|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| SỞ GD&ĐT HẢI DƯƠNG**TRƯỜNG THPT KẺ SẶT***(Đề gồm có 08 trang)* | **ĐỀ KHẢO SÁT CHẤT LƯỢNG ĐỘI TUYỂN HSG 10****NĂM HỌC: 2023 - 2024****MÔN: TIẾNG ANH - KHỐI 10***Thời gian làm bài: 180 phút*  |

Họ và tên học sinh:........................................................................; Số báo danh: ................................

***Chú ý: Thí sinh làm bài vào tờ giấy thi.***

***Phần trắc nghiệm: Chỉ cần viết đáp án A, hoặc B, C, D.***

***Phần tự luận: Viết đầy đủ theo yêu cầu của bài.***

***(Thí sinh không được sử dụng bất cứ tài liệu gì!)***

**A. LISTENING**

**Hướng dẫn làm bài Nghe**

*Bài nghe gồm có 04 phần, mỗi phần thí sinh được nghe 02 lần.*

**I. Listen to five short conversations and choose the correct answer to each question. (5.0 points)**

**1.** How did the man get to work?

1. by car B. by taxi C. by bus

**2.** What does the woman buy?

1. Strawberies, bananas B. Bananas, apples C. Bananas, Cherries

**3.** What does the man eat?

1. Advanture B. Comedy C. Sad Romance

**4.** What will Ben do on Saturday afternoon?

1. Do the gardening B. go to the cinema C. go iceskating

**5.** What did Alison do?

1. She fell down the hole B. She walked into the door C. She was bitten by the dog.

**II.** **Listen to the recording and choose the correct answer to each question (5.0 points).**

**6.** Why couldn’t Isabel sleep?

1. Her flatmate was too noisy.
2. The phone kept ringing
3. The downstairs neighbour was shouting.

**7.** Isabel was angry because

1. This happened many times before.
2. The man was shouting at her
3. People were phoning her late at night.

**8.** What happened when Isabel approached the man?

1. He hit her B. He reluctantly apologised C. He wasn’t sorry at all

**9.** Why did Isabel move?

1. the man followed her from work.
2. Nobody would do anything about the man.
3. The renting agency asked her to.

**10.** According to the research

1. One in ten people argue with their neighbours.
2. One in ten people are disturbed by noise.
3. One in ten people are forced to move home.

**III. Look at the brochure of a house for rent. Listen and fill in the gaps. (5.0 points)**

**Johnson’s Estate Agency**

For rent: Large, attractive house in the city centre

**Address:** (11)………… Camford Lane

**Upstairs**: 3 spacious bedrooms, (12)………………………., a study

**Downstairs**: (13)……………………….kichen, comfortable living room, dining room, small bathroom

**Outside**: Large garden, (14)…………………………….

**Rent:** 500 pounds per month

**Contact** Mr Weston: (tel) (15)……………………………………

**IV. Listen to the conversation between two friends and mark the statements as TRUE (A) or FALSE (B).**

 **A B**

**16.** Andy is writing an essay about different ancient civilizations. 🞎 🞎

**17.** The land where the Aztecs used to live is now part of the USA. 🞎 🞎

**18.** The Aztec people lived later than the 12th century. 🞎 🞎

**19.** It was very important for a boy to know how to fight well. 🞎 🞎

**20**. The king didn’t make important decisions all by himself. 🞎 🞎

**B. GRAMMAR – VOCABULARY – LANGUAGE FUNCTIONS**

**I. Choose the word, phrase or expression that best completes each sentence. (15 points)**

21. Every day, Jane\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the dishes but today she\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the washing up.

A. washes – is doing B.wash – do C. washes – does D. is washing – is doing

22. When a new superhero movie comes out, it \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the box office for weeks.

 A. releases B. describes C. sets off D. dominates

23. I didn’t realize you live\_\_\_\_\_ a long way from the city centre.

 A. so B. enough C. such D. too

24. Before we decide to go for a picnic, let’s check the \_\_\_\_\_ to see if it’s going to stay sunny.

A. reality show B. comedy programmes C. chat show D. weather forecast

25. Susan would like to have a washing machine. She's tired of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ every day.

