SỞ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO
HÀ NỘI

KỲ THI TUYỂN SINH LỚP 10 THPT
NĂM HỌC 2026–2027

ĐỀ CHÍNH THỨC

(Đề thi gồm 8 trang)

Môn thi: **TIẾNG ANH (Chuyên Anh)**
Ngày thi: 01/6/2026
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)*
Bằng số	*Bằng chữ*			

Lưu ý:
- Thí sinh làm bài trực tiếp vào 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.

I. LISTENING (2.0 pts)

YOU WILL HEAR THE RECORDING TWICE.

For questions 1–10, you will hear five people talking about their favourite animation. While you listen, you must complete BOTH tasks.

Task 1	**Task 2**
For questions 1–5, choose from the list (A–H) each speaker's feeling when watching a film. Speaker 1 ___ (1) Speaker 2 ___ (2) Speaker 3 ___ (3) Speaker 4 ___ (4) Speaker 5 ___ (5) A. amazed by the music B. found the duration tedious C. astounded by the audience's reaction D. entertained by funny content E. taken aback by its classical appearance F. disturbed by the level of violence G. let down by the translation H. confused by how it ended	For questions 6–10, choose from the list (A–H) what each speaker attributes to the film's success. Speaker 1 ___ (6) Speaker 2 ___ (7) Speaker 3 ___ (8) Speaker 4 ___ (9) Speaker 5 ___ (10) A. the underlying social messages B. the smart promotional strategy C. characters that viewers relate with D. its cross-generational appeal E. themes of romance F. cutting-edge animation techniques G. the high level of financial investment H. the thrilling storylines

For questions 11–20, you will hear a talk about Artificial Intelligence (AI). Complete the sentences with NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS taken from the listening passage.

The ubiquity of Generative AI explains why it is often utilized in (11) _____. These systems can quickly create different kinds of content or emails and may even help deal with (12) _____.

AI chatbots work by analysing huge volume of online information that has already been (13) _____ in databases. AI makes a good companion who can converse with you in various tones as naturally as a real person. Multiple chatbots like Copilot can help users with many duties, including completing the bucket list or (14) _____ a talk in a wedding reception.

However, before relying on this marvellous application, users should be careful because chatbots sometimes produce false information, referred to as AI (15) _____. It has been reported that AI users have been misguided with ridiculous advice or even (16) _____ information in legal or medical fields. Search engines now may display AI-generated summaries instead of traditional search results. In other words, users should not simply copy whatever results that chatbots provide to them, once they recognize that the wording may sound (17) _____.

Secondly, users should be aware of the fact that the more they work with AI, the more knowledge input they provide, inadvertently or not. Therefore, you should also avoid entering private or (18) _____ into AI systems because the information could later be stored or reused.

Last but not least, using AI involves colossal energy consumption and large (19) _____, making it unnecessary for too simple queries. Also, to receive more reliable answers from AI, users should give it clear and detailed context by asking the right questions, or in other words, "(20) _____".

II. PHONETICS (0.4 pts)

For questions 21–22, 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 the following questions.

21. A. chromosome B. preposterous C. diagnosis D. defoliation

22. A. expatriate B. deliberate C. iniquity D. enliven

For questions 23–24, 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. fabulous B. mischievous C. prestigious D. hazardous

24. A. archaic B. fanatic C. erratic D. esoteric

III. LEXICO AND GRAMMAR (2.4 pts)

For questions 25–32, circle the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

25. He made a rather _____ attempt at an apology, so it didn't convince anyone.
A. faint B. frail C. fragile D. feeble

26. Even though I had never met him before, I knew him by _____ because he was a well-known celebrity.
A. view B. scenery C. vision D. sight

27. Why _____ for a taxi when there's a strikingly good bus service?
A. fork out B. hank after C. hype up D. soft up

28. Don't worry too much; there's a _____ of hope after that.
A. ray B. rope C. flash D. beam

29. The speech _____ revolved around theory only turned out to lose attraction from the audience.
A. the first part of it B. of which the first part
C. which the first part D. whose part first

30. She finally decided to bell the _____ and confront her colleague about the mistake.
A. ant B. boar C. cat D. dog

31. He justified his harsh words on the grounds that they had been made in the _____ of the moment.
A. spur B. heat C. flash D. height

32. After hours of meticulous cleaning and careful organization, the entire laboratory looked as clean as _____ before the official inspection.
A. a prism B. a pin C. a relic D. a monument

For questions 33–36, write ONE word which can be used appropriately in all three sentences.

