

Đề Tiếng Anh_10_09 (Đề thi gồm có 18 trang)	KỲ 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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- Thí sinh không được sử dụng tài liệu.
- Thí sinh làm bài trực tiếp vào tờ đề thi.

I. LISTENING: (50 pts)

Part 1: Questions 1–7. Write NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER for each answer.

Enquiry about a Cycling Tour – Austria

- The tour officially starts on (1) _____.
- The group will be full when it reaches (2) _____ people.
- Most days involve riding around (3) _____.
- Each hotel provides a packed lunch and has rooms with (4) _____.
- The cost per person without including flights is £ (5) _____.
- Travellers must pay for their own (6) _____ during afternoon breaks.
- The company does not provide a (7) _____, which all participants must have.

Your answers

1.	3.	5.	7.
2.	4.	6.	

Part 2: Questions 8–15

Complete the sentences below.

Write NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS for each answer.

Question 8: Slum clearance is ineffective unless _____ are in place beforehand.

Question 9: Projects are unlikely to work without _____ with those affected.

Question 10: A _____ approach to housing tends to produce better results.

Question 11: Governments must accept the duty of ensuring services are _____.

Question 12: Migrants hesitate to invest unless they feel a _____ in the city.

Question 13: Officials often fail to understand the importance of _____ in housing schemes.

Question 14: Some developments happen without analysing local _____ opportunities.

Question 15: City life increases awareness by presenting different _____

Your answers

8.	10.	12.	14.
9.	11.	13.	15.

Part 3: You will hear an extract from a radio programme. For questions 16-20, decide whether the following sentences are TRUE (T) or FALSE (F).

Question 16: Mrs Kent is worried about the weather in the near future.

Question 17: According to Tom Sheridan, people don't talk about the weather any more.

Question 18: Paul Spenser does the production of a cookery programme.

Question 19: Jane thinks that students should be given free books.

Question 20: An elderly listener doesn't think young people should have to pay in the discos.

Your answers

16.	17.	18.	19.	20.
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Part 4: You will hear a radio interview with a woman called Kay Stanley who is talking about a condition called dyslexia. For questions 21-25, choose the answer A, B, C, or D which fits best according to what you hear.

Question 21: How did Kay's parents first realize she had dyslexia?

- A. She didn't know stories that other children could read.
- B. Her mother found her memorizing audio books.
- C. She couldn't spell words that other children knew.

Question 22: What was Kay told by an expert on dyslexia?

- A. She has a milder form of the condition.
- B. She will be able to overcome her problems by reading.
- C. Spelling will always be a particular problem for her.

Question 23: How does dyslexia affect the way people think?

- A. It can make people think more creatively.
- B. It prevents them from solving problems effectively.
- C. It makes it harder for them to follow logic.

Question 24: What made Kay work hard to improve her reading?

- A. It was the only way she could study acting.
- B. She didn't want people to think she was stupid.
- C. Her father encouraged her.

Question 25: How does Kay want to publicise the problem of dyslexia?

- A. by acting in a film about the subject.
- B. by giving talks to parents of dyslexic children.
- C. by setting a positive example.

Your answers

21.	22.	23.	24.	25.
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II. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

Part 1: Choose the word/ phrase that best completes each of the following sentences.

Question 1: The architect had _____ that natural light flooded every corner of the house.

- A. so positioned the windows
- B. positioned the windows to be
- C. positioned the windows such as
- D. positioned the windows like

Question 2: The university advised students that the campus _____ for emergency maintenance.

- A. be closed
- B. close
- C. would be closed
- D. should close

Question 3: Public opinion shifted significantly after the release of the investigative documentary, _____ did the political rhetoric surrounding the issue in subsequent weeks.

- A. so
- B. as
- C. like
- D. such

Question 4: _____ the early symptoms, she wouldn't be suffering from chronic illness now.

- A. If she didn't ignore
- B. Had she ignored
- C. Hadn't she ignored
- D. Were she not to have ignored

Question 5: There _____ no other option, they reluctantly agreed to the proposal.

- A. were
- B. was
- C. being
- D. be

Question 6: I wish he'd stop _____ how hard his job is – we all work just as much.

- A. snaking away into
- B. horsing around with
- C. rabbiting on about
- D. ducking out of

Question 7: He failed to acknowledge the fundamental ethical implications of his actions, _____ take responsibility for the consequences.

