С.	12 km^2	
Section 3. Questions 16-2	0.			
You are going to listen to	Tim Cole talking about §	guidebooks and choose t	he best answer (A, B, C or D),	
which fits best according to	to what you hear.			
16. Once, when Tim used a	a guidebook in Australia,			
A. he found the best but	lget hotel ever			
B. it took him ages to fi	nd the place he was looking	ng for		
C. he ended up at an un	expected destination			
D. he travelled a lot to h	nis favourite places			
17. Tim believes the proble	em with guidebooks is tha	t		
A. some of them are ver	ry poorly researched			
B. many things have ch	anged by the time you rea	d the book		
C. they are only regular	• 1			
D. some passengers can				
18. The thing Tim particular		ooks is	·	
A. the recommendation				
•	uch information about nig			
	f information about histor	ry and culture		
D. that they are too hear	•			
19. Other things which sho				
A. clear and detailed ma	•	B. as much information a	-	
		D. as much money as pos	ssible	
20. What is Tim's view on	c c			
•	natic when downloading.	152 1 1 1	1	
	e wants as easily as he can	_	OK.	
	they're tailored to your in	•		
	are too trusting of their gu	ndebooks.		
PART B. LEXICO - GRA				
Section 1. Questions 1-20		the following auestions	and write your answers on the	
answer sheet.	A, B, C of B to each of	ine jouowing questions	and write your answers on the	
1. I don't suppose you are	telling us the true version	of the story,?		
A. do I	B. are you	C. aren't you	D. will you	
2. Many craters on the Ear	th's surface were probably	y formed by very large me	eteorites	
A. which smashed into the ground and an explosion B. smashing into the ground and exploding			e ground and exploding	
C. when smashed into t	he ground and exploded	D. they smashed into	o the ground and exploded	
3. The young boys were fo	rtunate before	the building was engulfe	d in fire.	
A. to rescue	B. to have been rescue	ed C. rescuing	D. to have rescued	
4. Gardeners must know _	in order to grov	v roses successfully.		
A. that the requirements for each variety B.		B. what the requirem	B. what the requirements for each variety are	
C. that the requirements	s for each variety are	D. what are each var	riety's requirements	
5. How can I pull myself to	ogether when this is not _	a challenge?		
A. more a worry than	B. so much a worry as	C. worth worrying f	for D. as worrying as	
6. , watching or	ır every move.			
A. A tall man at the back of the room stood		B. Stood a tall man	B. Stood a tall man at the back of the room	
C. Stood at the back of the room a tall man		D. At the back of the	D. At the back of the room stood a tall man	

7. My new pullover	to half of its previous siz	e when I washed it.		
A. dwindled	B. reduced	C. diminished	D. shrank	
8. Vinh Phuc has been attract	ting foreign investment due	e to the present favorable p	olitical	of the
province.				
A. temperature	B. climate	C. state	D. weather	
9. Don't forget to leave your	address in case	we have to send you mail to	o the new place.	
A. pursuing	B. forwarding	C. advancing	D. following	
10. He was devas	tated by the news.			
A. utterly	B. extremely	C. deeply	D. immensely	
11. The prices of some kinds	of electronics have been	by increases in pr	oduction.	
A. sized down	B. set down	C. tied up	D. brought dow	'n
12. Many local authorities re				
programmes.				
A. assistance	B. conditions	C. admittance	D. provision	
13. The plague, otherwise known			•	
	B. contiguous		D. congenial	
14. I really wasn't ready for the				or me.
	B. bang		D. ring	
15. Ricky Gervais	=		C	rv series
called <i>The Office</i> .		,		J
	B. flew	C. rose	D. raised	
16. Despite the fog, we were				
	B. clutter			1
17. I wish you would stop was		0 0		
A. welcome	= =	C. feasible		·
18. We don't want him to sus				
	B. kick the bucket			
19. Sales began the year at 30.		•	-	
	B. to		D. at	siddiy.
20. the hard evide				
A. Given that	B. In view of	C. In regard to	D. With a view	to
Section 2. Questions 21-25.	D. III VICW OI	C. In regard to	D. With a view	10
There are FIVE mistakes in	the following navagraph or	roont for the orample Iden	tify and correct	thom
There is one example that ha		icepi joi ine example. Iden	uijy unu correct	inem.
	dished part of school life	in most countries group	nd the world 1	Line 1
	-			Line 1
However, there is still con	_			
significant educational value		=		Line 3
away from other more us				Line 4
reinforcing school lessons so	<u>-</u>			Line 5
debate is a role of parental		<u>-</u>		Line 6
for effective homework. Michigan Strain Control of the Control of	-		•	Line 7
providing facilities and being	_			Line 8
educational experiences like	•		<i>'</i>	Line 9
that only middle-class parents support their children's education is quite obviously wrong. Not			Line 10	
all well-to-do parents give	= = -	= -		Line 11
			Line 12	
homework. In general, co	• •	economic status is a ma	~	
determining the value of hor	nework.]	Line 14

Questions	Line	Mistakes	Corrections
Example	2	considerate	considerable
21.			
22.			
23.			
24.			
25.			

Section 3. Questions 26-35.

Supply the correct form of the words given in the brackets to complete the following passage.