 A. bathing the baby B. doing the shopping C. doing the laundry D. feeding the cats

26. You can get access \_\_\_\_ the Internet, via a range of devices such as desktop or laptop computers, mobile phones, and tablets.

 A. for B. in C. of D. to

27. Coco takes the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on a journey to explore the Mexican folklores and traditions told by a twelve-year-old boy.

 A. viewers B. audiences C. onlookers D. spectators

28. Edison and his asociates\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_thousands of experiments to develop the electric light bulb.

A. made B. did C. carried D. bought

29. In the last few years, tech companies such as Amazon, Alphabet and Uber \_\_\_\_\_ us delivery drones-bring gooods to our doorsteps in a matter of minites.

 A. have promised B. promise C. is promising D. will promise

30. TV binge watching is\_\_\_\_\_as playing video games.

 A. more addictive B. less addictive C. the most addictive D. as addictive

**II. Give the correct form of the words in the brackets. (5.0 points)**

31. I think the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_of mobile phones will continue until the end of this century. (**POPULAR**)

32. He’s very\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_and always thinks of mysterious lands with weird names. (**IMAGINE**)

33. The famous\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Isaac Newton was born an Christmas Day 1642. (**PHYSICS**)

34. A renewable resource is one that may be replaced overtime by natural process or is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (**EXHAUST**)

35. It's undeniable that the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_of the local incompetent healer was responsible for her sudden death (**DIAGNOSE**)

**III. Choose the underlined word or phrase in each sentence that needs correcting. (5.0 points)**

36. Passengers wearing shoulder harnesses are least likely to suffer whiplash in traffic accidents than those who are not.

A. wearing B. least C. suffer D. than those

37. I had a great time while the visit to the Natural History Museum.

A. had B. a great C. while D. the

38. Bats usually sleep during the day and they play and eating at night.

A. sleep B. during C. and D. eating

39. Tobacco was used ceremonially by the Indians, whom from settlers borrowed it as a luxury.

 A. uses B. ceremonially C. whom from D. it as

40. On first day of the Lunar New Year, Vietnamese people go to the pagoda to pray for the best luck of the year.

A. first B. Vietnamese people C. the D. the best

**V. Choose the word/phrase that is CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word/phrase in the following questions. (3.0 points)**

41. Claire [invited](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/invite) several [business](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/business) **associates** to [dinner](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/dinner).

A. companions B. accquaintances C. boyfriends D. estranged friends

42. Walter found the documentary very **inspiring**. Now he wants to volunteer to help homeless people too.

A. discouraging B. encouraging C. complex D. disappointing

43. Female firefighters are sometimes the targets of laughter and anger from the coworkers and local people.

A. reasons B. sources C. directions D. victims

**IV. Choose the word/phrase that is OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word/phrase in the following questions. (2.0 points)**

44. Even the best invention may have **drawbacks**. A laptop, for example, is expensive so many people cannot afford it.

 A. advantages B. disadvantages C. shortcomings D. weaknesses

45. A digital camera is **more economical** than a film camera since you don’t have to buy rolls of films.

A. cheaper B. more expensive C. more cost-efficient D. stronger

**C. READING**

**I. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct sentence or phrase for each of the blanks.**

|  |
| --- |
| **A. a high number of respondents****B. a broad range of the population****C. have become an important part of political life** **D. interpreting the re­sults****E. more difficult to turn down** **F. in favor of commuters** |

A survey is a study, generally in the form of an interview or a ques­tionnaire, which provides information concerning how people think and act. In the United States, the best-known surveys are the Gallup poll and the Harris poll. As anyone who watches the news during presiden­tial campaigns knows these polls (**46**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the United States.

North Americans are familiar with the many "person on the street" interviews on local television news shows. While such interviews can be highly entertaining, they are not necessarily an accurate indication of public opinion. First, **they**reflect the opinions of only those people who appear at a certain location. Thus, such samples can be biased (**47**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, middle-class shoppers, or factory workers, depending on which area the new people select. Second, television interviews tend to attract outgoing people who are willing to appear on the air, while they frighten away others who may feel intimidated by a camera. A survey must be based on a **precise,**representative sampling if it is to genu­inely reflect (**48**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

In preparing to conduct a survey, sociologists must exercise great care in the wording of questions. An effective survey question must be simple and clear enough for people to understand it. It must also be specific enough so that there are no problems in (**49**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Even questions that are less structured must be carefully phrased in order to elicit the type of information desired. Surveys canbe**indispensable**sources of information, but only if the sampling is done properly and the questions are worded accurately.

