

Đề Tiếng Anh_10_15 (Đề thi gồm 15 trang)	KỶ THI OLYMPIC TRẠI HÈ HÙNG VƯƠNG LẦN THỨ XIX, NĂM 2025 ĐỀ THI MÔN: TIẾNG ANH – LỚP 10 Thời gian làm bài: 180 phút (Không kể thời gian giao đề)
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I. LISTENING (50 POINTS)

HƯỚNG DẪN PHẦN THI NGHE HIỂU

- Bài nghe gồm 4 phần; mỗi phần được nghe 2 lần, mỗi lần cách nhau 05 giây; mở đầu và kết thúc mỗi phần nghe có tín hiệu. Thí sinh có 20 giây để đọc mỗi phần câu hỏi.
- Mở đầu bài nghe có tín hiệu nhạc.
- Mọi hướng dẫn cho thí sinh (bằng tiếng Anh) đã có trong bài nghe.

Part 1: Questions 1-7. Complete the table below. Write NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS for each answer.

Name	Location	Advantages
Price U Save supermarket	(1) _____ Road	Daily (2) _____
Daisy’s Delicatessen	Bridge Street	Especially good for (3) _____
(4) _____ corner shop	Rose Lane	Can support (5) _____
Bishops Street (6) _____	Bottom of High Street	Sells unusual (7) _____

Part 2. You will hear part of a talk from a television programme about dealing with broken bones. For questions 8-15, complete the sentences with NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS.

The word 'fracture' is a technical word for (8) _____

Bones are vital for the body because they (9) _____ and protect it.

Bones are composed of a (10) _____ outer layer and a soft centre.

Bone marrow is important because it makes (11) _____ cells.

Bones do not always break; sometimes they actually bend

It is important to try to find any fractures before trying to (13) _____ a victim.

Moving an injured person can cause (13) _____ fractures.

If the injured party is conscious, they can inform you of the position of any fractures.

Part of the procedure for treating an unconscious victim has been discussed in (14) _____

If someone is unconscious, carefully check each major bone for any (15) _____

Part 3: Section 3: Listen to a man giving a talk on current crime trends and decide if the following statements are true (T) or false (F). (10p)

1. Compared to the past, current court sentences are less strict, which is the main reason for the increase in crime. _____
2. Most crime is committed against retired people. _____

3. Violent crimes are uncommon, with the likelihood of becoming a victim of violent crime being higher in large cities. _____
4. The majority of the crimes committed are theft-related. _____
5. The report mentions pick-pocketing and joy-riding as examples of common rural crime. _____

Part 4: You will hear part of a radio interview in which David Evans, a chef in a British school, is talking about his work. Choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which fits best according to what you hear. (10p)

1. What was the students's initial reaction to the food they were served?
 - A. They didn't like being the subjects of an experiment.
 - B. They would rather have eaten traditional British food.
 - C. They were not sure whether it was good or bad.
 - D. They felt that it was an adventure for them.
2. According to David, why do some students have difficulty in accepting the "restaurant system"?
 - A. They are uncomfortable eating meals with adults.
 - B. They are not used to having meals with others.
 - C. They don't like talking about food.
 - D. It takes too long to be served their food.
3. What main role do the staff play in the school restaurant?
 - A. They check that students are eating their meals.
 - B. They learn about the students' home lives.
 - C. They deal with students' complaints about the food.
 - D. They help students learn about a balanced diet.
4. In David's view, which of his previous jobs prepared him best for his work as a school chef?
 - A. teacher B. manager C. waiter D. cook
5. Why does David think that his approach could be difficult to introduce on other schools?
 - A. Many students are resistant to change.
 - B. Not all students see healthy eating as important.
 - C. Other schools don't see healthy eating as a priority.
 - D. Parents would be unwilling to accept it.

Your answers:

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
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II. LEXICO AND GRAMMAR (30 POINTS)

Part 1: Choose the answer A, B, C, or D that best completes each of the following sentences.

Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes. (15 points)

1. What stands out from The Voice Kids is that many young children are _____ with natural talent for music.
 - A. bestowed B. conferred C. endowed D. vouchsafed

2. That is an _____ liar: you must take what she says with a small grain of salt.
A. incorrigible B. incurable C. irredeemable D. irremediable
3. We know people are generally more aware of the importance of _____ a healthy and active lifestyle than they were.
A. leading B. taking C. doing D. making
4. _____ the US superiority at that time, it was probable that any threatened US response would have deterred the Soviet Union.
A. If B. Given C. Although D. Since
5. He said he was _____ optimistic, predicting some growth in the new year.
A. deliberately **B. virtually** C. deliciously **D. cautiously**
6. When the police insisted that he should move on, the tired old tramp _____ off reluctantly across the muddy field.
A. skipped B. trudged C. tore D. hopped
7. The free tickets for the band's concert were _____ within seconds by the enthusiasts flocking at the hall door.
A. run up B. broken up C. drawn up D. snapped up
8. The old man led a _____ existence after she left and refused even to see his children.
A. reclusive B. deserted C. remote D. vacant
9. Our company has spent millions trying to give our brand of toilet cleaners a fashionable image in the hope that younger households will buy _____ that image.
A. up B. into C. for D. with
10. I asked the tour representative for help, but received none _____.
A. whatever B. actually C. whatsoever D. absolutely
11. The surgeon seemed to have _____ when he succeeded in separating the twins.
A. given the green light B. worked a miracle
C. cried over spilt milk D. got a move on
12. She used the map to discover where she was in _____ to her surroundings.
A. connection B. affinity C. relation D. reference
13. _____ our company will make a large profit this year, we will probably not lose any money either.
A. Despite how unlikely that **B. Although it seems unlikely that**
C. However unlikely it seems **D. As though it wasn't likely**
14. There may be an announcement about this tomorrow - or not, _____.
A. to all intents and purposes B. as the case maybe
C. by its nature D. by its own account
15. He _____ safety goggles, but he wasn't and, as a result, the hot steel badly damaged his eyes.
A. could have been wearing B. must have been wearing
C. should be wearing D. ought to have been wearing

Your answers:

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
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11.	12.	13.	14.	15.					

Part 2. For question 1-5. Mistake correction (5pts)

1. In order to mitigate the devastating impacts of climate change, many nations have been seeking alternations to non-renewable energy sources.
2. Though artist Tatum was totally blind in one eye and had only slight vision in another, he became an internationally renowned jazz musician.
3. Neither the mathematics department nor the biology department at State University requires that the students must write a thesis in order to graduate with a master's degree.
4. There is much bird migration above the equator, where the Pole Star can be seen, than below the equator, where it cannot be seen.
5. Many people dislike reading science fiction books because they are imaginable and hence have no value.

Your answers:

No	Mistakes	Corrections
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		

Part 3: Give the correct form of each given word to complete the following sentences. Write your answers in the numbered boxes. (10 points)

1. You'll get to witness Egyptian Gods' descent _____ since Yugi and Kaiba always have a duel every two weeks. (NIGHT)
2. The overwhelming tension in this duel makes it a(n) _____ ready to ignite. (BOX)
3. It was during _____ that someone suggested the film be in color and luckily it worked. (PRODUCE)
4. James is such a/an _____ (FASHION) person. He knows all about the latest trends of fashions.
5. Most of the employees in my company admire the General Director so much because he is a (VISIBLE) _____ leader.
6. The path was so slippery so I (BALANCE) _____ and fell onto the pond.
7. It is a very(TIME) _____ work.I think you can not finish it on your own if you want to meet the deadline.
8. I think the soup that you cooked last night is (DO) _____ so I am cooking it again now.
9. You have to (WIND) _____ the clock so that everybody can know the exact time.

10. The Day-Care Couple needs to invest in (CUT) _____ technologies in order to provide better conditions for their Pokémon.

Your answers:

1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10

III. READING (60/200)

Part 1: Choose the correct answer A, B, C, or D which best fits each gap in the following passage. (10 points)

I suffer from a debilitating condition called “procrastination” – the ability to put off endlessly the things I have to do. Each morning when I wake up, my mind launches into its own decision-making (1)_____. Shall I get up or shall I press the snooze button? By the time I get to what I should wear, the complexity of the decision would need an advisory committee to solve it. I’m ready hours behind (2)_____, and I haven’t even eaten my breakfast yet.