The chupacabra The chupacabra, or *chupacabras*, is a (26. BLOOD) _____, mystery creature, (27. SUPPOSE) ______ responsible for killing sheep and goats. It occupies the same space between reality and myth that is occupied by creatures such as the Yeti, the Loch Ness Monster and mermaids, with one difference – it is a (28. RELATE) ______ new monster. The creature was first reported as late as 1995 on the island of Puerto Rico in the Caribbean, but (29. SEE) _____ have since spread to South America, the United States and, most recently, Russia and Southern Europe. If the chupacabra is real, it has an impressive range for a wild animal. The (30. FORE) _____ expert on the *chupacabras* calls its "the first internet monster", attributing the rapid spread of reports to Google. As with most monsters, there is precious little physical evidence, and eyewitness reports are sketchy and often contradictory, and it has, of course, (31. MYSTERY) _____ avoided capture. Some evidence for the creature's comes from its diet. The name "chupacabra" literally translates as "goat (32. EXIST) sucker", because it apparently drains its victims of blood. Dead sheep have been connected with chupacabras reports from its earliest (33. APPEAR) ______ in the media. However, scientific analyses of these creatures reveal that dogs or coyotes are the (34. LIKE) culprits. So it seems as though the chupacabras is (35. ESSENCE) ______ a case of

PART C. READING.

Section 1. Questions 1-8.

Read the following passage and write the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

mistaken identity. But, as with all good monsters, the stories won't go away...

- [1] Charles Darwin's Theory of Evolution is known as one of the most important and controversial scientific theories ever published. Darwin was an English scientist in the 19th century best known for his book "On the Origin of Species." In his book, Darwin <u>postulated</u> different species shared characteristics of common ancestors, that they branched off from common ancestors as they evolved, and that new traits and characteristics were a result of natural selection. <u>The theory is based on the assumptions that life developed from non-life and progressed and evolved in an indirect manner.</u> Therefore, the Theory of Evolution, while controversial, has shaped and influenced the modern scientific world's thinking on the development of life itself. Darwin was born on February 12, 1809 in England. Although initially entering into medicine, Darwin chose to pursue his interest in natural science and embarked on a five-year journey aboard the H.M.S. Beagle, a British sloop belonging to the Royal Navy. Because of his experience aboard the Beagle, he laid the foundation for his Theory of Evolution while also establishing himself within the scientific community. Specifically, Darwin's keen observation of the fossils and wildlife he saw during his time on the Beagle served as the basis for the cornerstone of his theory: natural selection.
- [2] Natural selection contributes to the basis of Darwin's Theory of Evolution. One of the core tenets of Darwin's theory is that more offspring are always produced for a species than can possibly survive. Yet,

no two offspring are perfectly alike. As a result, through random mutation and genetic drift, offspring develop new traits and characteristics. Over time beneficial traits and characteristics that promote survival will be kept in the gene pool while those that harm survival will be selected against. Therefore, this natural selection ensures that a species gradually improves itself over an extended duration of time. On the other hand, as a species continues to "improve" itself, it branches out to create entirely new species that are no longer capable of reproducing together.

- [3] Through natural selection, organisms could branch off from each other and evolve to the point where they no longer belong to the same species. Consequently, simple organisms evolve into more complex and different organisms as species break away from one another. Natural selection parallels selective breeding employed by humans on domesticated animals for centuries. Namely, horse breeders will ensure that horses with particular characteristics, such as speed and endurance, are allowed to produce offspring while horses that do not share those above-average traits will not. Therefore, over several generations, the new offspring will already be pre-disposed towards being excellent racing horses.
- [4] Darwin's theory is that "selective breeding" occurs in nature as "natural selection" is the engine behind evolution. Thus, the theory provides an excellent basis for understanding how organisms change over time. Nevertheless, it is just a theory and elusively difficult to prove. One of the major holes in Darwin's theory revolves around "irreducibly complex systems". An irreducibly complex system is known as a system where many different parts must all operate together. As a result, in the absence of one, the system as a whole collapses. Consequently, as modern technology improves, science can identify these "irreducibly complex systems" even at microscopic levels. These complex systems, if so inter-reliant, would be resistant to Darwin's supposition of how evolution occurs. As Darwin himself admitted, "to suppose that the eye with all its inimitable **contrivance** for adjusting the focus for different distances, for admitting different amounts of light, and for the correction of spherical and chromatic aberration, could have been formed by natural selection, seems, I free confess, absurd in the highest degree."
- [5] In conclusion, "On the Origin of Species" is known as one of the most consequential books ever published. Darwin's Theory of Evolution remains, to this day, a lightning rod for controversy. The theory can be observed repeatedly, but never proven, and there are a plethora of instances that cast doubt on the processes of natural selection and evolution. Darwin's conclusions were a result of keen observation and training as a naturalist. Despite the controversy that swirls around his theory, Darwin remains one of the most influential scientists and naturalists ever born due to his Theory of Evolution.
- 1. The word "postulated" in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to ______.
 A. disagreed B. proved C. opposed D. hypothesized
- 2. Which sentence is most similar to the following sentence from paragraph 1?

The theory is based on the assumptions that life developed from non-life and progressed and evolved in an indirect manner.

- **A.** The Theory of Evolution is founded on evidence that non-organic compounds are the basis of life, developed in an unguided way.
- **B.** Based on certain assumptions, we can prove that evolution occurs in all living and non-living entities.
- **C.** According to Darwin, if we assume that life at its origin was created from nonorganic compounds and developed in an unguided manner, his theory holds true.
- **D.** Due to the controversy, it is hard to make assumptions about the Theory of Evolution.
- 3. According to paragraph 2, what are the causes for species developing new traits and characteristics?
 - **A.** Mutation and genetic drift

B. Survival and selection

C. Medicine and longevity

- **D.** Tenets and theory
- **4.** What is the purpose of paragraph 3 in the passage?
 - **A.** To show the simple-to-complex nature of natural selection in context.
 - **B.** To create doubt as to the validity of the theory.
 - C. To contrast with the ideas presented in paragraph 2.
 - **D.** To segue into the main point presented in paragraph 4.

