



BỘ ĐỀ LUYỆN THI CHUYÊN ANH 10



KHU VỰC THÀNH PHỐ HÀ NỘI
TẬP 01

GIỚI THIỆU VỀ SPRINGBOARD

Springboard là **trung tâm định hướng ôn thi Chuyên Anh & HSG các cấp** (Huyện/Tỉnh/Thành/Quốc Gia/Olympic 30-4/DHBB). 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 Giải 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:

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

Xem thêm thông tin về Springboard tại

- Website chính thức & Tải xuống tài liệu: **springboard.vn**
- **Brochure** chính thức 2025

Quý phụ huynh/quý thầy cô/các em học sinh có thể truy cập các kênh sau để cập nhật tài liệu mới nhất từ Nhà Xuân:

- **Facebook page Springboard English**: Trang Facebook chính thức của Springboard (Nhà Xuân).
- **Website học liệu của Springboard**: Trang web tổng hợp tất tần tật các tài liệu được biên soạn chi tiết bởi Springboard (Nhà Xuân).
- **Facebook group Springboard Connects**: Nhóm trao đổi - tư vấn học tập và tài liệu học tập với 30.000+ thành viên.

GIỚI THIỆU BỘ ĐỀ LUYỆN THI CHUYÊN ANH VÀO 10 – HÀ NỘI

Bộ sách **Đề Luyện Thi Chuyên Anh vào 10 – Thành Phố Hà Nội** gồm nhiều tập, được tuyển chọn từ các Đề Thi Chính Thức HSG lớp 9 & Chuyên Anh vào 10 (Sở, CNN, CSP); Đề Thi Thử theo cấu trúc Đề Thi Thật Chuyên Sở, CNN, CSP;...

Bộ sách được biên soạn bởi đội ngũ chuyên môn của Springboard – bao gồm các mentors cựu học sinh chuyên Anh từ THPT Chuyên Sư Phạm, THPT Chuyên Ngoại Ngữ, THPT Chuyên Hà Nội – Amsterdam, từng đạt giải cao tại các kỳ thi HSG Quốc Gia, HSG Tỉnh/Thành và sở hữu chứng chỉ IELTS từ 8.0 trở lên. **Đối tượng có thể sử dụng** bao gồm:

- Học sinh lớp 6–9 đang ôn thi HSG Anh cấp trường, huyện, tỉnh, thành phố bậc THCS, có mục tiêu thi Chuyên Anh vào 10 tại khu vực Hà Nội và các khu vực khác
- Học sinh lớp 10–12 đang ôn thi HSG Anh cấp trường, huyện, tỉnh, thành phố bậc THPT, có mong muốn nâng cao kiến thức.

Điểm nổi bật của bộ sách

- Đề thi chính thức từ kỳ thi HSG Lớp 9 và Chuyên Anh vào 10 khu vực Hà Nội; Đề thi thử theo cấu trúc đề Chuyên Sở, đề Chuyên Ngoại Ngữ, đề Chuyên Sư Phạm
- Đáp án đầy đủ, giải thích chi tiết từng câu hỏi, phục vụ mục đích tự học cao
- Học sinh có thể tự học hiệu quả, hiểu sâu bản chất kiến thức thay vì chỉ luyện theo mẹo.
- Một số đề thi có kỹ năng nghe sẽ được đính kèm file audio, đăng tải tại kênh YouTube chính thức của Springboard – Lớp học Nhà Xuân.

Tất cả tài liệu biên soạn và phát hành bởi đội ngũ Springboard đều **MIỄN PHÍ**. Mọi người vui lòng **KHÔNG sử dụng 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.

Danh sách các đề thi có trong Tập 1 của bộ **Đề Luyện Thi Chuyên Anh vào 10 – Thành Phố Hà Nội** bao gồm:

- Đề Tuyển Sinh Chuyên Anh vào 10 – Sở Hà Nội – Năm 2024-2025
- Đề HSG Thành Phố Hà Nội Lớp 9 – Năm 2024-2025
- Đề Thi HSG Lớp 9 – Quận Nam Từ Liêm – Thành Phố Hà Nội – Năm 2024-2025
- Đề Thi Thử Chuyên Anh – THPT Chuyên Ngoại Ngữ – Hà Nội – Năm 2024-2025

ĐỀ CHÍNH THỨC

Môn thi: TIẾNG ANH (Chuyên Anh)

Ngày thi: 10/06/2024

(Đề thi gồm 10 trang)

Thời gian làm bài: 120 phút

Điểm		Chữ ký và họ tên CB chấm thi 1	Chữ ký và họ tên CB chấm thi 2	SỐ PHÁCH (do Ban phách ghi)
Bảng số	Bảng chữ			

Lưu ý:
- Thí sinh làm bài trực tiếp và các trang của đề thi này, không được sử dụng từ điển và bất kỳ loại tài liệu nào.
- Cán bộ coi thi không giải thích gì thêm.

LISTENING (2.0 pts)

PART 1

For questions 1-10, you will hear five people talking about travel experiences they have had. While you listen, you must complete BOTH tasks. You will hear the recording TWICE.

Task 1		Task 2	
For questions 1-5, choose from the list (A-H) each speaker's reason for choosing the travel experience.		For questions 6-10, choose from the list (A-H) how each speaker feels about their travel experience.	
Speaker 1 ____ (1)	A. fulfilling a lifelong ambition	Speaker 1 ____ (6)	A. impressed by how unusual and different everything was
Speaker 2 ____ (2)	B. acting on a recommendation	Speaker 2 ____ (7)	B. prepared to tackle a similar challenge again
Speaker 3 ____ (3)	C. a desire to do something different	Speaker 3 ____ (8)	C. disappointed by the lack of excitement
Speaker 4 ____ (4)	D. receiving an unexpected sum of money	Speaker 4 ____ (9)	D. amazed that it was so difficult
Speaker 5 ____ (5)	E. a wish to experience something first-hand	Speaker 5 ____ (10)	E. eager to repeat the experience
	F. a need to get away from it all		F. surprised how wonderful it was
	G. a decision made on the spur of the moment		G. sorry that the pace was so hurried
	H. a feeling that the challenge was achievable		H. irritated by an unforeseen problem

PART 2

For questions 11-20, you will hear an extract from a radio programme in which Pat Chapman talks about curry. Complete the sentences with NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER.

The British were a (11) _____ according to Napoleon.

The speaker likens curry in Britain to a (12) _____.

By the mid-20th century, there were only (13) _____ curry houses in Britain.

Britain suffered from a constant (14) _____ in the period after the Second World War.

Immigrants to Britain had to arrange to import their beloved (15) _____.

Eating curry became compulsive as the dish was (16) _____ to most people.

Pakistanis own (17) _____ of the curry restaurants in the UK.

Genuine Indian dishes prepared in their own containers need (18) _____ to be successful.

Nowadays, additional (19) _____ are added to pre-cooked ingredients.

A (20) _____ is responsible for cooking breads and tandoori items.

PHONETICS (0.4 pts)

Circle the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the rest in each of following questions.

21. A. mischievous B. rendezvous C. credulous D. frivolous
22. A. cleanse B. beauver C. leapfrog D. heave

Circle the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of primary stress in each of the following questions.

23. A. characterize B. delicacy C. phenomenon D. legislative
24. A. appraisal B. negligence C. meteorite D. ignorance

LEXICO AND GRAMMAR (2.4 pts)

Circle the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

25. They will start campaigning in _____ next month.

- A. serious B. earnest C. intense D. resolute

26. Stepping out of your comfort _____ is necessary if you want to learn new skills.

- A. area B. region C. zone D. domain

27. As soon as he read the letter, tears _____ in his eyes.

- A. filled up B. soaked up C. welled up D. weighed down

28. The hurricane laid _____ to the entire village and left the villagers homeless.

- A. trash B. rubbish C. garbage D. waste

29. You can increase your chances of success by learning according to your own needs and interests, _____ all available resources.

- A. using B. to use C. used D. having used

30. Your life might be on the _____ if you take up skydiving.

- A. ground B. way C. lane D. line

31. As a free agent, I had some criteria to meet and this team fitted the _____ perfectly.

- A. bill B. law C. bird D. art

32. Dr Johnson managed to ensure that the scientists in his research team were the _____ of the crop.

- A. icing B. catch C. cream D. top

Write ONE word which can be used appropriately in all three sentences.

33. _____

- The vehicle is thought to _____ across the road and hit a cyclist.
- He had a successful _____ in television journalism.
- I don't know what future _____ path might suit me, but I'm told I relate well to people.

34. _____

- Lynn _____ his trousers, folded them and put them in a drawer.
- Mark _____ forward through the crowd, anxious to get back to his seat in time for the second half.
- The staff _____ for better working conditions and higher wages.

35. _____

- Susan Moore is a world _____ on ancient civilisations.
- Only the treasurer has the _____ to sign cheques.
- Many schools in Britain are financed by a local _____ in conjunction with central government funding.

36. _____

- After taking the medicine, it's recommended that you wait a _____ hour before eating.
- It was gratifying that a _____ number of people turned up for the director's farewell party.
- _____ intentions are all very well, but it's action that's required.

Use the correct form of the words in brackets to complete the passage.

A HOLISTIC APPROACH TO ENGINEERING

The unethical engineering practices commonly witnessed in the twentieth century are thankfully becoming a thing of the past as (37) _____ (SUSTAIN) issues continue to grow in importance. As a result, modern engineers have begun to (38) _____ (PRIORITY) long-term benefits to all stakeholders rather than those which favour a select few. However, this new approach has not been without its critics who claim that the involvement of non-experts only serves to undermine the competency of engineers and forces them to compromise when proven techniques are challenged because of social and environmental concerns.

Fortunately, though, most engineers welcome the (39) _____ (PUT) they receive from everyone either directly concerned with or potentially affected by a project. This majority say that the points made by non-engineers are often (40) _____ (LOOK) by the engineers themselves as the implications of a large-scale project are both complex and far-reaching. Therefore, it is now widely accepted that before any project is (41) _____ (TAKE), discussion with all stakeholders is vital if social and environmental capital is to be preserved.

Fill ONE phrasal verb in each sentence by using a verb in column A and a particle in column B. You should use the correct form of the verbs. There are more verbs and particles than necessary.

A	B
leap bear slip do lie top	off for into at out up

42. Martin is _____ as well as can be expected under the circumstances.
43. She most likely just let the word _____ because she doesn't like dancing.
44. It was a great opportunity and I _____ the chance to learn strategies for low-achieving learners effectively.
45. Let's _____ it _____ with sweet and savoury snacks, plus fresh fruits to wash it down.
46. I'm _____! Here comes my teacher and she'll see I should be in my Maths lesson.

Circle the best option A, B, C, or D to indicate the word CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined one in the following question.

47. We have to get the office fitted out for opening day.

A. wipe facilities for

B. provide equipment for

C. repaint stuffs for

D. repair ornaments for

Circle the best option A, B, C, or D to indicate the word OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined one in the following question.

48. Before we go, we must leave the cottage spick and span for the next visitors.

A. unguarded

B. pristine

C. noisy

D. cluttered

READING (2.2 pts)

Read the passage and circle the letter A, B, C or D which best fits each of the gaps.

VR IN THE CLASSROOM

We have seen it in films and some have even experienced it first hand. Virtual reality is not just a gimmick. It is (49) _____ the line between technology and daily life. VR has an experiential quality that (50) _____ your attention and allows you to interact with the on-screen world, which is extremely attractive to children. The question is, though, what role should VR play in the classroom?

Besides overcoming the potential (51) _____ to incorporating VR into the classroom, it is necessary to discern how VR can be (52) _____ useful as an education tool. It is an appealing teaching method as many children respond better to seeing and experiencing things rather than having them explained verbally. Through VR, students are (53) _____ by the subject and they can, for example, examine the inside of a single-celled organism or discuss current events with students around the world in VR social spaces. VR also opens up a world of opportunities in the areas of product design, electronics and engineering. It's a virtual goldmine!

49. A. blurring

B. distorting

C. clouding

D. muddling

50. A. squeezes

B. clutches

C. grabs

D. conquers

51. A. blocks

B. blockades

C. barriers

D. barricades

52. A. genuinely

B. honestly

C. hopefully

D. purely

53. A. encircled

B. encased

C. bordered

D. surrounded

Read the passage and fill in each of the following numbered blanks with ONE suitable word.

At a time when interest in astronomy is on the increase, amateur astronomers are finding it increasingly difficult to observe the Milky Way from their back gardens. The (54) _____ for this is that the night sky is gradually being lost (55) _____ light pollution, which threatens to make astronomy a privilege that only scientists can enjoy.

In response to this growing threat, the International Dark Sky Association has (56) _____ about awarding Dark Sky Reserve status to places that have so (57) _____ escaped the adverse effects of light pollution. When such a place is given this award, in recognition of its exceptional night skies, it is protected by regulations to prevent light pollution. Up to now only, a handful of places have been granted Dark Sky Reserve Status, but there are plans for others to be added so that amateur astronomers can continue to enjoy the night sky (58) _____ as much as their professional counterparts.

In the following magazine article, five paragraphs have been removed. Read and choose, from the paragraphs A-F, the one which fits each gap. There is ONE extra paragraph which you do not need to use.

CLOSE ENCOUNTERS OF THE WILD KIND

The rise of wildlife-watching experiences.

Wildlife observation has always proved inspirational for humans, it led Charles Darwin to provide us with a better understanding of how we evolved and it has inspired such everyday innovations as Velcro. US author Peter Matthiessen wrote: 'The variety of life in nature can be compared to a vast library of unread books, and the plundering of nature is comparable to the random discarding of whole volumes without having opened them and learned from them'.

59. _____

'What is interesting is how much people are willing to pay to be in a wilderness environment', says Julian Matthews, director of Discovery Initiatives, a company which takes people on small-group trips to more than 35 countries. It's still a small part of the tourism industry but it's undoubtedly expanding. There are definitely more and more people seeking wildlife experiences now'.

60. _____

Matthews recognises the contribution that television has made to our knowledge of nature, but he says 'there's no way to compare seeing an animal in the wild with watching one on TV. While a filmmaker may spend six months shooting an animal and will get closer to it than you ever will, there's no greater pleasure than seeing an animal in its own environment. On film, you're only getting the visuals and the sound. As impressive as they may be, it's not the real thing.' And the good thing is that tourists can now watch wildlife 'live' while helping to protect it – a concept that comes under the broad label of 'ecotourism'.

61. _____

In practice, this means that many tour operators, guided by ethical policies, now use the services of local communities, train local guides and have close ties to conservation projects. Tour operator Rekero, for example, has established its own school – the Koyiaki Guide School and Wilderness Camp – for Maasai people in Kenya.

62. _____

Conservation organisations have also realised that tourism can help educate people and provide a valuable source of revenue and even manpower. The World Wildlife Fund, for example, runs trips that give donors the chance to see for themselves how their financial aid is assisting conservation projects in the field, and some organisations even allow tourists to take part in research and conservation.

63. _____

Similarly, Biosphere Expeditions takes about 200 people every year on what its field operations director, Dr Matthias Hammer, calls an 'adventure with a conscience'. Volunteers can visit six destinations around the world and take part in various activities including snow leopard, wolf and bear surveys and whale and dolphin research.

- A.** While there is indeed much to learn from many species not yet known to science, it's the already opened texts that attract the majority of us, however. And we are attracted in ever increasing numbers.
- B.** As people are able to travel to more extreme places in search of the ultimate wildlife experience, it's worth remembering that you don't have to go to the ends of the earth to catch rewarding glimpses of animals. Indeed, some of the best wildlife-watching opportunities are on our doorstep.
- C.** This growth has been stimulated by the efforts of conservation groups and natural history documentaries. Greater awareness of the planet has led to an increased demand for wildlife tours or the addition of a wildlife-watching component to traditional holidays. People want to discover nature at first-hand for themselves - not just on a screen.
- D.** Despite being an important part of the population there, they have largely been excluded from the benefits brought to the region by tourism. This initiative is a concerted effort to enable them to take up jobs and run programmes themselves.
- E.** Earthwatch is a non-profit international environmental group that does just that. 'Participation in an Earthwatch project is a positive alternative to wildlife-watching expeditions, as we offer members of the public the opportunity to be on the front line of conservation,' says Claudia Eckardt, Earthwatch programme manager.
- F.** It is a term which is overused, but the principle behind it undoubtedly offers hope for the future of many endangered species, as money from tourism directly funds conservation work. It also extends to the consideration of the interests of people living in the places that tourists visit.

Read the passage and do the following tasks.

LET'S NOT LOSE ANY SLEEP

A great deal of anxiety is being expressed over children not getting enough sleep. Teachers and parents worry that sleep-deprived children will be too tired to perform well at school, and irritable at home. Meanwhile scientists worry that kids are becoming obese, and according to recent research, sleep-deprived children are twice as likely to be so. As just one example of sleep anxiety, a recent British survey of two thousand families warned of an 'epidemic' of sleeplessness among children aged five to fifteen. It claimed that two-thirds of them are being turned into 'zombies' by late-night viewing and smartphone use, and it warned of the consequences for their waistlines. The survey was carried out for the UK hotel chain Travelodge – the self-styled 'retailer of sleep' – and it was not even published in a peer-reviewed journal. Yet it still found its way into the mainstream media.

The story of an epidemic of sleep-deprived zombie children is neat and appealing, but it quickly falls apart. There is little evidence that children are sleeping less than before. And the link between sleep deprivation and obesity has been greatly exaggerated. Sleepy children are not a new concern. In 1884, the British Medical Journal reported that the influential psychiatrist James Crichton-Browne had testified to the British parliament: 'I have encountered many lamentable instances of derangement of health, resulting from enforced evening study in the case of young children, with the nervous excitement and loss of sleep which it so often induces.' He clearly saw homework as the culprit. His words were ignored but he did not give up. In 1908, in his presidential address to the Child Study Society, Crichton-Browne bemoaned that 'the evil of insufficient sleep in children is widespread'.

He was responding to a talk by educational pioneer Alice Ravenhill, who described her long investigation into the sleep of six thousand elementary school children. She found that children aged between three and five years slept for ten hours, forty-five minutes a night, on average, while for thirteen-year-olds it was eight hours (both of which are pretty much the same today). This, she said, was not enough. Having 'consulted the best authorities', she advocated thirteen hours' sleep for the younger group and eleven hours for the older. Soon afterwards, in 1913, Lewis Terman and Adeline Hocking from Stanford University, California, reported similar sleep durations among US school children. They found an average of eleven hours for six-year-olds and nine hours for thirteen-year-olds.

Fast forward to today, and little has changed. A survey of 11,500 children by Peter Blair and colleagues at the University of Bristol, UK, found that six-year-olds sleep 11.3 hours on average, while ten-year-olds sleep 10.5 hours (*Sleep*, vol 35, p 353).

Although there were wide variations among the children, they concluded that 'compared with earlier studies, the younger children ... slept for a shorter period'. Nevertheless, both these values are greater than those from 1908 and similar to Terman and Hocking's results in 1913.

Yet another study, by a team at the University of South Australia in Adelaide, looked at records going back to 1897 and found that children's average sleep time has been steadily declining for the past century – though only at a rate of 43 seconds per year, or one hour and twenty minutes in total. Intriguingly, the team also found that children consistently slept for about thirty-seven minutes less than health professionals thought best at the time, and that the blame was invariably put on children being 'overtaxed by the stimulation of modern living'. This suggests that sleep recommendations start with the assumption that children don't get enough sleep, rather than an empirical assessment of how much they actually need.

Several studies have reported that children who sleep less are fatter. One, for example, found that seven year-olds sleeping less than ten hours a night are twice as likely to be obese than longer sleepers (*International Journal of Obesity*, vol 26, p 710). That sounds alarming, but 'twice as likely' obscures the fact that the absolute numbers are small. Only around ten per cent of the shorter sleepers are obese, compared with five per cent for those sleeping over ten hours. Put differently, the vast majority of short sleepers are not obese. What is more, there is only about thirty minutes' difference in the sleep of obese children versus those of normal weight.

If short sleep does cause obesity, then the effect is moderate at best, amounting to the accumulation of less than half a kilogram of extra fat per year as a result of hundreds of hours of accumulated 'lost sleep'. I estimate that rather than sleeping for an extra hour or more, obese children could obtain the same effect with only ten minutes of extra exercise each day.

For questions 64-65, circle the correct letter A, B, C or D.

64. In the first paragraph, the writer is _____

- A. sympathising with the anxieties of teachers and parents.
- B. casting doubt on the reliability of some published findings.
- C. providing an analysis of changing sleep patterns in children.
- D. seeking to find an explanation for certain behavioural traits.

65. The writer uses inverted commas in the first paragraph to indicate that he is _____

- A. quoting from a reliable source.
- B. using accepted technical terminology.
- C. reporting the style of the media reports.
- D. using new terms that he has coined himself.

For questions 66-70, do the following statements agree with the information given in the text?

Write:

- | | |
|------------------|--|
| TRUE | if the statement agrees with the information |
| FALSE | if the statement contradicts the information |
| NOT GIVEN | if there is no information on this |

- _____ 66. Crichton-Browne wrote an article published in the British Medical Journal.
- _____ 67. Crichton-Browne advocated giving children less homework.
- _____ 68. The government eventually acted on Crichton-Browne's recommendations.
- _____ 69. Ravenhill's findings correlated well with those of US researchers
- _____ 70. Researchers in Australia set out to challenge Blair's findings.

WRITING (3.0 pts)

Rewrite each of the following sentences using the word given in bold so that it has the same meaning as the original one. You must use BETWEEN TWO AND SIX WORDS, including the word given.

