SỞ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO THÀNH PHỐ ĐÀ NẴNG **ĐỀ CHÍNH THỨC** *(Đề thi có 08 trang)*	**KỲ THI TUYỂN SINH LỚP 10** **TRUNG HỌC PHỔ THÔNG NĂM HỌC 2026-2027** Môn thi: **TIẾNG ANH** (chuyên) Thời gian: **150** phút (không kể thời gian giao đề) *(Dành cho thí sinh thi vào các trường THPT chuyên)*	Mã phách

Họ, tên và chữ kí Giám khảo	Điểm	
Giám khảo 1:	Bằng số	Bằng chữ
Giám khảo 2:		

Thí sinh viết câu trả lời vào ô trả lời hoặc khoảng trống theo hướng dẫn ở mỗi phần trên đề thi.

SECTION A: GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY (50 pts)

I. Choose the best option (A, B, C or D) to complete each of the following sentences. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes. (20 pts)

ĐIỂM
A: .....
B: .....
C: .....
TC: .....

1. At the end of the narrow valley _____.
   A. a small village lies B. does a small village lie
   C. lying a small village D. lies a small village
2. She was _____ aware of the challenges ahead, yet she remained determined to succeed.
   A. distinctly B. keenly C. intensely D. sharply
3. **Maria:** "They might let us in without tickets." - **Susan:** "_____"
   A. Think nothing of it. B. Fat chance of that, I'm afraid.
   C. It is within easy reach. D. You win some, you lose some.
4. I used to hate doing the housework, but it has become second _____ to me now.
   A. nature B. thought C. sight D. string
5. Henry _____ his mind to the task ahead despite all distractions.
   A. bent B. slipped C. broke D. folded
6. It is _____ a speech that it will remain in my memory forever.
   A. moving enough B. such moving C. so moving D. too moving
7. To lose weight, the _____ line is that one has to follow a calorie-controlled diet.
   A. tough B. prior C. prime D. bottom
8. Beyond all _____, the matter was settled by the court judgement.
   A. dispute B. conclusion C. failure D. contradiction
9. This project has been under development for over a year, but _____, the final version has not been approved for release.
   A. yet another B. far and away C. as yet D. far from it
10. My brother picked up a second-hand bicycle for a _____ at the local flea market.
   A. dance B. rhythm C. song D. chorus
11. That's exactly what I want to mean, Julie. You've _____!
   A. been on pins and needles B. put your foot in your mouth
   C. burned the candle at both ends D. hit the nail on the head
12. Why doesn't Mike _____ some of his work to his assistant?
   A. acquaint B. delegate C. resign D. prioritize
13. The manager double-checked all the documents carefully, _____ he should make any costly mistakes in the final submission.
   A. otherwise B. lest C. unless D. albeit
14. _____, she went back to her room.
   A. There being no cause for alarm B. There was no cause for alarm
   C. No cause for alarm was there D. Being no cause for alarm
15. I wonder if my lecturer can _____ any light on this essay for me.

A. dawn B. snap C. dub D. shed

16. Language and culture are _____ linked, as each influences the way people think and express themselves.
A. indelibly B. undeniably C. inextricably D. unanswerably

17. It was _____ whether the operation would go ahead because so many staff were on sick leave that week.
A. touch-and-go B. high and mighty C. rough-and-ready D. cut and dried

18. You can argue till you are _____ in the face, but they will still insist on following their original plan.
A. red B. black C. blue D. white

19. A sandwich can be every bit _____ a cooked meal.
A. more nutritious than B. as nutritious as
C. the more nutritious D. so nutritious as

20. **Michael:** "Are you coming for dinner tonight?" **Charles:** "_____"
A. Could you get off my case? B. Speak for yourself.
C. I'll take your word for it. D. Can I take a rain check on it?

Answers

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.