5. The word "contrivance" is	n paragraph 4 is c	closest in meaning to		
	B. retention	C. absurdity		
6. All of the following are m	entioned in parag	graph 4 as a viewpoint to	state that natural selection is diff	ficult
to prove EXCEPT	<u> </u>			
A. The belief that the conhighly unlikely.	mplexity of the hi	uman eye could have be	een formed by natural selection se	eems
B. Selective breeding is the	ne major hole in th	ne theory of natural selec	etion.	
C. Modern technology ha	s been used to pro	ove that irreducibly comp	olex systems exists.	
D. The presence of irredu	cibly complex sys	stem contradicts how evo	olution occurs.	
7. In paragraph 4, what was	the author's purp	ose of including a quote	e that the belief that the complexi	ty of
the human eye could have be	en formed by nat	ural selection seems higl	ıly unlikely?	
A. To provide evidence the		- ·		
B. To prove that the natur			•	
= =			Parwin's Theory of Evolution.	
D. To support the claim the		·	<u>-</u>	
8. These sentences express the	•	1 0		
A. Natural selection expla	=	= = =		
B. The Theory of Evolution		•		
C. Creationists strongly o		•		
	n the Origin of S	species" are among the	most influential things to happe	en to
naturalist science.				
Section 2. Questions 9-15.	1 0111			
Read the following passage	v			.1
		dia like the television, r	adio or computers (9)	these
days is the decline in book re	-		ana atman also tamenta di la	41 <u>-</u> -
			are strongly tempted be importance of acquiring first-	
information from books.	ii aliu, consequei	ntry, don't recognize tr	ie importance of acquiring mist-	·IIaIIU
	o for nleasure a	nd to propagate a wide	array of publications (11)	
-	•		ons should be applied. Firstly,	
			ald be made to feel comfortable v	
		<u>-</u>	places like airports, buses or or	
			ately in order to provide the potential	
			iblically active so as to put boo	
people's (14) rath	ner than keep the	m under lock and key.	Fund collecting actions organize	d by
libraries might also raise the	e public awarenes	ss of the advantages of	becoming engrossed in a good b	ook.
(15), the mass me	dia themselves m	ight contribute substanti	ally by recommending the purcha	se of
valuable best-sellers and insp	piring their viewer	rs to enrich knowledge a	and erudition, and thus helping the	em to
develop the habit of spontane	eous reading.			
Section 3. Questions 16-20.				
•		the letter A R C or D	on your answer sheet to indicat	to the
word or phrase that best fits	_		on your unswer sneet to indicat	e me
-	= =	-	es and the fact that the movemen	its of
astronomical bodies (16)	<u>-</u>	• •		
	•	-	of the sun, the moon and the plane	
	_		cribed to them by astrologers. We	-
=	-	• ' '	our eyes over them in e	•
tabloid we lay our hands on.	Most frequently,	we expect horoscopes to	to predict the future, to (18)	

our optimistic mood with a piece of comforting information or to boost our ego by confirming the superlative features that we tend to attribute to our zodiacs.

However, there's no scientific evidence to corroborate the assumption that human existence is so closely (19) _____ with the parameters of the celestial bodies. Our curiosity in horoscopes may, then, stem our sheer fascination with the unexplained or the unpredictable as well as in the enticing insight into the future that the horoscopes offer, thus establishing the sense of our (20) _____ an extreme power over our own lives. An additional explanation is that humans tend to have a soft spot for any form of flattery, which is the fact to which astrologers and the horoscope writers seem to attach the greatest deal of weight.

16. A. rely	B. correspond	C. match	D. compare
17. A. running	B. sending	C. fixing	D. putting
18. A. restore	B. adjust	C. upgrade	D. reassure
19. A. fused	B. adhered	C. coalesced	D. intertwined
20. A. disposing	B. wielding	C. effecting	D. committing

Section 4. Questions 21-30.

Read an article in which four different women talk about the importance of their own personal space and choose from the people (A-D). The people may be chosen more than once.

MY OWN PERSONAL SPACE

A. Katrin

I always need to get away from other people at some point during the day. It's is not that I don't get on with others. I've loads of friends. But I work in a really busy office in the centre of town and from the moment I leave home each morning, it is non-stop. Crowds on the buses, busy streets, office bustle, phones, e-mail, do this, do that... By the time the end of the day comes, I'm desperate for some peace and quiet. Even if I'm going out later in the evening, I always make sure I have at least an hour to myself without anyone being able to disturb me. I arrive home, make myself a drink and lie on the sofa. I close my eyes and relax by concentrating on each part of my body in turn, beginning with my neck. Even if I am away from home, I try to find the time just to be alone in order to unwind and recharge my batteries. If I don't make this space for myself, I feel really tense and irritable.

B. Lia

I share a student flat with three others, so there is never a quiet moment. When I come back from college in the evenings, it is quite likely that there will be other people there as well and we'll all have supper together. It's great fun but towards the end of the evening I feel really tired and so I like to disappear by myself for a while. It's hopeless to try and find any privacy in the flat, so I go out for a walk. Whatever the weather, I walk through the park which is quite close. Later at night it's usually empty. There are just shadows and the rustle of animals and birds. It's very peaceful and it gives me the opportunity to reflect on the day and to think about what I have to do the next day. When I get back to the flat, I like to go straight to bed. Usually I fall asleep pretty quickly even if the others are still up and chatting or listening to music. If I don't get this time to myself, I'll be like a bear with sore head the next morning and not nice to know.