There are two main forms of surveys: the interview and the ques­tionnaire. Each of these forms of survey research has its advantages. An interviewer can obtain a high response rate because people find it (**50**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a personal request for an interview than to throw away a written questionnaire.

In addition, an interviewer can go beyond written questions and probe for a subject's underlying feelings and reasons. However, questionnaires have the advantage of being cheaper and more consistent.

**II. Read the passage below and decide which option A, B, C or D best fits each numbered space. (10 pts)**

**A LACK OF COMMUNICATION**

 Recent research has revealed that a third of people in Britain have not met their (51) \_\_\_\_\_\_ neighbors, and those who know each other (52) \_\_\_\_\_\_ speak. Neighbors gossiping over garden fences and in the street was a common (53) \_\_\_\_\_\_ in the 1950s, says Dr Carl Chinn, an expert on local communities. Now, however, longer hours spent working at the office, together with the Internet and satellite television, are eroding neighborhood (54) \_\_\_\_\_\_. ‘Poor neighborhoods once had strong kinship, but now prosperity buys privacy,’ said Chinn. Professor John Locke, a social scientist at Cambridge University, has analyzed a large (55) \_\_\_\_\_\_ of surveys. He found that in America and Britain the amount of time spent in social activity is decreasing. A third of people said they never spoke to their neighbors at (56) \_\_\_\_\_\_. Andrew Mayer, 25, a strategy consultant, rents a large apartment in west London, with two flatmates, who work in e-commerce. ‘We have a family of teachers upstairs and lawyers below, but our only contact comes via letters (57) \_\_\_\_\_\_ to the communal facilities or complaints that we’ve not put out our bin bags properly,’ said Mayer. The (58) \_\_\_\_\_\_ of communities can have serious effects. Concerned at the rise in burglaries and (59) \_\_\_\_\_\_ of vandalism, the police have relaunched crime prevention schemes such as Neighborhood Watch, (60) \_\_\_\_\_\_ on people who live in the same area to keep an eye on each others’ houses and report anything they see which is unusual.

51. A. side-on B. next-door C. close-up D. nearside

52. A. barely B. roughly C. nearly D. virtually

53. A. outlook B. view C. vision D. sight

54. A. ties B. joints C. strings D. laces

55. A. deal B. amount C. number D. measure

56. A. least B. once C. all D. most

57. A. concerning B. regarding C. applying D. relating

58. A. breakout B. breakthrough C. breakdown D. breakaway

59. A. acts B. shows C. counts D. works

60. A. asking B. calling C. inviting D. trying

**III. Read the passage and choose the correct answer. (10 points)**

 Reading to oneself is a modern activity which was almost unknown to the scholars of the classical and medieval worlds, while during the fifteenth century the term “reading” undoubtedly meant reading aloud. Only during the nineteenth century did silent reading become **commonplace.**

 One should be wary, however, of assuming that silent reading came about simply because reading aloud was a distraction to others. Examinationsof factors related to the historical development of silent reading have revealed that it became the usual mode of reading for most adults mainly because the tasks themselves changed in character.

 The last century saw a steady gradual increase in literacy and thus in the number of readers. As the number of readers increased, the number of potential listeners declined and thus there was some reduction in the need to read aloud. As reading for the benefit of listeners grew less common, so came the flourishing of reading as a private activity in such public places as libraries, railway carriages and offices, where reading aloud would cause distraction to other readers.

 Towards the end of the century, there was still considerable argument over whether books should be used for information or treated respectfully and over whether the reading of materials such as newspapers was in some way mentally weakening. Indeed, this argument remains with us still in education. However, whatever its virtues, the old shared literacy culture had gone and was replaced by the printed mass media on the one hand and by books and periodicals for **a** **specialised readership** on the other.

