

HỘI CÁC TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN
VÙNG DUYÊN HẢI VÀ ĐỒNG BẰNG BẮC BỘ
TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN BIÊN HÒA
TỈNH HÀ NAM
ĐỀ THI ĐỀ XUẤT

ĐỀ THI MÔN ANH KHỐI 10
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Thời gian làm bài 180 phút
Đề thi gồmtrang

I. LISTENING (50 points)

Part 1. You will hear part of an interview with a music journalist called Pip Rogers and a musician called Heath Francis about the renewed popularity of vinyl records. For questions 1- 6, choose the best answer (A, B, C or D). (20 points)

1. What surprised Pip about the comeback of vinyl records?
A It has not created as much income as expected.
B It is happening only now rather than in the 1990s.
C. Some of the old record factories haven't closed down.
D Vinyl manufacturers are struggling to meet demand.
2. In Heath's opinion, what is the main attraction of records?
A. They are an object you can possess.
B. They can become a serious hobby.
C. They are often cheaper than CDs.
D. They are durable and long lasting.
3. What does Pip say about young people and records?
A. They prefer listening to current music on records.
B. Vinyl records offer them a novel experience.
C. They are frustrated by vinyl because of its limitations.
D They have alternative ways of expressing their musical tastes.
4. When asked about the future of records, Pip reveals she is
A. confident that people will want to invest in the industry
B. unsure whether the requirements for growth will be met.
C. concerned people will lose interest in vinyl eventually.
D. surprised that vinyl is perceived as a passing trend.
5. What both Pip and Heath appreciate about digital music is
A. not having to pay for every song you hear.
B. being able to listen to music anywhere.
C. having access to a wide variety of music.
D. being able to share music instantaneously.

Your answers:

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
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Part 2. Listen to a podcast on climate change and decide whether the following statements are True (T), False (F), or Not Given (NG) according to what you hear. (10 points)

1. _____ A 1.5 degree rise in temperature makes virtually no difference to the world we are living in.
2. _____ There is little likelihood of the aviation undergoing carbon neutral due to some governments' objections.
3. _____ Every year, the number of people suffering from diseases related to exceptional heatwaves increases by 65 million.
4. _____ Notwithstanding the melted ice rivers, the number of people lacking water for daily lives will increase twofold.
5. _____ Continually rising carbon emission is synonymous with a world ridden with disasters.

Your answers:

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
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Part 3. Listen to a talk about the unique characteristics of glass and fill each blanks with NO MORE THAN FOUR WORDS. (20 points)

Glass is technically known as any (1) _____, whose structures of atoms and molecules are in disorder.

In ice, the water molecules (2) _____ each other and lock themselves into a repeating crystal pattern.

As glass cools, its molecules (3) _____ until they stop moving altogether.

One study from 2017 estimated that if a cathedral were to stand at room temperature for a billion years, it's glass would flow (4) _____.

Another research team from Spain examined samples of 110 million-year-old amber, a naturally occurring variety of glass (5) _____, and found that over its long existence it had become about (6) _____.

Glass, if cooled slowly and infinitely until it hardens, would have (7) _____ like a crystal's.

Non-ideal glass is thought to be riddled with two-level systems, which, when going near absolute zero, can (8) _____, absorbing heat in the process.

In a very different glassmaking technique that makes use of (9) _____, glass is built one molecule at a time.

Old cathedral glass is believed to be thicker at the bottom because it's

(10) _____. However, that's just due to the technique used to make the glass.

Part 1. Choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D) to complete the sentences. (20 points)

A. entire houses B. either of the houses
C. each and every house D. enough houses

A. zone B. blaze C. wake D. line

A. spelled B. provoked C. embodied D. heralded

A. plausible B. inhospitable C. far-fetched D. endless

A. ravaged B. injured C. destroyed D. rectified

A. My dictionary losing B. My dictionary had been lost
C. My dictionary having been lost D. Because my dictionary lost

A. cage B. kennel C. pen D. hutch

A. threshold B. basis C. brink D. surface

A. mercy B. expense C. high D. hands

A. constraint B. confinement C. distress D. slaughter

A. the buses that arriving B. the arriving of buses
C. the buses to arrive D. the buses' arriving

A. state B. habit C. practice D. institution

A. request B. assistance C. demands D. interests

A. versatile B. changeable C. variable D. diverse

A. anyone's else B. anyone else's C. any other D. any other's

A. emotions B. feelings C. affections D. sensation

17. The new development project of Phu Ly city has begun to _____ on the surrounding green belt.

- A. enter B. intrude C. encroach D. reach

18. Ha Nam has been attracting foreign investment due to the present favorable political _____ of the province.

- A. temperature B. climate C. state D. weather

19. Don't worry, Will's been going through a rebellious phase as any other teenager. He'll gradually _____ it.

- A. grow into B. get through to
C. grow out of D. get on with it

20. I've _____ as inconsiderate a person as Chander.

- A. ever to have met B. been met
C. yet to meet D. never been meeting

Your answers:

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

Part 2. Give the correct form of each word in the blanket to complete the following sentences.