71. They are determined to support the locals in spite of the difficulties involved. **(water)**

They are determined to support the locals, _____.

72. Besides mapping the mountain ranges, there were many other reasons for the trip. **(to)**

There _____ simply mapping the mountain ranges.

73. The cigarette companies deceived the public about the health risks of cigarettes. **(wool)**

The cigarette companies _____ the public's eyes about the health risks of cigarettes.

74. Paul meant well so you mustn't be offended by his comments. **(amiss)**

Please _____ because he meant well.

75. No one listened to what the man was saying last night. **(ears)**

What the man was saying _____ last night.

Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it means the same as the original one. Write your answer in the spaces provided.

76. The alarm went off just as they came out of the building.

Scarcely _____ the alarm went off.

77. The inhabitants were far worse-off twenty years ago than they are now.

The inhabitants are nowhere _____ they were twenty years ago.

78. What he told me made me very curious to hear the rest of the story.

What he told me whetted _____ the rest of the story.

79. It's logical that she feels completely exhausted due to such hard work.

It stands _____ due to such hard work.

For questions 80-85, read the following informal note about a magazine competition and use the information to complete the numbered gaps in the formal announcement. Use ONE WORD for each gap. The words you need do not occur in the informal note. The exercise begins with an example (0).

Informal note

Dear Carl,
How about organising a photography competition for the magazine? We could get a few people who are well-known in the field to decide on the best shots. I'm sure Mary Thorpe would agree to help, for example - she's a friend of my mother's. As 1st prize, we could offer a copy of that new camera manual we were sent and maybe some useful equipment (say twenty pounds' worth?) for the 2nd prize. If you agree, let's print an official entry form - so people have to buy the magazine! There could be several categories but I think we should set a limit for each entrant of three photos altogether, however many categories they enter. You'll need to decide when entries have to be in by, and what the smallest size for prints should be. Tell people to send a SAE of the right size if they want their photos back, and add a note to say they can't blame us (or claim compensation) if anything happens to their photographs. We could put the results (and some of the best pictures?) in a future edition.
Mandy

Formal announcement

PHOTOGRAPHY COMPETITION

Entries are invited for the **Photograph of the Year** competition for one or *(0) more* of the following **THREE** categories:

1. Town

2. Countryside

3. Wildlife

Entries will be (80) _____, by a panel of (81) _____, including Mary Thorpe, editor of 'You and Your Camera', and the best photographs will appear in next month's magazine.

- **First Prize:** 'Complete Guide to Photography' by Martin Webber.
- **Second Prize:** Camera equipment to the (82) _____ of £20.

RULES

- Entrants may submit no more than three photographs in total.
- Photographs can be in colour or black and white and must be of a (83) _____ size: 10 cm × 14 cm.
- All entrants must complete the official entry form printed on page 26.
- The deadline for entries is 31st December.
- Photographs cannot be (84) _____ unless they are (85) _____ by a stamped addressed envelope of a suitable size.
- Prize-winners will be announced in next month's magazine.
- No responsibility can be taken for any loss or damage to photographs.

For questions 86-100, write an academic essay of about 250 words on the following topic.

Friendships that take place online are not as meaningful as those where people meet each other face to face. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

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

This image shows a full page of a handwriting practice worksheet. It features ten sets of horizontal dashed lines spaced evenly down the page, providing a guide for letter height and placement. The background is plain white, and there are no other markings or text present.



Springboard
English

SPRINGBOARD ENGLISH - LỚP HỌC NHÀ XUÂN

GIẢI ĐỀ CHUYÊN ANH SỞ - THÀNH PHỐ HÀ NỘI - NĂM 2024-2025

Đội ngũ anh chị mentors và trợ giảng từ trung tâm Springboard (Nhà Xuân) cam kết luôn nỗ lực tạo ra những bài giảng - học liệu mới nhất, bổ ích nhất dành cho kì thi chuyên Anh - HSG tiếng Anh cấp địa phương, khu vực đến cấp quốc gia.

Quý phụ huynh/quý thầy cô/các em học sinh có thể truy cập các kênh sau để cập nhật tài liệu mới nhất từ Nhà Xuân:

- **Facebook page Springboard English**: Trang Facebook chính thức của Nhà Xuân.
- **Website học liệu của Springboard**: Trang web tổng hợp tất tần tật các tài liệu được biên soạn chi tiết bởi Springboard (Nhà Xuân).
- **Facebook group Springboard Connects**: Nhóm trao đổi - tư vấn học tập và tài liệu học tập với 30.000+ thành viên.

Liên hệ:

→ **Gửi đề thi** mới nhất và yêu cầu chữa đề chi tiết cho Nhà Xuân về địa chỉ:

contact@springboard.vn.

→ **Tham khảo và đăng ký tư vấn** các lớp học ôn thi Chuyên Anh - Thi HSG Tiếng Anh cấp THPT - Thi Olympic 30/4 và Duyên Hải Bắc Bộ - Thi HSG cấp Quốc Gia tại: **[Form đăng ký](#)**

Về **Springboard Education (Nhà Xuân)**:

- Trung tâm đầu tiên tại Việt Nam xây dựng chương trình chuyên nghiệp dành cho kỳ thi chuyên anh vào 10, các kì thi HSG tiếng Anh cấp tỉnh/thành phố, và HSG cấp Quốc Gia.
- Chỉ trong năm 2024, 2025, Nhà Xuân đã hỗ trợ thành công hơn 500+ học viên chinh phục các kì thi chuyên Anh, thi HSG, với thành tích nổi bật cụ thể: 5 Thủ Khoa - Á Khoa thi đầu vào trường Chuyên, 15 Huy Chương Vàng kỳ thi Olympic 30/4 và Duyên Hải Bắc Bộ, 45+ HS Giải HSG cấp Quốc Gia (3 giải nhất, 15 giải nhì, 16 giải ba).

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Springboard
English



SECTION I. LISTENING (to be added when audio file is available)

Part 1.

1. D

[0:00] "We were lucky to come into some money"

2. H

[3:12] "I'd read an article about what a doddle climbing Mount Kilimanjaro was"

doddle: (informal) easy to do or perform

3. G

both "throw caution to the wind" and "do something reckless" means that an act is done without much time to think and deliberate over -> on the spur of the moment

4. E

"I had to find out if they lived up to their, and my, expectations." -> not content with listening to others' experience -> wants to experience it first-hand

5. B

[4:55] "a friend pointed out" -> a friend give a recommendation/ suggestion

6. F

[11:45] "Nothing could have prepared me for my own reaction... absolutely awesome"

not prepared for... ~ surprised

absolutely awesome ~ wonderful

7. D

Speaker 2's main point is the contrast between how easy the trek to Kilimanjaro is when he read it and the surprising challenges "no-one had bothered to..." that he actually has to face. "I started to feel really sick and disoriented"

8. B

"it made me realize that if you really put your mind to something, you do find the hidden energy and determination" -> if we faced with a difficult situation again (like her boat trip), she now has the capacity to succeed (she knows that if she put her mind to it, she will have the necessary energy and determination)

9. H

"the downside was that I went there in July - in other words, the start of the midge season" -> he was not aware of such issue while planning the route

10. A

"Cuba isn't just a carbon copy... There is something quite unique and irresistible about the place"

Carbon copy: a copy, replica of something else. The speaker means that Cuba is not similar to anywhere else and has its own charms.

Part 2.

1. nation of shopkeepers

“When Emperor Napoleon failed to capture the British Isles, he dismissed its inhabitants as a **nation of shopkeepers.**”

2. national obsession

“Curry’s become not simply an interesting dish to have as a takeaway from time to time - it’s become a **national obsession.**”

3. six (6)

“By 1950, there were just **six curry restaurants** in the whole of Britain.”

4. labor shortage

“...had it not been for the **chronic labor shortage** caused by the nation’s new-found, post-war prosperity.” (Note: chronic is similar in meaning to constant, and thus should not be added in your answer.)

5. spices and foodstuffs.

“The Indians, finding Britain to be a spice desert, soon made arrangements to import their beloved **spices and foodstuffs.**”

6. affordable

“Not only was curry **addictive** (= eating curry was compulsive) but it was, above all, **affordable.**”

7. 8%

“...with only 8% run by Indians **and 8% by Pakistanis.**”

8. hours of cooking

“**Authentic** (= genuine) Indian recipes require **hours of cooking** in **individual pots.** (= in their own containers)”

9. flavourings

“To this day, portion by portion, on demand, these ingredients are reheated (= pre-cooked, now cooked again) by pan-frying them with further **flavourings.**”

10. different specialist

“... **bread and tandoori items** are made to order by **a different specialist...**”

SECTION II. PHONETICS

21. B

A. mischievous /'mɪʃtʃɪvəs/

B. rendezvous /'rɒndeɪvuː/

C. credulous /'krɛdjʊləs/

D. frivolous /'frɪvələs/

In options A, C, and D, the underlined part "ous" is pronounced /əs/.

But in B, "rendezvous," the "vous" is pronounced /vuː/ (it's a French loanword).

So, it clearly differs in pronunciation.

22. A

A. cleanse /klenz/

B. beaver /'bi:və/

C. leapfrog /'li:pfrɒg/

D. heave /hi:v/

In B, C, and D, "ea" is pronounced /i:/ (long E sound).

But in A ("cleanse"), "ea" is pronounced /ɛ/ (short E, like in "pen").

Thus, A is pronounced differently.

23. C

A. characterize /'kærəktəraɪz/

B. delicacy /'delɪkəsi/

C. phenomenon /fə'nɒmɪnən/

D. legislative /'ledʒɪslətɪv/

A, B, and D have the **primary stress on the first syllable**.

C ("phenomenon") has the stress on the **second syllable**: /fə'nɒmɪnən/.

-> So C is the odd one out.

24. A

A. appraisal /ə'preɪzl/

B. negligence /'neglɪdʒəns/

C. meteorite /'mi:tɪərɪt/

D. ignorance /'ɪgnərəns/

B, C, and D have the **stress on the first syllable**.

A ("appraisal") has the stress on the **second syllable**: /ə'preɪzl/.

-> So A is the correct answer.

SECTION III. LEXICO - GRAMMAR

25. B

Earnest (adj): serious and determined, especially too serious and unable to find your own actions funny.

In earnest (fixed expression): When something begins in earnest, it has already started but is now being done in a serious and complete way.

-> Correct: "They will start campaigning in earnest" means they will begin seriously.

serious: An adjective, not used in the expression "in serious." The phrase "in serious" is ungrammatical in this context.

intense: An adjective. "In intense" is not an acceptable or meaningful phrase in this usage.

resolute: An adjective meaning determined, but "in resolute" is not a correct collocation in English.

26. C

Comfort zone (n): A situation or position where one feels safe or at ease, avoiding risk or stress.

Vietnamese: Tình huống hoặc vị trí mà một người cảm thấy an toàn hoặc thoải mái, tránh rủi ro hoặc căng thẳng.

Area (n): A region or part of a place.

Region (n): A large area of land with distinct characteristics.

Domain (n): A sphere of knowledge or activity.

27. C

Welled up (phrasal v): (Of tears) rise to the eyes and spill over.

Vietnamese: (Nước mắt) trào ra.

Filled up (phrasal v): To make or become full.

Soaked up (phrasal v): To absorb liquid or information.

Weighed down (phrasal v): To burden or oppress.

28. D

Lay waste (idiom): To cause extensive destruction or devastation; to make (a piece of land) into barren country by burning and plundering

Vietnamese: Gây ra sự tàn phá rộng lớn, làm đất cằn cỗi

Trash (n): Rubbish or waste material.

Rubbish (n): Waste material; refuse.

Garbage (n): Waste or unwanted material.

29. A

The correct answer is "using" (present participle) because:

Parallel Structure with "by" + -ING: The sentence follows the pattern: "You can increase your chances of success by learning... and using..."

- "By" is a preposition, which must be followed by a gerund (-ing form). Both "learning" and "using" are gerunds functioning as objects of the preposition "by".

Reduced Adverbial Clause: The full structure could be: "You can succeed by learning... and by using..."

- The second "by" is omitted for conciseness, but "using" remains a gerund to maintain parallelism.



B. "to use" (infinitive): Incorrect because infinitives (to + verb) cannot follow prepositions like "by".

C. "used" (past participle): Would imply passive voice ("resources that are used"), but the active meaning is needed here.

D. "having used" (perfect participle): Implies the action was completed before another, which doesn't fit the context of general advice.

30. D

On the line (idiom): At serious risk

Vietnamese: Gặp nguy hiểm nghiêm trọng

A. ground (n): Earth's surface

Vietnamese: Bề mặt trái đất

B. way (n): Method/path

Vietnamese: Phương pháp/con đường

C. lane (n): Road division

Vietnamese: Làn đường

31. A

Fit the bill (idiom): Be suitable

Vietnamese: Phù hợp yêu cầu

B. law (n): Legal system

Vietnamese: Hệ thống pháp luật

C. bird (n): Feathered animal

Vietnamese: Loài chim

D. art (n): Creative works

Vietnamese: Tác phẩm nghệ thuật

32. C

Cream of the crop (idiom): The very best

Vietnamese: Tinh hoa, phần ưu tú nhất

A. icing (n): Cake topping

Vietnamese: Lớp phủ bánh

B. catch (n): Act of catching

Vietnamese: Hành động bắt lấy

D. top (n): Highest position

Vietnamese: Vị trí cao nhất

33. career

Definition:

- As a verb: To move swiftly and uncontrollably, often in a dangerous or erratic manner.

- As a noun: A person's professional journey or occupation over time.

Sentence Breakdown:

"The vehicle is thought to career across the road and hit a cyclist."

- Here, "career" is a verb meaning the vehicle swerved or sped uncontrollably.
- Vietnamese: Chiếc xe được cho là lao đi bất chấp và đâm vào người đi xe đạp.

"He had a successful career in television journalism."

- "Career" is a noun referring to his professional work history.
- Vietnamese: Ông ấy có một sự nghiệp thành công trong lĩnh vực báo chí truyền hình.

"I don't know what future career path might suit me."

- Again, "career" is a noun describing a long-term professional direction.
- Vietnamese: Tôi không biết con đường sự nghiệp nào phù hợp với mình trong tương lai.

34. pressed

Definition:

- To apply pressure (e.g., ironing clothes).
- To move forward urgently.
- To demand or advocate strongly for something.

Sentence Breakdown:

"Lynn pressed his trousers, folded them, and put them in a drawer."

- "Pressed" means ironed (applying heat/pressure to remove wrinkles).
- Vietnamese: Lynn là quần, gấp chúng và cất vào ngăn kéo.

"Mark pressed forward through the crowd."

- "Pressed" implies pushing forward with determination.
- Vietnamese: Mark cố gắng tiến lên qua đám đông.

"The staff pressed for better working conditions."

- "Pressed" means campaigned or lobbied for changes.
- Vietnamese: Nhân viên đấu tranh đòi điều kiện làm việc tốt hơn.

35. authority

Definition:

- An expert in a field.
- Official power to make decisions.
- A governing body (e.g., local government).

Sentence Breakdown:

"Susan Moore is a world authority on ancient civilizations."

- "Authority" = recognized expert.
- Vietnamese: Susan Moore là chuyên gia hàng đầu về nền văn minh cổ đại.

"Only the treasurer has the authority to sign cheques."

- "Authority" = legal/official power.
- Vietnamese: Chỉ thủ quỹ mới có quyền ký séc.

"Many schools are financed by a local authority."

- "Authority" = governmental body (e.g., city council).
- Vietnamese: Nhiều trường học được tài trợ bởi chính quyền địa phương.

36. fair

Definition:

- Moderate/reasonable (time/amount).
- Sizable but not excessive (quantity).
- Good but insufficient (intentions).

Sentence Breakdown:

"Wait a fair hour before eating."

- "Fair" = reasonable (about 30–60 minutes).
- Vietnamese: Chờ một khoảng thời gian hợp lý trước khi ăn.

"A fair number of people turned up."

- "Fair" = sizable but not huge.
- Vietnamese: Một lượng khá người đã đến.

"Fair intentions aren't enough."

- "Fair" = good but ineffective without action.
- Vietnamese: Ý định tốt thôi là chưa đủ.

37. sustainability

(noun): The ability to continue something over a long period of time without causing harm to the environment or depleting resources. It often refers to meeting present needs without compromising the ability of future generations to meet theirs.

Vietnamese: Khả năng duy trì một việc gì đó trong thời gian dài mà không gây hại đến môi trường hoặc cạn kiệt tài nguyên. Thường chỉ việc đáp ứng nhu cầu hiện tại mà không làm ảnh hưởng đến khả năng đáp ứng của các thế hệ tương lai.

38. prioritise

(verb): To arrange or deal with things in order of importance, giving the most important things attention first.

Vietnamese: Ưu tiên, sắp xếp hoặc giải quyết các việc theo thứ tự quan trọng, dành sự chú ý trước tiên cho những việc quan trọng nhất.

39. input

(noun): Information, advice, or opinions given to help make a decision or complete a task. It can also refer to resources or effort put into a process.

Vietnamese: Thông tin, lời khuyên hoặc ý kiến được đưa ra để giúp đưa ra quyết định hoặc hoàn thành một công việc. Cũng có thể chỉ các nguồn lực hoặc công sức bỏ vào một quá trình.

40. overlooked

(adj): Not noticed or considered; missed something important, often by accident or neglect.

Vietnamese: Bỏ sót, không nhận ra hoặc không xem xét đến; thường là do vô tình hoặc thiếu chú ý.

41. undertaken

(verb): To have started or committed to do something, especially a task or responsibility.

Vietnamese: Đã bắt đầu hoặc cam kết làm một việc gì đó, đặc biệt là một nhiệm vụ hoặc trách nhiệm.

42. bearing up

The phrasal verb "bear up" means to cope or endure a difficult situation. The sentence implies that Martin is managing reasonably well despite challenging circumstances.

43. slip out

"Slip out" means to say something unintentionally or accidentally. Here, it suggests she might have mentioned the word without thinking, possibly revealing her dislike for dancing.

44. leaped at

"Leap at" means to eagerly accept or seize an opportunity. The sentence describes someone enthusiastically taking the chance to learn new strategies.

45. top up

"Top up" means to add to or complete something, often food or drinks. Here, it suggests enhancing the meal with additional snacks and fruits.

46. done for

"Done for" is an informal expression meaning to be in trouble or facing punishment. The speaker is worried about being caught skipping class.

47. B

Underlined Phrase: fitted out

Meaning: To equip or supply a space with necessary items (e.g., furniture, tools).

Vietnamese: Trang bị đầy đủ (đồ đạc, thiết bị) cho một không gian.

A. wipe facilities for

- Meaning: To clean amenities.
- Vietnamese: Lau dọn các tiện ích.

Why Incorrect? Focuses on cleaning, not equipping.

B. provide equipment for

- Meaning: To supply tools/furniture.
- Vietnamese: Cung cấp thiết bị.

Why Correct? Directly matches "fitted out."

C. repaint stuffs for

- Meaning: To paint items (grammatically incorrect: "stuffs" → "stuff").
- Vietnamese: Sơn lại đồ đạc (sai ngữ pháp).

Why Incorrect? Irrelevant to equipping; grammar error.

D. repair ornaments for

- Meaning: To fix decorations.
- Vietnamese: Sửa chữa đồ trang trí.

Why Incorrect? Unrelated to functional equipment.

48. D

Underlined Phrase: spick and span

Meaning: Extremely clean and tidy.

A. unguarded

Why Incorrect? "Unguarded" means unprotected or unmonitored, which is unrelated to cleanliness.

B. pristine

Why Incorrect? "Pristine" means perfectly clean (a synonym, not an opposite).

C. noisy

Why Incorrect? "Noisy" refers to sound levels, not cleanliness.

D. cluttered

Why Correct? "Cluttered" means messy or filled with disorganized items—the direct opposite of "spick and span."

SECTION IV. READING

49. A

A. blurring

Meaning: Making the distinction less clear

Vietnamese: Làm mờ ranh giới

-> Fits perfectly as VR makes the boundary between tech and life less distinct

B. distorting

Means twisting out of shape (Vietnamese: bóp méo) - too strong/negative

C. clouding

Means making unclear (Vietnamese: làm mờ) - but implies confusion rather than merging



D. muddling

Means mixing confusedly (Vietnamese: làm lộn xộn) - has negative connotation

50. C

C. grabs

Meaning: Captures/seizes attention

Vietnamese: Thu hút sự chú ý

A. squeezes

Means to press tightly (Vietnamese: siết chặt) - doesn't fit

B. clutches

Means to grip tightly (Vietnamese: nắm chặt) - physical meaning

D. conquers

Means to defeat completely (Vietnamese: chinh phục) - too strong

51. C

C. barriers

Meaning: Obstacles

Vietnamese: Rào cản

A. blocks

Solid pieces (Vietnamese: khối) - too concrete

B. blockades

Physical barriers (Vietnamese: phong tỏa) - usually military

D. barricades

Physical defensive barriers (Vietnamese: chướng ngại vật)

52. A

A. genuinely

Meaning: Truly - Emphasizes authentic usefulness

Vietnamese: Thực sự

B. honestly

Truthfully (Vietnamese: thành thật) - more about truth than value

C. hopefully

Expresses wish (Vietnamese: hy vọng) - not about current usefulness

D. purely

Completely (Vietnamese: hoàn toàn) - suggests exclusivity which doesn't fit

54. reason

The phrase "the _____ for this" requires a noun that explains causation.



"Reason" perfectly fits as it introduces an explanation for why amateur astronomers struggle to see the Milky Way.

Grammatically: "The reason for this is that..." is a standard English construction.