 By the end of the twentieth century, students were being recommended to adopt attitudes to books and to use reading skills which were inappropriate, if not impossible, for the **oral reader**. The social, cultural and technological changes in the century had greatly altered what the term “reading” implied.

**61.** Reading aloud was more common in the medieval world because \_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** people relied on reading for entertainment **B.** silent reading had not been discovered

**C.** there were few places available for private reading **D.** few people could read to themselves

**62.** The word “**commonplace**” in the first paragraph mostly means “\_\_\_\_\_\_”.

 **A.** for everybody’s use **B.** most preferable **C.** attracting attention **D.** widely used

**63.** The development of silent reading during the last century indicated \_\_\_\_\_\_.

 **A.** an increase in the average age of readers  **B.** an increase in the number of books

 **C.** a change in the nature of reading **D.** a change in the status of literate people

**64.** Silent reading, especially in public places, flourished mainly because of \_\_\_\_\_\_.

 **A.** the decreasing need to read aloud **B.** the development of libraries

 **C.** the increase in literacy **D.** the decreasing number of listeners

**65.** It can be inferred that the emergence of the mass media and specialised reading materials was an indication of \_\_\_\_\_\_.

 **A.** a decline of standards of literacy **B.** a change in the readers’ interest

 **C.** an alteration in educationalists’ attitudes **D.** an improvement of printing techniques

**66.** The phrase “**a specialised readership**” in paragraph 4 mostly means “\_\_\_\_\_\_”.

 **A.** a requirement for readers in a particular area of knowledge

 **B.** a limited number of readers in a particular area of knowledge

 **C.** a reading volume for particular professionals

 **D.** a status for readers specialised in mass media

**67.** The phrase “**oral reader**” in the last paragraph mostly means “a person who \_\_\_\_\_\_”.

 **A.** is good at public speaking **B.** practises reading to an audience

 **C.** takes part in an audition **D.** is interested in spoken language

**68.** All of the following might be the factors that affected the continuation of the old shared literacy culture **EXCEPT** \_\_\_\_\_\_.

 **A.** the inappropriate reading skills **B.** the specialised readership

 **C.** the diversity of reading materials **D.** the printed mass media

**69.** Which of the following statements is **NOT TRUE** according to the passage?

**A.** Reading aloud was more common in the past than it is today.

**B.** Not all printed mass media was appropriate for reading aloud.

**C.** The decline of reading aloud was wholly due to its distracting effect.

**D.** The change in reading habits was partly due to the social, cultural and technological changes.

**70.** The writer of this passage is attempting to \_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** explain how reading habits have developed **B.** change people’s attitudes to reading

**C.** show how reading methods have improved **D.** encourage the growth of reading

***IV. Read the following passage then do the tasks that follow. (15 pts)***

**THE ALEXANDER TECHNIQUE AND DISABILITY**

 **A.** The Alexander Technique is a method of psychophysical re-education developed by F. Matthias Alexander more than a century ago, initially as a result of trying to solve a vocal problem. It is a technique for the elimination of ingrained habits of 'misuse' that interfere with the healthy and harmonious functioning of ourselves as a whole, often the underlying cause of many conditions, such as back pain, neck and shoulder tension, fatigue, breathing disorders and other stress-related illnesses.

 **B.** Our natural reflex mechanisms for balance and posture are largely dependent on the co-ordination of the head, neck and back. The Technique addresses the causes of 'misuse' and lack of poise that may be interfering with this relationship. When these mechanisms are allowed to work in harmony, 'good use' spontaneously returns, resulting in easier breathing, freer, lighter movement and a greater ability to control our reactions and our movements. In other words, the Technique enables us to 'use' ourselves better, and, in that sense, is concerned with helping anybody - the so called 'able bodied' as well as disabled people to overcome their disabilities. Hence, the Alexander teacher's approach when working with the disabled is, in essence, the same as with any pupil of the Technique.