- A. much less B. let lone C. what if D. as to

Question 8: The doctor prescribed not only medication but also a strict regimen of rest and nutrition to support her _____.

- A. renewal B. resumption C. recuperation D. remuneration

Question 9: Health authorities implemented immediate quarantine measures to _____ the outbreak before it spread to neighboring provinces.

- A. limit B. comprise C. contain D. consist

Question 10: Peter: Why were those three men arrested?

Tom: They were suspected of being _____ at Nairobi National Park.

- A. poaching B. poached C. poacher D. poach

Question 11: It's demoralizing for employees when performance targets are met, only for management to shift the _____ again.

- A. goalposts B. lamp-posts C. bus stops D. roadblocks

Question 12: His explanation was filled with vague terms and circular logic — a classic example of someone trying to _____.

- A. muddy the waters B. split hairs C. bury the hatchet D. move mountains

Question 13: His essay read like a tapestry of borrowed arguments stitched together with overused metaphors — a linguistic exercise in _____.

- A. flogging a dead horse B. putting lipstick on a pig
C. shooting the breeze D. rearranging deckchairs on the Titanic

Question 14: In his lectures, he had a tendency to _____ abstract theories with elaborate anecdotes that often muddled rather than clarified.

- A. skirt around B. lace up C. pad out D. tuck into

Question 15: His closing remarks subtly _____ the earlier critique, reframing it as a misinterpretation rather than a legitimate flaw.

- A. clawed back B. walked back C. holed up D. scraped by

Your answer

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

Part 2: The sentences below contain mistakes. Identify them and write their correct forms in the

space provided in the column.

Question 1: Trends in spending and investment suggest that there should be a gradual economic recovery recently.

Question 2: At last year's graduation, the university president facilitated not only the students but their families for supporting them throughout the challenging academic journey as well.

Question 3: In his keynote speech, the professor delivered a thoughtful exposure of the ethical dilemmas posed by artificial intelligence.

Question 4: Though limited in technological resources, the startup succeeded in building a more user-friendly and secure platform than several well-established tech corporations.

Question 5: Advertising often creates the allusion of happiness through consumption, persuading people to equate material goods with emotional fulfillment.

Your answers

Sentence	Mistake	Correction
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		

Part 3: Use the most suitable form of the words in brackets.

Question 1: He was an (ICON) _____ who always wanted to establish new ideas.

Question 2: The driver behind me kept (GATE) _____, so I pulled over to let him pass.

Question 3: After the heavy rain, the grass was soaking wet (FEET) _____, and our shoes were soon covered in mud.

Question 4: Some military dress codes specify the maximum length allowed for (BURN) _____ to maintain uniformity.

Question 5: The new tax law is (ACT) _____, meaning it applies to all income earned from January 1st, even though the law was passed in April.

Question 6: The merger between the two companies turned out to be (CONCEIVE) _____, resulting in financial losses and internal conflict.

Question 7: As the evidence piled up, the truth became (ESCAPE) _____ clear.

Question 8: The absence of any (INDICATE) _____ allowed the surgeon to proceed with the operation without hesitation.

Question 9: There is something (COMMUNICATE) _____ about the silence between two people who once loved each other.

Question 10: The film was criticized for its (HISTORY) _____ portrayal of the medieval period, ignoring key events and social structures.

Your answers

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

PART III: READING COMPREHENSION (60 POINTS)

I - Read the following passage and choose the letter A, B, C, or D that best fits each blank in the passage. Write your answers in the answer box below. (10 points)

Fashion allows us to express our mood, personal interests, political leanings and so much more. The rise of fast fashion has made this (1) _____ for self-expression more widely accessible, but it has also been an (2) _____ disaster for the environment. We now buy twice as much clothing and keep it for half as long.

Are there any viable alternatives? Enter fashion rental websites, where you can borrow clothes for a fixed period of time. Might this innovation (3) _____ a way forward for those of us who are (4) _____ with fashion but also care about the planet? In theory, rental fashion could reduce the demand for manufacturing new clothing, which in (5) _____ could reduce textile waste. In practice, however, it (6) _____ to be seen whether rental fashion is really as green as it's (7) _____ up to be.

Consider all the energy needed to deliver and clean the items. (8)_____, provided a greener infrastructure were possible, rental fashion might (9) _____ be a good reason to (10) _____ hope for a more sustainable future of fashion.