C. Beatriz

I'm a night owl and I absolutely hate getting up in the mornings. If people try and talk to me before midday, I really snap at them. Being an actress means that I work late so it's is important that I create space for myself at the beginning of each day. And because I use my voice so much, in fact totally depend on it, I like to rest my voice and just listen to music when I wake up. I don't even want to hear other people's voices. Some people find this very hard to understand and get quite cross when I tell them not to contact me before noon. I tell them it's nothing personal but they still sound offended. I'm sure it must be the same for singers and, who knows, maybe teachers and lecturers get fed up with hearing the sound of their own voice and simply long to be by themselves somewhere, in complete silence.

D. Natalie

I work in a call centre, which means I'm constantly on the phone. Apart from lunch and two short breaks during the day I'm speaking to people all day long. And of course you never get to see who you' re

speaking to! By the end of my shift, I'm exhausted, not because I'm rushing around or I'm on my feet all day but simply because I've spent the day talking and listening. The breaks are so short that there is no time to do anything other than get a drink and something to eat. I'd love to be able to go for a walk but there is nowhere to escape to within easy walking distance. The building where I work is in the middle of an industrial estate, you can't even see a single tree. So my flat is full of house plants and when I get home it's wonderful to be able to relax, surrounded by all the greenery. I lie on the floor, stretch out, look up at the plants and try to imagine I'm in a tropical rainforest miles away!

Which of	the women:	
21	spends her day in conversation with others?	
22	would like to take exercise during the day?	
23	worries she might upset other people?	
24	escapes outside to find peace and quiet?	
25	likes to prepare mentally for what is to come?	
26	_ thinks other people may feel equally stressed?	
27	relies entirely on her home environment for space?	
28	feels pressured by too many demands at work?	
29	relies on personal space early in the day?	
30	_ creates space for herself even if she is not at home?	
to the first 1. Alison t → Aliso 2. They re	Rewrite each of the following sentences using the word given fone. The words given MUST NOT be altered in any way. Sought a big house because she wanted to open a hotel. The main close friends despite having had many arguments.	VIEW · FALL
3. Mike is	never reluctant to make tough decisions as a manager.	SHRINKS
4. A great	many people will congratulate her if she wins. will	SHOWERED
5. Just a su	ammary cannot bring out the quality of this book. ere	JUSTICE
In most m this? Wha	Essay writing. odern families, parents and children spend less and less time at problems can this cause? essay of at least 250 words to express your opinion on the is	

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

----- HÉT -----

support your position.



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PART B. LEXICO-GRAMMAR

Section 1. Questions 1-20: Multiple choice

1. B: are you

Tag question: I don't suppose you are telling us the true version of the story = I suppose you aren't telling us the true version of the story -> Tag question: are you.

2. B. smashing into the ground and exploding

Mệnh đề quan hệ rút gọn: Many craters on the Earth surface were probably formed by very large meteorites which smashed into grounds and exploded => Many craters on the Earth surface were probably formed by very large meteorites smashing into grounds and exploding.

3. B. to have been rescued

Cấu trúc câu thì quá khứ đơn, câu bị động: Những cậu bé đó may mắn đã được cứu ra trước khi tòa nhà bị lửa nhấn chìm.

4. B. what the requirements for each variety are

Mệnh đề bổ ngữ (Complement clause): Gardeners (Subject) must know (Verb) what the requirements for each variety are in order to grow roses successfully. (Complement)

5. B. so much a worry as

not so much A as B: refer more to B => How can I pull myself together when this is not so much a worry as a challenge: Làm sao tôi có thể bình tĩnh lại khi việc này giống một thử thách hơn là một nỗi lo.

Ex: They're not so much lovers as friends.

6. D. At the back of the room stood a tall man

Cấu trúc đảo ngữ: Giới từ (At the back of the room) + Động từ chỉ hành động (stand - stood) + S.

7. D. shrank

shrink (v): to become smaller, or to make something smaller ~ thu nhỏ lại

Ex: Your sweater will shrink if you wash it at too high a temperature.

8. B. climate



political climate: general mood or attitude of the general population concerning politics at any given time. ~ không khí chính trị

Ex: The current political climate in our country is favourable for foreign investment.

9. B. forwarding

forwarding address: where you want your post sent after you have left the address at which it will arrive ~ địa chỉ thư mới (sau khi chuyển đi khỏi địa chỉ cũ)

10. A. utterly

utterly (adv): absolutely ~ hoàn toàn

utterly devastated (collocation): completely shocked and upset ~ hoàn toàn tuyệt vọng

Ex: She was utterly devastated when her husband died.

11. D. brought down

bring down (phrasal verb): to reduce the level of something ~ giảm mức

Ex: They've really brought down the price of electric cars.

12. D. provisions

make provisions for: to provide what is necessary for ~dy phòng

Ex: You should make provision for your old age.

13. C. contagious

contagious (a): disease that is spread from one person or organism to another by direct or indirect contact ~ bệnh truyền nhiễm

Ex: There were fears the contagious disease could wipe out livestock over a wide area.

14. C. bell

saved by the bell: a difficult situation ends suddenly before you have to do or say something that you do not want to ~ cứu thoát khỏi một tình huống hiểm nghèo.

Ex: Luckily my bus arrived before I had time to reply. Saved by the bell.

15. C. rose

rise to fame (idiom): to become famous ~ trở nên nổi tiếng

Ex: He rose to fame in the 90s as a TV presenter.

16. A. cluster

cluster (n): a group of similar things that are close together, sometimes surrounding something ~ Đám, bó, cụm; đàn, bầy

Ex: This section of town has a large cluster of fast-food restaurants.