33. _____
- We've arranged a meeting for next Thursday so if you see anyone, do _____ the word.
- I realize I have _____ myself too thin so I am contemplating adjusting my timetable.
- We attempted to _____ the workload between the departments, which would definitely help reduce the tension among the staff.

34. _____
- The CEO was forced to _____ his position after the board of directors expressed a lack of confidence in his leadership.
- It is vital to stay true to your original research goals and not to _____ to the pressure of the moment.
- The high interest rates on the loan will eventually _____ a significant profit for the bank.

35. _____
- After the scandal broke, the celebrity found himself under a _____ of suspicion that he couldn't seem to shake.
- In the tech world, data is often stored in the _____, allowing users to access files from any device.
- A thick _____ of smoke hung over the city for days following the forest fires.

36. _____
- Local residents have vowed to _____ for better public transport links to the city center.
- The editor decided to _____ the controversial chapter from the book to avoid a potential lawsuit.
- My golf was terrible today – I just didn't _____ the ball well.

For questions 37–41, use the correct form of the words in brackets to complete the passage.

It fries our heads when we use it. It drives us mad when others use it. And yet, no matter how much criticism is heaped on the mobile phone, nearly half of us cannot live without it.

Most people would no more talk to their neighbours on the train or bus than stick pins in their eyes. But once the mobile is pressed to their ears, they are off. In some, it engenders (37. OBLIVIOUS) _____ to the outside world as they pour forth banalities and intimacies to all around. "I'll be home at the usual time," drones the man who has never been home at an unusual time in his life. "Hello poochywoochywoo," utters another, as we bite our lips and hide behind our papers.

Most disconcerting are the health-conscious, (38. HAND) _____ crowd who appear to be talking to themselves like (39. LUNACY) _____ while the phone sits in their pockets, sparing their brain and microwaving another part of their anatomy.

There are few refuges left. Only remote countryside, tunnels and aero-planes offer any respite, but even these do not look secure for long. The London Underground is about to be wired for sound to ensure (40. INTERRUPTION) _____ twittering beneath the capital.

These, of course, are the problems with everyone else using mobile phones. As with children, we scowl at other people's but beam (41. FONDNESS) _____ at our own. Once we have grown to depend on our little brain-frazzlers, we wonder how we ever lived without them.

For questions 42–46, 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**
go do step pitch vouch get	in for in up through aside

42. I can _____ Sandra's integrity, so I recommend we include her in our discussions.

43. Yesterday evening, I tried calling you several times but I couldn't _____.

44. There comes a time when it is best for an older manager to _____ and let a younger person take over.

45. When the school organized a charity event, students, teachers, and parents all _____ a decent sum of money to prepare food, decorate the hall and so on.

46. Let's go indoors now – the sun has _____ and it's getting chilly.

For question 47, circle the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word/phrase CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined one.

47. I promised my mentor that I would finish my dissertation by the end of the semester <u>come hell or high water</u>.

A. if I have enough time
B. no matter what happens
C. if the weather is good
D. only if I feel like it

For question 48, circle the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word/phrase OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined one.

48. I'm sure she will <u>get back on her feet</u> soon.

A. stand on her feet
B. be back to full health
C. turn her back to me
D. see her health deteriorate

IV. READING (2.2 pts)

For questions 49–53, read the passage and circle the letter A, B, C, or D which best fits each of the gaps.