(Source: Ready for C2 – Macmillan)

- Question 1:** A. motive B. aptitude C. vehicle D. alley
- Question 2:** A. unassailable B. insufferable C. unmitigated D. inculpatory
- Question 3:** A. survey B. chart C. log D. cast
- Question 4:** A. bequeathed B. besotted C. bewildered D. besmirched
- Question 5:** A. turn B. part C. excess D. short
- Question 6:** A. waits B. happens C. stands D. remains
- Question 7:** A. banged B. kicked C. cracked D. whacked
- Question 8:** A. In addition B. Moreover C. But D. As long as
- Question 9:** A. furthermore B. nonetheless C. hence D. conversely
- Question 10:** A. come into B. back up C. put aside D. hold out

Your answers

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

II - Fill each of the following numbered blanks with ONE suitable word and write your answers in the correspondent numbered boxes provided. (10 pts)

Tennis has undergone major changes over recent decades – not only in how it is played but also in the equipment used. One of the most significant developments has occurred in the (1) _____ of rackets. While older rackets were constructed from wood and strung with natural gut, modern rackets are the product of advanced engineering. Professional players frequently make adjustments to match their (2) _____ preferences. In Andy Murray’s case, a minor but strategic (3) _____ to his string setup contributed to a dramatic improvement in his performance. Although this alteration may have gone unnoticed by spectators, it (4) _____ to his success in world rankings. Today, many of the rackets used by elite players are no longer commercially (5) _____. Instead, they are meticulously adapted to the needs of each individual. Even seemingly insignificant changes – in weight, tension, or grip – can make a (6) _____ when the margins between victory and defeat are so narrow. Strings, too, have changed. While some players still use natural gut, most favour synthetic alternatives. Of these, co-polyester has become the most (7) _____ adopted due to its durability and spin-enhancing properties. Indeed, studies show that it can (8) _____ spin levels by as much as 25 percent compared to other strings. Beyond the strings themselves, some players make changes to the frame – adding weights

to generate more (9) _____ or adjusting the handle for greater comfort. These refinements are all aimed at improving (10) _____ and gaining every possible competitive edge.

(Adapted from IELTS 19)

Your answers

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

III - Read the following passage and choose the best answer (A, B, C or D) according to the text. Write your answers in the correspondent numbered boxes provided. (10 pts)

Potash (the old name for potassium carbonate) is one of the two alkalis (the other being soda, sodium carbonate) that were used from remote antiquity in the making of glass, and from the early Middle Ages in the making of soap: the former being the product of heating a mixture of alkali and sand, **the latter** a product of alkali and vegetable oil. Their importance in the communities of colonial North America need hardly be **stressed**.

Potash and soda are not **interchangeable** for all purposes, but for glass or soap making either would do. Soda was obtained largely from the ashes of certain Mediterranean Sea plants, potash from those of inland vegetation. Hence potash was more familiar to the early European settlers of the North American continent.

The settlement at Jamestown in Virginia was in many ways a microcosm of the economy of colonial North America, and potash was one of its first concerns. It was required for the glassworks, the first factory in the British colonies, and was produced in sufficient quantity to permit the inclusion of potash in the first cargo shipped out of Jamestown. The second ship to arrive in the settlement from England included among its passengers experts in potash making.

The method of making potash was simple enough. Logs was piled up and burned in the open, and the ashes collected. The ashes were placed in a barrel with holes in the bottom, and water was poured over them. The solution draining from the barrel was boiled down in iron kettles. The resulting mass was further heated to fuse the mass into what was called potash.

In North America, potash making quickly became an **adjunct** to the clearing of land for agriculture, for it was estimated that as much as half the cost of clearing land could be recovered by the sale of potash. Some potash was exported from Maine and New Hampshire in the seventeenth century, but the market turned out to be mainly domestic, consisting mostly of shipments from the northern to the southern colonies. For despite the beginning of the trade at Jamestown and such

encouragements as a series of acts "to encourage the making of potash," beginning in 1707 in South Carolina, the softwoods in the South proved to be poor sources of the substance.

(Adapted from: Toefl reading comprehension)

Question 1: What aspect of potash does the passage mainly discuss?

- A. Its properties and drawbacks
- B. Its value as a product for export
- C. Its importance in colonial North America
- D. Its differences from other alkalis

Question 2: All of the following statements are true of both potash and soda EXCEPT _____.

- A. They are used in making glass.
- B. They are alkalis.
- C. They are used in making soap.
- D. They are made from sea plants.