(10 points)

- How we ourselves were treated by our parents in our youth can have an _____ effect on who we become as parents. **APPRECIATE**
- Employees who have been nursing a _____ against their manager are encouraged to discuss it with the board. **GRIEF**
- Although air travel is admittedly fast, passengers are still subject to the unexpected _____ which seem to be inherent in any form of travel. **HOLD**
- He became an _____ by defying the law. **LAW**
- That old concrete block of flats is a real _____ in such a modern city. **EYE**
- Passing the final exam with flying colour, I was overcome by relief and _____ joy. **ADULT**
- The _____ of the movement of Mars by Kepler led to the formation of his three laws of planetary motion. **DOCUMENT**
- I think this printer has _____ its usefulness and should be sold. **LIVE**
- It would be erroneous to believe that they are born weaker, more sensitive or with a greater natural _____ to cry. Boys have feelings too. **INCLINE**
- The headmaster, Bowyer, was a severe _____ but respected by his pupils.

DISCIPLINE

Your answers:

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

Part 3. Fill in each blank with one or two prepositions/particles. (10 points)

1. This evening Manchester United takes _____ Barcelona.
2. When John and Frank first met, they hit it _____ immediately. They have been good friends ever since.
3. You might have gotten a higher grade if you didn't cram _____ that exam at the last minute.
4. Another way of saying 'old-fashioned' is '_____ the times'.
5. Growing environmental fears have made climate research all the more important, and Europe is forging _____ in this field.
6. The thing I don't like about my present job is that we often have to work up to 10 hours _____ a stretch.
7. He manipulates people and tries to bend them _____ his will.
8. The authorities plan to bring _____ new regulations on the application of pesticides.
9. If I could do it _____ again, I'd do it differently.
10. I wish you wouldn't fly _____ me like that every time I make a mistake.

Your answers:

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

SECTION C: READING (60 points)

Part 1. Read the following article and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap. (15 points)

WE REALLY CAN TELL IF WE ARE BEING WATCHED

Stories about how people somehow know when they are being watched have been going around for years. However, few (0) _____ have been made to investigate the phenomenon scientifically. Now, with the completion of the largest ever study of the so-called *staring effect*, there is impressive evidence that this is a recognizable and (1) _____ sixth sense. The study (2) _____ hundreds of children. For the experiments, they sat with their eyes (3) _____ so they could not see, and with their backs to other children, who were told to either stare at them or look away. Time and time again the results showed that the children who could not see were able to (4) _____ when they were being stared at. In a (5) _____ of more than 18,000 trials (6) _____ worldwide, the children (7) _____ sensed when they were being watched almost 70% of the time. The experiment was repeated with the (8) _____ precaution of putting the children who were being watched outside the room, (9) _____ from the starers by the windows. This was done just in case there was some (10) _____ going on with the children telling each other whether they were looking or not.

- | | | | |
|----------------|--------------|--------------------|-------------|
| 0. A. tries | B. tests | C. attempts | D. aims |
| 1. A. genuine | B. accepted | C. received | D. sure |
| 2. A. involved | B. contained | C. comprised | D. enclosed |
| 3. A. shaded | B. wrapped | C. masked | D. covered |
| 4. A. find | B. notice | C. tell | D. reveal |

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|---------------|----------------|
| 5. A. sum | B. collection | C. mass | D. total |
| 6. A. worked over | B. worked through | C. carried on | D. carried out |
| 7. A. correctly | B. exactly | C. thoroughly | D. perfectly |
| 8. A. attached | B. added | C. connected | D. increased |
| 9. A. separated | B. parted | C. split | D. divided |
| 10. A. pretending | B. lying | C. cheating | D. deceiving |

Your answers:

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

Part 2. Read the following text and fill in one word which best fits each gap. Use only ONE word in each gap. (15 points)

One of the hazards that electronic media like the television, radio or computers (1) _____ these days is the decline in book reading.

The concern applies mainly (2) _____ the younger generations who are strongly tempted by the glamour of the silver screen and, (3) _____, don't recognize the importance of acquiring first-hand information from books.