You could be forgiven for associating the Royal Opera House (ROH) more with the over-50s than with the under-15s. But if you did, then you might be surprised to learn that the ROH's education department reaches out every year to engage the young generation with opera. It is, however, safe to assume that opera can be an unfamiliar (49) _____ to most schoolchildren, and the first reaction (50) _____ by the ROH in the classroom is often bemusement. "Children respond positively as long as you introduce them to opera in the right way," explains Paul Reeve, the ROH's director of education. "The older students can initially have an extreme negative reaction, but that (51) _____ is a great challenge. We give those sceptical kids the opportunity to experience what it's like to be, say, a composer or a choreographer, and that shows them the skill that is (52) _____ in the art forms." One popular programme the ROH (53) _____ annually is "Write an Opera" and this year children from 28 UK schools will perform their work on stage in July.

49. A. way	B. medium	C. channel	D. means
50. A. developed	B. projected	C. provided	D. encountered
51. A. refusal	B. resistance	C. indifference	D. disillusionment
52. A. requested	B. contained	C. involved	D. included
53. A. sets up	B. turns up	C. runs up	D. comes up

For questions 54–58, read the passage and fill in each of the following numbered blanks with ONE suitable word.

Scientists researching the genetic origin of the human race now think that, contrary to previous assumptions, the oldest traceable ancestor of modern human beings is likely to be a woman living in Tanzania or Ethiopia over 150,000 years ago. This is a (54) _____ of new DNA evidence showing that East Africans appear to possess the oldest known DNA lineages, particularly among the Sandawe and Datog tribes of Tanzania.

What leads researchers to identify these populations as ancient is the unusually high proportion of genetic diversity within the mitochondrial DNA of individual members of these groups. Mitochondrial DNA is inherited (55) _____ the female line and accumulates variation with time. In this way, ancient populations accrue far more diversity than those engendered more recently.

According to the latest research, no other populations in Africa show this extent of variation and it appears to corroborate the theory that the cradle of human development lay in East Africa, something also (56) _____ out not only by the archaeological evidence, but also apparently by (57) _____ evidence.

It has long been believed that "click" languages are among the most ancient, with that of the Khoisan peoples of southern Africa being the oldest. Although DNA evidence certainly points to the Khoisan as one of the earliest population groups, it now appears that the Sandawe, also "click" speakers, precede them. This overturns previous assumptions based on archaeological evidence that it was the south which (58) _____ rise to the first populations and implies a more north-eastern point of origin, which researchers hope to pinpoint in the near future.

For questions 59–64: In the following magazine article, six paragraphs have been removed. Read and choose, from the paragraphs A–G, the one which fits each gap. There is ONE extra paragraph which you do not need to use.

In Alaska, one of the world's most inhospitable places, people still find ways to defy the extreme cold.

Charlie Skultka frantically scanned the frozen shoreline, the dark fringes where the raging Pacific collides with the forest-covered Mount Edgcombe volcano. Waves pounded the razor-sharp lava reefs, offering no safe haven for him to scramble ashore. He was drifting in the icy waters for about six miles and was beginning to run out of island. "I was in the soup, bouncing around," he recalls.

59. _____

"I was coming up to the last beach where I could make it ashore when I spotted my board in the same current," he says. This stroke of luck tipped the scales. Skultka swam for his life, grabbed his board and paddled ashore, exhausted. He then had to walk for three hours back through the isolated Alaskan wilderness to his camp; three hours through dense, freezing forest, thick with grizzlies and cougar where one false step can be your last.

60. _____

There's a sharp reality to surviving in this cold environment that hits you like a slap across the face. Blizzards with fierce biting winds that chill you to the very bone are a regular occurrence. Sitting in a warm room, heating on, melting into the soft sofa, looking through the double glazing at the comfy white blanket outside is little preparation for the shocking, stinging realism of the climate and the ice-laden sea.

61. _____

"The ice drifts in," he continues. "Then we get the slush ice, that's really interesting. To watch a wave move through that is incredible. We used to get up on the ice and, when a wave came, you could run off and dive in and catch the wave. Kind of like a little island out in the middle of the surf break. I used to have to sit in the bath for an hour afterwards to warm up - I was almost hypothermic."

62. _____

"I wiped out once, in water temperature that was about freezing," says Lesley Choyce, a New Jersey-born cold-water surfer. "I got caught in one of these dead zones where the current was pulling me back out and this big wave was pounding me down, going under, coming back up."