55. to

The phrase "lost to" is idiomatic, meaning "taken over/destroyed by" something (in this case, light pollution).

Grammatical structure: "be lost to + noun" (e.g., "The art form was lost to time").

56. set

"Set about" is a phrasal verb meaning "to begin/start doing something."

Context: The International Dark Sky Association has begun awarding Dark Sky Reserve status.

57. far

"So far" means "up to this point in time."

Context: Places have until now avoided light pollution.

58. just

"Just as much as" means "equally" or "to the same degree."

Context: Amateur astronomers should have equal access to dark skies as professionals.

59. A

Context before the gap:

The passage introduces wildlife observation as inspirational, comparing nature to a "vast library of unread books" (unknown species) and warns against losing these opportunities.

Why Paragraph A fits:

- Paragraph A continues the "library" metaphor by saying that while there are many unknown species ("unread books"), people are most drawn to the "already opened texts" (known species).
- It also introduces the idea that people are increasingly interested in wildlife, setting up the next paragraph about the growth of wildlife tourism.

60. C

Context before the gap:

Julian Matthews mentions that more people are willing to pay for wildlife experiences, indicating growth in the industry.

Why Paragraph C fits:

- It starts with "This growth has been stimulated by...", directly linking to the "expanding" wildlife tourism mentioned earlier.



- It explains the reasons for growth (conservation groups, documentaries, and public demand for real wildlife encounters).
- The end of Paragraph C ("People want to discover nature at first-hand for themselves - not just on a screen.") smoothly leads to the next paragraph, which contrasts TV with real-life wildlife experiences.

61. F

Context before the gap:

The passage introduces "ecotourism" as a way for tourists to help protect wildlife while enjoying it.

Why Paragraph F fits:

- It starts with "It is a term which is overused...", clearly referring back to "ecotourism" from the previous sentence.
- It explains how ecotourism works (funding conservation, supporting local communities), which connects to the next paragraph about tour operators working ethically.

62. D

Context before the gap:

The passage gives the example of Rekero's guide school for the Maasai people in Kenya.

Why Paragraph D fits:

- It starts with "Despite being an important part of the population there...", referring to the Maasai people mentioned just before the gap.
- It explains how tourism can exclude local communities (like the Maasai) but also how initiatives (like Rekero's school) help them benefit.
- The next paragraph then discusses conservation organizations, which is a natural progression.

63. E

Context before the gap:

The passage mentions that some organizations let tourists participate in conservation work.

Why Paragraph E fits:

- It introduces Earthwatch, which "offers members of the public the opportunity to be on the front line of conservation"—exactly what the previous paragraph was leading into.
- The next paragraph then gives another example (Biosphere Expeditions), making this a smooth transition.

64. B

The paragraph critiques a survey by Travelodge, noting it was not peer-reviewed and exaggerates claims about sleep deprivation ("zombie children").

Keywords: "not even published in a peer-reviewed journal," "falls apart," "little evidence."

Why not others?

- A: The writer is skeptical, not sympathetic.
- C: Analysis of patterns comes later, not in the first paragraph.
- D: No behavioral traits are explained; the focus is on debunking claims.

65. C

Phrases like "epidemic," "zombies," and "retailer of sleep" are sensationalist terms from the Travelodge survey/media.

The writer uses quotes ironically to distance himself from these exaggerated claims.

Why not others?

- A: The source (Travelodge) is unreliable.
- B/D: Terms are not technical or newly coined; they reflect media hyperbole.

66. NG

Evidence:

"In 1884, the British Medical Journal reported that the influential psychiatrist James Crichton-Browne had testified to the British parliament..."

Inference:

This means the British Medical Journal reported on what Crichton-Browne said — specifically, his testimony to Parliament. However, it does not say that Crichton-Browne himself wrote an article for the British Medical Journal. There is no clear statement about him being the author of a published article. Therefore, because the text does not confirm or deny whether he wrote the article himself, the correct answer is: not given.

Evidence:

"'I have encountered many lamentable instances of derangement of health, resulting from enforced evening study in the case of young children, with the nervous excitement and loss of sleep which it so often induces.' He clearly saw homework as the culprit."

Inference:

Crichton-Browne directly links "enforced evening study" (homework) to health problems and sleep loss. Calling it the "culprit" confirms he opposed excessive homework, making the statement true.

68. F

Evidence: "His words were ignored but he did not give up."

Inference:

The passage says that Crichton-Browne gave warnings about the harmful effects of evening study on children's sleep and blamed it for issues like nervous excitement and sleep loss. However, it clearly states that: "His words were ignored but he did not give up."

This shows that the government did not act on his recommendations. Instead of taking them seriously or implementing any changes, they chose to ignore what he said. Therefore, the statement in Question 68 directly contradicts the information in the text. Hence, the correct answer is FALSE.

69. T

Evidence:

Ravenhill's data:

- "She found that children aged between three and five years slept for ten hours, forty-five minutes a night, on average, while for thirteen-year-olds it was eight hours."

US researchers' data (Terman & Hocking):

- "They found an average of eleven hours for six-year-olds and nine hours for thirteen-year-olds."

Inference:

Both studies show nearly identical sleep durations for similar age groups (e.g., ~11h for young children, ~8-9h for teens). The close alignment confirms correlation, making this true.

70. NG

Evidence:

Blair's study:

- "A survey of 11,500 children by Peter Blair and colleagues... found that six-year-olds sleep 11.3 hours on average."

Australian study:

- "Yet another study, by a team at the University of South Australia... found that children's average sleep time has been steadily declining for the past century."

Inference:

The Australian study analyzes historical trends but never mentions Blair's work or any intent to challenge it. Without explicit evidence of intent, the statement is not given.

SECTION V. WRITING

71. come hell or high water

Grammar: The phrase "come hell or high water" is an adverbial clause functioning as an adjunct to the main clause, indicating unconditional determination.

Semantics: The idiom means "regardless of any difficulties or obstacles," aligning perfectly with "in spite of the difficulties involved."

72. was more to the expedition than

Grammar: "More to [something] than" is a comparative structure. The verb "was" agrees with the singular subject "expedition."

Semantics: Implies the trip had additional purposes beyond mapping, matching "besides mapping... many other reasons."

73. pulled the wool over

Grammar: The phrasal verb "pulled the wool over" requires the object "the public's eyes" to complete the idiom.

Semantics: "Pulled the wool over [someone's] eyes" means to deceive, directly replacing "deceived the public."

74. don't take Paul's comments amiss

"Take [something] amiss" = be offended unnecessarily.

Grammar: Imperative structure ("don't take") + object ("Paul's comments") + adverb ("amiss").

"Amiss" means "wrongly" or "offensively."

Semantics: "Take amiss" mirrors "be offended by," while "meant well" justifies the request.

75. fell on deaf ears

Grammar: Intransitive phrasal verb "fell on" + adjective phrase "deaf ears." The past tense "fell" matches "was saying."

Semantics: "Fell on deaf ears" means "was ignored," synonymous with "no one listened."

76. had they come out of the building when

Grammar: Inversion ("had they come") after "scarcely" + temporal clause ("when the alarm went off").

Semantics: "Scarcely... when" emphasizes the immediate sequence of events, matching "just as."

77. near as badly off as

Grammar: Comparative structure ("nowhere near as... as") + adjective phrase ("badly off" = poor).

Semantics: "Nowhere near as badly off" contrasts past ("far worse-off") with present improved conditions.

78. whetted my appetite for

Grammar: "Whet" + possessive pronoun ("my") + noun ("appetite") + preposition ("for").

Semantics: "Whet my appetite" is an idiom that means "increased my desire," aligning with "made me very curious."

79. to reason that she feels completely exhausted

Grammar: "It stands to reason" (impersonal structure) + "that"-clause (subject: "she").

Semantics: The phrase "stand to reason" means "it is logical," paraphrasing "It's logical that she feels exhausted."

80. judged

The informal note mentions "decide on the best shots," which in formal terms translates to "judged." The passive voice ("will be judged") fits the formal tone.

81. experts

The note refers to "people who are well-known in the field," which in a formal context becomes "experts." Mary Thorpe is listed as one of them.

82. value

The informal note specifies "twenty pounds' worth" of equipment. The formal equivalent is "to the value of £20," a standard phrasing for prizes.

83. minimum

The note asks for "the smallest size for prints," which in a rule list becomes the "minimum size." This sets a lower limit for submissions.

84. returned

The note states entrants should "send a SAE if they want their photos back." The formal passive construction is "cannot be returned unless..."

85. accompanied

The formal verb for "sent with" is "accompanied by," which matches the requirement of including an SAE for return.

86 - 100. Essay.

Trying to grasp the full extent to which the Internet has transformed humanity's progress and our daily lives is a Sisyphean task due to how wide-ranging and pervasive this revolutionary technology truly is. Nowhere is the impact of the Internet more apparent than in the field of communications, as it has removed the physical barriers between individuals and made us more connected than ever before. Despite that, a subset of people argue that the connections made and maintained in this virtual world are lacking in value compared to their in-person counterparts. As a member of the digital generation, however, I firmly disagree with such a notion, due to the fact that online communication enables hitherto-unknown levels of closeness between individuals.

At present, the Internet has encouraged both the formation and maintenance of friendships. Regarding forming new friendships, online communities allow people to gain new friends through a previously underutilized channel - hobbies. Each individual has many hobbies, but they can only outwardly present a small, curated selection of them that are well-known and broadly accepted in the pre-internet age in fear of ostracization, and opt to enjoy their niches in secret. The Internet breaks this status quo and grants these people the opportunity to find those of the same interest, no matter how niche and specific it is. As they all belong to a miniscule in-group, they quickly bond with each other and form strong, long-lasting friendships. Most notable of these hobby - based friendships is the AFOL community, or "Adult Fan of LEGO", as their collective obsession over these plastic bricks marketed to children has been the foundation

for decades-long collaboration, massive conventions and lifelong connections. In addition, the Internet is also the key to keeping friendships strong in the modern world. Aside from interpersonal conflicts, the chief reason friendships fall apart is due to it being too difficult and annoying to continue. In the past, you may enjoy the companionship of a stranger that happenstance brought to you, but that relationship ends as soon as one walks away from the conversation, as it is infeasible to contact one another again. Similarly, childhood friends often lose contact with one another when one party has to relocate to another town or city. This changed with the advent of social networking sites. Now, all that is needed to maintain a friendship across vast distances is an online profile, which will allow anyone to send messages instantaneously, or join in video calls at a low cost. In aggregate, the friendships that the Internet enables has many distinct advantages that make them just as meaningful as more traditional ones.

Skeptics of online friendships maintained that there are still glaring drawbacks to trying to befriend someone in the virtual world, most notably online anonymity and miscommunication. These points, however, fail to hold up to scrutiny. Concerning anonymity, many do not realize that this feature of the Internet is often what creates the deepest connections. Behind the veil of anonymity, people are often emboldened to share their darkest, most intimate secrets, as there is no fear of real-world repercussions. The bonds that form from these secrets are more resilient than others that are based on more superficial things, due to the fact that no other friendships can offer the same level of emotional closeness and mutual sharing of vulnerabilities. On miscommunication, this unfortunately unavoidable aspect of online communication can be somewhat mitigated after various communication aids like tone markers, emojis, voice calls and video call, and more garner popularity across platforms. Thus, the concerns that opponents voiced against online friendships are minor in comparison to its bountiful benefits.

In conclusion, online friendships are just as, if not more, valuable to a modern person than a traditional face-to-face relationship, due to its proven ability to keep current friendships strong and make newer ones. The disadvantages often used to alley this emerging trend are surface-level and ignorant of changes to the technology.

ĐỀ THI HSG 9 HÀ NỘI 2024-2025

LISTENING

Part 1. You will hear part of a radio report on a travel show about guidebooks by a travel writer called Tim Cole. For questions 1-5, complete the sentences with NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS.

Travel guidebooks

Tim complains about ending up at a(n) (1) _____ thanks to misinformation in a guidebook.
 Tim recommends checking the (2) _____ of a guidebook before buying it.
 Tim believes that it is when making (3) _____ that guidebooks can be the most unreliable.
 Tim dislikes guidebooks which contain a lot of photographs because he thinks they aren't useful.
 Tim says he has (4) _____ problems with digital travel guides.
 Until digital guidebooks can be individually (5) _____, Tim prefers to use a hard copy.

Part 2. You will hear five short extracts in which people are talking about their jobs in television.

TASK ONE		TASK TWO	
For questions 6-10 , choose from the list (A-H) each speaker's job.		For questions 11-15 , choose from the list (A-H) what each speaker says they find difficult about their job.	
While you listen you must complete both tasks.			
A. make-up artist B. producer C. actor D. researcher E. sports presenter F. lightning engineer G. sound technician H. costume designer	6. Speaker 1 _____ 7. Speaker 2 _____ 8. Speaker 3 _____ 9. Speaker 4 _____ 10. Speaker 5 _____	A. having to upset people B. incorporating last-minute changes C. not getting enough variety D. listening to people's problems E. being told what to do F. keeping up to date G. not getting enough recognition H. working in uncomfortable conditions	11. Speaker 1 _____ 12. Speaker 2 _____ 13. Speaker 3 _____ 14. Speaker 4 _____ 15. Speaker 5 _____

VOCABULARY - GRAMMAR

Part 1. Circle the best option A, B, C or D to complete the following sentences.

- The special effects were quite good, but that's more than could be _____ for the acting.
 A. mentioned B. spoken C. said D. told
- We do not have a secretary _____, but we do have a student who comes in to do a bit of filing.
 A. as such B. the least bit C. whatsoever D. little more
- Owning and living in a freestanding house is still a goal of young adults, _____ earlier generations.
 A. as did B. as it was of C. like that of D. so have
- _____, the diners settled the bill and left the restaurant.
 A. Having hunger satisfied B. Their hunger satisfied
 C. Hunger been satisfied D. Satisfying their hunger
- _____ good reviews, the producers would commission a 10-part series.
 A. Were the pilot show to get B. If the pilot show will get
 C. Unless the pilot show will get D. In case the pilot show would get

Part 2. Circle the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word or phrase CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word or phrase in the following question.

- He's lied to you before, but I really think he's on the level this time.
 A. truthful B. deceptive C. cheating D. wary

Circle the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word or phrase OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word or phrase in the following question.

2. You should bear in mind that children of tender years are notoriously **susceptible**.
 A. diligent B. arrogant C. gullible D. unimpressible

Part 3. Give the correct form of the words in brackets to complete the passage.

THE ART OF SUSHI

Sushi is one of the most iconic foods of modern cuisine, revered in all corners of the globe, but becoming a sushi chef is no mean feat. Expectations are high insofar as they must produce (1. **consist**) _____ high-quality dishes, and a perfectionist is somewhat of a prerequisite.

These delicate morsels of rice and fish (2. **example**) _____ the meticulous attention to detail required of sushi chefs and this is reflected in their training. It may take trainees up to two years to learn how to prepare flawless rice. Any (3. **calculate**) _____ in the balance of rice and vinegar could render it unpalatable. Once this has been mastered, chefs focus on the composition of the other ingredients to ensure the ideal balance of flavour and texture. It is this combination that makes sushi so (4. **resist**) _____.

Rising to the status of master sushi chef is akin to becoming an artist. Their skills must be (5. **except**) _____ but additionally, they should bring a creative flair to their work to be categorised as master (6. **practice**) _____ of their art.

Part 4. Complete each sentence using a verb from A in the correct form and a particle from B. You use each verb and particle ONCE ONLY

A					B				
set	chance	taper	put	wheel	forward	out	up	upon	off

- They _____ the same old excuses last time this happened.
- While cleaning the attic yesterday, he _____ an old family photo album.
- After my symptoms disappeared, the doctor _____ the medication.
- I don't remember exactly when my parents _____ this workshop.
- I have _____ a new idea to improve teamwork during our weekly meeting.

Part 5. Fill in each numbered blank with ONE word which can be used appropriately in all THREE sentences.

- _____
 - Andy got rather a _____ reception when he told his friends that he'd forgotten to book tickets for the concert.
 - If somebody annoys you, try to keep _____ and avoiding showing your feelings too much.
 - Once the hot liquid is _____ enough to drink, it can be transferred to individual cups.
- _____
 - There's nothing better than an early morning swim to _____ your spirits and set you up for the day.
 - Pressure from local shopkeepers has led the council to _____ the ban on parking in the High Street.
 - Sam was told not to _____ the lid of the saucepan while the meat was cooking.
- _____
 - It was Peter who _____ the bad news about the team's defeat to the fans back home.
 - Sally and Eddie _____ off their engagement three times before they eventually got married.
 - When he was a student, Harry actually _____ the college long-jump record on one occasion.
- _____
 - In his speech, he was able to _____ on a few aspects of the problems.
 - I'm sure the concert will _____ a lot of hearts and evoke good memories.
 - He used to be a good writer, but I think he's losing his _____.
- _____
 - The fact that both sides have agreed to take part in the talk is a _____ sign.
 - The athlete tested _____ for steroids.
 - The fingerprints are _____ proof that the bank robber drove the car.

Part 6. In most lines of the following text, there is one unnecessary word. It is either grammatically incorrect or does not fit in with the sense of the text. For each numbered line, find the unnecessary word and then write it in the provided space. Some lines are correct. Indicate these with a tick (✓) in the provided space. The exercise begins with an example (0).

The “Credit Card School”

Enforcing rules is a problem in many educational institutions, as students often perceive them as dull and negative in tone. One school claims to have it a solution, however. Primary school pupils at the village of Steeple Morden have been given credit-card sized copies of the school’s new code of behaviour. They are encouraged to carry with them at all times. Pupils have to follow nine basic rules ranging from “Don’t run in the corridor” to “Work hard”. They cover essential social skills which there need to be learnt at an early age, but they also enable the school to point to something if the children do something is wrong. The rules were agreed in consultation with the children, who therefore understand exactly what they mean. The idea which appeals to the children, who love the responsibility of keeping the cards and see that the whole idea as very grown-up and business-like. Parents are encouraged to get so involved in talking to their children about the rules, and why they are needed. The system seems likely to take off and be adopted by other schools as a more friendly or way of presenting school rules.	0. ✓
	1. _____
	2. _____
	3. _____
	4. _____
	5. _____
	6. _____
	7. _____
	8. _____
	9. _____
	10. _____
	11. _____
	12. _____

READING

Part 1. Read the text and fill in each numbered blank with ONE word which best fits each gap.

Altering the modern mind

A recently published book claims that the amount of time we spend on the Internet is changing the very structure of our brains. Its thesis is simple enough: not (1) _____ that the modern world’s relentless informational overload is killing our capacity for reflection, contemplation, and patience, but that our online habits are also altering the way our brains are wired.

In the book, the author looks back on such human inventions as the map and the clock and the (2) _____ to which they influenced our essential models of thought. He argues that the Internet’s multiplicity of stimuli and mass of information have (3) _____ rise to hurried and distracted thinking. Without putting too fine a point on it, the author concludes that our ability to learn anything at all worthwhile has become superficial. Surprisingly very (4) _____ research has looked into the Internet’s effects on the brain, but further research is (5) _____ hand and is investigating whether deep-thinking processes really are in danger of disappearing.

Part 2. Read and choose the best option by circling A, B, C or D to complete the passage.

Menu psychology

Have you ever struggled to make sense of a vast restaurant menu? You’re (6) _____ hungry, trying to exchange pleasantries with friends and sipping a drink while your eyes (7) _____ about between the menu options. Will your (8) _____ be to go for something familiar or something different? Will you (9) _____ up staring jealously at everyone else’s meals while forcing yourself to eat your own misguided selection, as so often (10) _____ to be the case?

Why is it so hard to decide? We want choice, but menus (11) _____ in far more dishes than most people want to have to choose from. A study suggests the optimum number of menu items is between six and ten per (12) _____ (starters, main courses, and desserts) depending on the restaurant. Below this number, diners feel there’s too little choice and above it, deciding becomes too much of a (13) _____.

So next time you eat out, choose the restaurant according to the number of items on the menu and the dilemma of choice will be solved. (14) _____, there's always the option of set menus or tapas-style sharing plates; their popularity is (15) _____ the increase, probably for the reasons above.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 6. A. utterly | B. absolutely | C. unbelievably | D. unreservedly |
| 7. A. dart | B. rush | C. tear | D. race |
| 8. A. trick | B. tactic | C. slant | D. style |
| 9. A. clear | B. pull | C. go | D. end |
| 10. A. brings up | B. shows up | C. comes out | D. turns out |
| 11. A. pile | B. squeeze | C. crowd | D. press |
| 12. A. set | B. class | C. kind | D. category |
| 13. A. chore | B. duty | C. task | D. trouble |
| 14. A. Cheerfully | B. Gladly | C. Happily | D. Optimistically |
| 15. A. on | B. at | C. in | D. under |

Part 3. You are going to read a newspaper article about extreme running. Six paragraphs have been removed from the article. Choose from the paragraphs A-G the one which fits each gap. There is one extra paragraph which you do not need to use.

Ultrarunning

Nine hours into the 100km South Coast ultramarathon, I was almost ready to quit. Absolutely every part of me was in agony and, more than anything, I was desperate to submit to the pain and lie down by the side of the track for a sleep.

1. _____

Eventually, though, I hit 'the wall', the famous pain barrier every long-distance runner encounters, and miraculously I came out the other side feeling refreshed and suddenly full of incredible energy. This marvellous feeling is still with me days later. Other runners I know have described it as like peeling off the layers of an onion until you reach the clean, fresh centre.

2. _____

There are times, though, when this isn't enough. At those moments when all I want is an end to the pain or when I need to find a burst of speed from somewhere, I will resort to conjuring up something dark from my past, some injustice I still feel, or some frustration that remains unresolved and use that anger to re-fuel me.