I have always been a procrastinator. I’m tortured by menus and holiday brochures, paint colour (3)_____ and satellite television. So much so that I decided to invest in a new book on the subject, which (4)_____ it could treat my condition. According to the book, I should identify my weaknesses, then become more productive and develop priorities that (5)_____ my personal goals.

My problem, I am told, is that I put off doing something because I (6)_____ the outcome. But even filling in a tax form is rarely as dreadful as we think. Apparently, each day I should think of something I don’t want to do, stick to it, then use a kitchen timer to (7)_____ how long it actually took. If I still can’t (8)_____ the task, I should visualize newspaper headlines (9)_____ my achievement.

So when do I start my new (10)_____? That’s the big problem. I just can’t decide.

1. A. course B. process C. development D. case
2. A. timetable B. schedule C. programme D. communication
3. A. maps B. diagrams C. graphs D. charts
4. A. claimed B. demanded C. challenged D. pretended
5. A. exhibit B. imitate C. display D. reflect
6. A. expect B. fear C. worry D. panic
7. A. establish B. authorise C. secure D. institute
8. A. head B. back C. shoulder D. face
9. A. announcing B. notifying C. informing D. stating
10. A. structure B. control C. regime D. management

Your answers:

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

Part 2: Read the text below and think of the word which best fits each space. Use only ONE word in each space. (10 points)

THE SURVIVAL OF THE POLAR BEAR

The polar bear is (1) threat because its hunting season at the North Pole is being shortened by thinning Arctic ice. Data gathered by US Navy submarines using sonar technology shows the (2) of Arctic sea ice is now an average of 1.3 metres less than it was in the 1970s, (3) it to break up earlier in the year. According to the Canadian Wildlife Service, the sea ice season in western Hudson Bay has been reduced by three weeks over the last 20 years. (4) has serious implications for wildlife in the region, since Arctic mammals use the sea ice as an extension of the land. Polar bears, for example, roam the frozen water (5) a constant search for seals, their main (6) of food. But (7) sea ice breaking up earlier, the seals are becoming harder to find. As (8), the polar bear population has not declined significantly, but female bears are already giving birth to (9) cubs. The most likely cause of the thinning Arctic is man- induced global warming, (10) the climactic phenomenon known as Arctic oscillation- strange wind patterns lasting several years – could be another contributing factor.

Your answers:

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

Part 3. Read the following passage and choose the correct answer to each of the following questions. Write your answers in the box provided. (10p)

(1) There are two types of diabetes, insulin-dependent and non-insulin dependent. Between 90–95% of the estimated 13–14 million people in the United States with diabetes have non-insulin-dependent, or Type II, diabetes. Because this form of diabetes usually begins in adults over the age of 40 and is most common after the age of 55, it used to be called adult-onset diabetes. Its symptoms often develop gradually and are hard to identify at first; therefore, nearly half of all people with diabetes do not know they have it. For instance, someone who has developed Type II diabetes may feel tired or ill without knowing why. This can be particularly dangerous because untreated diabetes can cause damage to the heart, blood vessels, eyes, kidneys, and nerves. While the causes, short-term effects, and treatments of the two types of diabetes differ, both types can cause the same longterm health problems.

(2) Most importantly, both types affect the body's ability to use digested food for energy. Diabetes does not interfere with digestion, but it does prevent the body from using an important product of digestion, glucose (commonly known as sugar), for energy. After a meal, the normal digestive system breaks some food down into glucose. The blood carries the glucose or sugar throughout the body, causing blood glucose levels to rise. In response to this rise, the hormone insulin is released into the bloodstream and signals the body tissues to metabolize or burn the glucose for fuel, which causes blood glucose levels to return to normal. The glucose that the body does not use right away is stored in the liver, muscle, or fat.