II. There are TEN mistakes in the following passage. <u>UNDERLINE</u> each mistake and write both the mistake and the correction in the corresponding line in the box provided. There is an example at the beginning (0). (10 pts)

Teenagers <u>is</u> increasingly turning to artificial intelligence chatbots for emotional support, rising serious questions about the role of technology in their mental well-being. While these systems are not designed like therapeutic tools, many young users report they find comfort in interacting with AI and often describe it as a non-judgement presence available at all hours.

According to experts, their reliance may carry unintended psychological consequences. Adolescents are likely to become emotional dependent on systems that simulate empathy without genuinely understanding human experience. Unlike trained mental health professions, AI lacks the ability to interpret emotional nuance or respond appropriately to complex distress signals, which possibly leads to adequate guidance during vulnerable moments.

Furthermore, researchers have observed that some teenagers are substituting real-life communication with chatbots, particularly when discussing sensitive personal issues. This trend, they argue, risk reducing opportunities for developing interpersonal skills and emotional resilience. AI-generate advice can also be inconsistent or overly generic, failing to address the specific needs of individual users.

Despite concerns, proponents of AI believe such technologies provide a valuable first point of contact for young people who may otherwise hesitate to seek help. If properly regulated, AI tools could compliment rather than replace traditional forms of emotional support. However, clear boundaries must establish in order to ensure vulnerable adolescents are not misled or left unsupported by automated systems.

Answers

0. is → are

_____ → _____
_____ → _____
_____ → _____
_____ → _____
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III. Complete each of the following sentences with ONE suitable particle or preposition. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes. (10 pts)

1. My house is near a park, but there is a road _____ between.
2. In her presentation, she set _____ the main arguments for reforming the education system.
3. Steven came _____ several thousand pounds when his grandfather died.
4. The long hours of training began to wear her _____.
5. Jenny's mother is always blind _____ her faults and ready to defend her stubbornly.

6. What were you driving _____ when you said you might not see Mark for some time?
7. The film was so funny that everybody seemed to laugh their heads _____.
8. After hiding for several weeks, the suspect finally gave himself _____ to the authorities.
9. Our trainer has no intention of helping us, but we'll soon get _____ him.
10. I wish I could go on holiday for weeks _____ end.

Answers

1.	**2.**	**3.**	**4.**	**5.**
6.	**7.**	**8.**	**9.**	**10.**

IV. Read the following passage. Use the word given in CAPITALS at the end of some of the lines to form a word that fit in the gap in the same line. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes. (10 pts)

People are often put off meditation by what they see as its many mystical associations. Yet meditation is a **(1)** _____ technique which merely involves sitting and resting the mind. In addition to its **(2)** _____, meditation offers powerful help in the battle against stress. Hundreds of studies have shown that meditation, when **(3)** _____ in a principled way, can reduce hypertension which is related to stress in the body. Research has proven that certain types of meditation can significantly reduce key stress symptoms such as anxiety and **(4)** _____. In fact, those who practice meditation with any **(5)** _____ see their doctors less and spend, on average, seventy percent fewer days in hospital. They are said to have more stamina, a happier **(6)** _____ and even enjoy better relationships. When **(7)** _____, you will be given a personal "mantra" or word used every time you practice the technique and which is **(8)** _____ chosen according to your needs. Initial classes are taught individually but **(9)** _____ classes usually consist of a group of students and take place over a period of about four days. The aim is to learn how to slip into a deeper state of **(10)** _____ for twenty minutes a day. The rewards speak for themselves.	**1. STRAIGHT** **2. SIMPLE** **3. TAKE** **4. IRRITABLE** **5. REGULAR** **6. DISPOSE** **7. MEDITATION** **8. SUPPOSE** **9. SEQUENCE** **10. CONSCIOUS**

Answers

1.	**2.**	**3.**	**4.**	**5.**
6.	**7.**	**8.**	**9.**	**10.**

SECTION B: READING (30 pts)

I. Read the following passage and think of the word which best fits each gap. Use only ONE word in each gap. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes. (10 pts)

The psychology of retailing has come to rely on highly sophisticated techniques. **(1)** _____ and above the design of the shops and the packaging of the merchandise, clever positioning of goods also ensures that the natural flow of people takes them to each and **(2)** _____ section in a shop. Customers are led gently, but at the same time **(3)** _____ deadly accuracy towards the merchandise in such a way as to maximise sales.