3. _____

It obviously worked as I passed a number of other runners in the last stages of exhaustion and was astounded to find myself in third place in a fraction under 10 hours. As someone who regularly puts in 75km plus every week, I'm pretty familiar with the ups and downs of running, so what is it that makes ultrarunning so much more intense?

4. _____

Some researchers have now settled on another substance, endocannabinoids, which is also generated during physical exercise as the main candidate, but still others cite serotonin and dopamine.

5. _____

Personally, I too think most ultramarathon runners compete not for any physical sensation, but because they are seeking a certain place in their heads, somewhere where all your problems disappear into the far distance and where everything seems clear and nothing is impossible. The world suddenly seems a much more beautiful place to be.

6. _____

I can see his point. Ultras put you outdoors in all weathers, doing something your body will rebel against and do all it can to make you stop. If you somehow find the willpower to overcome these voices then you feel nothing can stop you. There may be some degree of addiction involved, but it is an emotional addiction. It might not

sound like it, but the race was exciting. I don't know why I felt so high after it, but I plan to recapture the feeling as soon as I can.

Missing paragraphs:

- A. It used to be credited to something called endorphins, a natural chemical produced by the body during exertion, but new research appears to have ruled this out. Endorphins are apparently too large to pass through the brain.
- B. The advice from those who know best is not to overdo it: start slowly and let yourself grow to love the experience. As you build up your distances slowly, you'll also learn to appreciate the outdoors more and more. Soon, nothing can stop you.
- C. The motivations for ultrarunning are very different for everyone who does it. I learned very early on that the way for me to drive myself on was to keep some positive picture in my mind's eye, something to encourage me during the blackest moments, of which there are many.
- D. Jan Corby, the man behind the South Coast Ultramarathon, seems to agree, saying that taking part in one is an opportunity to learn something about yourself and your mental capabilities. "The moment you discover this is the moment you feel free," he says.
- E. Barry Exington, a professor of sports science, claims science has no real idea what is responsible. He also dismisses claims that ultrarunners are suffering from some form of addiction, although he believes the "hit" is more pronounced in an ultrarunner. He claims the pain involved is usually so bad that it acts as a barrier to becoming really hooked.
- F. On this occasion, as I willed myself up the final hill at the end of the race and aimed myself in the direction of the finishing line, I was running alongside my eight-year-old self - enjoying my Saturday afternoon jog around the local park.
- G. As far as ultramarathons are concerned, 100km is nothing special and the flat coastal plain I was struggling along was certainly an easy alternative to some of the other races I could have entered - some ask runners to navigate 100km of mountain paths - but it was still by far the furthest I'd ever attempted.

Part 4. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow.

Why does music move us?

How is it that the combination of sound waves that we know as music can have such a moving effect, asks Roger Highöeld.

In the most basic terms, sound is merely a pressure wave that ripples through air. So how does the combination of sound waves that we know as music become, as Tolstoy put it, "the shorthand of emotion"? Or, to put it another way, how can mechanical vibrations have such a moving effect?

The answer, according to Philip Ball, author of *The Music Instinct*, lies not in the notes themselves, but in our brains. Recently, I hosted an event with him at the Royal Institution, at which he explained to a packed audience why listening to much current pop music was as demanding as listening to Bach or Beethoven.

Whatever your favourite genre of music, your brain has to work hard to make sense of it. Its remarkable skill at pattern detection will take the extraordinary harmonics-crammed richness of a note played on a piano or flute, and magically collapse it in your head, so that it is perceived as a single note rather than a forest of overtones.

My companion explained that we are pattern seekers, and that music helps us to find patterns in sound. We come equipped with all sorts of rules of thumb to make sense of what we hear. Those rules are the brain mechanisms that we use to organise sound and make sense of music.

Medical scanners have shown that this process is not limited to one part of the brain. Different aspects of music activate different areas. We use our temporal lobe to process melody and pitch, our hippocampus to recover musical memories, and what we might call "rhythm-processing circuits" to fire up motor functions. Interestingly, the brain gives out the same signal of confusion when it encounters sentences that do not make sense as it does

when the syntax of music sounds wrong and when chords do not complement one another. If you study the way we react to patterns of notes, you find there is something special about a pitch that is double the frequency of another; the interval better known as an octave.

The biggest question, however, is whether this kind of mental circuitry is designed specifically to handle music, or if songs and tunes are just “auditory cheesecake”, as Harvard University’s Steven Pinker puts it. He claims that sounds accidentally generate pleasure via neural systems. The ability to hear them in the first place evolved to respond to other kinds of stimuli.

The disappointing truth might be that we simply do not know. We do know, however, that the way we learn to appreciate music is profoundly affected by how we were raised. A few years ago, Philip Ball wrote about the fact that music seems to have a national character, probably as a result of the rhythms and cadences of the different language spoken in each case. The English tend to vary the pitch of their speech, and the length of their vowels, more than the French, and their composers follow suit in the rhythms and intervals they use. On the latter measure, Elgar is considered by some to be the most “English” of all composers, perhaps explaining why his music is so frequently the background to important national pageants.

Similarly, concepts of what is harmonious boil down to a matter of convention, not acoustics. The older generation struggle with modern music and complain that it is dissonant - full of horrible jarring notes that are difficult to listen to. However, dissonance has always been in music. Beethoven and Chopin are full of it. It is all a matter of convention. What we regard as consonant now was thought dissonant in the Middle Ages. The augmented fourth was thought sinister back then, when it was dubbed “diabolus in musica”. We still find it slightly unsettling today, which might explain why it is so popularly used in heavy metal.

Towards the end of my evening with Philip Ball, I asked whether music's effects on the brain can be harnessed for good. It was a perfect set-up for him to examine the so-called “Mozart effect” - the belief that playing your children classical music will make them brainier. He cited an experiment conducted in 1996, which concluded that playing babies rock music had a more beneficial effect than did playing them Mozart. The essential factor was not the music per se, but the fact that it put the children in bright spirits.

For Ball, the definition of the “music instinct” is that we are predisposed to make the world a musical place. Apart from the tiny proportion of the population who really are tone-deaf, it is impossible to say: “I am not musical”, even if it may seem that way whenever you get dragged along to participate in karaoke.

Complete each sentence with the correct ending A–I from the box below.

1. _____ Hearing mechanical vibrations
2. _____ Listening to popular music
3. _____ Recognising patterns
4. _____ Hearing music that we have previously heard
5. _____ Listening to discordant music
6. _____ Hearing an octave

- A. is innate and allows the brain to simplify complex musical combinations.
- B. is an ability that most people do not possess.
- C. can affect us at a surprisingly deep level.
- D. activates our temporal lobe.
- E. has a very particular effect on most listeners.
- F. activates our hippocampus.
- G. is more challenging than most people think.
- H. depends on the genre of music you prefer listening to.
- I. has the same effect as reading sentences that do not make sense.

Do the following statements agree with the information given in the reading passage?

Write

TRUE

if the statement agrees with the information.

FALSE if the statement contradicts the information.
NOT GIVEN if there is no information on this.

7. _____ Steven Pinker believes that humans' ability to enjoy sounds was an important development.
8. _____ English and French musicians compose music that is similar in style.
9. _____ Elgar composed music that typified his country of origin.
10. _____ Older people tend to listen to classical rather than popular music.
11. _____ In heavy metal music, the effect of a particular note is recognised.
12. _____ Philip Ball stresses the benefits of children listening to classical music.
13. _____ Karaoke tends to attract people who are not very musical.

WRITING

Part 1. Choose the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the best arrangement of utterances or sentences to make a meaningful text in each of the following questions.

1.
 - a. Your expertise in handling the meeting arrangements, booking the conference facilities and hotel, coordinating travel, scheduling events, and organizing the meeting is greatly appreciated.
 - b. It's tentatively scheduled for January 16th-20th, 2025, in Tampa, Florida.
 - c. If you can confirm your availability, I'll contact you when we're ready to start planning.
 - d. I appreciate your help and advice, and I am hoping we can plan on having your assistance with next year's event.
 - e. Thank you so much for your assistance in planning our annual meeting.

A. c-a-b-e-d B. b-a-d-e-c C. d-a-b-e-c D. e-a-d-b-c
2.
 - a. At first, I was terrified of scary scenes, then I became interested in the tense atmosphere that kept me on the edge of my seat.
 - b. But last week, I took courage to watch "A Quiet Place" by John Krasinski.
 - c. I don't usually watch horror movies because I'm frightened of jump scares.
 - d. Eventually, I realized that horror movies were not as frightening as I had thought, and that the story emphasized the importance of communication and family unity in the face of danger.
 - e. In the movie, the characters must remain silent to avoid detection by deadly creatures that hunt by sound.

A. c-d-a-b-e B. e-b-d-a-c C. c-b-e-a-d D. c-b-d-e-a

Part 2. Read the informal notes about crime prevention and use the information from the notes to complete the numbered gaps in the more formal leaflet. Then write the new words in the correct provided spaces. The words you need do not occur in the informal note. Use NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS for each gap. The exercise begins with an example (0).

NOTES FOR LEAFLET

Thanks for agreeing to write up our new leaflet. Here are the notes for you:

- * Don't keep your wallet in the back pocket of your trousers, where thieves can see it. Keep it in a jacket pocket – better if it's a pocket you can do up.
- * If your credit card is stolen, tell the card company as soon as possible, (as well as contacting the police) so that they can give you a new one.
- * Don't waste any time in letting them know it's been stolen.
- * The thief could buy things over the phone or on the Internet using your card number.
- * Never carry your Personal Identification Number with you. Try to remember the number, and don't tell anyone – this includes friends.
- * Cut up your old cards when they run out.
- * Never keep your cheque book and card together – a thief needs both to write a valid cheque.

CRIME PREVENTION LEAFLET

YOUR WALLET

A wallet kept in a back pocket is (0) **visible** to thieves, making you an easy target. Wallets should be kept in a jacket pocket, (1) _____ one that can be (2) _____ in some way.

YOUR PLASTIC CARD

In the (3) _____ a theft, (4) _____ the card company immediately, (5) _____ to contacting the police.

You will be (6) _____ with a replacement card. If you delay (7) _____ the loss, it could result in a (8) _____ being made in your name.

Your Personal Identification Number should be (9) _____ and should never be (10) _____ anyone, (11) _____ friends. Old cards should be cut up when the (12) _____ has passed.

YOUR CHEQUE BOOK

Your cheque book should always be kept (13) _____ your card. Without the card, a cheque is unlikely to be accepted.

Part 3: Write an academic essay of about 200-250 words on the following question.

Many teenagers struggle with procrastination, which can negatively impact their academic performance and overall development. What are the main causes of procrastination among teenagers, and what solutions can be implemented to address this issue?

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

SPRINGBOARD ENGLISH - LỚP HỌC NHÀ XUÂN

GIẢI ĐỀ THI CHỌN HSG LỚP 9 – THÀNH PHỐ HÀ NỘI – NĂM HỌC 2024-2025

Đội ngũ anh chị mentors và trợ giảng từ trung tâm Springboard (Nhà Xuân) cam kết luôn nỗ lực tạo ra những bài giảng - học liệu mới nhất, bổ ích nhất dành cho kì thi chuyên Anh - HSG tiếng Anh cấp địa phương, khu vực đến cấp quốc gia.

Quý phụ huynh/quý thầy cô/các em học sinh có thể truy cập các kênh sau để cập nhật tài liệu mới nhất từ Nhà Xuân:

- **Facebook page Springboard English**: Trang Facebook chính thức của Nhà Xuân.
- **Website học liệu của Springboard**: Trang web tổng hợp tất tần tật các tài liệu được biên soạn chi tiết bởi Springboard (Nhà Xuân).
- **Facebook group Springboard Connects**: Nhóm trao đổi - tư vấn học tập và tài liệu học tập với 30.000+ thành viên.

Liên hệ:

- **Gửi đề thi** mới nhất và yêu cầu chữa đề chi tiết cho Nhà Xuân về địa chỉ: contact@springboard.vn.
- **Tham khảo và đăng ký tư vấn** các lớp học ôn thi Chuyên Anh - Thi HSG Tiếng Anh cấp THPT - Thi Olympic 30/4 và Duyên Hải Bắc Bộ - Thi HSG cấp Quốc Gia tại: [Form đăng ký](#)

Về Springboard Education (Nhà Xuân):

- Trung tâm đầu tiên tại Việt Nam xây dựng chương trình chuyên nghiệp dành cho kỳ thi chuyên anh vào 10, các kì thi HSG tiếng Anh cấp tỉnh/thành phố, và HSG cấp Quốc Gia.
- Chỉ trong năm 2024, 2025, Nhà Xuân đã hỗ trợ thành công hơn 500+ học viên chinh phục các kì thi chuyên Anh, thi HSG, với thành tích nổi bật cụ thể: 5 Thủ Khoa - Á Khoa thi đầu vào trường Chuyên, 15 Huy Chương Vàng kỳ thi Olympic 30/4 và Duyên Hải Bắc Bộ, 45+ HS Giải HSG cấp Quốc Gia (3 giải nhất, 15 giải nhì, 16 giải ba).



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SECTION II. VOCABULARY - GRAMMAR

Part 1. MCQ

1. C. said

there's something to be said for sth/there's a lot to be said for sth: said to mean that something has advantages; cụm từ cố định dùng để nói chỉ một điều gì đó có nhiều lợi thế, có nhiều mặt sáng
-> that's more than could be said for the acting: chủ thể đang khen ngợi phần diễn xuất

2. A. as such

- as such (phr.): in that exact role or capacity
Vietnamese: đúng nghĩa đó, theo đúng vai trò đó
- the least bit (phr.): even a small amount
Vietnamese: dù chỉ một chút
- whatsoever (adv.): at all (emphasizing a negative)
Vietnamese: hoàn toàn không
- little more (phr.): thêm một chút

-> "We do not have a secretary **as such**" = Không có thư ký đúng nghĩa, chỉ có người làm đờ việc.

3. C. like that of

- like that of (phr.): similar to the one belonging to
Vietnamese: giống với cái của
- as did (phr.): used to compare verbs in past tense
Vietnamese: như đã làm
- as it was of: incorrect construction (cấu trúc sai)
- so have (aux+verb): incorrect for noun comparison (không phù hợp ngữ pháp)

*"...a goal of young adults, **like that of** earlier generations."* – so sánh mục tiêu giữa hai nhóm.

4. B. Their hunger satisfied

- Their hunger satisfied: this is an absolute phrase.
Absolute phrase = a standalone phrase that adds detail but is not grammatically connected to the sentence's main clause by a conjunction. It gives background information about the main action.
"Their hunger satisfied, the diners settled the bill..." means after they were full, they paid.
-> Vietnamese: "Sau khi ăn no, họ thanh toán và rời khỏi nhà hàng" → cấu trúc rút gọn dạng cụm tuyệt đối.

5. A. Were the pilot show to get

- Were the pilot show to get: inverted conditional (formal)
Vietnamese: nếu chương trình nhận được phản hồi tốt (dạng đảo ngữ của câu điều kiện)

-> Dạng câu điều kiện đảo ngữ: “**Were** + subject + to + verb...” dùng trong văn phong trang trọng.

- Các câu còn lại không đúng ngữ pháp hoặc logic.

Part 2. Synonym/Antonym Recognition

1. A. truthful

Underlined phrase: “on the level” = honest, sincere, not lying

- A. truthful (adj): honest and sincere
Vietnamese: trung thực, thành thật
- B. deceptive (adj): intended to make someone believe something that is not True
Vietnamese: lừa dối, dối trá
- C. cheating (adj/v): behaving dishonestly to gain advantage
Vietnamese: gian lận, không trung thực
- D. wary (adj): cautious or on guard, especially about possible danger or trickery
Vietnamese: thận trọng, cảnh giác

2. D. unimpressible

Underlined word: “susceptible” = easily affected or influenced

- A. diligent (adj): showing care and effort in one’s work
Vietnamese: siêng năng, chăm chỉ
- B. arrogant (adj): having an exaggerated sense of one’s own importance
Vietnamese: kiêu ngạo, ngạo mạn
- C. gullible (adj): easily tricked or fooled
Vietnamese: nhẹ dạ, cả tin
- D. unimpressible (adj): not easily influenced or affected
Vietnamese: khó bị tác động, không dễ bị ảnh hưởng

Part 3. Word Formation

2. exemplify (v)

-> “*These delicate morsels of rice and fish exemplify the meticulous attention...*”

“Exemplify” means to illustrate or show clearly.

Vietnamese: minh họa, tiêu biểu cho

3. miscalculation (n)

-> “*Any miscalculation in the balance of rice and vinegar...*”

“Miscalculation” = an error in judgment or measurement

Vietnamese: sự tính toán sai

4. irresistible (adj)

-> “*It is this combination that makes sushi so irresistible.*”

"Irresistible" = too tempting or attractive to resist

Vietnamese: không thể cưỡng lại

5. exceptional (adj)

-> *"Their skills must be exceptional..."*

"Exceptional" = outstanding, much better than average

Vietnamese: xuất sắc, vượt trội

6. practitioners (n, plural)

-> *"...to be categorised as master practitioners of their art."*

"Practitioner" = someone who practices a profession or art

Vietnamese: người thực hành (nghệ thuật/nghề nghiệp)

Part 4. Phrasal Verb Completion

1. wheeled out

wheel out: to use something (like an excuse or idea) again, often too many times

Vietnamese: lại mang ra (thường là lý do hoặc lời bào chữa cũ kỹ)

2. chanced upon

chance upon: to find something or meet someone by accident

Vietnamese: tình cờ bắt gặp

3. tapered off

taper off: to gradually reduce the amount or intensity of something (like medicine)

Vietnamese: giảm dần, giảm liều

4. put forward

put forward: to suggest an idea or plan for others to consider

Vietnamese: đề xuất, đưa ra (ý tưởng/kế hoạch)

5. set up

set up: to organize or establish something

Vietnamese: thiết lập, tổ chức, lên kế hoạch

Part 5. Trio

1. cool

- Andy got rather a cool reception... → "Cool" ở đây nghĩa là lạnh nhạt, không nhiệt tình.
- Try to keep cool... → Giữ "cool" nghĩa là giữ bình tĩnh, không nổi nóng.
- Once the hot liquid is cool enough... → "Cool" dùng để chỉ nhiệt độ nguội đi, đủ để uống được.

Vietnamese:

- (adj) lạnh nhạt, thờ ơ (một cách không thân thiện)
- (adj) bình tĩnh (kiểm chế cảm xúc)

- (adj) nguội (trạng thái không còn nóng)

2. lift

- ...a morning swim to lift your spirits... → “Lift” nghĩa là làm ai đó vui lên, nâng tinh thần.
- ...led the council to lift the ban... → “Lift the ban” = gỡ bỏ lệnh cấm.
- ...not to lift the lid... → Nghĩa là nâng nắp lên, mở ra.

Vietnamese:

- (v) nâng lên (một vật gì đó)
- (v) gỡ bỏ (lệnh cấm, quy định)
- (v) làm tinh thần phấn chấn, vui vẻ hơn

3. break

- Peter who broke the bad news... → “Break the news” = thông báo tin xấu một cách bất ngờ.
- They broke off their engagement... → “Break off” = kết thúc, hủy bỏ mối quan hệ.
- Harry broke the record... → “Break a record” = phá kỷ lục, vượt thành tích trước đó.

Vietnamese:

- (v) thông báo (tin tức quan trọng, thường là tin xấu)
- (v) chấm dứt, hủy bỏ (cam kết, mối quan hệ)
- (v) phá kỷ lục, vượt qua giới hạn cũ

4. touch

- ...to touch on a few aspects... → “Touch on” = đề cập ngắn gọn đến một chủ đề.
- ...will touch a lot of hearts... → Nghĩa là gây xúc động, làm rung động lòng người.
- He’s losing his touch... → Mất “touch” = mất đi sự khéo léo, kỹ năng tinh tế từng có.

Vietnamese:

- (v) đề cập ngắn gọn, lướt qua (chủ đề)
- (v) chạm tới cảm xúc, gây xúc động
- (n) sự khéo léo, tài năng đặc biệt trong nghề

5. positive

- ...a positive sign... → “Positive sign” = dấu hiệu tốt, tích cực.
 - Tested positive for steroids... → Nghĩa là xét nghiệm cho kết quả dương tính.
 - Positive proof... → Bằng chứng rõ ràng, không thể chối cãi.
- “Positive” dùng trong thái độ/sự kiện tích cực, kết quả y tế, và bằng chứng xác thực.

Vietnamese:

- (adj) tích cực, mang lại hy vọng
- (adj) dương tính (trong xét nghiệm, cho thấy có chất nào đó)
- (adj) xác thực, rõ ràng (không thể nghi ngờ)

Part 6. Error Identification

1. **it** → [remove]

- The phrase should be “claims to have a solution.”
- “Have it a solution” is ungrammatical.
- → Extra object “it” is incorrect.
- → “It” là từ thừa, không cần thiết.

2. ✓

3. ✓

4. ✓

- This line is grammatically correct.
- → No extra word.

5. **there** → [remove]

- “Skills which need to be learnt” is correct. “There” makes the sentence ungrammatical.
- → Unnecessary subject insertion.
- → “There” làm câu rối và sai ngữ pháp.

6. **something** → [remove]

- “If the children do wrong” or “if something is wrong” would be correct.
- “Do something is wrong” is incorrect.
- → Awkward phrasing and grammatical redundancy.
- → “Something” khiến câu trở nên thừa và không rõ ràng.

7. ✓

- “Agreed in consultation with the children” is grammatically and stylistically correct.
- → No extra word.