(3) In both types of diabetes, however, this normal process malfunctions. A gland called the pancreas, found just behind the stomach, makes insulin. In people with insulin-dependent diabetes, the pancreas does not produce insulin at all. This condition usually begins in childhood and is

known as Type I (formerly called juvenile-onset) diabetes. These patients must have daily insulin injections to survive. People with non-insulin-dependent diabetes usually produce some insulin in their pancreas, but their bodies' tissues do not respond well to the insulin signal and, therefore, do not metabolize the glucose properly, a condition known as insulin resistance.

(4) Insulin resistance is an important factor in non-insulindependent diabetes, and scientists are searching for the causes of insulin resistance. They have identified two possibilities. The first is that there could be a defect in the insulin receptors on cells. Like an appliance that needs to be plugged into an electrical outlet, insulin has to bind to a receptor in order to function. Several things can go wrong with receptors. For example, there may not be enough receptors to which insulin may bind, or a defect in the receptors may prevent insulin from binding. The second possible cause of insulin resistance is that, although insulin may bind to the receptors, the cells do not read the signal to metabolize the glucose. Scientists continue to study these cells to see why this might happen.

(5) There's no cure for diabetes yet. However, there are ways to alleviate its symptoms. In 1986, a National Institute of Health panel of experts recommended that the best treatment for non-insulindependent diabetes is a diet that helps one maintain a normal weight and pays particular attention to a proper balance of the different food groups. Many experts, including those in the American Diabetes Association, recommend that 50–60% of daily calories come from carbohydrates, 12–20% from protein, and no more than 30% from fat. Foods that are rich in carbohydrates, like breads, cereals, fruits, and vegetables, break down into glucose during digestion, causing blood glucose to rise. Additionally, studies have shown that cooked foods raise blood glucose higher than raw, unpeeled foods. A doctor or nutritionist should always be consulted for more of this kind of information and for help in planning a diet to offset the effects of this form of diabetes.

1. According to the passage, what may be the most dangerous aspect of Type II diabetes?

- A. Insulin shots are needed daily for treatment of Type II diabetes.
- B. Type II diabetes may go undetected and, therefore, untreated.
- C. In Type II diabetes, the pancreas does not produce insulin.
- D. Type II diabetes interferes with digestion.

2. Which of the following are the same for Type I and Type II diabetes?

- A. treatments B. long-term health risks C. short-term effects D. causes

3. According to the passage, one place in which excess glucose is stored is the

- A. stomach. B. insulin receptors. C. pancreas. D. liver.

4. A diet dominated by which of the following is recommended for non-insulin-dependent diabetics?

- A. protein B. fat C. carbohydrates D. raw foods.

5. Which of the following is the main function of insulin?

- A. It signals tissues to metabolize sugar. B. It breaks down food into glucose.
- C. It carries glucose throughout the body. D. It binds to receptors.

6. Which of the following statements best summarizes the main theme of the passage?

- A. Type I and Type II diabetes are best treated by maintaining a high-protein diet.

- B. Type II diabetes is a distinct condition that can be managed by maintaining a healthy diet.
- C. Type I diabetes is an insidious condition most harmful when the patient is not taking daily insulin injections.
- D. Adults who suspect they may have Type II diabetes should immediately adopt a high-carbohydrate diet.

7. Which of the following is mentioned in the passage as a possible problem with insulin receptors in insulin-resistant individuals?

- A. Overeating causes the receptors to function improperly.
- B. There may be an overabundance of receptors present.
- C. A defect causes the receptors to bind with glucose.
- D. A defect hinders the receptors from binding with insulin.

8. According to the passage, in normal individuals, which of the following processes occur immediately after the digestive system converts some food into glucose?

- A. The glucose is metabolized by body tissues.
- B. Insulin is released into the bloodstream.
- C. Blood sugar levels rise.
- D. The pancreas manufactures increased amounts of insulin.

9. Based on the information in the passage, which of the following best describes people with Type I diabetes?

- A. They do not need to be treated with injections of insulin.
- B. They comprise the majority of people with diabetes.
- C. Their pancreases do not produce insulin.
- D. They are usually diagnosed as adults.