17. D. worthwhile

worthwhile (a): useful, important, or good enough to be a suitable reward for the money or time spent or the effort made ~ đáng giá



Ex: The time and expense involved in keeping up to date with all the changes has been worthwhile.

18. C. spill the beans

spill the beans (idiom): to tell people secret information ~ tiết lộ bí mật

Ex: So who spilled the beans about her affair with David?

19. A. by

by (preposition): used to show measurements or amounts ~ bằng khoảng

Ex: Their wages were increased by 15 percent.

20. B. In view of

In view of (idiom): because of ~ vì

Ex: In view of what you've said, I think we should reconsider our proposed course of action.

Section 2. Questions 21-25: Error identification and correction

21. Line 3: spends -> takes

22. Line 4: like -> as

23. Line 6: a -> the

24. Line 8: another -> other

25. Line 13: is -> is not

Section 3. Questions 26-35: Word formation

26. bloodthirsty

bloodthirsty (a): eager to see or take part in violence and killing eager to see or take part in violence and killing ~ khát máu

Ex: The bloodthirsty creature lurked in the shadows, its eyes gleaming with hunger and anticipation.

27. supposedly

supposedly (adv): something is believed or said to be true, but without absolute certainty or evidence ~ được cho là

Ex: Supposedly, the new restaurant in town serves the best pizza in the city.

28. relatively

relatively (adv): viewed in comparison with something else rather than absolutely ~ khá là, tương đối là

Ex: The site was cheap and relatively clean.

29. sighting



sighting (n): an occasion when you see something or someone, especially something that is rare or trying to hide ~ sự trông thấy (sinh vật lạ/lẩn trốn)

Ex: This is the first sighting of this particularly rare bird in this country.

30. foremost

foremost (a): most important or best; leading ~ đi đầu

Ex: She's one of the foremost experts on child psychology.

31. mysteriously

mysteriously (adv): in a way that is strange, not known, or not understood ~ một cách bí ẩn

Ex: The letter mysteriously disappears from the chairman's desk.

32. existence

existence (n): the fact of something or someone existing ~ sy ton tai

Ex: Many people question the existence of God.

33. appearance

appearance (n): the way a person or thing looks or seems to other people ~ vẻ bề ngoài

Ex: The most striking feature of his appearance was his long hair.

34. likely: something will probably happen or is expected ~ có khả năng

Ex: Do remind me because I'm likely to forget.

35. essentially (adv): used to emphasize the basic, fundamental, or intrinsic nature of a person, thing, or situation ~ chủ yếu là

Ex: essentially, they are amateurs.

PART C. READING

Section 1. Questions 1-8: Multiple choice

1. **D**

postulate: (v) to suggest or accept that something is true so that it can be used as the basis for a theory, etc. (coi như là đúng, mặc định, thừa nhận)

hypothesize: (v) to suggest a way of explaining something when you do not definitely know about it (đưa ra giả thuyết)

→ 2 từ này gần nghĩa với nhau nhất

Có thể suy luận từ bài đọc để loại trừ các phương án khác:

Từ theory: (n) giả thuyết \rightarrow điều được đưa ra để có thể chứng minh, kiểm chứng

Vậy nên các phương án còn lại chưa thuyết phục:

A. disagree: (v) phản đối → trong bài chưa thể hiện sự phản đối



- B. prove: (v) chứng minh \rightarrow đoạn đầu tiên mới chỉ thể hiện giả thuyết, dựa trên ngầm định (assumptions) chứ chưa đi chứng minh
- C. oppose: (v) phản đối = disagree \rightarrow 2 phương án đồng nghĩa sẽ không được chọn (do chỉ có 1 phương án đúng duy nhất)

2. **C**

Cần chú ý từ giả định, ngầm định (điều được tạm hiểu / tạm cho là đúng, là có thật) *(assumptions)* trong câu được gạch chân, bôi đậm trong bài.

- A. không đúng vì có từ *evidence* (chứng cứ) mà câu in đậm chỉ là lý thuyết dựa trên ngầm định.
- B. không đúng vì câu in đậm không nhắc đến các thực thể không sống (non-living entities).
- D. không đúng vì câu in đậm không để cập đến tranh cãi (controversy) nào cả.
- C. đúng vì câu gốc ý nói thuyết của Darwin dựa trên ngầm định này \rightarrow câu C nói nếu ngầm định đó chính xác (if we assume that ...) thì thuyết của Darwin cũng chính xác (his theory holds true).
- → 2 câu này có nghĩa tương tự nhau, thể hiện đúng mối quan hệ giữa ngầm định về sự sống được nhắc đến và thuyết của Darwin (cái này dựa vào cái kia).

3. **A**

Dẫn chứng nằm ở câu 4 đoạn 2: As a result, through random mutation and genetic drift, offspring develop new traits and characteristics. (Do đó, thông qua đột biến ngẫu nhiên và phiêu bạt di truyền, thế hệ con cái phát triển những đặc tính, đặc điểm mới.)

4. A

Mục đích chính của đoạn văn là để chỉ ra tính chất từ đơn giản đến phức tạp của chọn lọc tự nhiên. Có thể thấy rõ điều này thông qua các câu và chi tiết như: natural selection, evolve to the point, simple organisms evolve into more complex and different organisms as species break away from one another, predisposed towards being excellent racing horses.

Các phương án khác đều không chính xác.

B: đoạn văn 3 không nhằm để thể hiện tính đúng/sai của giả thuyết.

C: đoạn văn 2 cũng nói về sự tiến hóa của sinh vật ngày càng tốt lên (gradually improves itself) và đoạn văn 3 tiếp tục làm rõ điều đó \rightarrow đoạn văn 3 không contrast với đoạn văn 2.