To encourage reading for pleasure and to propagate a wide array of publications (4) _____ encyclopedias, reference books, manuals or fiction, radical solutions should be applied. Firstly, more (5) _____ ought to be put on the educational factor. Youngsters should be made to feel comfortable while reading either for information or self-satisfaction in (6) _____ places like airports, buses or on the beach. Secondly, libraries must be subsidized (7) _____ accurately in order to provide the potential readers with ample choice of publications and to become more publically active so as to put books at people's (8) _____ rather than keep them under lock and key. Fund collecting actions organized by libraries might also raise the public awareness of the advantages of becoming engrossed in a good book. (9) _____, the mass media themselves might contribute substantially by recommending the purchase of valuable best-sellers (10) _____ inspiring their viewers to enrich knowledge and erudition, and thus helping them to develop the habit of spontaneous every reading.

Your answers:

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

Part 3. Read the passage and choose the best option (A, B, C, or D) to answer the questions. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes. (15 points)

HISTORY OF THE CHICKENPOX VACCINE

Chickenpox is a highly contagious infectious disease caused by the *Varicella zoster* virus; sufferers develop a fleeting itchy rash that can spread throughout the body. The disease can last for up to 14 days and can occur in both children and adults, though the young are particularly vulnerable. Individuals infected with chickenpox can expect to experience a high but **tolerable** level of discomfort and a fever as the disease works its way through the system. **The ailment was once considered to be a “rite of passage” by parents in the U.S. and thought to provide children with greater and improved immunity to other forms of sickness later in life.** This view, however, was altered after additional research by scientists demonstrated unexpected dangers associated with the virus. Over time, the fruits of this research have transformed attitudes toward the disease and the utility of seeking preemptive measures against it.

A vaccine against chickenpox was originally invented by Michiaki Takahashi, a Japanese doctor and research scientist, in the mid-1960s. Dr. Takahashi began his work to isolate and grow the virus in 1965 and in 1972 began clinical trials with a live but weakened form of the virus that caused the human body to create antibodies. Japan and several other countries began widespread chickenpox vaccination programs in 1974. However, it took over 20 years for the chickenpox vaccine to be approved by the U.S. Food & Drug Administration (FDA), finally earning the U.S. government’s seal of approval for widespread use in 1995. Yet even though the chickenpox vaccine was available and recommended by the FDA, parents did not immediately choose to vaccinate their children against this disease. Mothers and fathers typically cited the **notion** that chickenpox did not constitute a serious enough disease against which a person needed to be vaccinated.

Strong belief in that view eroded when scientists discovered the link between *Varicella zoster*, the virus that causes chickenpox, and shingles, a far more serious, harmful, and longer-lasting disease in older adults that impacts the nervous system. They reached the conclusion that *Varicella zoster* remains dormant inside the body, making it significantly more likely for someone to develop shingles. As a result, the medical community in the U.S. encouraged the development, adoption, and use of a vaccine against chickenpox to the public. Although the appearance of chickenpox and shingles within one person can be many years apart - generally many decades - the increased risk in developing shingles as a younger adult (30-40 years old rather than 60-70 years old) proved to be enough to convince the medical community that immunization should be preferred to the traditional alternative.

Another reason that the chickenpox vaccine was not immediately accepted and used by parents in the U.S. centered on observations made by scientists that the vaccine simply did not last long enough and did not confer a lifetime of immunity. In other words, scientists considered the benefits of the vaccine to be temporary when given to young children. They also feared that it increased the odds that a person could become infected with chickenpox later as a young adult, when the rash is more painful and prevalent and can last up to three or four weeks. Hence, allowing young

children to develop chickenpox rather than take a vaccine against it was believed to be the “lesser of two evils.” This idea changed over time as **booster shots** of the vaccine elongated immunity and countered the perceived limits on the strength of the vaccine itself.

Today, use of the chickenpox vaccine is common throughout the world. Pediatricians suggest an initial vaccination shot after a child turns one year old, with booster shots recommended after the child turns eight. The vaccine is estimated to be up to 90% effective and has reduced worldwide cases of chickenpox infection to 400,000 cases per year from over 4,000,000 cases before vaccination became widespread. ■ (A) In light of such statistics, most doctors insist that the potential risks of developing shingles outweigh the benefits of avoiding rare complications associated with inoculations. ■ (B) Of course, many parents continue to think of the disease as an innocuous ailment, refusing to take preemptive steps against it. ■ (C) As increasing numbers of students are vaccinated and the virus becomes increasingly rarer, however, even this trend among parents has failed to halt the decline of chickenpox among the most vulnerable populations. ■ (D)