Question 3: The phrase “the latter” in paragraph 1 refers to _____.

- A. alkali
- B. soap
- C. glass
- D. sand

Question 4: The word “stressed” in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. defined
- B. adjusted
- C. emphasized
- D. mentioned

Question 5: The word “interchangeable” in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. equivalent
- B. convenient
- C. identifiable
- D. advantageous

Question 6: It can be inferred from the passage that potash was more common than soda in colonial North America because _____.

- A. the materials needed for making soda were not readily available
- B. making potash required less time than making soda
- C. potash was better than soda for making glass and soap
- D. the colonial glassworks found soda more difficult to use

Question 7: The word “adjunct” in paragraph 5 is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. answer
- B. addition
- C. problem
- D. possibility

Question 8: According to paragraph 4, all of the following were needed for making potash EXCEPT _____.

- A. wood
- B. fire
- C. sand
- D. water

Question 9: According to the passage, a major benefit of making potash was that _____.

- A. it helped finance the creation of farms
- B. it could be made with a variety of materials
- C. stimulated the development of new ways of glassmaking
- D. it could be exported to Europe in exchange for other goods

Question 10: According to paragraph 5, the softwoods in the South posed which of the following

problems for southern settlers?

- A. The softwoods were not very plentiful.
- B. The softwoods were not very marketable.
- C. The softwoods were not very useful for making potash.
- D. The softwoods could not be used to build houses.

Your answers

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

IV - Reading passage 4 has six paragraph A-F.

Artificial Intelligence in Sport

Paragraph A

The first sports game was televised in the USA more than fifty years ago. Over the following decades television provided sports coaches with a wealth of information to analyse. By viewing recordings, they could study the number of passes received, tackles avoided, distances covered, speeds achieved and a host of other factors relating to the performance of their teams or athletes. Most of this data, though, consisted of bare statistics without any meaningful context. However, the use of artificial intelligence (AI) is now enabling an alternative approach to coaching. AI means the development of computer systems that can perform tasks usually associated with human intelligence, such as decision making. Increasingly, computers are being trained to understand the rules and objectives of sports so they can coach more directly. AI can analyse not only a player's actions, but also relate those actions to the wider context, including the directives of the coach and the actions of other players. Sports scientists believe that AI is revolutionising sports coaching by analysing patterns of behaviour in ways simply not possible before.

Paragraph B

There may be limitless ways in which AI technology can be developed, but certain practical applications are already apparent. Recently, a research experiment was conducted into the Spanish football league using an AI algorithm to analyse the passing strategies of 20 teams. The research revealed that two teams, Barcelona and Real Madrid, had more than 150 recurring passing patterns. However, the algorithm detected just 31 passing patterns used by Atlético Madrid. All of Atlético's other plays were one-offs that were never repeated, and the team won the league that season. One

conclusion seems to be that teams with a less predictable style of play win more games. What's more, according to Dr Johann Muller, a sports scientist who has studied the Spanish research findings, the number of injuries a team suffers increases when they play in a style that prioritises offence.

Paragraph C

Since then, there has been a great deal of interest in the potential of AI. Professor of sports education Rebecca Graves believes that AI can provide coaches with invaluable insights. 'Tactics were once closely guarded secrets,' says Professor Graves, 'but now a coach with access to AI can identify how a rival team is likely to play a match based on historic form. Once this was largely guesswork but now it can be achieved with some confidence.' The expense of AI technology means it will probably remain beyond the reach of all but elite teams, but among this group the implications are enormous. Professor Graves argues that AI allows preparations for a match to be tailored to individual players with much greater precision. She identifies fitness work, skills development, diet and numerous other factors that can be minutely customised, based on an individual's particular strengths and weaknesses.

Paragraph D

Part of the appeal of AI lies in its versatility. Ice hockey coaches in Finland are using AI to analyse the success of different plays. An Indian company has employed wearable technology developed in other fields to analyse stride patterns. This analysis has allowed its technicians to develop sneakers in various styles aimed at both long- and short-distance runners. Coaching practices in professional basketball, American football and tennis are also being transformed by AI. In addition, the technology has applications in highly technical sports such as car racing. Coaches involved in the National Association for Stock Car Auto Racing (NASCAR) believe that AI algorithms not only help drivers go faster but also enhance the safety of the sport because of their ability to monitor and predict potential problems.