D: đoạn văn 3 trình bày nội dung tách biệt, không có nhiệm vụ làm "đệm" chuyển giữa đoạn văn 2 và đoạn văn 4.

5. **D**



contrivance: (n) a clever or complicated device or tool made for a particular purpose (hệ thống / công cụ tinh vi, phức tạp để làm được điều gì đó) ~ system

Các từ còn lại:

A. maintenance: (n) sự bảo trì, bảo dưỡng

B. retention: (n) sự giữ lại

C. absurdity: (n) điều xuẩn ngốc, sự ngu ngốc

6. **B**

Major hole (lỗ hổng) trong thuyết của Darwin là "irreducibly complex systems" (tạm hiểu: hệ thống không thể đơn giản hơn được, cần có sự vận hành phức tạp) → phương án B chưa đúng. Các phương án còn lại đều có thể đư<mark>ợc tìm thấy trong bài:</mark>

A. 4 dòng cuối từ *Darwin admitted himself ... in the highest degree* → đoạn này cho thấy bản thân Darwin cũng thừa nhận rằng khó có chuyện cấu trúc phức tạp của mắt người là do chọn lọc tự nhiên tạo ra (và Darwin coi điều đó thật ngốc).

C. Consequently, as modern technology improves, science can identify these "irreducibly complex systems".

D. These complex systems, if so inter-reliant, would be resistant to Darwin's supposition of how evolution occurs. (Nếu các thành phần trong đó phụ thuộc vào nhau, những hệ thống phức tạp này sẽ chống lại giả định của Darwin về cách tiến hóa xảy ra).

7. **D**

Câu 7 và câu 6 có mối liên hệ với nhau. Viện dẫn câu nói của Darwin để thấy được chọn lọc tự nhiên là một giả thuyết khó chứng minh được (xem giải thích câu 6).

8. **C**

Các câu còn lại đều thể hiện ý chính của bài viết. Bài viết xoay quanh việc phân tích, giới thiệu những điểm cơ bản trong thuyết của Darwin và vì sao thuyết chọn lọc tự nhiên khó chứng minh. Bài viết không đi sâu vào những quan điểm trái chiều → phương án C nói về quan điểm trái chiều (creationists strongly object to ...) chưa thể hiện ý chính trong bài.

Section 2. Questions 9-15: Open cloze

9. pose

pose a hazard: (v phr) đặt ra nguy hiểm hazard ~ danger: (n) nguy hiểm, mối nguy



→ kiến thức về collocation (kết hợp từ, dạng verb + noun)

10. who/that

Câu đang có 2 động từ chia theo chủ ngữ + thì (applies - S số ít, thì hiện tại đơn, are - S số ít, thì hiện tại đơn) lại chưa có liên kết \rightarrow cần tìm cách liên kết.

Nếu sử dụng 'and' thì chưa hợp lý vì S là *the concern* số ít \rightarrow động từ *are* không chính xác.

Nhận thấy vị trí trống đứng đằng sau danh từ *the younger generations* (các thế hệ nhỏ tuổi hơn)
→ sử dụng MĐQH, cần điền đại từ quan hệ (relative pronouns).

Đại từ quan hệ đóng vai trò làm chủ ngữ và thay thế cho người là *who*. Có thể dùng *that*.

11. like

Sau chỗ trống là một chuỗi các danh từ theo dạng liệt kê → từ cần điền dùng để đánh dấu bắt đầu nêu ví dụ, liệt kê các loại *publications* (danh từ ở trước chỗ trống).
Vậy cần điền từ *like* (như là, ví dụ như là).

12. public

public place: (n) nơi công cộng, của chung cho tất cả mọi người Các ví dụ như *airport* (sân bay), *bus* (xe buýt), *on the beach* (trên bãi biển) là những nơi như thế.

13. more

Thư viện cần được hỗ trợ chính xác hơn \rightarrow sử dụng *more* trước trạng từ.

Thường dùng từ *more / less* để đưa ra lời khuyên nên làm gì đó nhiều hơn / ít đi.

Ngoài ra, trong câu còn có to become more publically active \rightarrow có thể suy đoán từ trong chỗ trống thể hiện sự thay đổi (tăng lên) \rightarrow dùng more.

14. disposal

at sh's disposal: (phr) để ai tùy ai, thoải mái sử dụng

15. Finally

finally: (adv) cuối cùng (dùng để liệt kê yếu tố cuối cùng trong một danh sách, một chuỗi)

Trong bài đã có các từ nối như *Firstly* (đầu tiên), *Secondly* (thứ hai) → ở đây sử dụng *Finally* để kết thúc chuỗi liệt kê, đánh dấu đây là ý cuối cùng được đưa ra.

* Vocabulary highlights:

• concern: (n) mối quan tâm, lo lắng



- be tempted by sth: (phr) bị cuốn hút bởi cái gì
- glamour: (n) sự hào nhoáng
- the silver screen: (n) màn bạc (ý nói TV)
- acquire: (v) thu nhận (tri thức, thông tin)
- first-hand: (adj) tự mình trải nghiệm mà có (first-hand experience)
- radical solution: (n phr) biện pháp triệt để
- subsidized: (v, past participle) được hỗ trợ
- ample: (adj) nhiều hơn mức cần thiết
- under lock and key: (phr) được trông giữ, cất giữ cẩn thận, lớp lớp bảo vệ
- be engrossed in sth: (phr) đắm chìm vào trong cái gì đó (rất lôi cuốn)
- substantially: (adv) nhiều, đáng kể
- erudition: (n) sự uyên bác, uyên thâm, giàu tri thức
- spontaneous: (adj) một cách bột phát, không có dự liệu, kế hoạch từ trước

Section 3. Questions 16-20: Guided cloze

16. **B**

A correspond to B: (phr) A tương ứng với B, có liên quan tới B

Tạm dịch: Rất ít ai tr<mark>ong chúng ta</mark> thừa nhận rằng mình tin vào lá số tử vi và sự thật là chuyển động của các thiên thể tương ứng với những gì xảy ra trên Trái Đất ảnh hưởng đến cuộc sống hằng ngày của con người.