8. **which** → [remove]

- “The idea appeals to the children...” is correct. “Which” is unnecessary and disrupts the sentence structure.
- → Unnecessary relative pronoun.
- → Từ quan hệ “which” bị dùng sai, không cần thiết.

9. **that** → [remove]

- The phrase “see the whole idea as very grown-up...” is correct and smooth.
- “That” is unnecessary and grammatically disruptive.
- → Redundant conjunction.
- → “That” khiến cấu trúc câu sai và rườm rà.

10. **so** → [remove]

- “Encouraged to get involved” is correct; “so involved” is unnecessarily emphatic and not needed here.
- → Redundant adverb.
- → “So” là trạng từ thừa, làm câu mất tự nhiên.

11. ✓

- This sentence is well-formed and no words need to be removed.
- → No error.

12. or → [remove]

- “As a more friendly way of presenting school rules” is correct.
- “Or way” is redundant.
- → Coordinating conjunction disrupts parallel structure.
- → Liên từ “or” làm rối cấu trúc song song.

SECTION III. READING

Part 1. Open Cloze

1. only

- “Not only... but also...” là một cấu trúc song song phổ biến trong tiếng Anh, dùng để nhấn mạnh rằng có hai điều đều đúng, không chỉ cái đầu tiên.
- Trong ngữ cảnh này: “Not only that the modern world’s relentless informational overload...”
→ Không chỉ là sự quá tải thông tin, mà còn là thói quen trực tuyến đang thay đổi cấu trúc não bộ.
- “Only” giúp hoàn chỉnh cấu trúc “not only... but also...” → bắt buộc phải có.

2. extent

- Cụm “the extent to which...” nghĩa là mức độ mà..., dùng để nói về tầm ảnh hưởng hay phạm vi tác động của điều gì đó.
- Câu: “and the (extent) to which they influenced our essential models of thought” → “và mức độ mà những phát minh đó ảnh hưởng đến mô hình tư duy của chúng ta.”
- Đây là một cụm từ học thuật và trang trọng, rất thường gặp trong các bài viết phân tích.

3. give

- Cụm “give rise to” là một thành ngữ quen thuộc, mang nghĩa dẫn đến, gây ra điều gì đó.
- Trong đoạn: “have (give) rise to hurried and distracted thinking” → “gây ra lối suy nghĩ vội vã và phân tán.”
- Đây là một collocation phổ biến trong văn học và học thuật, đồng nghĩa với “cause” nhưng trang trọng hơn.

4. little

- “Very little research” = rất ít nghiên cứu, là một cụm danh từ phổ biến để nói về mức độ thiếu hụt bằng chứng hay sự quan tâm học thuật.
- Câu: “Surprisingly, very (little) research has looked into...” → “Đáng ngạc nhiên là rất ít nghiên cứu đã tìm hiểu về tác động của Internet...”
- “Little” ở đây là tính từ chỉ số lượng không đếm được, phù hợp với danh từ “research”.

5. under

- “Under way” là một cụm cố định (fixed phrase), mang nghĩa đang được thực hiện hoặc đã bắt đầu
- Câu: “further research is (under) way and is investigating...” → “Nghiên cứu bổ sung đang được tiến hành để điều tra liệu các quá trình tư duy sâu có đang biến mất không.”
- Một cụm rất phổ biến trong văn viết học thuật hoặc báo chí.

Part 2. Guided Cloze

6. incredibly

- “Incredibly hungry” là một cụm quen thuộc, mang nghĩa cực kỳ đói.
- “Incredibly” là trạng từ nhấn mạnh mức độ cao của tính từ, tương tự “very”, nhưng mạnh hơn.
- → Cách nói phổ biến như “incredibly tired”, “incredibly beautiful”, “incredibly hard”.

7. dart

- “Dart” ở đây là động từ, mang nghĩa liếc nhanh, đảo mắt nhanh.
- “Your eyes dart about between...” → mô tả hành động đảo mắt nhanh giữa nhiều lựa chọn.
- → Thường dùng trong ngữ cảnh ai đó quan sát nhanh, không tập trung vào một điểm.

8. tactic

- “Tactic” là danh từ mang nghĩa chiến thuật, cách tiếp cận.
- “Will your tactic be...” → chiến thuật của bạn sẽ là gì? → dùng trong các tình huống phải đưa ra lựa chọn chiến lược.
- → Thường dùng trong ngữ cảnh chiến lược hành động, như trong kinh doanh, thể thao, hoặc quyết định cá nhân.

9. end

- “End up doing something” = kết thúc bằng việc làm gì đó, rốt cuộc là.
- “Will you end up staring...” → cuối cùng bạn sẽ nhìn người khác ăn với ánh mắt ghen tị.

- → Đây là cụm động từ rất phổ biến trong giao tiếp và văn viết.

10. turns out

- “Turns out to be the case” là một cấu trúc quen thuộc, nghĩa là hóa ra đúng như vậy, cuối cùng thì cũng đúng.
- → Dùng để nói về một điều gì đó xảy ra như dự đoán hoặc thường xuyên lặp lại.

11. squeeze

- “Squeeze in” là cụm động từ mang nghĩa nhồi nhét, chen thêm vào.
- “Menus squeeze in far more dishes...” → thực đơn nhồi nhét quá nhiều món ăn.
- → Diễn đạt sự quá tải, thiếu không gian hoặc quá nhiều lựa chọn.

12. category

- “Category” là danh từ chỉ loại, hạng mục – ở đây dùng để nói về “starters, mains, desserts”.
- → Phân chia món ăn theo hạng mục rõ ràng giúp dễ lựa chọn hơn.

13. chore

- “Chore” thường nghĩa là việc vặt, việc nhàm chán phải làm hàng ngày.
- “Too much of a chore” → việc chọn món ăn trở nên mệt mỏi như việc vặt.
- → Ngũ cảnh ám chỉ việc lựa chọn trở nên áp lực, mất hứng thú.

14. Happily

- “Happily” ở đầu câu mang nghĩa may thay, thật may là, giúp chuyển ý tích cực.
- “Happily, there’s always the option...” → may thay, luôn có lựa chọn khác để hơn.
- → Từ nối mang sắc thái tích cực trong văn học và giao tiếp.

15. on

- “On the increase” là một collocation (cụm từ cố định), nghĩa là đang gia tăng, ngày càng phổ biến.
- → Không thể dùng “at”, “in” hay “under” trong cụm này.
- → Ví dụ khác: “on the rise”, “on the decline”.

Part 3. Gapped Text

1. G

- The sentence before the gap mentions the 100km South Coast ultramarathon and how the writer was ready to quit. G picks up directly from this by commenting that 100km may not be extreme for others, but it was the furthest the writer had ever attempted.
- Link: "100km ultramarathon" → "100km is nothing special... but it was still by far the furthest I'd ever attempted"
- Đoạn văn nói về cuộc thi 100km, và G bổ sung rằng tuy khoảng cách đó không quá xa với người khác, nhưng là thử thách lớn nhất của tác giả.

2. C

- The paragraph before describes the writer's euphoric feeling after pushing through "the wall." C continues logically by discussing motivations, linking personal experience with the broader question of why people do this.
- Link: "feeling" → "motivations"
- Sau khi mô tả cảm xúc tích cực khi vượt qua giới hạn, C mở rộng sang lý do vì sao người ta lại chọn chạy ultramarathon – tạo sự chuyển ý tự nhiên.

3. F

The paragraph before ends with the writer saying he uses dark memories to keep going. F follows up with a specific example of one such memory – running as a child – helping him finish the race.

- Link: "use that anger to re-fuel me" → "willed myself up the final hill... eight-year-old self"
- Câu trước nói về cách tận dụng ký ức tiêu cực để tiếp sức, và F nêu ra hình ảnh cụ thể – ký ức tuổi thơ – để minh họa cho chiến lược ấy.

4. A

- The previous paragraph ends with a question: why does ultrarunning feel so intense? A answers it by introducing the traditional belief about endorphins.
- Link: "what is it that makes ultrarunning so much more intense?" → "It used to be credited to... endorphins"
- Sau câu hỏi "vì sao ultrarunning lại mãnh liệt như vậy", A trả lời bằng giả thuyết sinh học từng được cho là đúng – endorphins.

5. E

- After A introduces endorphins and other chemicals, E presents an expert's counterview, saying science doesn't really know, and rejecting the addiction explanation.
- Link: "others cite serotonin and dopamine" → "science has no real idea what is responsible"
- E tiếp nối bằng ý kiến chuyên gia phủ nhận các giả thuyết hóa học trước đó và cho rằng khoa học chưa có câu trả lời rõ ràng.

6. D

- The previous paragraph discusses how runners chase clarity and mental peace. D supports this with a quote from Jan Corby about discovering yourself and feeling free.
- Link: “everything seems clear... nothing is impossible” → “taking part... is an opportunity to learn something about yourself”
- Đoạn trước nói về trạng thái tinh thần khi chạy, và D củng cố bằng lời trích của nhà tổ chức giải – khẳng định giá trị tự khám phá bản thân.

Part 4. IELTS-like Reading

1. Hearing mechanical vibrations → C. can affect us at a surprisingly deep level.

- Although sound is just air pressure vibrations, music can move us emotionally — as Tolstoy put it, it’s “the shorthand of emotion.”
- Mặc dù âm thanh chỉ là dao động cơ học trong không khí, âm nhạc lại có thể tác động đến cảm xúc con người một cách sâu sắc đến bất ngờ.
- → From paragraph 1: Even though sound is just pressure waves, music can move us emotionally.

2. Listening to popular music → G. is more challenging than most people think.

- Philip Ball explains that even listening to current pop music requires serious mental effort, just like Bach or Beethoven.
- Dù nghe nhạc pop hiện đại, não bộ vẫn phải làm việc rất nhiều để xử lý thông tin, tương tự như khi nghe nhạc cổ điển.
- → From paragraph 2: Ball explains that even pop music is mentally demanding to process.

3. Recognising patterns → A. is innate and allows the brain to simplify complex musical combinations.

- The brain is naturally equipped to detect patterns in music and reduce complex harmonics into a single note.
- Bộ não bẩm sinh có khả năng tìm kiếm quy luật âm thanh, giúp giản lược các tổ hợp âm phức tạp thành một nốt nhạc đơn giản.
- → From paragraph 3: We are pattern seekers; the brain simplifies complex harmonics into single notes.

4. Hearing music that we have previously heard → F. activates our hippocampus.

- The hippocampus is involved in retrieving musical memories.
- Khi nghe lại những bản nhạc quen thuộc, vùng hippocampus – nơi lưu trữ ký ức – được kích hoạt.
- → From paragraph 4: “Our hippocampus [is used] to recover musical memories.”

5. Listening to discordant music → I. has the same effect as reading sentences that do not make sense.

- The brain reacts to musical dissonance the same way it reacts to nonsensical sentences — with confusion.
- Khi nghe hợp âm chói tai, não phản ứng tương tự như khi đọc câu vô nghĩa, tức là cảm thấy rối loạn và không hợp lý.
- → From paragraph 4: When music syntax sounds wrong, the brain reacts as if reading nonsensical sentences.

6. Hearing an octave → E. has a very particular effect on most listeners.

- The octave (a note double another's frequency) has a special perceptual impact; we naturally recognize it.
- Khi nghe một quãng tám (nốt có tần số gấp đôi), não bộ phản ứng đặc biệt – như một chuẩn mực tự nhiên trong thính âm.
- → From paragraph 4: A pitch that is double another (an octave) has something special in how we perceive it.

7. False

Steven Pinker believes that humans' ability to enjoy sounds was an important development.

- The passage says Pinker "claims that sounds accidentally generate pleasure..." and calls music "auditory cheesecake", implying it's a by-product — not an important evolutionary development.
- Steven Pinker cho rằng âm nhạc chỉ là "bánh phô mai thính giác", tức là cảm giác thích thú với âm thanh là tình cờ, không phải do tiến hóa chủ định.
→ Trái ngược với phát biểu.

8. False

English and French musicians compose music that is similar in style.

- The passage says English composers vary pitch and vowel length more, and that these features differ from French.
- Bài viết khẳng định người Anh và người Pháp có cách nói và âm nhạc khác nhau → không giống nhau về phong cách.
→ Trái ngược với phát biểu.

9. True

Elgar composed music that typified his country of origin.

- The text says "Elgar is considered by some to be the most 'English' of all composers" and his music often appears at national events.
- Elgar được xem là người viết nhạc "rất Anh" → âm nhạc ông mang tính bản sắc quốc gia.
→ Đúng với thông tin.



10. Not given

Older people tend to listen to classical rather than popular music.

- The text says older people struggle with modern music and find it dissonant, but it does not state what they do prefer listening to.
- Bài đọc chỉ nói người già không thích nhạc hiện đại, không đề cập họ nghe gì.
→ Không có thông tin.

11. True

In heavy metal music, the effect of a particular note is recognised.

- The text explains the augmented fourth (called “diabolus in musica”) is still unsettling and used in heavy metal for that reason.
- Âm augmented fourth tạo cảm giác rùng rợn và vẫn được dùng phổ biến trong heavy metal.
→ Đúng với thông tin.

12. False

Philip Ball stresses the benefits of children listening to classical music.

- Ball questions the “Mozart effect” and cites a study that found rock music had a more beneficial effect.
- Ông không nhấn mạnh lợi ích của nhạc cổ điển, mà còn dẫn nghiên cứu nói rằng nhạc rock tốt hơn trong trường hợp đó.
→ Trái ngược với phát biểu.

13. NOT GIVEN

Karaoke tends to attract people who are not very musical.

- The text ends by saying most people are musical, even if they feel otherwise “when dragged to karaoke” – but it doesn’t state who karaoke attracts.
- Đoạn cuối nói “ai cũng có tố chất âm nhạc”, không nói gì về ai thường thích karaoke.
→ Không có thông tin.

SECTION IV. WRITING

Part 1. Sentence Reordering

1. C. d-a-b-e-c

- d: Opens with appreciation for help and hope for future collaboration.
→ Mở đầu bằng cách bày tỏ sự cảm kích và hy vọng có thể tiếp tục nhận được sự hỗ trợ.
- a: Expands on how helpful the person has been, listing specific tasks.
→ Mở rộng ý, liệt kê các công việc đã được hỗ trợ: đặt phòng họp, điều phối sự kiện, v.v.
- b: Introduces tentative details about the next meeting (time, place).
→ Cung cấp thông tin dự kiến về cuộc họp năm tới (thời gian, địa điểm).

- e: Thanks the recipient for their assistance with the previous event.
→ Cảm ơn vì sự hỗ trợ trong việc tổ chức sự kiện hàng năm trước đó.
- c: Ends with a polite action request (confirm availability).
→ Kết thúc bằng một lời đề nghị xác nhận thời gian rảnh để có thể lên kế hoạch.

2. D. c-b-d-e-a

- c: Opens by stating a general fear of horror movies.
→ Mở đầu bằng cách chia sẻ rằng bản thân thường sợ phim kinh dị.
- b: Describes a specific, recent experience watching a horror movie.
→ Nêu một trải nghiệm cụ thể gần đây khi xem “A Quiet Place”.
- d: Reflects on the surprising takeaway — that the film was not as scary and had deeper meaning.
→ Nhận ra rằng phim không đáng sợ như tưởng tượng và mang thông điệp cảm động về gia đình.
- e: Provides a specific detail about the film’s plot (creatures hunt by sound).
→ Bổ sung chi tiết cốt truyện về việc các nhân vật phải giữ im lặng để tránh sinh vật săn mồi.
- a: Concludes with personal growth — interest in the tension and atmosphere.
→ Kết lại bằng cách nói về việc từ sợ hãi trở thành người thích cảm giác hồi hộp khi xem phim.

Part 2. Note-completion

1. preferably

- Formal synonym for “better if”
- preferably = tốt hơn nếu như

2. fastened

- “can be fastened in some way” → diễn đạt từ “can do up”, tức là có thể cài/khóa lại.
- fastened = được cài, khóa lại

3. event of

- “In the event of a theft” → cấu trúc trang trọng hơn cho “If your credit card is stolen”
- in the event of = trong trường hợp xảy ra

4. contact

- “Contact the card company immediately” → dùng động từ contact theo đúng mệnh lệnh trang trọng
- contact = liên hệ

5. prior

- “prior to contacting the police” → tương đương “before contacting the police”

- prior to = trước khi

6. issued

- “You will be issued with a replacement card” → bị động của “they will give you a new one”
- issued = được cấp phát

7. reporting

- “If you delay reporting the loss...” → dạng danh động từ (gerund) sau động từ “delay”
- reporting = việc báo cáo

8. purchase

- “result in a purchase being made” → từ gốc: “The thief could buy things...”
- purchase = việc mua hàng

9. memorised

- “should be memorised” → từ “try to remember it” được viết trang trọng hơn
- memorised = được ghi nhớ

10. disclosed

- “should never be disclosed to anyone” → từ “don’t tell anyone”
- disclosed = tiết lộ, nói ra

11. including

- “anyone, including friends” → diễn giải từ “this includes friends”
- including = bao gồm cả

12. expiry

- “when the expiry has passed” → dựa trên: “Cut up old cards when they run out”
- expiry = thời hạn kết thúc, hết hạn

13. separate from

- “should always be kept separate from your card” → từ “Never keep your cheque book and card together”
- separate from = tách biệt khỏi

Part 3. Essay Writing

Suggested Outline

Part 3. Essay Writing

**PEEL = Point, Evidence, Explanation, Link*

Suggested Outline:

Introduction:

Background Statement: Procrastination is a common issue among teenagers and often interferes

with their academic growth and personal development.

Paraphrase the Topic: Many adolescents struggle with delaying important tasks, which can result in missed deadlines, lower academic performance, and increased stress.

Thesis Statement: This essay will explore the primary causes of procrastination among teenagers and propose effective solutions to address the problem.

Body 01: Psychological and Environmental Causes

P: Teenage procrastination often stems from a combination of psychological factors and environmental influences.

E: Fear of failure, perfectionism, and lack of self-confidence can cause teens to avoid starting or completing tasks. Additionally, distractions from digital devices, social media, and unsupportive home environments exacerbate the problem.

E: For example, a teenager who fears not meeting high expectations may postpone starting an assignment altogether, while another might be constantly distracted by notifications, reducing focus and productivity.

L: Understanding that procrastination is often rooted in deeper emotional and contextual issues allows educators and parents to respond with empathy and targeted support.

Body 02: Strategies and Solutions

P: Tackling procrastination requires both personal habit-building and institutional support systems.

E: Time management training, goal-setting workshops, and the development of a growth mindset can empower teens to take responsibility for their tasks. Schools can also provide mentoring programs and structured study periods.

E: In some high schools, assigning peer mentors to struggling students has helped build accountability and reduced last-minute cramming, leading to improved performance and well-being.

L: With the right tools and guidance, teenagers can learn to overcome procrastination and develop habits that support lifelong success.

Body 03: Personal Opinion

P: While external interventions help, cultivating intrinsic motivation is key to lasting change.

E: Teens must learn to value progress over perfection and understand that productivity is a skill built over time. Encouraging self-reflection and rewarding consistent effort can foster this mindset.

E: From my own experience, using a simple habit tracker and setting small daily goals helped me

reduce procrastination significantly over one semester. It became easier to start tasks once I stopped aiming for perfection and focused on consistency.

L: By nurturing self-discipline and internal motivation, teens gain control over their time and build confidence in their academic abilities.

Conclusion:

Restate Thesis: Procrastination in teenagers is influenced by both internal and external factors, but with the right strategies and mindset, it can be effectively addressed.

Final Thought: Helping teens overcome procrastination not only improves their academic results but also equips them with essential life skills for adulthood.

(Đề thi gồm 11 trang)

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

PART ONE. LISTENING (3 pts)

Question 1-10: Write ONE WORD AND/OR A NUMBER for each answer.

Example: the Main Hall - seats **200**

Room and cost

- The (1) _____ Room – seats 100.
- Cost of Main Hall for Saturday evening: (2) £ _____ + £250 deposit (3) _____ payment is required).
- Cost includes use of tables and chairs and also (4) _____.
- Additional charge for use of the kitchen: £25.

Before the event

- Will need a (5) _____ licence.
- Need to contact caretaker (Mr Evans) in advance to arrange (6) _____.

During the event

- The building is no smoking.
- The band should use the (7) _____ door at the back.
- Don't touch the system that controls the volume.
- For microphones, contact the caretaker.

After the event

- Need to know the (8) _____ for the cleaning cupboard.
- The (9) _____ must be washed and rubbish placed in black bags.
- All (10) _____ must be taken down.
- Chairs and tables must be piled up.

Question 11-15: Choose the correct answer A, B, or C.