63. _____

Out of the water, the environment can be just as harsh. "Ice-covered boulders - where water freezes over the shore," says the Canadian surfer Lance Moore. "You're walking 20 minutes against the wind, and you slip, you slide, you drop your board; you almost want to cry. And of course you're tired, your body temp has dropped. And you don't realise it because you've got some adrenaline running through your body. I see people out in the water and I tell them, "You're shivering with cold, man, you should go in." That's the one thing I've really been trying to tell myself to do when it's minus four or five degrees. That's when you get sick. But we always stay out for that one more wave."

64. _____
Being covered from head to toe in hi-tech insulating wetsuits does not separate these searchers from the effects of these glorious sights, just as it does not entirely guard them against the creeping fingers of the icy conditions. For high-altitude climbers, it is as much about the climb as the summit reached. So it is with cold-water surfers, as much about the pure embrace of these wild landscapes as the waves they ride.

Missing paragraphs:

A. That degree of cold carries with it a quiet, ever-present threat. It waits for that one mistake when responses are slowed, when coordination and judgment are slipping, when hypothermia clouds the senses. Just one broken zip during a mid-winter dive or a bad wipeout can trigger a fight for survival.

B. Surfers have been lost to the cold. "You have only a few seconds underwater in sub-zero temperatures before your head is exploding and your lungs are screaming," Choyce says. "It's nasty stuff. That would have been one of the three or four times, I guess, that I thought I was going to die."

C. "My brother-in-law was still there," he says. "He told me that he thought I'd drowned. In all my time as a surfer I've almost drowned several times. Up here there's no lifeguards on the beach, nobody there but the people you bring." When you paddle out here in Alaska, you are truly venturing into the wild.

D. There are those cold-water surfers, like Leadbetter and Moore, who endure the snow storms and bitter cold because it is their home, it is what they expect. Yet for others the cold has become an integral and essential part of their surfing experience. They seek it out. They have developed a love of the snowy backdrops, the mountain peaks, the towering cedar forests, the deep, crystal-clear waters, where eagles soar overhead and killer whales cruise below.

E. It was the beginning of a life-long love of riding waves. "I can't imagine not surfing," he says with a smile. "I get in two or three times a week." This is no mean feat. The main surf season falls within the dark months of these northerly latitudes, when daylight hours are a precious commodity.

F. For most people "do or die" is a slogan, a mantra to push them out of their comfort zone. Here in Alaska, where the winters can be particularly unforgiving, it is a very real possibility. Having wiped out and lost his surfboard, Skultka was locked in a fight for his life. He was like a leaf in a river, helpless against the torrent.

G. "We get ice floes come right into the area, not icebergs as such, but chunks of ice as big as this room," says Jim Leadbetter, a first-generation Canadian surfer. He first took to the waters here in the mid-1960s, armed with only an ex-navy diving suit that leaked like a sieve.

Read the passage and do the following tasks.

The World Health Organisation has produced a report predicting that 9.8 billion of us will be living on this planet by 2050. Of that number, 72% will be living in urban areas - a higher proportion than ever before. Presented with this information, governments have a duty to consider how best to meet the needs of city residents, and not just for the short-term. Certain problems associated with urban living have been highlighted by research company Richmond-Carver in its latest global survey. At the top of the list of survey respondents' concerns is the fact that competition amongst tenants for rental properties has driven the median price up - so much so people need to hold down two or more jobs to meet all their expenses.

Another issue the survey highlighted is the difficulty commuters face. Overcrowding means that seats are often not available on long journeys, but more significant is that schedules are unreliable. Many studies have shown the effect that has on a country's productivity. Interestingly, certain problems seem more common in some cities than others: respondents from increasingly crowded European cities, including Manchester and Barcelona, commented on how their quality of life was affected by loud machinery, other people's music and car alarms. Something the survey failed to ask about was the value people placed on having access to nature in urban neighbourhoods. However, some countries are already moving forward. Singapore is a prime example; its rooftop gardens make the city a far more desirable place to live. It is the Singaporean government that is behind this push for sustainable living.