 **C.** For example, if we take a violinist with a 'misuse' problem of the upper limbs causing technical limitations to his or her playing, the Alexander teacher will work on improving the pupil's overall 'use' by encouraging the inhibition of the habitual muscular tension pattern that interferes with the co-ordination of the head/ neck/ back relationship in order to enable him/ her to play with more ease. Similarly, when working with a pupil who has lost mobility in the left arm from a stroke, the teacher will first of all address the head/ neck/ back relationship, and the inhibition of extraneous tension that prevents maximum use of the affected limb. In this way, it is possible to enable the stroke patient to retrain mobility of the paralysed part of the body.

 **D.** The approach and what results can be expected vary greatly depending on the disability. For the stroke patient, especially if lessons are commenced early after the stroke, the Alexander Technique can play an important role in rehabilitation and mobility retraining. With a blind person, the work is likely to focus instead more directly on eliminating tension habits that have developed to compensate for the loss of sight, e.g. insecurity leading to stiff and overcautious walking, balancing difficulties and poor head poise.

 **E.** Working with the disabled pupil, the Alexander teacher can offer help with everyday activities, things that the average person takes for granted, such as the ability to brush one's teeth, shave, tie one's shoelaces or cut a slice of bread. By looking at compensatory tension patterns, the teacher can, in many instances, help the disabled person find a new means whereby they can perform these everyday tasks.

 **F.** In this respect, the lessons may extend to include the disabled person's carer, for example the person who regularly has to help someone in and out of a wheelchair. Using the Alexander Technique, the carer learns not only to lift and give support in the most efficient way to avoid damaging his/her own back, but, as the two learn together, they also become better skilled at working out strategies enabling the disabled person to become more independent.

 **G.** There are, of course, several factors which have to be taken into consideration when working with disabled pupils. They may suffer intense pain and discomfort, loss of kinaesthetic awareness (sometimes with total loss of sensitivity in parts of the body), severe lack of co-ordination, loss of mobility, memory loss, blindness, deafness, and speech impairment. The effect this has on the person's emotional and psychological state also has to be taken into account. Some disabled pupils may need longer lessons, because of the time required to move them from the wheelchair, take off casts, slings and other movement aids, etc. Others may only be able to concentrate for short periods of time and, therefore, require shorter lessons more frequently. It often requires a certain amount of inventiveness on the part of the Alexander teacher, both as far as practical arrangements and the approach to teaching are concerned, a challenge that, in most cases, is greatly rewarded by the positive results.

 ***The Reading Passage above has seven paragraphs (A-G). Choose the most suitable heading from the List of Headings below. Write the appropriate numbers (i-ix) in boxes 71-75.***

***Paragraphs C and G have been done for you.***

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **List of Headings****i.** Co-ordination - important for all**ii.** Tension and daily routine**iii.** Fitting the technique to the disability**iv. Challenges for the Alexander teacher****v.** Helping the disabled through their helpers**vi.** Pain problems**vii.** Better body ‘use’ for all**viii.** **Retraining limbs****ix.** Breaking bad habits | 71. Paragraph A 72. Paragraph B  **Paragraph C viii**73. Paragraph D 74. Paragraph E 75. Paragraph F  **Paragraph G iv** |

**D. WRITING**

**I. Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it means exactly the same as the sentence printed before. (5.0 points)**

76. The boy is too short to reach the book on the shelf.

→The boy is..............................................................................................................................................

77. The last time I really enjoyed myself was your birthday party.

 → I haven’t ..............................................................................................................................

78. Her voice is so beautiful that we all like to hear her sing.

 → She has..............................................................................................................................................

79. By the end of the meeting, the committee had agreed on the next step. **REACHED**

 →...............................................................................................................................................

80. He had made no effort to conceal his dislike for me ever since I was promoted over him. (**GRUDGE**)

 →...............................................................................................................................................

**II. Yesterday you arranged to go the cinema with Lee, an English friend. Unfortunately, you didn’t get to the cinema on time and missed her. In about 120-150 words, write an email to her. In the email, you should**

- apologise for not meeting her.

- explain why you were late

- suggest meeting another time. **(10 points)**

## **III. Write a paragraph (180 words) about what happiness means to you. (15 points)**

**-------------Hết------------**

***Học sinh không được sử dụng tài liệu;***

***Cán bộ coi thi không giải thích gì thêm.***