1. The word “**tolerable**” in the 1st passage is closest in meaning to
(A) sudden. (B) bearable. (C) infrequent. (D) unexpected.
2. According to paragraph 1, which of the following is true of the chickenpox virus?
(A) It leads to a potentially deadly disease in adults.
(B) It is associated with a possibly permanent rash.
(C) It is easily transmittable by an infected individual.
(D) It has been virtually eradicated in the modern world.
3. Which of the following best expresses the essential information in the highlighted sentence?
(A) U.S. parents believed that having chickenpox benefited their children.
(B) U.S. parents believed that chickenpox led to immunity against most sickness.
(C) U.S. parents wanted to make sure that their children developed chickenpox.
(D) U.S. parents did not think that other vaccinations were needed after chickenpox.
4. what can be inferred from paragraph 2 about the clinical trials for the chickenpox vaccine?
(A) They took longer than expected. (B) They cost a lot of money to complete.
(C) They took a long time to finish. (D) They were ultimately successful.
5. The word “**notion**” in the 2nd passage is closest in meaning to
(A) history. (B) findings. (C) fact. (D) belief.
6. According to paragraph 3, which of the following is true of *Varicella Zoster*?
(A) It typically attacks adults who are over 60 years old.
(B) It is linked to a serious disease that occurs more commonly in adults.
(C) It likely is not a serious enough threat to human health to require a vaccine.
(D) It is completely eradicated from the body after chickenpox occurs.
7. According to paragraph 3, all of the following is true about the chickenpox virus EXCEPT:
(A) It causes two distinct yet related ailments.
(B) People did not view it as a serious public health threat.
(C) It tended to quickly become dormant and remain inoperative over time.
(D) Vaccination against it would help prevent the onset of shingles.

8. The author uses “**booster shots**” as an example of
- (A) a way to increase the effectiveness of the chickenpox vaccine.
 - (B) a preferred method of chickenpox rash and fever treatment.
 - (C) a scientifically approved medicine to eliminate chickenpox.
 - (D) a strategy for parents to avoid vaccinating their child altogether.
9. According to paragraph 4, many parents did not choose the chickenpox vaccine because
- (A) they believed that the virus was weak and not especially harmful.
 - (B) they thought that scientists did not have enough data to reach a conclusion.
 - (C) they were unsure about the utility of the vaccine given its expected duration.
 - (D) they were convinced it was potentially very toxic, particularly for older children.
10. Look at the four squares [■] that indicate where the following sentence could be added to the passage.

Meanwhile, some continue to remain unconvinced, citing a supposed potential of the vaccine to do harm.

Where would the sentence fit best?

- (A) A (B) B (C) C (D) D

Your answers

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

Part 4. Read the text and do the following tasks. (15 points)

Stadiums: past, present and future

A Stadiums are among the oldest forms of urban architecture: vast stadiums where the public could watch sporting events were at the centre of western city life as far back as the ancient Greek and Roman Empires, well before the construction of the great medieval cathedrals and the grand 19th- and 20th-century railway stations which dominated urban skylines in later eras.

Today, however, stadiums are regarded with growing scepticism. Construction costs can soar above £1 billion, and stadiums finished for major events such as the Olympic Games or the FIFA World Cup have notably fallen into disuse and disrepair.

But this need not be the case. History shows that stadiums can drive urban development and adapt to the culture of every age. Even today, architects and planners are finding new ways to adapt the mono-functional sports arenas which became emblematic of modernization during the 20th century.

B The *amphitheatre*¹ of Arles in southwest France, with a capacity of 25,000 spectators, is perhaps the best example of just how versatile stadiums can be. Built by the Romans in 90

¹ *amphitheatre*: (especially in Greek and Roman architecture) an open circular or oval building with a central space surrounded by tiers of seats for spectators, for the presentation of dramatic or sporting events

AD, it became a fortress with four towers after the fifth century, and was then transformed into a village containing more than 200 houses. With the growing interest in conservation during the 19th century, it was converted back into an arena for the staging of bullfights, thereby returning the structure to its original use as a venue for public spectacles.

Another example is the imposing arena of Verona in northern Italy, with space for 30,000 spectators, which was built 60 years before the Arles amphitheatre and 40 years before Rome's famous Colosseum. It has endured the centuries and is currently considered one of the world's prime sites for opera, thanks to its outstanding acoustics.

C The area in the centre of the Italian town of Lucca, known as the Piazza dell'Anfiteatro, is yet another impressive example of an amphitheatre becoming absorbed into the fabric of the city. The site evolved in a similar way to Arles and was progressively filled with buildings from the Middle Ages until the 19th century, variously used as houses, a salt depot and a prison. But rather than reverting to an arena, it became a market square, designed by Romanticist architect Lorenzo Nottolini. Today, the ruins of the amphitheatre remain embedded in the various shops and residences surrounding the public square.