Perhaps some clearer government direction would benefit other cities. Take New York City, a place where I frequently meet up with other researchers in my field. Luckily for me, I am driven from the airport to the research centre, so do not need to navigate the freeways and constant congestion. Admittedly my experience of the urban lifestyle here is limited to the hotels I stay in, and the blocks within a three-kilometre walk. But whenever I leave my room in search of an outlet providing fruit or anything with nutritional value, none can be found. It seems ridiculous that this should be the case. New York has made great advances in redeveloping its museums and arts centres, but authorities must recognise that people's basic needs must be met first.

Sometimes these basic needs are misunderstood. In some urban areas, new residential developments are provided with security features such as massive metal fences and multiple gates in the belief that these will make residents safer. There is little evidence such steps make a difference in this way, but we do know they make residents feel reluctant to go outside and walk around their neighbourhood. Instead they are more likely to remain inactive indoors. Grassy areas inside fenced developments are hardly used by householders or tenants either. All this adds up to a feeling of being cut off from others.

So where are planners and developers going wrong? Inviting a group of locals to attend a consultation event is the conventional method for discovering what a community might want. The issue here is that it often attracts the same few voices with the same few wishes. But the internet now makes it possible for others to contribute. A community website can be a place where local people propose ideas for making their neighbourhood a better place to live. Developers that pay attention to these ideas can get a clearer picture of the things residents actually want and reduce the risk of throwing away money on things they don't.

An example of a project that truly meets the needs of residents is Container City - a development in London's Docklands area. Constructed from metal containers once used to transport cargo on ships, it is a five-storey architectural masterpiece. The containers have been turned into sunny work studios, and despite their limited size, some come with a bed, shower and kitchen unit. Smart planning and skillful construction mean they take up very little room. Furniture and fittings are made from recycled products. Other countries have their own versions of Container City - Amsterdam and Copenhagen have created container dormitories to house students - but the Docklands site shows how work and living areas can effectively be combined. The units are ideal for young entrepreneurs hoping to establish a business while keeping costs down.

Successful development is taking place in many urban areas around the world, and city planners have a duty to see for themselves the transforming effect this can have on residents' lives. There is no better way to do this than to visit these places in person. These might be neighbourhoods constructed for the first time, or developers might have transformed what was already there. In either case, the idea of cars determining urban planning, and indeed the whole concept of private car ownership, is now outdated and must be abandoned. Instead, the layout of an area under development must make it easier for people to meet up in pedestrianised zones and community spaces. At the heart of the development should be a cultural area, providing venues for art, music and street theatre. Such activities bring communities together, and do far more for positive relations than a new mall or shopping precinct. For this reason, these kinds of performance spaces should be prioritised. Finally, planners and developers must be obliged to create, within the same neighbourhood, different types of homes for wealthy professionals, for families, for the elderly and for young people just starting out. This kind of mix is essential to ensure people can buy a home in an area convenient for work, and for a community to stay alive.

For questions 65-66, complete the summary using the list of words by writing the correct letter (A-E) below.

Survey on problems facing city dwellers

The World Health Organisation has recently published data concerning population growth in cities. This data should indicate to governments that they must think about ways to improve the lives of residents. According to a Richmond-Carver survey, the worst problem facing many city dwellers was (65) _____. The survey also indicated that in some cities, poor public transport can impact the economy dramatically. Another issue seems to be noise pollution,

although this is more often mentioned by survey participants in European countries. Questions on people's views on the need for (66) _____ were unfortunately omitted from the survey, but countries like Singapore already seem to be making progress in this respect.

A. recycling facilities B. green areas C. employment opportunities
D. affordable housing E. antisocial behaviour

For questions 67–68, circle the correct letter A, B, C, or D.

67. When staying in New York, the writer is frustrated by the fact that _____
A. healthy food cannot easily be obtained.
B. bad road design causes daily traffic problems.
C. certain venues cannot be reached by foot.
D. visitors are all directed to the same kinds of place.

68. What point does the writer make about the use of security features?
A. It greatly reduces levels of criminal activity.
B. It helps create a sense of community.
C. It discourages people from taking exercise.
D. It creates unnecessary fear among planners.