11. On Monday, what will be the students' working day?

A. 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m.

B. 8.45 a.m. - 5.00 p.m.

C. 9.00 a.m. - 4.45 p.m.

12. While working in the museum, students are encouraged to wear _____.

A. formal clothing such as a suit

B. a cap with the museum logo

C. their own casual clothes

13. If students are ill or going to be late, they must inform _____.
- A. the museum receptionist
 - B. their museum supervisor
 - C. their school placement tutor
14. The most popular task whilst on work placement is usually _____.
- A. making presentations in local primary schools
 - B. talking to elderly people in care homes
 - C. conducting workshops in the museum
15. The best form of preparation before starting their work placement is to read _____.
- A. the history of the museum on the website
 - B. the museum regulations and safety guidance
 - C. notes made by previous work placement students

PART TWO: PHONETICS (1.0 PTS)

I. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others)

- | | | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. A. supposed <u>ed</u> ly | B. marked <u>ed</u> ly | C. alleged <u>ed</u> ly | D. determin <u>ed</u> ly |
| 2. A. end <u>ure</u> | B. feat <u>ure</u> | C. proced <u>ure</u> | D. meas <u>ure</u> |
| 3. A. c <u>om</u> plete | B. c <u>om</u> mand | C. c <u>om</u> mon | D. c <u>om</u> munity |
| 4. A. com <u>b</u> | B. clim <u>b</u> | C. de <u>b</u> t | D. cab <u>le</u> |
| 5. A. ne <u>igh</u> bor | B. he <u>igh</u> t | C. sle <u>igh</u> t | D. we <u>igh</u> t |

II. Choose the word whose stress pattern is different from that of the others

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. possibility | B. disappointed | C. manufacture | D. instrument |
| 2. A. environment | B. mystery | C. contribute | D. terrific |
| 3. A. deficiency | B. psychology | C. ecological | D. competitor |
| 4. A. recommend | B. difficulty | C. admirable | D. document |
| 5. A. encouragement | B. interviewer | C. acknowledge | D. miraculously |

PART THREE: LEXICO-GRAMMAR (6.0 PTS)

I. Choose the best option to complete each of the following sentences (2.0 pts)

1. Only after the atomic bomb _____ and development in the air travel _____, _____ science fiction really become popular.
- | | |
|---|--|
| A. had created/ had taken off/ was | B. had been created/ had been taken off/ has |
| C. had been created/ had taken off/ did | D. had been created/ / had taken off/ had |

2. We've bought some _____ chairs for the garden so that they are easy to store away.
A. adapting B. adjusting C. bending D. folding
3. I don't think she can get her message _____ to the students. She seems too nervous.
A. across B. around C. out D. over
4. _____, it is obvious that the whole thing was a waste of time and effort.
A. None of us wanted to go in the first place
B. Staff meetings are often boring and have no apparent point to them
C. Since the results were far more satisfactory than anyone had expected
D. Seeing that we couldn't solve anything in the end
5. There are _____ words in English having more than one meaning. Pay close attention to this fact.
A. a large many B. quite many C. a great many D. quite a lot
6. This car has many features including _____.
A. stereo, safety devices, air condition, and it saves gas
B. good music, safety devices, air conditioning, and gas
C. stereo, safety devices, air conditioned, and good gas
D. stereo, safety devices, air conditioning, and low gas mileage
7. Round and round _____.
A. the wheels of the engine went B. did the wheels of the engine go
C. went the wheels of the engine D. going the wheels of the engine
8. The replacement of shops such as the groceries and chemists' by the café _____ the housewives with insufficient facilities for shopping.
A. leave B. have left C. has left D. to have left
9. Your argument _____ that Britain is still a great power, but this is no longer the case.
A. outlines B. presupposes C. concerns D. presents
10. They are happily married although, of course, they argue _____.
A. most times B. from day to day C. every now and then D. on the occasion
11. He promised to mend the broken wheel soon without _____.
A. fail B. failure C. Trouble D. mistake
12. One of the first exercises in math class is _____ measure the radius of a circle.
A. to learn and B. to learn how to C. learning to D. learn to
13. We were shocked to hear the news of your _____.
A. having fired. B. fired C. having been fired D. to have been fired
14. I don't know French, but I'll _____.
A. get Tom to translate it B. have it translate

C. have Tom to translate it

D. make it translate

15. _____ as taste is really a composite sense made up of both taste and smell.

A. That we refer to

B. What we refer to

C. To which we refer

D. What do we refer to

16. _____ have settled, one of their first concerns has been to locate an adequate water supply.

A. Wherever people

B. There are people who

C. Where people

D. People

17. Politicians should never lose _____ of the needs of the people they represent.

A. view

B. sight

C. regard

D. prospect

18. _____ team sports require cooperation.

A. Of all

B. They are all

C. Why all are

D. All

19. Studies indicate _____ collecting art today than ever before.

A. there are that more people

B. more people that are

C. that there are more people

D. people there are more

20. Doctors advise people who are deficient _____ vitamin C to eat more fruit and vegetables

A. from

B. of

C. in

D. for

21. Dick put _____ ball in _____ net in _____ second half but _____ goal was disallowed.

A. a - a- a- a

B. the - the- the- the

C. the - the- a- a

D. a - a- the- the

22. There is a real possibility that these animals could be frightened _____ a sudden loud noise.

A. being there

B. should there be

C. there was

D. there have been

23. The computer has dramatically affected _____ photographic lenses are constructed.

A. is the way

B. that the way

C. which they do

D. the way

24. Six novels a year, you say? He's certainly a _____ writer.

A. fruitful

B. fertile

C. virile

D. prolific

25. The handwriting is completely _____. This note must have been written a long time ago.

A. inedible

B. indelible

C. illegible

D. unfeasible

II. Give the correct form or tense of the verbs in brackets. (1.0 pt)

a. The children were frightened because the lights suddenly (1. go) _____ out and they (2. sit) _____ in the dark.

b. What tune (3. play) _____ when we (4. come) _____ in?

c. She was badly hurt when her car hit another car. If she (5. wear) _____ her seat belt, she (6. not hurt) _____ so badly.

- d. It is vital that no one else (7. **know**) _____ about the secret government operation.
- e. It seems strange to be standing here, (8. **look**) _____ out at Sydney Harbor.
- f. Tom had a lucky escape. He (9. **kill**) _____ when a car crashed into the front of his house.
- g. _____ (10. **Rank**) as a masterpiece, a work of art must transcend the ideals of the period in which it was created.

III. There are ten mistakes in the following passage. Find and correct them. (1.5 pt)

It seems that the mystery of why the Pyramids were built may have solved. Until quite recently people got used to think that they were just tombs for pharaohs. Instead, the connection with astronomy seem much more important. Egyptologists have often asked them how long it spent to build them and why people built them in first place. Experts came up with a suggestion that the Egyptians may have believed in the River Nile was the earthly equivalent of the Milky Way. Many agree that the sizes of the three Giza Pyramids are in promotion to the three stars of Orion. Nothing, then, was by the chance. Rather, the souls of dead pharaohs were deliberately being project through shafts to reach at their goal of the Orion constellation.

IV. Give the correct form of the word in each of the following brackets. (1.5 pt)

It was not so long ago that we dealt with colleagues through face-to-face (1. **INTERACT**) _____ and with counterparts and customers by phone or letter. But the world of communication has undergone a dramatic transformation, not for all the good. Email, while (2. **DOUBT**) _____ a swift means of communication providing your server is fully (3. **FUNCTION**) _____ and that the address you have contains no (4. **ACCURATE**) _____ has had a (5. **SIGNIFY**) _____ effect on certain people's behaviour, both at home and business. For those people, the use of email has become irresistibly (6. **ADDICT**) _____ to the extent that it is (7. **THREAT**) _____ their mental and physical health. Addicts spend their day (8. **COMPULSION**) _____ checking for email and have a (9. **TEND**) _____ to panic if their server goes down. It is estimated that one in six people spend four hours a day sending and receiving messages, the equivalent to more than two working days a week. The negative effect on (10. **PRODUCE**) _____ is something employers are well aware of.

PART FOUR: READING (6.0 POINTS)

I. Read the following passage and choose the option that indicates the correct answer to each of the following questions. (2.0 pts)

In the United States in the early 1800's, individual state governments had more **effect** on the economy than did the federal government. States chartered manufacturing, banking, mining, and transportation firms and participated in the construction of various internal improvements such as canals, turnpikes, and railroads.

The states encouraged internal improvements in two **distinct** ways; first, by actually establishing state companies to build such improvements; second, by providing part of the capital for mixed public-private companies setting out to make a profit.

In the early nineteenth century, state governments also engaged in a surprisingly large amount of direct regulatory activity, including extensive licensing and inspection programs. Licensing targets reflected both similarities and differences between the economy of the nineteenth century and that of today: in the nineteenth century, state regulation through licensing fell especially on peddlers, innkeepers, and retail merchants of various kinds. The perishable commodities of trade generally came under state inspection, and such important frontier staples as lumber and gunpowder were also subject to state control. Finally, state governments experimented with direct labour and business regulation designed to help the individual labourer or consumer, including **setting** maximum limits on hours of work and restrictions on price-fixing by businesses.

Although the states dominated economic activity during this period, the federal government was not inactive. Its goals were the facilitation of western settlement and the development of native industries. Toward these **ends**, the federal government pursued several courses of action. It established a national bank to stabilize banking activities in the country and, in part, to provide a supply of relatively easy money to the frontier, where it was greatly needed for settlement. It permitted access to public western lands on increasingly easy terms, culminating in the Homestead Act of 1862, by which title to land could be claimed on the basis of residence alone. Finally, it set up a system of tariffs that was basically protectionist in effect, although manoeuvring for position by various regional interests produced frequent changes in tariff rates throughout the nineteenth century.

1. What does the passage mainly discuss?
 - A. States's rights versus federal rights.
 - B. The participation of state governments in railroad, canal, and turnpike construction.
 - C. The roles of state and federal governments in the economy of the nineteenth century.
 - D. Regulatory activity by state governments.
2. The word "**effect**" in bold in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to _____.
 - A. value
 - B. argument
 - C. influence
 - D. restraint
3. All of the following are mentioned in the passage as areas that involved state governments in the nineteenth century **EXCEPT** _____.
 - A. mining
 - B. banking
 - C. manufacturing
 - D. higher education
4. The word "**distinct**" in bold in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to _____.
 - A. separate
 - B. innovative
 - C. alarming
 - D. provocative
5. It can be inferred from the first paragraph that in the nineteenth century canals and railroads were _____.

- A. built with money that came from the federal government
 - B. much more expensive to build than they had been previously
 - C. built predominantly in the western part of the country
 - D. sometimes built in part by state companies
6. The regulatory activities of state governments included all of the following **EXCEPT** _____.
- A. licensing of retail merchants
 - B. inspecting materials used in turnpike maintenance
 - C. imposing limits on price-fixing
 - D. control of lumber
7. The word "**setting**" in bold in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to _____.
- A. discussing
 - B. analyzing
 - C. establishing
 - D. avoiding
8. The word "**ends**" in bold in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to _____.
- A. benefits
 - B. decisions
 - C. services
 - D. goals
9. According to the passage, which of the following is true of the Homestead Act of 1862?
- A. It made it increasingly possible for settlers to obtain land in the West.
 - B. It was a law first passed by state governments in the West.
 - C. It increased the money supply in the West.
 - D. It established tariffs in a number of regions.
10. Which of the following activities was the responsibility of the federal government in the nineteenth century?
- A. Control of the manufacture of gunpowder.
 - B. Determining the conditions under which individuals worked.
 - C. Regulation of the supply of money.
 - D. Inspection of new homes built on western lands.

II. Read the text below and fill in each blank with ONE suitable word. (2.0 pts)

The British are widely (1) _____ to be a very polite nation, and in (2) _____ respects this is true. An Italian journalist once commented of the British that they need (3) _____ fewer than four "thank you" merely to buy a bus ticket. The first, from the bus conductor means, "I'm here." The second accompanies the handing over of the money. The third, again from the conductor, (4) _____ "Here is your ticket.", and then the passenger utters a final one as he accepts the tickets. Such transactions in most (5) _____ parts of the world are usually conducted in total silence. In sharp contrast to this excessive politeness with strangers, the British are strangely lacking (6) _____ ritual phrases for social interaction. The exhortation "Good appetite", uttered in so (7) _____ other

languages to fellow-diners before a meal, does not exist in English. The nearest equivalent – Enjoy your dinner! – is said only by people who will not be partaking of the meal in question. What's more, the British (8) _____ happiness to their friends or acquaintances only at the start of a new year and at (9) _____ such as birthdays, (10) _____ the Greeks routinely wish all and sundry a "good week" or a "good month".

III. Read the passage and choose the best option for each of the following blanks. (2.0 pts)

Media and advertising

After more than fifty years of television, it might seem only obvious to conclude that it is here to (1) _____. There have been many objections to it during this time, of course, and (2) _____ a variety of grounds. Did it cause eyestrain? Was the (3) _____ bombarding us with radioactivity? Did the advertisements contain subliminal messages, persuading us to buy more? Did children turn to violence through watching it, either because so (4) _____ programmes taught them how to shoot, rob, and kill, or because they had to do something to counteract the hours they had spent glued to the tiny screen? Or did it simply create a vast passive (5) _____ drugged by glamorous serials and inane situation (6) _____? On the other hand, did it increase anxiety by sensationalizing the news [or the news which was (7) _____ by suitable pictures] and filling our living rooms with war, famine and political unrest? (8) _____ in all, television proved to be the all-purpose scapegoat for the second half of the century, blamed for everything. but above all, eagerly watched. For no (9) _____ how much we despised it, feared it, were bored by it, or felt that it took us away from the old paradise of family conversation and hobbies such as collecting stamps, we never turned it off. We kept staring at the screen, aware that our own tiny (10) _____ was in if we looked carefully.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|----------------|---------------|------------------|
| 1. A. be | B. stay | C. exist | D. prolong |
| 2. A. with | B. over | C. by | D. on |
| 3. A. screen | B. danger | C. machine | D. reason |
| 4. A. that | B. far | C. many | D. what |
| 5. A. programme | B. personality | C. audience | D. tense |
| 6. A. comedies | B. programmes | C. perhaps | D. consequently |
| 7. A. taken | B. presented | C. capable | D. accompanied |
| 8. A. taken | B. All | C. Somewhat | D. Thus |
| 9. A. one | B. matter | C. difference | D. reason |
| 10. A. fault | B. reflection | C. situation | D. consciousness |

PART FIVE: WRITING (4.0 POINTS)

I. Finish the second sentence in such a way that it means exactly the same as the sentence printed before it. (1.0 pts)

1. If the work is finished by lunchtime, you can go home.

→ Get

2. You haven't done your work, have you?

→ It's about.....

3. The fourth time he asked her to marry him, she accepted.

→ Only on his

4. He said that he had won as a result of good luck.

→ He attributed

5. That reminds me of the time I climbed to the top of Mount Fuji.

→ That takes me.....

6. People rumour that he is rich but stingy.

→ What

7. Such a ridiculous proposal isn't worth serious consideration.

→ There is

8. Just thinking about his face at that moment makes me laugh.

→ The very.....

9. We cannot see animals in a vast area after the forest fire.

→ There is an

10. The staff hated Frank's new policies so intensely that they went on strike.

→ So intense.....

II. Write a new sentence similar in meaning to the given one, using the word given in the brackets. Do not alter the word in any way. (1.0 pts)

1. I suddenly realized the meaning of a "freebie". (DAWNED)

→

2. After the scandal, he was asked to resign. (HAND)

→

3. Bruce said that the situation at work was like a family argument. (LIKENED)

→

4. My father is not feeling well these days. (WEATHER)

→

5. I don't think this record will ever be popular. (CATCH)

This image shows a full page of white paper with horizontal dotted lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page, providing a guide for handwriting practice. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the page.

SPRINGBOARD ENGLISH - LỚP HỌC NHÀ XUÂN — GIẢI ĐỀ HSG TIẾNG ANH LỚP 9 QUẬN NAM TỪ LIÊM — HÀ NỘI — ĐỀ THI SỐ 2

Đội ngũ anh chị mentors và trợ giảng từ trung tâm Springboard (Nhà Xuân) cam kết luôn nỗ lực tạo ra những bài giảng - học liệu mới nhất, bổ ích nhất dành cho kì thi chuyên Anh - HSG tiếng Anh cấp địa phương, khu vực đến cấp quốc gia.

Quý phụ huynh/quý thầy cô/các em học sinh có thể truy cập các kênh sau để cập nhật tài liệu mới nhất từ Nhà Xuân:

- **Facebook page Springboard English**: Trang Facebook chính thức của Nhà Xuân.
- **Website học liệu của Springboard**: Trang web tổng hợp tất tần tật các tài liệu được biên soạn chi tiết bởi Springboard (Nhà Xuân).
- **Facebook group Springboard Connects**: Nhóm trao đổi - tư vấn học tập và tài liệu học tập với 30.000+ thành viên.

Liên hệ:

→ **Gửi đề thi** mới nhất và yêu cầu chữa đề chi tiết cho Nhà Xuân về địa chỉ:

contact@springboard.vn.

→ **Tham khảo và đăng ký tư vấn** các lớp học ôn thi Chuyên Anh - Thi HSG Tiếng Anh cấp THPT - Thi Olympic 30/4 và Duyên Hải Bắc Bộ - Thi HSG cấp Quốc Gia tại: **Form đăng**

ký

Về Springboard Education (Nhà Xuân):

- Trung tâm đầu tiên tại Việt Nam xây dựng chương trình chuyên nghiệp dành cho kỳ thi chuyên anh vào 10, các kì thi HSG tiếng Anh cấp tỉnh/thành phố, và HSG cấp Quốc Gia.
- Chỉ trong năm 2024, 2025, Nhà Xuân đã hỗ trợ thành công hơn 500+ học viên chinh phục các kì thi chuyên Anh, thi HSG, với thành tích nổi bật cụ thể: 5 Thủ Khoa - Á Khoa thi đầu vào trường Chuyên, 15 Huy Chương Vàng kỳ thi Olympic 30/4 và Duyên Hải Bắc Bộ, 45+ HS Giải HSG cấp Quốc Gia (3 giải nhất, 15 giải nhì, 16 giải ba).

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**Springboard
English**

SECTION I. LISTENING

1 Charlton

Giải thích:

Official: The **Charlton** Room – C-H-A-R L-T-O-N. That's got seating for up to one hundred.

2 (£)115

Giải thích:

Woman: Yes, that's a Saturday.

Official: So from six pm to midnight that'd be **£115** – that's the weekend price, it is £75 on weekdays.

3 cash

Giải thích:

Official: And I have to tell you there's also a deposit of £250, which is returnable of course as long as there's no damage. But we do insist that this is paid in **cash**, we don't take cards for that.

4 parking

Giải thích:

Woman: And what about **parking**?

Official: Yeah, that's all included.

5 music

Giải thích:

Official: Right. So I'll make a note of that. Now there are just one or two things you need to think about before the event. For example, you'll have to see about getting a licence if you're planning to have any **music** during the meal.

6 entry

Giải thích:

Official: It's quite straightforward, I'll give you the details later on. And about a week or ten days before your **event** you'll need to contact the caretaker, that's Mr Evans, to make the arrangements for entry – he'll sort that out with you.

7 stage

Giải thích:

Official: Well, they'll have a lot of equipment, so rather than using the front door they should park their van round the back and use the **stage** door there.

8 code

Giải thích:

Official: Yeah. Just let the caretaker know, he'll get those for you. Right, now when the event is over we do ask that the premises are left in good condition. So there's a locked cupboard and you'll be informed of the **code** you need to open that. It's got all the cleaning equipment, brushes and detergent and so on.

9 floor/floors

Giải thích:

Woman: Right. So what do we need to do after everyone's gone? Sweep the **floors** I suppose?

Official: Well, actually they have to be washed, not just swept.

10 decoration/decorations

Giải thích:

Woman: Of course. We'll make sure everything's left tidy. Oh, and I forgot to ask. I presume we can have **decorations** in the room?

Official: Yes, but you must take them down afterwards.

11 B

Giải thích:

Your normal working day is **nine to five p.m.** but on Monday, because it's your first day, we'd like you to arrive at **quarter to nine**. Please note, though, that **you'll finish at the usual time**.

Dịch: Ngày làm việc bình thường là từ 9 giờ sáng đến 5 giờ chiều, nhưng thứ Hai là ngày đầu tiên đi làm nên các bạn cần đến lúc 8 giờ 45. Tuy nhiên, vẫn tan làm như thường lệ.

12 C

Giải thích:

Well, you may have noticed that we're not exactly a formal institution so you'd really be out of place if you wear smart attire like a suit. If you go out on a trip with us, then we'd like you to wear a museum cap ... it has our logo on and we feel it helps people recognise you. **But, on a day-to-day basis in the museum itself we say put on your own casual clothing because you'll be doing lots of dusty, messy work!**

Dịch: Đây không phải là môi trường trang trọng, nên mặc vest sẽ không phù hợp. Khi đi thực địa thì đội mũ có logo bảo tàng, còn bình thường trong bảo tàng thì mặc đồ thường vì công việc sẽ khá bụi bặm, lộn xộn.

13 A

Giải thích:

If you're not well or there's been a hold-up then what we ask you to do is ring the **museum receptionist**

Dịch: Nếu bạn bị ốm hoặc đến muộn, hãy gọi cho lễ tân của bảo tàng để báo.

14 B

Giải thích:

Students say they have a lot of fun, whether it's working with kids in our art workshops held every Monday or, the most popular, **when they go out on our out-reach work to residential homes, recording elderly people's memories of school days for our oral history project.**

Dịch: Sinh viên rất thích tham gia các hoạt động như làm việc với trẻ em trong xưởng nghệ thuật thứ Hai hằng tuần, hoặc phổ biến nhất là đi đến viện dưỡng lão để ghi âm ký ức tuổi học trò của người già cho dự án lịch sử truyền miệng.

15 C

Giải thích:

In the next couple of days it might be worthwhile if **you get hold of evaluations and other notes made by students who've worked with us** before you can get a lot of pointers from them.

Dịch: Trong vài ngày tới, bạn nên xem lại các bản đánh giá và ghi chú của sinh viên từng làm ở đây để học hỏi thêm kinh nghiệm.

SECTION II. PHONETICS

I.