D There are many similarities between modern stadiums and the ancient amphitheatres intended for games. But some of the flexibility was lost at the beginning of the 20th century, as stadiums were developed using new products such as steel and reinforced concrete, and made use of bright lights for night-time matches.

Many such stadiums are situated in suburban areas, designed for sporting use only and surrounded by parking lots. These factors mean that they may not be as accessible to the general public, require more energy to run and contribute to urban heat.

E But many of today's most innovative architects see scope for the stadium to help improve the city. Among the current strategies, two seem to be having particular success: the stadium as an urban hub, and as a power plant.

There's a growing trend for stadiums to be equipped with public spaces and services that serve a function beyond sport, such as hotels, retail outlets, conference centres, restaurants and bars, children's playgrounds and green space. Creating mixed-use developments such as this reinforces compactness and multi-functionality, making more efficient use of land and helping to regenerate urban spaces.

This opens the space up to families and a wider cross-section of society, instead of catering only to sportspeople and supporters. There have been many examples of this in the UK: the mixed-use facilities at Wembley and Old Trafford have become a blueprint for many other stadiums in the world.

F The phenomenon of stadiums as power stations has arisen from the idea that energy problems can be overcome by integrating interconnected buildings by means of a smart grid, which is an electricity supply network that uses digital communications technology to detect and react to local changes in usage, without significant energy losses. Stadiums are ideal for these purposes, because their canopies have a large surface area for fitting photovoltaic panels and rise high enough (more than 40 metres) to make use of micro wind turbines.

Freiburg Mage Solar Stadium in Germany is the first of a new wave of stadiums as power plants, which also includes the Amsterdam Arena and the Kaohsiung Stadium. The latter, inaugurated in 2009, has 8,844 photovoltaic panels producing up to 1.14 GWh of electricity annually. This reduces the annual output of carbon dioxide by 660 tons and supplies up to 80 percent of the surrounding area when the stadium is not in use. This is proof that a stadium can serve its city, and have a decidedly positive impact in terms of reduction of CO2 emissions.

- G** Sporting arenas have always been central to the life and culture of cities. In every era, the stadium has acquired new value and uses: from military fortress to residential village, public space to theatre and most recently a field for experimentation in advanced engineering. The stadium of today now brings together multiple functions, thus helping cities to create a sustainable future.

Questions 1–4: Reading Passage 2 has seven sections, A–G. Which section contains the following information?

NB You may use any letter more than once.

1. a mention of negative attitudes towards stadium building projects.
2. figures demonstrating the environmental benefits of a certain stadium.
3. examples of the wide range of facilities available at some new stadiums.
4. reference to the disadvantages of the stadiums built during a certain era.

Questions 5-8: Complete the summary below. Choose ONE WORD ONLY from the passage for each answer.

Roman amphitheatres

The Roman stadiums of Europe have proved very versatile. The amphitheatre of Arles, for example, was converted first into a **5.** _____, then into a residential area and finally into an arena where spectators could watch **6.** _____. Meanwhile, the arena in Verona, one of the oldest Roman amphitheatres, is famous today as a venue where opera is performed. The site of Lucca's amphitheatre has also been used for many purposes over the centuries, including the storage of **7.** _____. It is now a market square with **8.** _____ and homes incorporated into the remains of the Roman amphitheatre.

Questions 9-10: Choose TWO letters, A–E. Which TWO advantages of modern stadium design does the writer mention?

- A. offering improved amenities for the enjoyment of sports events.
- B. bringing community life back into the city environment.
- C. facilitating research into solar and wind energy solutions.
- D. enabling local residents to reduce their consumption of electricity.
- E. providing a suitable site for the installation of renewable power generators.

Your answers

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
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6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
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II. WRITING (50 points)

Part 1. 20 points

The table below shows the percentage of the population by age groups in one town who rode bicycles in 2011.

Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features and make comparisons where relevant.

<i>Age group</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>
0 – 9	51.3	50.3
10 – 17	42.2	24.6
18 – 39	17.1	9.7
40 – 59	12.3	8.0
60+	18.5	13.2

Part 2. 30 points

Write an essay of about 250 words on the following topic:

Some people feel that we should not keep animals in zoos because animals suffer in captivity. Others feel zoos play an important educational role in teaching us about wildlife. Do you believe zoos still have a place in the modern world? Explain your opinion and give specific details and reasons to support your viewpoint.

----- **THE END** -----