17. A

run sth + adv./prep.: (v) to move something in a particular direction run sb's eyes on sth: đưa mắt nhìn vào đâu

18. A

restore: (v) to bring back a situation or feeling that existed before

ightarrow restore the mood: đưa cảm xúc quay trở lại (ở đây là cảm xúc lạc quan)

Các từ còn lai:

B. adjust: (v) điều chỉnh

C. upgrade: (v) nâng cấp

D. reassure: (v) trấn an (+ sb)

 \rightarrow Trong bài viết chúng ta đọc lá số tử vi để lấy lại cảm xúc lạc quan với những thông tin an ủi (comforting information) \rightarrow cần lựa chọn phương án A.



19. **D**

be (closely) intertwined with sth/sb: to be or become very closely connected with sth/sb else (có liên kết vô cùng chặt chẽ, bện chặt với)

Các từ còn lại:

A. fuse: (v) hợp lại, kết hợp

B. adhere (by sth): (v) làm đúng theo cái gì, tuân theo

C. coalesce (into sth): (v) hợp nhất lại thành cái gì

→ các từ khác không đúng vì sai giới từ (phương án B, C) và không hợp lý về nghĩa (phương án A)

20. **B**

wield + power: (v) áp dụng, thi hành quyền lực, có quyền kiểm soát đối với ...

Các từ còn lai:

A. dispose: (v) vứt bỏ, rũ bỏ

C. effect: (n) hệ quả, ảnh hưởng / (v): được tiến hành, có hiệu lực (luật)

D. commit: (v) cam kết, gắn bó

* Vocabulary highlights:

- astronomical/celestial body: (n) thiên thể, thực thể trong vũ trụ
- earthly: (adj) trần tục / trên Trái Đất, ở Trái Đất
- occurrence: (n) chuyện xảy ra
- reflect: (v) phản chiếu
- peculiar: (adj) riêng biệt, chỉ ai đó / thứ gì đó mới có
- ascribe/attribute A to B: (v) gán/quy A cho B
- phenomenon (singular N) → phenomena (plural N): (n) (các) hiện tượng
- take sth with a pinch of salt: (phr) không tin tưởng vào điều gì
- tabloid: (n) báo lá cải
- ego: (n) cái tôi \rightarrow boost sb's ego: (v phr) làm tăng cái tôi, làm ai thấy kiêu hãnh hơn
- superlative: (adj) mang tính vượt trội, hơn hắn
- corroborate: (v) chúng minh, khẳng định
- parameters: (n) thông số / những quy chuẩn, mực thước
- stem sth: (v) ngăn chặn điều gì đó
- stem from sth: (v) bắt nguồn từ điều gì đó
- unexplained: (adj) chưa được giải thích
- unpredictable: (adj) không thể đoán định trước
- enticing: (adj) lôi cuốn, cuốn hút



- soft spot: (n) sự ưa thích, điểm "mềm" trong tình cảm, cảm xúc
- flattery: (n) lời ưa nịnh, tâng bốc
- attach weight to sth: (v phr) coi trọng điều gì

Section 4. Questions 21-30: Multiple matching

21. D

Natalie: "I work in a call centre, which means I'm constantly on the phone. Apart from lunch and two short breaks during the day **I'm speaking to people all day long**. ..." (Ngoại trừ giờ ăn trưa và hai giờ nghỉ ngắn, cả ngày tôi phải liên tục nói chuyện với người khác)

=> spends her day in conversation with others

22. D

Natalie: "I'd love to be able to go for a walk but there is nowhere to escape to within easy walking distance."

(Tôi rất muốn đi dạo nhưng xung quanh đó không có nơi nào đủ gần để trốn thoát khỏi nơi làm việc.)

=> would like to take exercise during the day

23. C

Beatriz: "Some people find this very hard to understand and get quite cross when I tell them not to contact me before noon. I tell them it's nothing personal but they still sound offended."

(Tôi nó với họ là không có thù hằn gì đâu, nhưng họ vẫn có vẻ bị xúc phạm.)

=> worries she might upset other people

24. B

=> escapes outside to find peace and quiet



25. B

Lia: "It's very peaceful and it gives me the opportunity to reflect on the day and to think about what I have to do the next day."

(Nó rất yên tĩnh và cho tôi cơ hội để suy ngẫm lại ngày hôm đó và lên kế hoạch về những việc cần làm vào ngày hôm sau.)

=> likes to mentally prepare for what is to come

26. C

Beatriz: "I'm sure it must be the same for singers and, who knows, maybe teachers and lecturers get fed up with hearing the sound of their own voice and simply long to be by themselves somewhere, in complete silence."

(Tôi khá chắc các ca sĩ, giáo viên và giáo sư cũng chán nghe giọng nói của bản thân và muốn có một không gian một mình im lặng.)

=> thinks other people may feel equally stressed

27. D

Natalie: "The building where I work is in the middle of an industrial estate, you can't even see a single tree. So my flat is full of house plants and when I get home it's wonderful to be able to relax, surrounded by all the greenery."