Paragraph E

AI doesn't get tired, has extraordinary powers of vision, particularly for objects moving at speed, and is capable of making complex calculations very quickly. For all these reasons AI is increasingly being used in the high-pressure world of judging gymnastics performances. Research has shown that, particularly over a whole day's worth of events, computers are just as reliable as human judges when it comes to giving gymnasts a score. However, computer scientist Henri Simeonson has been quick to warn about some potential difficulties. In particular, Simeonson is

concerned that AI is vulnerable to hackers, who might be able to influence the outcome of a tournament.

Paragraph F

It should not be forgotten, either, that many sports stars and sports teams are commercially dependent on their fans. If sufficient supporters do not buy tickets to games or pay to view a recording, the teams might struggle to survive. But now teams and stars are making increasing use of chatbots and other ‘virtual assistants’ to provide fans with statistics, news and background information about their favourite players. Another innovation is seen in Minor League Baseball in the USA, which is promoting the sport and seeking new fans with the use of AI-enhanced journalism. In this way baseball is keeping supporters informed with all the up-to-the-minute developments in ways not possible with more traditional approaches. Analysts believe these sorts of initiatives are crucial to increasing a player or team’s revenue stream. It’s just one more way that sports stand to benefit from AI technologies, on and off the field.

(Adapted from IELTS Trainer 2)

Choose the correct heading for each paragraph (from A- E) from the list of headings below.

Write the correct number, i–viii, in boxes 1-5 on your answer sheet.

List of Headings

- i** Reading not taken for granted
- ii** Taking children to libraries
- iii** Reading: the mark of civilization
- iv** Reading in St Augustine’s day
- v** A large pool of educated workers in India
- vi** Literacy rates in developed countries have declined because of people’s attitude
- vii** Persuading people to read
- viii** Literacy influences the economies of countries in today’s world
- ix** Reading benefits the economy by billions of pounds
- x** The attitude to reading amongst the young
- xi** Reading becomes an economic force
- xii** The writer’s attitude to the decline in reading

1. Paragraph A:

2. Paragraph B:
3. Paragraph C:
4. Paragraph D:
5. Paragraph E:

Your answers:

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
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Question 6- 10

Do the following statements agree with the information in paragraphs A–F? Write

TRUE if the statement agrees with the information

FALSE if the statement contradicts the information

NOT GIVEN if there is no information on this

Question 6. Coaches in ice hockey use AI to assess which strategies are most effective.

Question 7. The sneakers developed using AI technology are designed only for long-distance athletes.

Question 8. NASCAR coaches believe that AI contributes to both speed and safety in racing.

Question 9. Henri Simeonson argues that human judges are more reliable than AI in gymnastics competitions.

Question 10. Analysts expect AI journalism in Minor League Baseball to eventually replace traditional sports reporters.

Your answers:

6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
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V. You are going to read an article in which four people talk about their lifestyles. For questions 1–10, choose from the people (A–D). The people may be chosen more than once.

A. Lucas Martín: television and stage actor

Normally I get out of bed around midday. I'll sometimes go for a run after I get up, though it's not really my idea of fun. I'm not a fitness fan, but I realise it's important. When I'm not rehearsing or on tour, afternoons generally involve reading scripts or learning lines. My flatmates are also actors, so at home there are usually scripts lying all over the place. It's a bit of a mess, I'm ashamed

to say. I'm passionate about history, and if I'm working away from home, I'll often spend the afternoon in a museum or historic building. I sometimes lose track of time, and I once turned up late for a play I was in. I felt terrible, so now I always get to the theatre early; I'm usually the first to arrive. After a performance I eat and spend a few hours unwinding, so bedtime is often one or two in the morning. I'm normally out like a light as soon as my head hits the pillow.

B. Maja Andersson: ski and snowboard instructor

I generally spend six months in Europe and six in New Zealand, but I've also worked in Japan and Canada. Wherever I am, I love the fact that I usually live just a short walk from the slopes, so I can get up reasonably late and still have time for a decent breakfast before setting off for work. When I started out eight years ago, I used to teach groups of young kids. Now I'm fully qualified, I tend to get the advanced classes, which I find more interesting. We get plenty of days off and when I'm not working, I go skiing by myself, or catch up on my sleep – I have no problem spending the morning in bed! I love the lifestyle, but I'm not sure I can carry on doing this for much longer. It might be time to settle down and get a more normal job, something steady and secure. I haven't made up my mind yet, though.