10. What is the closest meaning of the underlined word offset in the final sentence of the passage?

- A. counteract B. cure C. soothe D. erase

Your answers:

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

Part 4: Read the passage and do the tasks that follow. (10 points)

BIONIC BODIES

A. Robotics, the science of designing and operating robots, is well documented. What is perhaps less well known is the effect this has had on people. Today, the science of prosthetics- part medicine and part engineering- has made the fitting of elaborately functioning prosthetic limbs and joints commonplace. Orthopaedic surgeons routinely replace malfunctioning hips and knees when those joints wear out or succumb to disease. Surgery to fit artificial shoulders, slowly developed during the past 30 years, is no longer rare. What is new are the advances made in bionic prostheses- new

limbs which can be attached to a patient's existing nerves and that work as hands, arms legs or feet, no longer simply plastic replacements but functioning, useful appendages.

B. For Campbell Baird, a Scottish hotelier, the news that he would have to have his arm amputated was devastating. He could no longer keep his job and drastic changes had to be made in how he lived. Given the accelerating rate of cancer that would have taken more than just his arm, Mr. Baird had little option. Now, however, he has been offered a chance to recover some of his old abilities as a solution has arrived in the form of a robotic prosthesis- a new arm powered by complex electronics which permit the wearer to control movement through micro switches and pressure points. The new limb allows Mr. Baird to carry out functions that for 16 years he had found impossible.

C. Although admitting that the bionic arm was no match for the real thing, Dr. David Gow, who has led the research project for 10 years, commented that bionic limbs are superior to more traditional limb replacements as they restore a biological function controlled by electronics rather than nerves. Bionic limbs require considerable electrical power to operate and it is only the development of advanced new motors in recent years that has allowed the researchers to make the step forward. With four basic functions, the limb Mr. Baird was fitted with has been given an additional degree of realism by covering it with a thin, flexible covering the colour of skin. There are even wrinkles and fingerprints. At a cost of \$ 32 000 it will take some time before such prostheses are available to the general public.

D. Certainly an amazing story, but not perhaps as amazing as that of Denise Monroe, an 11-year-old American girl born without shoulders or arms. Before her operation, she used her feet to do everything, including writing, eating, and even brushing her teeth, Revolutionary new technology allowed scientists to recreate shoulder sockets to which the bionic arms can be attached. The only problem that really remains is financial. For Denise, the \$210 000 needed for her operation was raised by charity but there are many more people on the waiting list.

E. Slightly less experience is progress currently being made with regard to artificial internal organs. Although many versions are in early experimental stages, it is advancing fast, and some are already in general circulation. At least three new implanted heart devices are now undergoing clinical trials, and the eyes, the liver and other organs are all being researched.

F. Bionic ears, or cochlear implants, have a long history, too. The first primitive versions were implanted in 1957 and thousands of hearing-impaired people are now using far more sophisticated versions. One of many such devices, the Clarion, has an external sound processor which converts incoming sounds to digital code, then transmits the code in sound waves to the "bionic ear", sited beneath the skin at the side of the head. From there a thin internal electrode winds through the cochlea past the damaged hair cells, and sends the coded signals directly to the acoustic nerve at a million impulses a second.

Questions 1-6

Choose the most suitable heading for paragraphs A-F from the list of headings below.

List of Headings

- i. The leading authority
- ii. Financial concerns
- iii. Surgical Implantation
- iv. History of prosthetics
- v. Commonplace miracles
- vi. Other applications
- vii. A perfect solution
- viii. Improving realism
- ix. A second chance

- 1 Paragraph A _____
- 2 Paragraph B _____
- 3 Paragraph C _____
- 4 Paragraph D _____
- 5 Paragraph E _____
- 6 Paragraph F _____

Questions 7-10

Do the following statements agree with the views of the writer in Reading Passage?

YES if the statement agrees with the views of the writer

WRITE **NO** if the statement contradicts the views of the writer

NOT GIVEN if it is impossible to say what the writer thinks about this

- 7. _____ The reason for Mr. Baird's amputation was his cancer.
- 8. _____ The main obstacle to using bionic limbs is the cost.
- 9. _____ The difference between traditional prosthetics and bionic limbs is that they have not been subjected to such rigorous testing.
- 10. _____ Many organs are now replaceable thanks to bionic technology and research.