(Tòa nhà mà tôi làm việc nằm ngay giữa khu công nghiệp, nên không có được một cái cây. Do đó, căn hộ của tôi có đầy những loại cây cảnh, và thật là tuyệt vời khi tôi được về nhà và thư giãn giữa những sự xanh tươi)

=> relies entirely on her home environment for space

28. A

Katrin: "But I work in a really busy office in the centre of town and from the moment I leave home each morning, it is non-stop. Crowds on the buses, busy streets, office bustle, phones, e-mail, do this, do that,... By the time the end of the day comes, **I'm desperate for some peace and quiet.**"

(Tôi làm việc ở một văn phòng rất bận rộn và từ lúc tôi ra khỏi nhà vào buổi sáng, mọi thứ di chuyển rất nhanh và không ngừng. Đám đông trên xe buýt và đường xá, gọi điện, gửi e-mail, làm này, làm kia... Đến cuối ngày thì tôi chỉ muốn có sự yên tĩnh và im lặng).

=> feels pressured by too many demands at work



Beatriz: "Being an actress means I work late so it's important that I create space for myself at the beginning of each day."

(Tôi là một diễn viên, nghĩa là tôi thường xuyên làm việc tăng ca, nên việc có một không gian cá nhân vào đầu ngày là một thứ quan trọng với tôi)

=> relies on personal space early in the day

30. A

Katrin: "Even if I am away from home, I try to find the time just to be alone in order to unwind and recharge my batteries."

(Ngay cả khi tôi không có ở nhà, tôi cũng cố gắng để ra một khoảng thời gian một mình để thư giãn và nạp năng lượng)

=> creates space for herself even if she is not at home

PART D. WRITING

Section 1. Sentence transformation

1. Alison bought a big house with a view to opening a hotel.

with a view to doing something: with the aim of doing something (với ý định làm một việc gì đó)

Ex: He kept his grades up **with a view to** getting into a good university.

(Anh ấy đã giữ cho điểm của mình cao với ý định vào một trường đại học tốt.)

2. Frequently as they fall out, they remain close friends.

to fall out (with somebody) (v): to argue with someone and stop being friendly with them (cãi vã và không hòa thuận với nhau nữa)

Ex: He left home after **falling out with** his parents.

(Anh ấy đã bỏ nhà đi sau khi cãi vã với cha mẹ của anh ấy.)

3. Mike never shrinks from making tough decisions as a manager.

to shrink from something (v): to avoid doing something that is unpleasant or difficult (né tránh những việc gây khó khăn)

Ex: We must not **shrink from** our responsibilities.

(Chúng ta không được né tránh khỏi những trách nhiệm của bản thân.)

4. She will be showered with congratulations from a great many people if she wins.



She will be showered with a great many congratulations if she wins.

She will be showered with congratulations if she wins.

to shower someone with something (v): to give a lot of something to someone (cho rất nhiều một thứ gì đó cho một ai đó)

Ex: His boss showered him with praise.

(Sếp của anh ấy đã cho anh rất nhiều những lời khen ngợi.)

5. A mere summary cannot do justice to the quality of this book.

to do justice to something (v): to treat someone or something in a way that is fair and shows their or its true qualities (đối xử với ai đó hoặc thứ gì đó một cách công bằng và thể hiện được thực lực của nó)

Ex: This postcard doesn't **do justice to** the wonderful scenery.

(Cái bưu thiếp này không thể diễn tả hết được cảnh đẹp thực sự.)

Section 2. Essay writing

Suggested Outline:

1. Why do families, parents and children spend less and less time together?

- These days, there are many modern families, especially those that live in big cities, that have both parents holding down jobs. These jobs usually require their workers to work full-time from morning until the late evening. As a result, the children of these parents don't get to spend much time with their parents during the day.
- There exists a generational gap between parents and their children, simply due to the way each generation was raised. The difference in moral values, interests and knowledge results in a lack of common subjects and activities for both the parents and their children to engage in. Therefore, the amount of time spent together is reduced as both parties dedicate more time to their own hobbies.
- The presence of technology has led to the use of phones, televisions, tablets and laptops being highly prevalent in everyday life, if not outright pervasive. Not only do these devices take up a significant amount of time that could otherwise be spent with each other among family members, this could also lead to the decrease in quality of the time spent together, as family members become mentally and emotionally disengaged despite being physically present.

2. What problems can this cause?



- Less time spent with each other among family members can lead to weakened family connections. As a result, family members may have less tolerance, sympathy and support for each other, which could lead to even weaker bonds between each member in the family and any subsequent families down the line.
- It is evident that parents play a pivotal role in the upbringing of their children, as they are the ones responsible for teaching important life skills to their children. Not having enough time spent together within the family can severely hinder this teaching process, and consequently, their children's lives in the future will be negatively impacted by the lack of these crucial skills.
- On a wider scale, if having less time spent together as a family becomes a more common issue among modern families, there can be some unwanted societal implications. Strong and well-bonded families may become less expected and less desired among new generations, which can lead to less efforts being made by people to bond with their own families. As a result, there may be more societal instability, as strong families are no longer seen as the foundation for a prosperous and stable society.

Springboard English



LIÊN HỆ SPRINGBOARD - LỚP HỌC NHÀ XUÂN

Các tập 2, tập 3, tập 4 của bộ sách tổng hợp đề thi chuyên Anh 10 (năm 2024-2025) cùng giải thích chi tiết sẽ được tiếp tục phát hành. Vui lòng theo dõi kênh thông tin Springboard để nhận thông tin các đợt phát hành tiếp theo.

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