1. D. Determinedly /dɪ'tɜ:mɪndli/

Các đáp án khác:

A. Supposedly /sə'pəʊzɪdli/

B. Markedly /'mɑ:kɪdli/

C. Allegedly /ə'ledʒɪdli/

2. A. endure /ɪn'dʊr/

Các đáp án khác:

D. Measure /'meʒər/

B. feature /'fi:tʃər/

C. procedure /prə'si:dʒər/

3. B. common /'kɒmən/

Các đáp án khác:

D. command /kə'mɑ:nd/

A. complete /kəm'pli:t/

C. community /kə'mju:nəti/



4. D. cable /'keɪbl/

Các đáp án khác:

A. comb /kəʊm/

B. climb /klaɪm/

C. debt /det/

5. B. height /haɪt/

Các đáp án khác:

D. weight /weɪt/

A. neighbor /'neɪbər/

C. sleigh /sleɪ/

II.

1. D. instrument /'ɪnstɹəmənt/ trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết 1

Các đáp án khác:

A. possibility /,pɒsə'bɪləti/

B. disappointed /,dɪsə'pɔɪntɪd/

C. manufacture /,mænju'fæktʃər/

2. B. mystery /'mɪstəri/ trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết 1

Các đáp án khác:

D. terrific /tə'rɪfɪk/

A. environment /ɪn'vaɪrənmənt/

C. contribute /kən'trɪbjʊ:t/

3. C. ecological /,i:kə'lɒdʒɪkl/ trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết 3

Các đáp án khác:

D. competitor /kəm'petɪtər/

A. deficiency /dɪ'fɪnsi/

B. psychology /saɪ'kɑ:lədʒi/

4. A. recommend /,rekə'mend/ trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết 3

Các đáp án khác:

D. document /'dɒ:kjʊmənt/

B. difficulty /'dɪfɪkəlti/

C. admirable /'ædmərəbl/

5. B. interviewer /'Intərvju:ər/ trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết 1

Các đáp án khác:

D. miraculously /mɪ'rækjələsli/

A. encouragement /In'kʌrɪdʒmənt/

C. acknowledge /ək'naɪlɪʒ/

SECTION III. LEXICO-GRAMMAR

I. MCQ Questions

1. C. had been created/ had taken off/ did

Cấu trúc đảo ngữ: Only after + S + V” + trợ động từ + S + V.

“atomic bomb” - bom nguyên tử được tạo ra -> sử dụng bị động.

Việc tạo ra bom nguyên tử và sự phát triển của giao thông hàng không bắt đầu là hai hành động xảy ra trước -> Sử dụng quá khứ hoàn thành

Sau đó các bộ phim viễn tưởng bắt đầu nổi tiếng -> Sử dụng quá khứ đơn.

2. D. folding

Folding chair: A folding chair, bed, bicycle, etc. can be folded into a smaller size to make it easier to store ~ ghế gấp

Dịch: Chúng tôi đã mua vài chiếc ghế gấp để dễ cất đi.

3. A. across

Get one's point across = to manage to make someone understand or believe something ~ truyền đạt được

Dịch: Tôi không nghĩ cô ấy có thể truyền đạt được thông điệp của mình đến các học sinh. Cô ấy có vẻ quá lo lắng.

4. D. Seeing that we couldn't solve anything in the end

Cấu trúc cụm mệnh đề phân từ: V-ing..., S + V

Thường được dùng để đưa ra kết quả, nguyên nhân của một hành động, hành động diễn ra cùng lúc với hành động ở mệnh đề chính hoặc để bổ sung thông tin cho chủ ngữ ở mệnh đề chính.

Dịch: Vì cuối cùng chúng ta chẳng giải quyết được gì, rõ ràng toàn bộ điều đó thật phí thời gian.

5. C. a great/good many

a great many + Danh từ số nhiều có thể đếm được (collocation) = (Danh từ số nhiều có thể đếm được) ~ rất nhiều

6. D. stereo, safety devices, air conditioning, and low gas mileage

Các mục được liệt kê sau including phải hòa hợp về loại từ - đều là danh từ.

7. C. went the wheels of the engine

Đảo ngữ với các trạng từ chỉ sự chuyển động

8. C. has left

The replacement of shops such as the groceries and chemists' by the café là sự việc xảy ra ở quá khứ nhưng vẫn ảnh hưởng tới hiện tại -> Sử dụng hiện tại hoàn thành. Chủ ngữ "replacement" số ít động từ chia số ít

9. B. Presupposes

presuppose (v): to accept that something is true before it has been proved ~ giả định rằng

Dịch: Lập luận của bạn giả định rằng Anh vẫn là một cường quốc, nhưng điều này không còn đúng nữa.

10. C. Every now and then

Every now and then/again: sometimes but not often ~ thỉnh thoảng

Dịch: Họ sống hạnh phúc bên nhau dù đương nhiên đôi lúc họ cũng cãi vã.

11. A. fail

Without fail: used to tell someone that they must do something ~ chắc chắn sẽ xảy ra, nhất định phải làm

Dịch: Anh ấy hứa nhất định sẽ sửa bánh xe hỏng sớm.

12. B. to learn how to

Cấu trúc: To learn how to do sth = học cách làm gì đấy

"Learn how to" thể hiện việc học phương pháp hoặc kỹ năng làm một việc gì đó (ở đây là đo bán kính hình tròn trong toán).

Một trong những bài tập đầu tiên trong lớp toán là học cách đo bán kính của hình tròn.)

13. C. having been fixed

Câu cần danh động từ, hành động bị động (bị sa thải) xảy ra trước khi "shocked" -> sử dụng danh động từ hoàn thành having been + V3

Dịch: Chúng tôi bị sốc khi nghe tin bạn đã bị sa thải.

14. A. get Tom to translate it

Cấu trúc: get sb to do sth = nhờ ai làm gì

Dịch: Tôi không biết tiếng Pháp, nhưng tôi sẽ nhờ Tom dịch nó.

15. B. what we refer to

what we refer sth to as = thứ chúng ta gọi là

Dịch: Điều mà chúng ta gọi là vị giác thực ra là một giác quan tổng hợp bao gồm cả vị giác và khứu giác.

16. A. wherever people

Dịch: Bất cứ nơi nào con người định cư, một trong những mối quan tâm đầu tiên của họ là tìm nguồn nước đầy đủ."

17. B. sight

Cấu trúc: lose sight of = mất đi nhận thức về điều gì, quên mất trách nhiệm về cái gì

Dịch: Các chính trị gia không bao giờ được quên đi nhu cầu của người dân mà họ đại diện

18. D. all

All team sports chủ ngữ chính

Dịch: Tất cả các môn thể thao đồng đội đều đòi hỏi sự hợp tác.

19. C. that there are more people

Mệnh đề danh từ sau động từ "indicate" cần bắt đầu bằng "that".

Dịch: Các nghiên cứu chỉ ra rằng có nhiều người sưu tầm nghệ thuật ngày nay hơn trước kia.

20. C. in

Cấu trúc: be deficient in sth = bị thiếu hụt cái gì

Dịch: Bác sĩ khuyên những người thiếu vitamin C nên ăn nhiều trái cây và rau củ."

21. B. the - the- the- the

Cả "ball", "net", "second half", và "goal" đều xác định (đã được nhắc đến trong ngữ cảnh bóng đá) -> tất cả đều dùng "the".

Dịch: Dick đưa bóng vào khung thành ở hiệp hai nhưng bàn thắng bị từ chối.

22. B. should there be

Đảo ngữ + "should" trong câu điều kiện loại 1.

Dịch: Có khả năng thực sự rằng những con vật này sẽ hoảng sợ nếu có tiếng ồn lớn đột ngột.

23. D. the way

The way + mệnh đề: cách hoạt động

Dịch: Máy tính đã ảnh hưởng sâu sắc đến cách ống kính máy ảnh được thiết kế.

24. D. prolific

Prolific writer = nhà văn sáng tác nhiều

Prolific: producing a great number or amount of something ~ Fruitful, productive = năng suất cao, làm việc chăm chỉ, ...

Dịch: Sáu tiểu thuyết một năm à? Anh ấy đúng là một nhà văn năng suất.

25. C. illegible

illegible handwriting: (of writing or print) impossible or almost impossible to read because of being very untidy or not clear ~ chữ không đọc nổi do xấu/mờ

Dịch: Chữ viết này hoàn toàn không thể nào đọc được. Có lẽ mảnh giấy này được viết từ lâu rồi.

II. Verb tense

a. (1) **went out**

(2) **were sitting**

Vì vế đầu “The children were frightened” là thì quá khứ đơn -> các hoạt động xảy ra liền kề sau đó cũng sử dụng quá khứ đơn -> “the lights suddenly went out”.

Vế sau: Lúc đèn tắt thì những đứa trẻ đang ngồi trong góc tối -> dùng quá khứ tiếp diễn -> “the children were sitting”.

b. What tune (3) **was being played** when we (4) **came in**?

(3): was being played -> vì bản nhạc đang được chơi khi sự việc khác xen vào -> sử dụng quá khứ tiếp diễn bị động

(4) came là hành động ngắn, xen ngang -> sử dụng quá khứ đơn.

c. She was badly hurt when her car hit another car. If she (5) **had worn** her seat belt, she (6) **wouldn't have been hurt** so badly.

Câu điều kiện loại 3: If + S + had + Vpp/V-ed, S + would/could/might + have + Vpp/V-ed ..

d. It is vital that no one else (7) **know** about the secret government operation.

Cấu trúc câu giả định: It is important/vital/recommended that + S + V (nguyên thể).

e. It seems strange to be standing here, (8) **looking** out at Sydney Harbor.

Cấu trúc rút gọn mệnh đề cùng chủ ngữ -> Chia look ở dạng V-ing.

f. Tom had a lucky escape. He (9) **could have been killed** when a car crashed into the front of his house.

Cấu trúc could + have + V3: Diễn tả điều suýt xảy ra trong quá khứ

g. (10) **Ranked** as a masterpiece, a work of art must transcend the ideals of the period in which it was created.

V-pp đứng ở đầu câu: Rút gọn mệnh đề bị động

III. Error Correction

Line 1: may have solved may have been solved

Giải thích: Bí ẩn được giải đáp -> sử dụng cấu trúc Bị động → has/have + been + Vpp

Line 2: used to think used to thinking

Giải thích: Cấu trúc đúng: get used to doing sth

Line 2: seem seems

Giải thích: Chủ ngữ “connection” là số ít

Line 3: them themselves

Giải thích: “Egyptologists have often asked themselves” - Những nhà nghiên cứu về Ai Cập luôn tự hỏi.

Line 3: spent -> took

Giải thích: Cấu trúc How long it took to V

Line 4: in first place in the first place

Giải thích: Thiếu mạo từ “the” trong cụm “in the first place”

Line 4: may have believed in the River Nile may have believed that the River Nile

Cấu trúc nói về niềm tin/tin đồn/thông báo: It is believed/rumored/reported (that) + mệnh đề.

Line 6: are in promotion to are in proportion to

Giải thích: Proportion to the stars – tỉ lệ tương đương với.

Ba kim tự tháp Giza có kích thước tỉ lệ tương đương với ba ngôi sao trong chòm Orion.

Line 6: by the chance by chance

Giải thích: Cấu trúc by chance = vô tình, không cần mạo từ the

Line 7: deliberately being project deliberately being projected

Giải thích: Cấu trúc câu bị động -> project là động từ phải chia V-pp: projected.

Line 7: reach at their goal reach their goal

Giải thích: Reach sth với tới cái gì, không cần mạo từ at

IV. Word formation

1. interaction

face-to-face interaction = tương tác trực tiếp

2. undoubtedly

Undoubtedly a swift means = chắc chắn là cách nhanh chóng

3. functional

Server is functional = máy chủ hoạt động tốt

4. inaccuracy

No inaccuracy in the address = không sai sót

5. significant

Significant effect = ảnh hưởng lớn

6. addictive

Irresistibly addictive = gây nghiện không cưỡng lại được

7. threatening

Threatening their health = đe dọa sức khỏe

8. compulsively

Checking compulsively = kiểm tra liên tục

9. tendency

Tendency to panic = xu hướng hoảng loạn

10. productivity

Effect on productivity = ảnh hưởng đến năng suất

SECTION IV. READING

I.

1. C. The roles of state and federal governments in the economy of the 19th century

Đoạn 1 & 2: Nói về vai trò của state government trong thế kỉ 19.

Đoạn 3: Nói về vai trò của federal governments trong thế kỉ 19.

2. C. influence

"had more effect on" -> effect on = influence on: ảnh hưởng.

3. D. higher education

"States chartered manufacturing, banking, mining, and transportation firms and participated in the construction" -> loại trừ "higher education" không có trong mục được liệt kê.

4. A. separate

"two distinct ways: first, by...state companies; second, by...mixed public-private companies" -> trong câu này, distinct có nghĩa như separate là 2 phương thức khác nhau.

5. D. sometimes built in part by state companies

Thông tin ở dòng 6: "second, by providing part of the capital for mixed public-private companies setting out to make a profit".

6. B. inspecting materials used in turnpike maintenance

"in the nineteenth century, state regulation through licensing fell especially on peddlers, innkeepers, and retail merchants of various kinds,...., and such important frontier staples as lumber and gunpowder were also subject to state control." -> loại trừ đi ta có đáp án B.

7. C. establishing

Trong context "setting maximum limits on hours of work and restrictions on price-fixing by businesses", từ setting đồng nghĩa với từ establish - đặt ra luật về.

8. D. goals

Thông tin có trong câu: "Its goals were the facilitation of western settlement and the development of native industries. Toward these ends,..."

9. A. It made it increasingly possible for settlers to obtain land in the West

Thông tin có trong câu: "It permitted access to public western lands on increasingly easy terms, culminating in the Homestead Act of 1862, by which title to land could be claimed on the basis of residence alone".

10. C. Regulation of the supply of money

Thông tin có trong đoạn: "Toward these ends, the federal government pursued several courses of action. It established a national bank to stabilize banking activities in the country and,...."

II.

1. considered/believed

Giải thích: "Widely believed/considered to be" = "được nhiều người tin/cho là."

2. most

Giải thích: "In most respects" = trên hầu hết các phương diện

3. no

Giải thích: "They need no fewer than four 'thank you's merely to buy a bus ticket'" = "Họ cần không ít hơn bốn lần cảm ơn chỉ để mua vé", nhấn mạnh số lượng lớn lời cảm ơn cần nói.

4. means

Giải thích: "The third... means 'Here is your ticket.'" = "có nghĩa là", giống như câu trước: The first, from the bus conductor means, "I'm here."

5. other

Giải thích: "In most other parts of the world" = "ở hầu hết các nơi khác trên thế giới" (so sánh với nước Anh).

6. in

Giải thích: lack in: thiếu

"Lacking in ritual phrases" = "thiếu những cụm từ mang tính nghi thức".

7. many

Giải thích: "In so many other languages" = "trong rất nhiều ngôn ngữ khác" (nhấn mạnh số lượng).

8. wish

Giải thích: "The British wish happiness to their friends" = "chúc" (hành động thường xuyên).

9. occasions

Giải thích: "At occasions such as birthdays" = "vào những dịp như sinh nhật" (danh từ chỉ sự kiện).

10. whereas/while

Giải thích: "Whereas/While the Greeks routinely wish..." = "trong khi người Hy Lạp thường xuyên chúc..." (tương phản khi so sánh người Anh và người Hy Lạp chúc ai đó điều gì trong cuộc sống hàng ngày).

III.

1. B. stay

Giải thích: "Here to stay" = tồn tại lâu dài (idiom).

2. D. on

Giải thích: "On a variety of grounds" = dựa trên nhiều lý do (fixed preposition).

3. A. screen

Giải thích: "Screen bombarding us with radioactivity" → TV màn hình bị nghi ngờ phóng xạ, vì trước đó đang nhắc đến TV nên "màn hình" sẽ là từ vựng liên tưởng gần nhất tới TV.

4. C. many

Giải thích: Do "programmes" là danh từ đếm được → chọn "many"

5. C. audience

Giải thích: "Passive audience" = khán giả thụ động (nhóm đối tượng bị ảnh hưởng bởi chương trình trên TV).

6. A. comedies

Giải thích: "situation comedies" = hài kịch tình huống nhạt nhẽo (1 thể loại chương trình truyền hình).

7. D. accompanied

Giải thích: "News accompanied by pictures" = tin tức kèm hình ảnh.

8. B. All

Giải thích: "All in all" = tóm lại (transitional phrase).

9. B. matter

Giải thích: Cụm No matter how + adj = bất kể điều gì đó như thế nào

10. B. reflection

Giải thích: "Our own tiny reflection" = hình ảnh phản chiếu của chúng ta.

SECTION V. WRITING

I.

1. Get the work finished by lunchtime, and you can go home.

Giải thích: Get + O (tân ngữ) + V-pp: cấu trúc nhờ vả, sai khiến:

Dịch: Hoàn thành công việc trước giờ ăn trưa, bạn có thể về.

2. It's about time you did your work.

Giải thích: Cấu trúc It's about time + S + V-p1: (it is) past the time when something should have happened ~ trách móc, nhắc nhở việc đáng lẽ đã phải làm.

Dịch: Đã đến lúc bạn làm việc của mình rồi.

3. Only on his fourth proposal did she accept.

Giải thích: Đảo ngữ với "Only" để nhấn mạnh thời điểm.

4. He attributed his win to good luck.

Giải thích: attribute + O + to + N: to think that someone or something has a particular quality or feature ~ chỉ việc quy kết nguyên nhân cho lí do gì đó.

Dịch: Anh ấy cho rằng chiến thắng nhờ may mắn.

5. That takes me back to the time I climbed Mount Fuji.

Giải thích: take sb back to: to make someone remember or learn about an earlier period in time ~ khơi gợi kỷ ức

Dịch: Điều đó gợi tôi nhớ về lần leo núi Phú Sĩ.

6. What people rumour is that he is rich but stingy.

Giải thích: Cấu trúc chẻ "What... is...".

Dịch: Điều mọi người đồn là anh ta giàu nhưng keo kiệt.

7. There is no point in considering such a ridiculous proposal seriously.

Giải thích: Cấu trúc "There is no point in + V-ing = not worth + V-ing" chỉ không đáng làm việc gì đó nữa.

Dịch: Không đáng để xem xét nghiêm túc đề xuất vô lý như vậy.

8. The very thought of his face at that moment makes me laugh.

Giải thích: The very thought of + N: an expression that refers to thinking of sb,sth dùng để nhấn mạnh việc làm gì khiến ai đó có cảm xúc như thế nào.

Dịch: Chỉ nghĩ đến khuôn mặt anh ấy lúc đó cũng khiến tôi cười.

9. There is an absence of animals in a vast area after the forest fire.

Giải thích: We cannot see animals = Chúng tôi không thấy động vật = "There is an absence of": sb/sth is not present, not in existence

Dịch: Không còn động vật nào trong khu vực rộng lớn sau vụ cháy rừng.

10. So intense was the hatred for Frank's policies that the staff went on strike.

Giải thích: Đảo ngữ với "So + adj + was/were + N" để nhấn mạnh tính chất của/phản ứng với một vấn đề.

Dịch: Nhân viên ghét chính sách của Frank đến mức họ đình công.

II.

1. It dawned on me what "a freebie" meant.

Giải thích: Dawn on sb: If a fact dawns on you, you understand it after a period of not understanding it ~ Chợt nhận ra, lóe lên ý nghĩ

Dịch: Tôi chợt hiểu ra ý nghĩa của "freebie".

2. After the scandal, he was asked to hand in his resignation.

Giải thích: Hand in one's resignation: tell your employer that you are leaving your job ~ từ chức.

Dịch: Sau bê bối, anh ta bị buộc phải từ chức.

3. Bruce likened the situation at work to a family argument

Giải thích: Likened + O + to + N: expressing someone/sth is similar to someone/sth ~ so sánh cái gì giống cái gì.

Dịch: Bruce ví tình hình công ty như tranh cãi gia đình.

4. My father is under the weather these days.

Giải thích: Under the weather: not feeling well ~ ốm, không khỏe.

Dịch: Bố tôi dạo này không khỏe.

5. I don't think this record will ever catch on.

Giải thích: Catch on: become popular ~ trở nên phổ biến.

Dịch: Tôi nghĩ bản thu này sẽ không bao giờ nổi.

6. His arrival completely took us by surprise.

Giải thích: Take sb by surprise: surprise sb ~ gây bất ngờ.

Dịch: Sự xuất hiện của anh ấy khiến chúng tôi bất ngờ.

7. The success of our local theater has put our city on the map.

Giải thích: Put sth on the map: make sth famous ~ làm nổi tiếng.

Dịch: Nhà hát địa phương đã đưa thành phố chúng tôi lên bản đồ.

8. He is by no means a reliable witness.

Giải thích: "By no means" được sử dụng để nhấn mạnh sự phủ định trong một nhận định.

Dịch: Anh ta không phải là nhân chứng đáng tin.

9. Our company has a monopoly on importing these chemicals.

Giải thích: Monopoly on: (an organization or group that has) complete control of something, especially an area of business, so that others have no share ~ độc quyền.

Dịch: Công ty chúng tôi độc quyền nhập hóa chất này.

10. The band's tour is in the balance.

Giải thích: Sth hangs in the balance: the result of a situation has not yet been decided ~ không chắc chắn

Dịch: Chuyến lưu diễn của ban nhạc đang bấp bênh.

SPRINGBOARD EDUCATION

ĐỀ THI LUYỆN TẬP

KỲ THI TUYỂN SINH VÀO 10

TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN NGOẠI NGỮ

NĂM HỌC 2025 – 2026

Môn thi: **ANH CHUYÊN**

Thời gian: **90 phút** (không kể thời gian giao đề)

Ngày thi: **30/02/2025**

Đề thi gồm có **12** trang

- Thí sinh **KHÔNG** được sử dụng tài liệu, kể cả từ điển.
- Giám thị **KHÔNG** giải thích gì thêm.