C. Reo Tanaka: farm vet

I used to have a dog and we'd go running together most mornings, but I gave him to my mum in the end. I tend to be out all day, visiting farms, and it wasn't fair to leave him alone. So now I don't get as much exercise as I'd like to. I love my job, especially the variety and not knowing what you'll be doing from one day to the next. But being a vet – any type of vet – is not what most people think. It's not all cuddly lambs and cute little calves. We have to do some pretty unpleasant things sometimes, things which might put some people off working with animals for life. My mum wants to know when I'm going to find someone to settle down with, but it's not as if I have loads of free time to go looking. There's not even room for a dog in my life, so I don't see how I'll be able to fit marriage in.

D. Ben Adams: mountaineer and wind turbine technician

As a child, I would tell everyone that when I grew up, I wanted to climb Everest. I've actually climbed it three times now, and I've also scaled four more of the fourteen peaks over 8000 metres. And when I'm not on a mountain, you might come across me hanging on a rope from a wind turbine, carrying out repairs to damaged blades at heights of up to 100 metres. That's how I make a living and pay for my climbing trips. I also sometimes get sponsorship from companies, which provide funding and maybe food and equipment. In return, I mention the sponsors in the talks I

give and the articles I write when I get back from my climbs.

(Adapted from : Ready for B2 _ Macmillan)

Which person...

1. admits to having an untidy house?
2. would not recommend their lifestyle to other people?
3. likes the unpredictable nature of their work?
4. is not particularly keen on taking exercise?
5. has a lot of free time?
6. has achieved an early ambition?
7. usually has no trouble getting to sleep at night?
8. does not normally have to go far to get to their place of work?
9. says that people have the wrong idea about their work?
10. is considering introducing more stability into their life?

Your answers

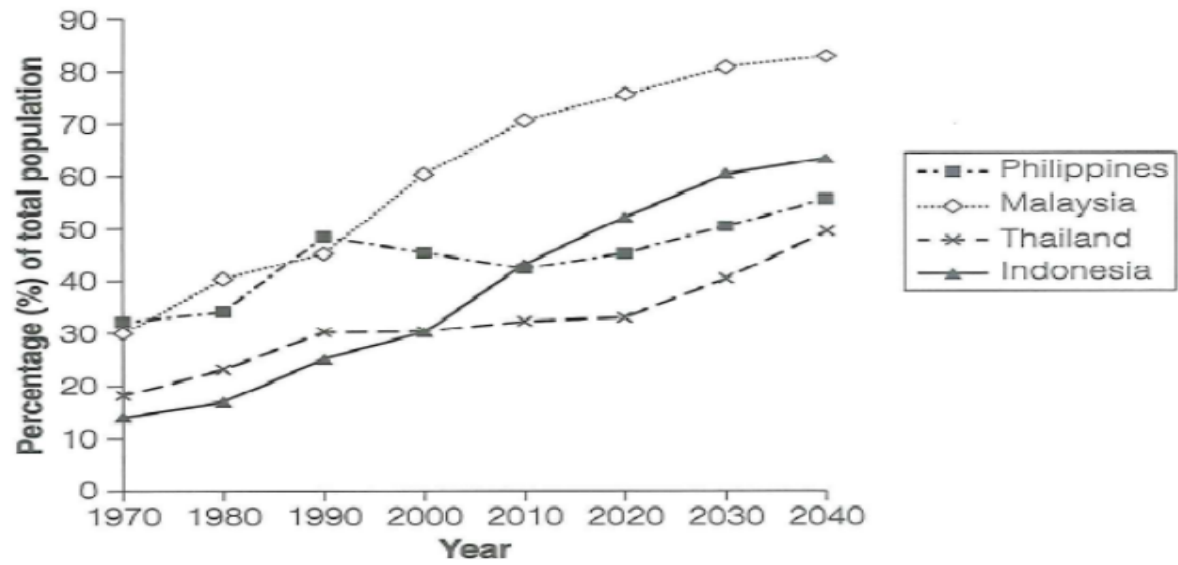
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.

PART IV: WRITING

I. The graph below gives information about the percentage of the population in four Asian countries living in cities from 1970 to 2020, with predictions for 2030 and 2040.

Write at least 150 words.

Percentage of the population living in cities



(Adapted from IELTS 18)

II. Write an essay of 250 words on the following topic:

In some countries young people are not only richer, but also safer and healthier than ever before. However, they are often less happy.

What do you think are the reasons for this and what can be done to help?

[illegible][illegible]