Manufacturers compete for the right to have their products displayed at the most effective level. In supermarkets, there is a crucial section in the tiers of vertical shelving somewhere between waist **(4)** _____ and eye level, where we are most likely to take note of a brand. In the old days, when we went into a shop, we **(5)** _____ our way up to the counter, behind **(6)** _____ would be the shopkeeper and virtually all of the merchandise, and were served with what we wanted. Those days are well and **(7)** _____ over.

Today, we are used to serving **(8)** _____ in supermarkets; products are laid before us as enticingly as **(9)** _____, and impulse purchases are encouraged as a major part of the exercise. Consequently, we, as shoppers, have to **(10)** _____ our wits about us to resist the retailers' ploys.

Answers

1.	**2.**	**3.**	**4.**	**5.**
6.	**7.**	**8.**	**9.**	**10.**

II. Read the following passage and decide which option (A, B, C, or D) best fits each gap. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes. (10 pts)

The poetry of Gwendolyn Brooks has been widely praised for deepening the significance of personal and social experiences so that they become universal in their **(1)** _____. She is also admired for her remarkable sense of form, which is both fundamental and refined. Many of her poems are closely **(2)** _____ with a Black community known as Bronzeville, on the South Side of Chicago. Through her literary **(3)** _____, Bronzeville becomes more than a mere geographical location. Like other significant literary settings - such as Robinson's Tilbury Town and Masters' Spoon River - it serves as a testing **(4)** _____ of character, where the raw material of experience is **(5)** _____ by the transformative power of imagination, and where the joys and struggles of human existence are both expressed and evaluated.

The qualities for which Brooks's poetry is best known include, as one critic has pointed out, boldness, inventiveness, a willingness to experiment, and a naturalness that **(6)** _____ rather than rejects literary tradition.

Her devotion **(7)** _____ poetry began at an early age. At just seven, she began composing rhymes, and by thirteen, one of her poems had been published in a children's magazine. During her teenage years, she regularly **(8)** _____ over seventy-five poems to a Chicago newspaper. In 1941, she enrolled in a poetry workshop at the South Side Community Art Center, and in the years that followed, her work appeared in *Poetry* and other literary journals.

Her first collection, *A Street in Bronzeville*, was published in 1945. Four years later, her second collection, *Annie Allen*, was released. In 1950, Brooks was **(9)** _____ the Pulitzer Prize for Poetry. Her only novel, *Maud Martha* (1953), which portrays the life of a young Black girl growing up in Chicago, was praised for its warmth and deep psychological **(10)** _____.

1.	**A.** implications	**B.** interpretations	**C.** outcomes	**D.** indications
2.	**A.** related	**B.** concerned	**C.** merged	**D.** associated
3.	**A.** technique	**B.** craft	**C.** expression	**D.** method
4.	**A.** land	**B.** context	**C.** ground	**D.** scene
5.	**A.** shaped	**B.** coached	**C.** fixed	**D.** constructed
6.	**A.** embraces	**B.** confides	**C.** dispenses	**D.** allots
7.	**A.** toward	**B.** for	**C.** with	**D.** to
8.	**A.** registered	**B.** contributed	**C.** delivered	**D.** transferred
9.	**A.** presented	**B.** granted	**C.** awarded	**D.** attained
10.	**A.** awareness	**B.** insight	**C.** perception	**D.** intention

Answers

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.

III. Read the following passage and decide which option (A, B, C, or D) best answers each of the questions. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes. (10 pts)

A genetically modified organism (GMO) is created when scientists insert genetic material from one organism into another in order to transfer a desirable trait. This makes GMOs inherently "unnatural", since such combinations would not occur through ordinary reproduction without human intervention. As a result, genetic engineering places scientists in a creative role that many people find troubling: some believe such control over living things should remain beyond human authority, while others fear that science may make irreversible mistakes. Among the most persistent concerns is that artificial combinations of traits could create dangerous new organisms capable of harming ecosystems. Another widespread fear is that genetically modified food products may ultimately be **found harmful** to human health.