PHẦN TRẮC NGHIỆM (60 CÂU)

1. TỪ HOẶC CỤM TỪ ĐỒNG NGHĨA

Chọn 01 phương án có nghĩa gần nhất với từ/cụm từ được gạch chân trong câu hỏi.

1. With rumors of a merger circulating, employees were advised to keep a low profile until further notice.

- A. avoid attention B. escape scrutiny C. speak publicly D. stop working

2. Although the plan seemed promising at first, it eventually fell through due to unforeseen complications.

- A. failed completely B. did not happen C. was delayed D. attracted criticism

3. The manager finally lost her temper after repeated warnings went unheeded.

- A. neglected B. overboard C. disregarded D. unnoticed

4. The hitherto conservative couple certainly lived it up when they moved to a larger apartment and threw all sorts of parties.

a. moved upstairs b. used up all their money

c. lived expensively d. lived happily

- A. lived expensively B. lived happily C. moved upstairs D. consumed stimulants

2. TỪ HOẶC CỤM TỪ TRÁI NGHĨA

Chọn 01 phương án có nghĩa ngược với từ/cụm từ được gạch chân trong câu hỏi.

5. The new regulations are meant to clamp down on illegal data collection.

- A. rise B. increase C. encourage D. approve of

6. I'm afraid you've caught me on the hop. I wasn't expecting you until this afternoon.
A. prepared B. noticed C. hot under the collar D. on the hook
7. He may be shy now, but he'll soon come out of his shell when he meets the right girl.
A. able to make friends B. become famous C. be more embarrassed D. be shyer
8. Despite all of our differences, I finally agreed to meet him halfway.
A. compromise B. disagree with him C. meet him randomly D. fob him off

3. HOÀN THÀNH CÂU

Chọn 01 phương án đúng nhất để điền vào chỗ trống trong mỗi câu hỏi.

9. It's true, I tell you! I got it from the _____ My sister works at the Town Hall. She's the one who made the decision!
A. nag's head B. cat's whiskers C. horse's mouth D. lion's den
10. Why don't we have potatoes in their _____ tonight for a change?
A. sleeves B. shells C. jackets D. coats
11. The day after the office party, Jack had a terrible _____ and couldn't bear the slightest noise.
A. hangover B. conscience C. feeling D. anxiety
12. Jane and I hadn't really planned to get married; we just did it _____ one day.
A. on the spur of the moment
B. on the rocks
C. on the carpet
D. on the cards
13. Traffic was _____ this morning because of an accident on the A21.
A. at a pinch B. at loggerheads C. at sixes and sevens D. at a standstill
14. Like you, I'm _____ to explain the sudden fall in share prices. I've absolutely no idea what can have caused it.
A. at a loss B. at a loose end C. at the crack of dawn D. at random
15. The scientist's theory was so _____ that it was almost impossible to test experimentally.
A. empirical B. banal C. esoteric D. extemporaneous
16. Their approach was _____, relying on improvisation rather than careful planning.
A. sagacious B. ad hoc C. meticulous D. systematic
17. Her critique was refreshingly _____, sparing no detail and pulling no punches.
A. trenchant B. circuitous C. placid D. vacuous

18. After a few hours of _____ discussion, they finally reached a vague consensus.

- A. desultory B. trenchant C. virulent D. obdurate

4. ĐIỀN TỪ TRONG BÀI ĐỌC

Chọn 01 phương án đúng nhất để điền vào mỗi chỗ trống trong bài đọc.

Due to a northwestern-southeastern (19) _____ low-pressure trough extending across central Vietnam and the mid-East Sea, (20) _____ moderate southwest monsoon activity in the southern regions, widespread rain is expected throughout the country. Specifically, from last night into this morning (June 25), (21) _____ and scattered thunderstorms occurred in the mountainous northern regions and the Central Highlands, with some areas experiencing heavy rain. Today and tonight, scattered showers and thunderstorms are (22) _____ in the northwest and Red River Delta, with localized heavy rain reaching 15–30mm and isolated areas (23) _____ 80mm. This evening and tonight, the Viet Bac region will experience moderate to heavy rainfall and scattered thunderstorms, with amounts (24) _____ from 15–40mm, and localized rainfall possibly exceeding 150mm. The Central Highlands and southern regions will also see moderate to heavy showers and thunderstorms, with rainfall (25) _____ 15–40mm and some areas receiving over 100mm. The meteorological agency warns that thunderstorms may bring tornadoes, lightning, hail, and strong gusts. Heavy localized rainfall may cause (26) _____ floods in small rivers and streams, landslides on steep slopes, and flooding in low-lying areas.

- | | | | | |
|-----|------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 19. | A. orienting | B. oriented | C. was oriented | D. orients |
| 20. | A. combined with | B. despite | C. meanwhile | D. also as |
| 21. | A. showers | B. dewpoint | C. spindrift | D. fallout |
| 22. | A. forecasted | B. forecasts | C. forecasting | D. forecast |
| 23. | A. exceeds | B. that exceeded | C. exceeding | D. exceeded |
| 24. | A. ranges | B. ranging | C. that ranged | D. which ranges |
| 25. | A. among | B. from | C. between | D. along |
| 26. | A. flash | B. torrential | C. numerous | D. heavy |

5. ĐỌC HIỂU

Đọc bài đọc và trả lời 8 câu hỏi kèm theo:

We already know that mutations in cancer genes like BRCA1 and BRCA2 increase cancer risk. But now David Thomas at the Garvan Institute of Medical Research in Sydney and his colleagues have shown for the first time that: **Mutations in genes associated with a lower cancer risk can little by little add up to an even deadlier effect.** [A] The team compared the genetic profiles of healthy individuals with those of 1162 people with sarcomas – cancers that develop in bones and soft tissue and disproportionately affect young people. In particular, they focused on 72 genes – some strongly linked to sarcoma, like the TP53 gene, and others that are only weakly linked. As they expected, a mutation in the TP53 gene increased a person’s sarcoma risk – half developed cancer by the age of 32. But people with mutations in two genes only weakly associated with sarcoma developed tumours at a younger age – half had cancer by the age of 25. This effect was even stronger in those who had three or more mutations in such genes. [B]

“Cancer is a disease where you accumulate stepwise genetic variants,” says Thomas. “This means that the more genetic variation you carry, the earlier in life you’re likely to develop it.” [C] Looking across multiple genes should allow cancers to be detected sooner, before they become fatal, says Thomas. It may one day become routine to screen people for high-risk combinations of mutations in genes previously considered to have little relevance to cancer risk. Thomas’s team is now offering whole body MRI scans to people with mutations like these in their DNA, to see if there is any early evidence of sarcoma. “We’re picking up cancers that are asymptomatic in people who carry these types of genetic variants, and because they’re in the early stages, we can actually cure them.” [D] Using this method to diagnose cancer early could also help to spot the disease in relatives of patients, says Vivek Bhadri at the University of Sydney. “Once a diagnosis has been made, screening has the potential to identify other as yet unaffected relatives who could then be offered prospective surveillance imaging, such as whole body MRI, with the aim of identifying tumours at an early stage,” he says

27. What best paraphrases the **bolded** sentence in the passage?

- A. Low-risk genes have now been proven to be related to cancer.
- B. Multiple mutations in lower-risk genes can eventually be more dangerous than high-risk mutations.
- C. Genes that are only weakly linked to cancer may together increase its likelihood.

D. Cancer risk is only significant when high-risk genes like BRCA1 or BRCA2 are mutated.

28. According to paragraph 2, which factor may increase sarcoma risk?

- A. BRCA1 and BRCA2 mutations
- B. Healthy individuals with strong immune systems
- C. Mutations in multiple genes weakly associated with sarcoma
- D. Young age at diagnosis

29. What is the word “accumulate” in paragraph 3 closest in meaning to?

- A. appear suddenly
- B. build up gradually
- C. fall apart
- D. carry naturally

30. Why does the author mention people who had two or three mutations in weakly linked genes in paragraph 2?

- A. To demonstrate that multiple low-risk mutations can lead to earlier cancer development
- B. To show that low-risk mutations are harmless on their own
- C. To suggest that sarcoma is only dangerous when caused by many mutations
- D. To explain how common these mutations are in healthy people

31. What is the main idea of paragraph 4?

- A. Methods to cure cancer completely
- B. Benefits of early diagnosis and screening for people with certain mutations
- C. Relationship between MRI scans and general health
- D. Genetic mutations are always asymptomatic

32. In which space (marked A, B, C and D) will the following sentence fit in?

“This indicates that having more mutations, even in low-risk genes, can significantly raise one’s vulnerability to sarcoma.”

- A. [A]
- B. [B]
- C. [C]
- D. [D]

33. What is the best title for the passage?

- A. Sarcoma: The Youthful Cancer
- B. Hidden Genetic Risks in Cancer Development
- C. The Role of TP53 in Cancer Progression
- D. Using MRI to Treat Cancer

34. What best describes the tone of this passage?

- A. Alarmist

- B. Informative
- C. Dismissive
- D. Concerning

6. HOÀN THÀNH HỘI THOẠI

Chọn phương án đúng nhất để hoàn thành chỗ trống trong hội thoại.

35. Anna: I'm hosting a board game night this Friday. Would love for you to join!

Leo: I might be out of town visiting my cousins. _____

- A. Should I let you know if my trip gets canceled?
- B. I'll text you if my plans change.
- C. Board games aren't really my thing, honestly.
- D. Would you like to visit them instead?

36. Clara: _____

Nam: That depends. What's the occasion?

- A. I'm really tired from work today.
- B. I was thinking we could grab dinner tomorrow night.
- C. I got a new phone number.
- D. You haven't returned my book yet.

37. Lan: Can you help me look over this grant application before lunch?

Professor: Sorry, _____. Can we do it after 2?

- A. I'm in the middle of something right now.
- B. I'm afraid that's not appropriate.
- C. Let me know if that's a problem.
- D. Let's go over it tomorrow.

38. Lam: _____

Ben: Appreciate it, but I'm heading out early today.

- A. There's free pizza in the common room.
- B. I just saw the principal walk in.
- C. We're having a small farewell for Ms. Kim—come by!
- D. The last exam was super hard.

39. Tam: _____

Jade: Everyone makes mistakes—don't worry about it.

- A. I didn't finish the assignment last night.

- B. I accidentally deleted our group's entire slideshow.
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C. Provided that the trial is inconclusive

D. Even though the test has been validated

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B. Meanwhile

C. Nevertheless

D. In contrast

PHẦN TỰ LUẬN (1 câu)

Viết một văn bản khoảng 250 từ về chủ đề sau:

Some companies sponsor sports as a way to advertise themselves. Some people think this is good, while others raise objections to this. Discuss both sides and give your own opinion.

Springboard
English

(You may write overleaf if you need more space.)

- GOOD LUCK, AND DO NOT CRY -

Springboard
English

SPRINGBOARD EDUCATION

ĐỀ THI LUYỆN TẬP

KỲ THI TUYỂN SINH VÀO 10

TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN NGOẠI NGỮ

NĂM HỌC 2025 – 2026

Môn thi: **ANH CHUYÊN**

Thời gian: **90** phút (không kể thời gian giao đề)

Ngày thi: **30/02/2025**

Đề thi gồm có **19** trang

- Thí sinh **KHÔNG** được sử dụng tài liệu, kể cả từ điển.
- Giám thị **KHÔNG** giải thích gì thêm.

PHẦN TRẮC NGHIỆM (60 CÂU)

1. TỪ HOẶC CỤM TỪ ĐỒNG NGHĨA

Chọn 01 phương án có nghĩa gần nhất với từ/cụm từ được gạch chân trong câu hỏi.

1. With rumors of a merger circulating, employees were advised to keep a low profile until further notice.

- A. avoid attention B. escape scrutiny C. speak publicly D. stop working

2. Although the plan seemed promising at first, it eventually fell through due to unforeseen complications.

- A. failed completely B. did not happen C. was delayed D. attracted criticism

3. The manager finally lost her temper after repeated warnings went unheeded.

- A. neglected B. overboard C. disregarded D. unnoticed

4. The hitherto conservative couple certainly lived it up when they moved to a larger apartment and threw all sorts of parties.

a. moved upstairs b. used up all their money

c. lived expensively d. lived happily

- A. lived expensively B. lived happily C. moved upstairs D. consumed stimulants

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5. The new regulations are meant to clamp down on illegal data collection.

- A. rise B. increase **C. encourage** D. approve of
6. I'm afraid you've caught me on the hop. I wasn't expecting you until this afternoon.
A. prepared B. noticed C. hot under the collar D. on the hook
7. He may be shy now, but he'll soon come out of his shell when he meets the right girl.
A. able to make friends B. become famous C. be more embarrassed **D. be shy**
8. Despite all of our differences, I finally agreed to meet him halfway.
A. compromise **B. disagree with him** C. meet him randomly D. fob him off

3. HOÀN THÀNH CÂU

Chọn 01 phương án đúng nhất để điền vào chỗ trống trong mỗi câu hỏi.

9. It's true, I tell you! I got it from the _____ My sister works at the Town Hall. She's the one who made the decision!
A. nag's head B. cat's whiskers **C. horse's mouth** D. lion's den
10. Why don't we have potatoes in their _____ tonight for a change?
A. sleeves B. shells **C. jackets** D. coats
11. The day after the office party, Jack had a terrible _____ and couldn't bear the slightest noise.
A. hangover B. conscience C. feeling D. anxiety
12. Jane and I hadn't really planned to get married; we just did it _____ one day.
A. on the spur of the moment
B. on the rocks
C. on the carpet
D. on the cards
13. Traffic was _____ this morning because of an accident on the A21.
A. at a pinch B. at loggerheads C. at sixes and sevens **D. at a standstill**
14. Like you, I'm _____ to explain the sudden fall in share prices. I've absolutely no idea what can have caused it.
A. at a loss B. at a loose end C. at the crack of dawn D. at random
15. The scientist's theory was so _____ that it was almost impossible to test experimentally.
A. empirical B. banal **C. esoteric** D. extemporaneous
16. Their approach was _____, relying on improvisation rather than careful planning.
A. sagacious **B. ad hoc** C. meticulous D. systematic
17. Her critique was refreshingly _____, sparing no detail and pulling no punches.

A. trenchant

B. circuitous

C. placid

D. vacuous

18. After a few hours of _____ discussion, they finally reached a vague consensus.

A. desultory

B. trenchant

C. virulent

D. obdurate

4. ĐIỀN TỪ TRONG BÀI ĐỌC

Chọn 01 phương án đúng nhất để điền vào mỗi chỗ trống trong bài đọc.

Due to a northwestern-southeastern (19) _____ low-pressure trough extending across central Vietnam and the mid-East Sea, (20) _____ moderate southwest monsoon activity in the southern regions, widespread rain is expected throughout the country. Specifically, from last night into this morning (June 25), (21) _____ and scattered thunderstorms occurred in the mountainous northern regions and the Central Highlands, with some areas experiencing heavy rain. Today and tonight, scattered showers and thunderstorms are (22) _____ in the northwest and Red River Delta, with localized heavy rain reaching 15–30mm and isolated areas (23) _____ 80mm. This evening and tonight, the Viet Bac region will experience moderate to heavy rainfall and scattered thunderstorms, with amounts (24) _____ from 15–40mm, and localized rainfall possibly exceeding 150mm. The Central Highlands and southern regions will also see moderate to heavy showers and thunderstorms, with rainfall (25) _____ 15–40mm and some areas receiving over 100mm. The meteorological agency warns that thunderstorms may bring tornadoes, lightning, hail, and strong gusts. Heavy localized rainfall may cause (26) _____ floods in small rivers and streams, landslides on steep slopes, and flooding in low-lying areas.

19. A. orienting

B. oriented

C. was oriented

D. orients

20. A. combined with

B. despite

C. meanwhile

D. also as

21. A. showers

B. dewpoint

C. spindrift

D. fallout

22. A. forecasted

B. forecasts

C. forecasting

D. forecast

23. A. exceeds

B. that exceeded

C. exceeding

D. exceeded

24. A. ranges

B. ranging

C. that ranged

D. which ranges

25. A. among

B. from

C. between

D. along

26. A. flash

B. torrential

C. numerous

D. heavy

5. ĐỌC HIỂU

Đọc bài đọc và trả lời 8 câu hỏi kèm theo:

We already know that mutations in cancer genes like BRCA1 and BRCA2 increase cancer risk. But now David Thomas at the Garvan Institute of Medical Research in Sydney and his colleagues have shown for the first time that: **Mutations in genes associated with a lower cancer risk can little by little add up to an even deadlier effect.** [A] The team compared the genetic profiles of healthy individuals with those of 1162 people with sarcomas – cancers that develop in bones and soft tissue and disproportionately affect young people. In particular, they focused on 72 genes – some strongly linked to sarcoma, like the TP53 gene, and others that are only weakly linked. As they expected, a mutation in the TP53 gene increased a person’s sarcoma risk – half developed cancer by the age of 32. But people with mutations in two genes only weakly associated with sarcoma developed tumours at a younger age – half had cancer by the age of 25. This effect was even stronger in those who had three or more mutations in such genes. [B]

“Cancer is a disease where you accumulate stepwise genetic variants,” says Thomas. “This means that the more genetic variation you carry, the earlier in life you’re likely to develop it.” [C] Looking across multiple genes should allow cancers to be detected sooner, before they become fatal, says Thomas. It may one day become routine to screen people for high-risk combinations of mutations in genes previously considered to have little relevance to cancer risk. Thomas’s team is now offering whole body MRI scans to people with mutations like these in their DNA, to see if there is any early evidence of sarcoma. “We’re picking up cancers that are asymptomatic in people who carry these types of genetic variants, and because they’re in the early stages, we can actually cure them.” [D] Using this method to diagnose cancer early could also help to spot the disease in relatives of patients, says Vivek Bhadri at the University of Sydney. “Once a diagnosis has been made, screening has the potential to identify other as yet unaffected relatives who could then be offered prospective surveillance imaging, such as whole body MRI, with the aim of identifying tumours at an early stage,” he says

27. What best paraphrases the **bolded** sentence in the passage?

- A. Low-risk genes have now been proven to be related to cancer.
- B. Multiple mutations in lower-risk genes can eventually be more dangerous than high-risk mutations.

C. Genes that are only weakly linked to cancer may together increase its likelihood.

D. Cancer risk is only significant when high-risk genes like BRCA1 or BRCA2 are mutated.

28. According to paragraph 2, which factor may increase sarcoma risk?

A. BRCA1 and BRCA2 mutations

B. Healthy individuals with strong immune systems

C. Mutations in multiple genes weakly associated with sarcoma

D. Young age at diagnosis

29. What is the word “accumulate” in paragraph 3 closest in meaning to?

A. appear suddenly

B. build up gradually

C. fall apart

D. carry naturally

30. Why does the author mention people who had two or three mutations in weakly linked genes in paragraph 2?

A. To demonstrate that multiple low-risk mutations can lead to earlier cancer development

B. To show that low-risk mutations are harmless on their own

C. To suggest that sarcoma is only dangerous when caused by many mutations

D. To explain how common these mutations are in healthy people

31. What is the main idea of paragraph 4?

A. Methods to cure cancer completely

B. Benefits of early diagnosis and screening for people with certain mutations

C. Relationship between MRI scans and general health

D. Genetic mutations are always asymptomatic

32. In which space (marked A, B, C and D) will the following sentence fit in?

“This indicates that having more mutations, even in low-risk genes, can significantly raise one’s vulnerability to sarcoma.”

A. [A]

B. [B]

C. [C]

D. [D]

33. What is the best title for the passage?

A. Sarcoma: The Youthful Cancer

B. Hidden Genetic Risks in Cancer Development

C. The Role of TP53 in Cancer Progression

D. Using MRI to Treat Cancer

34. What best describes the tone of this passage?

A. Alarmist

B. Informative

C. Dismissive

D. Concerning

6. HOÀN THÀNH HỘI THOẠI

Chọn phương án đúng nhất để hoàn thành chỗ trống trong hội thoại.

35. Anna: I'm hosting a board game night this Friday. Would love for you to join!

Leo: I might be out of town visiting my cousins. _____

A. Should I let you know if my trip gets canceled?

B. I'll text you if my plans change.

C. Board games aren't really my thing, honestly.

D. Would you like to visit them instead?

36. Clara: _____

Nam: That depends. What's the occasion?

A. I'm really tired from work today.

B. I was thinking we could grab dinner tomorrow night.

C. I got a new phone number.

D. You haven't returned my book yet.

37. Lan: Can you help me look over this grant application before lunch?

Professor: Sorry, _____. Can we do it after 2?

A. I'm in the middle of something right now.

B. I'm afraid that's not appropriate.

C. Let me know if that's a problem.

D. Let's go over it tomorrow.

38. Lam: _____

Ben: Appreciate it, but I'm heading out early today.

A. There's free pizza in the common room.

B. I just saw the principal walk in.

C. We're having a small farewell for Ms. Kim—come by!

D. The last exam was super hard.

39. Tam: _____

Jade: Everyone makes mistakes—don't worry about it.

A. I didn't finish the assignment last night.

B. I accidentally deleted our group's entire slideshow.

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Springboard
English

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LIÊN HỆ SPRINGBOARD - LỚP HỌC NHÀ XUÂN

2 tập tiếp theo của **Bộ Đề Luyện Thi Chuyên Anh vào 10 – Khu Vực Thành Phố Hà Nội** 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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