For questions 69–70: Do the following statements agree with the views of the writer? Write

YES (Y) if the statement agrees with the views of the writer
NO (N) if the statement contradicts the views of the writer
NOT GIVEN (NG) if it is impossible to say what the writer thinks about this

69. _____ City planners should travel to urban areas that are good models of development.
70. _____ It is easier to plan an entirely new neighbourhood than redevelop an existing one.

V. WRITING (3.0 pts)

For questions 71–75, rewrite each of the following sentences using the word given in CAPITALS so that it has the same meaning as the original one. You must use BETWEEN THREE AND EIGHT WORDS, including the word given. Do not change the word given.

71. The kids' non-stop snacking is causing us to run out of food at home. (EATING)
→ The kids' non-stop snacking is _____ home.
72. Well, you really said the wrong thing - that was actually our new boss. (FOOT)
→ Well, you really _____ in it; that was our new boss.
73. The sudden department restructuring left everyone completely confused and disorganized. (SIXES)
→ Following the sudden department restructuring, everyone _____.
74. It helped me a lot when Sandie looked after the kids. (TURN)
→ Sandie _____ when she looked after the kids.
75. If Neil doesn't make more of an effort around here, I'll ask him to leave. (SOCKS)
→ If Neil doesn't _____ around here, I'll ask him to leave.

For questions 76–79, finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it means the same as the original one.

76. I really don't like it when you cheated me yesterday.
→ I'd rather you _____ a ride yesterday.
77. Managing the company will probably be much more complicated than they say.
→ Managing the company should not _____ easy as they say.
78. I have finally accepted that I can't fix him.
→ I have resigned _____ fix him.
79. In spite of his disapproval of her action, David did not think badly of her.
→ In spite of his disapproval of her action, David _____ will.

For questions 80–85, read the following memo about a publicity leaflet for a museum. Using the information in it, complete the leaflet. The words you need do not occur in the note. Use NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS for each gap. The exercise begins with an example (0).

A note to friend

Sally, can you make sure you include all this information in the publicity leaflet?
Start with details like when we're open – 10–6 every day – but point out we don't let anyone in after 5 o'clock. Then say how much it costs to get in – £5.50 is the full price but it costs less for students, kids and pensioners.
Then give a run-down on the museum – make these points:

• one of the most popular museums in London, because people like what it's about, and we get them to actually take part
• the first bit shows how cinema began – what happened when they first tried to use animation and cine cameras
• the next bit is about silent films, and then there are all sorts of film clips – some of them are cartoons, newsreels and popular Hollywood films
• lots of working models to find out about technology in film and TV – eg pretend to fly with Superman with computer-generated imagery, direct an animated film etc.
• we have audio-cassette guides for blind people, if they ask
• there are two ways in for people in wheelchairs
• we have exhibitions every week
• we offer special guided sign-language tours for the deaf – but they'll need to get in touch with the Education Department a week beforehand

Leaflet

Opening hours: 10am–6pm daily; last (0) entry 5pm.

Admission: £5.50. Reduction for students and OAPs.

The Museum of the Moving Image is one of London's most popular museums. Its success lies not only in the popularity of its subject matter, but also in the museum's encouragement of (80) _____.

The first section describes the advent of cinema, and displays early (81) _____ at animation and the first cine cameras. This is followed by a section on the dawn of the silent era, after which visitors can see a wide range of film clips covering cinema's many genres, including cartoons, newsreels and Hollywood favourites. Along with these, many working models allow the visitors to (82) _____ the technical aspects of film and TV, by experiencing a(n) (83) _____ flight with Superman, or directing an animated feature.

Audio-cassette guides can be provided, on (84) _____, to the (85) _____ visitors.

Two entrance points exist for disabled visitors.

For sign-interpreted tours, contact the Education Department one week in advance.

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

Some people think that students should spend their summer holidays focusing on academic study in order to gain an advantage in the next schoolyear, while others believe that this time should be spent on sheer relaxation, social skills development, and extracurricular activities.

Discuss both views, give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your knowledge.