These concerns became the basis for serious opposition to genetically modified food technology, particularly from environmental organizations in Europe. Ironically, GM crops were originally developed partly for ecological reasons: by making plants resistant to pests, scientists hoped to reduce the use of chemical pesticides and thus lessen environmental contamination. Nevertheless, opposition intensified in the late 1990s after British scientist Dr. Arpad Pusztai suggested that genetically modified potatoes might be linked to immune-system abnormalities in laboratory rats. At the same time, aggressive promotion of GM crops by major American corporations further fueled controversy. Conflicting scientific claims left the public uncertain, and in response the European Union imposed a de facto moratorium on new GM food approvals in 1998.

Companies heavily involved in the GM food market came under substantial pressure at the turn of the millennium, not only from environmental campaigners and consumer groups, but also from shareholders. **[I]** They feared that the risks surrounding GM food might reduce the value of their investments. **[II]** One major concern was that companies could face enormous legal liability if a GM product was eventually shown to cause health problems. **[III]** These shareholder coalitions introduced resolutions at corporate meetings to limit exposure to risk. Some called for a moratorium on the purchase of GM

ingredients until safety was more convincingly demonstrated. Others focused on mandatory labeling so that consumers would know whether a product contained genetically modified components. [IV]

In most markets, however, prospects for the acceptance of GM food as safe and commercially practical improved during the early years of the new century. The European moratorium was partially relaxed in 2003, as most studies up to that point showed no conclusive evidence of harmful effects in countries across the Americas, where no similar ban existed. In 2006, the World Trade Organization ruled that the European restrictions were inconsistent with international trade obligations, making similar long-term suspensions less likely. By that same year, more than one billion cumulative acres worldwide had been planted with genetically modified crops. As demand for conventional seeds weakened, more firms competed for a share of the multibillion-dollar agricultural biotechnology market. **Health concerns also subsided somewhat, largely because years of scientific studies had failed to reveal any striking evidence of danger**. In practical dietary terms, replacing conventionally grown potatoes with genetically modified ones appeared to produce no remarkable effects.

Even so, opposition to GM food has remained strong on philosophical and ethical grounds. Much recent criticism has centered on the patenting practices of companies that develop genetically modified plants and on the degree of power such patents confer. After investing heavily in research, biotechnology firms seek to market their products without competition from companies that have not made similar investments. This raises the question of whether a living organism should be treated as patentable property at all. In many countries, the law has answered yes. To preserve exclusive control, some companies have introduced biological mechanisms that prevent farmers from freely reproducing patented crops. Certain modified seed varieties are engineered so that harvested seeds cannot reliably be replanted for the following year's crop. Unlike conventional plants, therefore, they force farmers to return each season to the patent holder for fresh seed stock. In this sense, the company becomes not merely a supplier, but the continuing gatekeeper of agricultural life.

1. According to paragraph 1, one source of public anxiety about GMOs is that genetic scientists _____.
   - **A.** have not yet succeeded in producing commercially viable crops
   - **B.** are assuming a role that some people believe humans should not have
   - **C.** deliberately conceal the toxic effects of modified food products
   - **D.** focus too heavily on new organisms
2. The phrase **"found harmful"** in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to _____.
   - **A.** believed to be commercially risky
   - **B.** discovered to be damaging
   - **C.** assumed to be ineffective
   - **D.** proven to be unsafe
3. Which of the following can be inferred from paragraph 2 about the opposition to GM food in Europe?
   - **A.** It intensified when scientific uncertainty was publicized.
   - **B.** It was largely caused by pressure from the European Union.
   - **C.** It was weakened by the marketing of GM crops in the United States.
   - **D.** It began only after environmental damage from pesticides had been eliminated.
4. Look at the four square brackets [ ] that indicate where the following sentence could be added to the passage.