Part 5: The passage below consists of four paragraph marked A, B, C or D. For questions 1-10, read the passage and do the task that follows. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided.

IT'S NOT FAIR

Do animals share our sense of unfairness over displays of greed?

A How often have you seen rich people take to the streets, shouting that they're earning too much? Protesters are typically blue-collar workers yelling that the minimum wage has to go up, or that their jobs shouldn't go overseas. Concern about fairness is always asymmetrical, stronger in the poor than the rich. And the underlying emotions aren't as lofty as the ideal itself. Children become thorough indignant at the slightest discrepancy in the size of their slice of pizza compared to their sibling's. Their shouts of "That's not fair!" never transcend their own desires. We're all for fair play so long as it helps us. There's even an old story about this, in which the owner of a vineyard rounded up

labourers at different times of the day. Early in the morning, he went out to find labourers, offering each 1 denarius. But he offered the same to those hired later in the day. The workers hired first thing in the morning expected to get more since they had worked through the heat of the day, yet the owner didn't feel he owed them any more than he had originally promised.

B That this sense of unfairness may turn out to be quite ancient in evolutionary terms as well became clear when graduate student Sarah Brosnan and I discovered it in monkeys. When testing pairs of capuchin monkeys, we noticed how much they disliked seeing their partner get a better deal. We would offer a pebble to one of the pair and then hold out a hand so that the monkey could give it back in exchange for a cucumber slice. Alternating between them, both monkeys would happily barter 25 times in a row. The atmosphere turned sour, however, as soon as we introduced inequity. One monkey would still receive cucumber, while its partner now enjoyed grapes, a favourite food with monkeys. While that monkey had no problem, the one still working for cucumber would lose interest. Worse, seeing its partner with juicy grapes, this monkey would get agitated, hurl the pebbles out of the test chamber, sometimes even those measly cucumber slices. A food normally devoured with gusto had become distasteful.

C There is a similarity here with the way we reject an unfair share of money. Where do these reactions come from? They probably evolved in the service of cooperation. Caring about what others get may seem petty and irrational, but in the long run it keeps one from being taken advantage of. Had we merely mentioned emotions, such as "resentment" or "envy," our findings might have gone unnoticed. Now we drew the interest of philosophers, anthropologists and economists, who almost choked on the monkey comparison. As it happened, our study came out at the very time that there was a public outcry about the multimillion dollar pay packages that are occasionally given out on Wall Street and elsewhere. Commentators couldn't resist contrasting human society with our monkeys, suggesting that we could learn a thing or two from them.

D Our monkeys have not reached the point at which their sense of fairness stretches beyond egocentric interests - for example, the one who gets the grape never levels the outcome by giving it to the other - but in cooperative human societies, such as those in which men hunt large game, anthropologists have found great sensitivity to equal distribution. Sometimes, successful hunters aren't even allowed to carve up their own kill to prevent them from favouring their family. These cultures are keenly aware of the risk that inequity poses to the social fabric of their society. Apes, as opposed to monkeys, may have an inkling of this connection. High-ranking male chimpanzees, for example, sometimes break up fights over food without taking any for themselves. During tests, a female received large amounts of milk and raisins, but noticed her friends watching her from a short distance. After a while, she refused all rewards. Looking at the experimenter, she kept gesturing to the others, until they were given a share of the goodies. She was doing the smart thing. Apes think ahead, and if she had eaten her fill right in front of the rest, there might have been repercussions when she rejoined them later in the day.