Often with support from outside political activists, the holders of relatively minor stakes in a company joined forces in an effort to influence corporate policy.

Where would the sentence best fit?

A. [I] **B.** [II] **C.** [III] **D.** [IV]

5. According to paragraph 3, shareholder groups proposed labeling requirements because labeling would _____.
   - **A.** increase the nutritional value of GM food products
   - **B.** encourage consumer groups to subsidize GM agriculture
   - **C.** prevent environmental activists from criticizing food retailers
   - **D.** provide consumers with information about the likelihood of GM ingredients in food products
6. Which of the following sentences best expresses the essential information in the underlined sentence in paragraph 4?

Health concerns also subsided somewhat, largely because years of scientific studies had failed to reveal any striking evidence of danger.

   - **A.** The majority of customers favoured GM food as it had posed low risks to human health.
   - **B.** All scientific studies had ended in failure, causing most people to ignore the health effects of GM food.
   - **C.** People became less worried about health risks in GM food, mainly due to insufficient evidence in related researches.
   - **D.** It was their health improvement that made consumers stop rejecting GM food.
7. Which of the following is mentioned in paragraph 4 as evidence that commercial confidence in GM food was increasing?
   - **A.** There had been genetically modified crops in large areas around the world.
   - **B.** The number of studies on GM products had sharply declined.
   - **C.** Consumers in Europe had entirely abandoned conventional agriculture.
   - **D.** Environmental groups had withdrawn all criticism of long-term suspensions.

8. In paragraph 5, the author mentions philosophical and ethical grounds in order to _____.
   A. describe a research more recent than that mentioned in paragraph 4
   B. introduce an area of consideration different from those in paragraph 4
   C. give an example of a patenting practice
   D. list places where GM crops can most easily be produced
9. The example of the genetically modified seed varieties in paragraph 5 is used primarily to illustrate _____.
   A. why GM crops are healthier than conventional crops
   B. how scientific innovation has empowered many countries
   C. the environmental benefits of reducing crop reproduction
   D. the extent of corporate control made possible through biological patents
10. Which of the following best states the author's overall organization of the passage?
   A. A scientific procedure is described, then its agricultural applications are evaluated.
   B. Economic advantages of GM food are listed before its environmental failures are discussed.
   C. Several competing scientific theories are compared before one is rejected.
   D. Initial opposition gives way to acceptance, though philosophical and ethical concerns remain.

Answers

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.

SECTION C: WRITING (20 pts)

I. Complete each of the following sentences in such a way that it is closest in meaning to the one printed before it. Use the word given in CAPITALS. Do not alter the word in any way. Write your answers in the space provided. (5 pts)

1. He accepted the situation although he was nervous. **(TERMS)**
→ Despite his nervousness, _____ the situation.
2. A graduate trainee leaked the confidential data to the press. **(WIND)**
→ The press _____ from a graduate trainee.
3. You must make allowances for his absent-mindedness. **(ACCOUNT)**
→ You must _____ absent-mindedness.
4. We were surprised that the hotel provided free breakfast. **(HOUSE)**
→ That the hotel breakfast _____ by surprise.
5. His experience convinced the board to appoint him project manager. **(STRENGTH)**
→ He was appointed _____ his experience.
6. This movie is not similar to the original novel. **(BEARS)**
→ This movie _____ the original novel.
7. It was wrong of the prosecution lawyer to make negative influence on the jury about her. **(PREJUDICED)**
→ The prosecution lawyer should not _____ her.
8. The man was envious of his counterpart's success. **(GREEN)**
→ The man _____ when his counterpart succeeded.
9. Her promises to change has no effect on her parents after years of broken trust. **(CUT)**
→ Her promises to change _____ after years of broken trust.
10. It was Jane who came up with the idea for the sales promotion. **(BRAINS)**
→ Jane was _____ the sales promotion.

II. Write an essay to answer the following question. (15 pts)

Teenagers are becoming less willing to engage with long and complex materials such as books or academic texts. To what extent do you agree or disagree with this statement?

You should write about 250 words on the space provided. Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience.

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