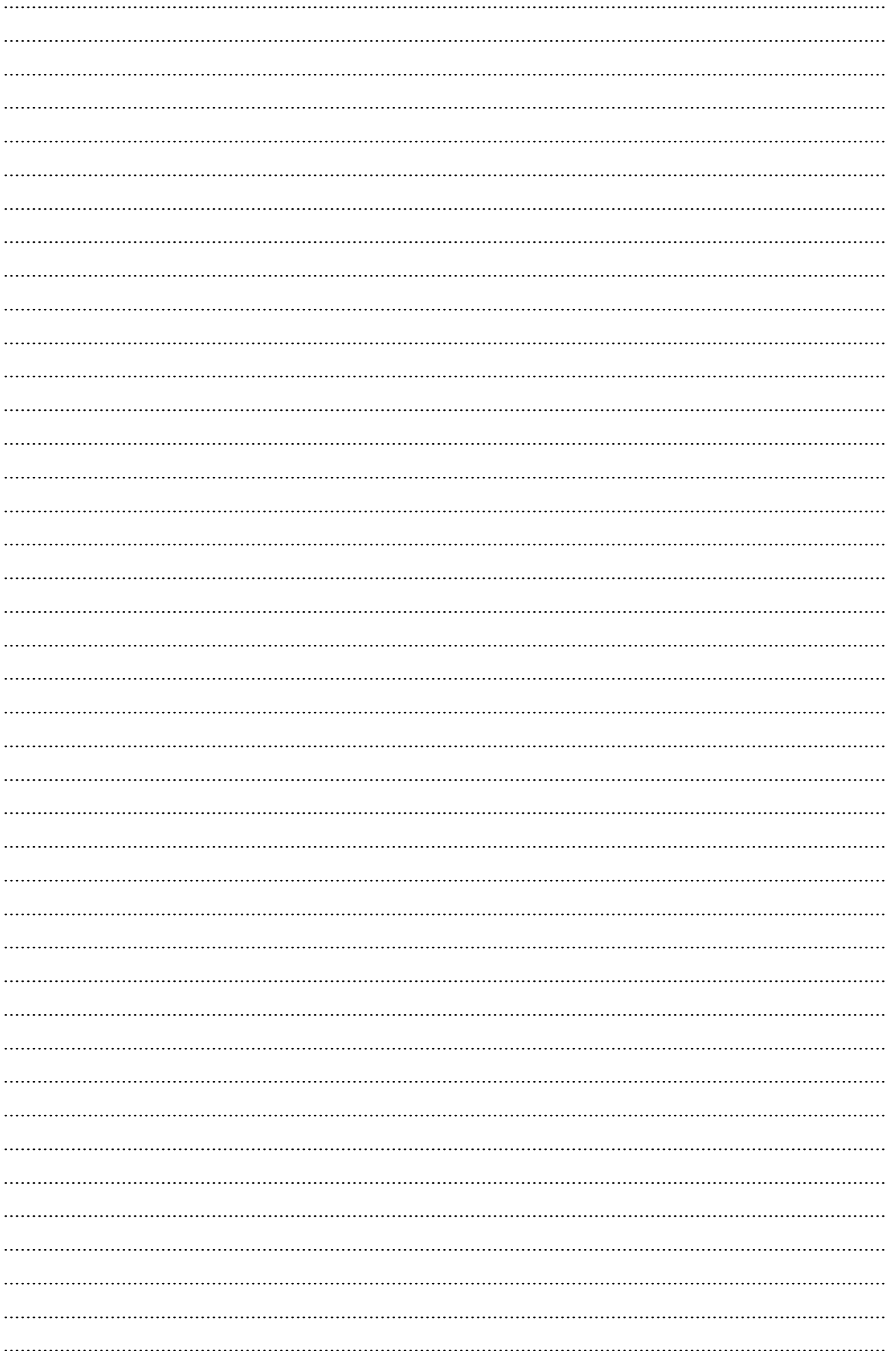
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Part 2: Essay writing (40 points)

Write an essay on the following topic.

Many employers believe that good social skills are as important as good qualifications to succeed in a job, so they are employing people who are with good social skills. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

This image shows a full page of a handwriting practice worksheet. It features multiple sets of three horizontal dashed lines, each set providing a guide for letter height and placement. The lines are evenly spaced across the entire page, leaving ample room for practicing various letters and words. There is no text or other markings on the page.



-HẾT

(Thí sinh không được sử dụng tài liệu, Giám thị không giải thích gì thêm)

Họ tên thí sinh:.....

Số báo danh: Phòng thi: