SỞ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO
VĨNH LONG

ĐỀ CHÍNH THỨC

KỲ THI TUYỂN SINH LỚP 10 THPT CHUYÊN
NĂM HỌC 2026-2027
Môn thi: TIẾNG ANH (Chuyên)
Thời gian: 120 phút (không kể thời gian giao đề)

PART ONE: LISTENING (2.0 points)

SECTION A: You will hear people talking in five different situations. For each question, choose the best answer (A, B, or C). You will listen to the recording twice.

1. You hear someone talking about a festival. What does she say about the festival?
A. Some bands were better than others. **B.** The crowd was happy all the time.
C. The weather spoiled it.

2. You hear two people talking about a teacher on a course they are taking. What is the man's opinion of the teacher?
A. She is too strict. **B.** She may be rather nervous. **C.** She is well organized.

3. You overhear someone talking on the phone. Who is she talking to?
A. a manager **B.** a friend **C.** an assistant

4. You hear two people talking about having a lot of money. What is the man's attitude to having a lot of money?
A. He thinks it would have a big effect on him. **B.** He thinks it is unlikely to happen.
C. He thinks he would waste the money.

5. You hear a woman talking about her education. What does she say about her education?
A. Teachers did not encourage her. **B.** Her friends also did poorly at school.
C. She regrets her attitude in the past.

SECTION B: You are going to hear a man talking about his experiences in eating in other countries. For each question, choose the best answer A, B or C. You will listen to the recording twice.

6. John chose the title of his book to reflect the fact that _____.
A. every country has different rules of etiquette. **B.** diplomats need to be able to eat anything.
C. he often suffered digestive problems.

7. What happened at his first official dinner?
A. He ate what he was given. **B.** He asked for something different.
C. He embarrassed his hosts.

8. What is the worst food or drink he has been served?
A. dried bat **B.** snake blood **C.** sheep's eyeball

9. What makes a food or drink particularly repulsive to the writer?
A. its taste **B.** its smell **C.** its appearance

10. What advice does he give to people in a similar situation?
A. Eat the food as quickly as possible. **B.** Never eat anything you don't want to.
C. Imagine you're eating something else.

11. Which word best describes his recent book?
A. entertaining **B.** informative **C.** factual

12. What would be the most appropriate title for his next book?
A. A Businessman's Guide to China **B.** Food Through the Ages **C.** Diplomatic Disasters

SECTION C: You will listen to a talk about Energy conservation. For each question, complete each gap with a word or short phrase from the recording. You will listen to the recording twice.

ENERGY CONSERVATION

LIGHTING:

Lighting constitutes **(13)**_____ of electricity bills.

- Use energy-efficient light bulbs
- Replace 100 watt bulbs with **(14)**_____ watt bulbs
- Turn lights off when not in use

HEATING:

To increase efficiency of system, check that air filters aren't **(15)**_____ or **(16)**_____

WATER:

Installing low-flow shower head reduces water usage by **(17)**_____

KITCHEN:

When cooking:

- choose the right size pan
- put pan on the right size **(18)**_____
- cover pans
- cook on the lowest heat possible

REFRIGERATORS AND FREEZERS

- limit time door is open
- **(19)**_____ food items and keep them in same part of refrigerator
- Don't put hot food into fridge
- Don't allow freezer to become **(20)**_____

PART TWO: USE OF LANGUAGE (2.0 points)

SECTION A: For questions 1-9, choose the word or phrase that best completes each sentence.

1. "The photocopier isn't working." – "Try _____ the red button."

A. to pressing **B.** to press **C.** pressing **D.** to be press

2. The movie _____ he is best known won several international awards.

A. which **B.** for which **C.** whom **D.** of that

3. _____ by the strong winds, several trees fell onto the road.

A. Damaging **B.** Damaged **C.** Having damaged **D.** To damage

4. "I think maybe I need glasses." – "Then you should go to the optician's _____."

A. and test your eyes **B.** and get your eyes tested

C. to have test your eyes **D.** and get tested your eyes

5. On the wall there was _____ painting.

A. a strange old French **B.** an old strange French

C. a French strange old **D.** a French old strange

6. The gust of wind _____ the students' papers all over the floor.

A. spread **B.** strayed **C.** scattered **D.** knocked

7. Despite failing the test, Linda stayed _____ and believed she would do better next time.

A. cheerful **B.** optimistic **C.** depressed **D.** aggressive

8. Temperatures here often rise above 400 C in the summer. Many newcomers to this area feel _____ exhausted by the end of the day.

A. very **B.** fairly **C.** extremely **D.** utterly

9. My parents have been married for 40 years. They have stood beside each other _____.

A. through the thin and the thick **B.** through the thick and the thin

C. through thin and thick **D.** through thick and thin

SECTION B: For questions 10-14, complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in brackets. Write your answers in the numbered boxes.

Some children are endowed with such **(10. EXCEPT)**_____ talent that there seems to be no accounting for it. And, while hereditary factors apparently have little to do with genius, there is a clear connection between the parents' involvement and the child's **(11. ACCOMPLISH)**_____. Parents can help (or hinder) the development of a child prodigy in a(n) **(12. FINITE)**_____ number of ways, ranging from the attentive but not too pushy to the downright **(13. OBSESS)**_____. The story of pianist Ruth Slezynska, who made her début in 1929 at the age of 4, is quite frightening. In her autobiography she tells how her father made her practise 9 hours every day. He tolerated no mistakes and hit her at the least wrong note. At 15 she suffered a mental **(14. BREAK)**_____ that put an end to her career.

SECTION C. For questions 15-20, read the text below and think of the word which best fits each gap. Use only ONE word in each gap. There is an example (0).

Imagine you're sailing at night with a hurricane blowing, thousands of miles from the nearest dry land. Suddenly, there is (0) a loud noise and your sail breaks free. Your only chance **(15)**_____ survival is to climb the mast in the darkness and fix it, even though you haven't slept for two days. It's all just part of a typical working day for Ellen MacArthur, the first woman to sail alone **(16)**_____ the world. Ellen used to go on sailing trips on holiday with

her aunt when she was eight years old and she fell in love with it. She **(17)**_____ go sailing whenever she could and she saved all her pocket money until finally she was able to buy her first boat, an 8ft dinghy. When she was 18, Ellen sailed alone around the coast of Britain, **(18)** _____ was a great achievement. Now, as well as **(19)**_____ a famous sailor, she is an author and her stories of her adventures at sea are very popular. She likes to keep in touch with people while she's in the middle of the ocean, **(20)**_____ search for her online and you might be able to send her an email!

PART THREE: READING (3.0 points)

SECTION A: For questions 1-6. Read the text below and choose the correct word for each space. Write your answers in the numbered boxes.

BIBLIOTHECA ALEXANDRINA

Over 1700 years ago, Ptolemy I Soter, Alexander the Great's successor in Egypt, founded a library at Alexandria that became the centre for learning for the **(1)**_____ world. A new library stands on the site today – the Bibliotheca Alexandrina. Opened in 2002, the institution is equipped with **(2)**_____ technology. Its digital archive library stores a great number of **(3)**_____, which are easily accessible, and make it a library for the digital age. The collection includes both comtemporary and historic writings, and the staff is assembling a special collection of materials about the library and the area. The library is an **(4)**_____ step for Egypt as it is the first library in the country to offer the general **(5)**_____ access to such a large collection. The design of the building is meant to **(6)**_____ a sunrise – a new beginning for an old tradition. With nearly 40% of the population still illiterate, the library is set to play an important role in Egypt's future.

1.	**A.** primitive	**B.** ancient	**C.** archaic	**D.** antique
2.	**A.** state-of-the-art	**B.** novice	**C.** in the meantime	**D.** novel
3.	**A.** manuals	**B.** volumes	**C.** paperbacks	**D.** subscriptions
4.	**A.** up-to-date	**B.** obsolete	**C.** innovative	**D.** out-of-date
5.	**A.** public	**B.** audience	**C.** crowd	**D.** people
6.	**A.** advocate	**B.** quote	**C.** swear	**D.** symbolise

SECTION B: You are going to read an article about a computer scientist. For questions 7-14, choose the answer (A, B, C, or D) which you think fits best according to the text. Write your answers in the numbered boxes.

It's a Woman's World Wide Web

Although Wendy Hall is an internationally-renowned computer scientist, there is nothing geeky about her. In fact, this gregarious woman with a warm laugh is among the best and brightest. As well as heading the University of Southampton's Electronics and Computer Science department, Hall works closely with Tim Berners-Lee, the 'father of the Web'. So why did a woman who is indifferent to writing computer code or discussing processor speed choose a career in IT, a field with a reputation for being dominated by geeky men?

Hall's work with computers began in the early 1980s, long before the Web existed and when personal computers were a novelty. 'All you could do with PCs in those days was learn programming or play games,' she says. Like many women at that time, Hall avoided such activities: she was more interested in pure mathematics. Her ability to appreciate abstract ideas is what then drew her to explore the growing field of computer science. She taught herself to program, but it was the thought of how computing could change people's lives that fascinated her. 'I could see what was possible,' she says.

The primitive graphics on her early computer started her thinking about future possibilities for education. She built simple software to help her colleagues teach at the college where she worked, but her imagination was running wild: 'I was interested in getting text documents and videos onto computers in large quantities. I thought: "Wouldn't it be amazing if all this was available electronically?'

In 1984 she became a university lecturer specialising in computer science. At first, working among computer scientists was intimidating. "I always felt inadequate because I didn't talk technical," she says. 'Questions like "How fast does it go?" or "How much storage does it have?" don't interest me.' Soon, however, it was her powerful imagination and her lack of interest in detail which proved to be her asset.

One of Hall's first ideas was a database of electronic photos, documents and audio recordings that could be linked together in different ways depending on who was using them. 'I wanted different people to be able to ask different questions about a document,' she says. 'For example, a schoolchild would ask different questions from a professor.' Many researchers dismissed her ideas, claiming they were irrelevant to mainstream computer science. But Hall persisted and in 1989 launched Microcosm, a downloadable system that created links between the contents of a document and related information on the hard drive, while the user read that document. As she had hoped, her system meant that a schoolchild could be shown different links from a professor looking at the same document.

Coincidentally, 1989 was also the year that Tim Berners-Lee first proposed the World Wide Web. As it turns out it was Berners-Lee's vision, which used links that were embedded within a document, that took off. The World Wide Web

worked on a global network, allowing anyone with an Internet connection to access it, whereas Wendy Hall's Microcosm only worked in stand-alone hard drives.

Does Wendy Hall ever regret leaving pure mathematics and choosing the world of computers? 'Not at all,' she says. 'All the wonderful things I am doing are because I am a computer scientist. IT and computing are the basis of everything.'

7. How is Wendy Hall different from many other computer scientists?

A. She is fascinated by the technical details of computing.

B. She is not as creative as the majority of her colleagues.

C. She is not interested in talking about the technicalities of computers.

D. She is less well qualified than many of her colleagues.

8. Why was Wendy Hall first attracted to computer science?

A. She was interested in computer programming.

B. She saw the future potential for the use of computers.

C. She became addicted to playing computer games.

D. She enjoyed using her own personal computer.

9. What was the purpose of the first software designed by Wendy Hall?

A. It helped upload texts on to computers.

B. It made information available electronically.

C. It enabled teachers to produce educational videos.

D. It helped other teachers she worked with.

10. What were Wendy Hall's feelings when she first became a university lecturer?

A. She felt out of place as a woman in a man's world.

B. She couldn't use the same specialist language as her colleagues.

C. She didn't know the answers to questions she was asked.

D. She was worried because her colleagues were better qualified than her.

11. What was Hall's first imaginative idea mentioned in the article?

A. a computer store of information in different formats

B. a system for linking individual computers to a central database

C. a method of recording sounds on to computers

D. a system of connecting different computers to each other

12. How did other researchers react to what Hall proposed?

A. They considered her ideas to be an important breakthrough.

B. They suggested improvements to her basic ideas.

C. They didn't understand the importance of her ideas.

D. They said her ideas were not important for computer science in general.

13. How was Tim Berners-Lee's system different from Hall's?

A. His system depended on access to the Internet.

B. His system applied only to individual computers.

C. His system could not be used on individual computers.

D. His system did not require a computer hard drive.

14. How does Wendy Hall now view her career as a computer scientist?

A. She regrets abandoning her interest in mathematics.

B. She wishes she had specialised in computer science earlier.

C. She realises that she is a typical computer scientist.

D. She is satisfied with the direction her career has taken

SECTION C: For questions 15-21. Seven sentences have been removed from the article. Choose from the sentences (A) to (H) the one which fits each gap (15-21).There is an extra sentence with you do not need to use. Write your answers in the numbered boxes.

A. But energy efficiency should start in the home, and that's what the next category covers.

B. This can be easily achieved by using filtered tap water instead of bottled.

C. Buying locally will gain you more points on the 360° Energy Diet.

D. Install solar or photovoltaic panels where possible.

E. In the long run, we'll all reap the rewards.

F. If the latter rings a bell, then the 360° Energy Diet might be exactly what you need.

G. Dieters are encouraged to go vegetarian at least one day a week.

H. The diet, which is based on a point system, is divided into six broad categories.

Help the environment get into shape with the 3600 Energy diet!

We are all too aware that our environment isn't in the best of health. We're constantly being asked to reduce our carbon footprint, though few of us understand what this means in practical terms. **(15)**_____

Like all diets, the 360° Energy Diet is based on sacrifices – often very difficult sacrifices. However, the diet is structured in such a way that it's relatively easy to identify problem areas that your household needs to work on, and to keep a record of how well you are progressing. **(16)**_____ They are What you buy, Food, Transportation, At home, Water use, and finally, Waste disposal and reduction. Let's look at each of these categories in detail.

In Category 1, What you buy, dieters are encouraged to take a long hard look at utilities they pay for. Even small reductions in how much electricity, gas and water we use can make a huge difference to the environment as well as to our bank accounts. Dieters are also advised to look at their shopping baskets and, each week, to replace three items with organic equivalents and to eliminate three cleaning products with a high chemical content with three environmentally friendly ones. **(17)**_____ Imported produce comes under fire given the huge amounts of carbon dioxide that is produced flying and shipping goods from the other side of the world.

Food is category 2 in the diet, and for many, the most difficult category to stick to. **(18)**_____ Even more points are awarded if they can avoid all animal products and eat vegan or raw food only. If that seems like a tall order, just reducing your intake of beef can ensure that less tropical forest needs to be cut down to graze cattle.

Category 3 is Transportation. Without a doubt, we can all reduce the number of journeys we make using carbon dioxide-producing means such as private cars and opt for public transport, walking or cycling. For those journeys where cars are essential, dieters are encouraged to reduce the amount of petrol they consume by driving slowly and removing extra weight from the car such as heavy items on roof racks and in boots. Extra points can be gained if you can car pool or swap your high-consumption vehicle for a more energy-efficient model.

(19)_____ Make simple changes like lowering the thermostat on your heating system, changing your fridge settings and replacing ordinary light bulbs with LED bulbs in order to make huge energy savings. But probably the biggest difference can be made by not only switching off unused electrical appliances, but also by unplugging them from the mains.

Be aware of how much water is used by the household and strive to reduce this amount is what Category 5 demands of dieters. **(20)**_____ You should also reduce the time you spend in the shower and give up your power shower for a low-flow nozzle.

Last but not least is Category 6, Waste disposal and reduction. Here the advice is simple: reduce, reuse and recycle. Recycle glass, aluminium, plastic and paper, as well as electronic equipment in order to cut down on the amount of waste that ends up in landfills. When you go to the supermarket, don't forget to take reusable bags to avoid environmentally unfriendly plastic bags.

All these ideas may seem like common sense, but it's surprising how few of us put them into practice on a regular basis. If you feel the time has come for change in your house, then put everyone on the 360° Energy Diet. **(21)**_____

SECTION D: You are going to read an article about learning foreign languages. For questions 22–30, choose from the sections A–D. The sections may be chosen more than once. Write your answers (A-D) in the given spaces.

Which section

22. explain why a particular achievement is beneficial?

23. say language learners tend to be treated sympathetically?

24. claim that something has failed to be proven?

25. point out what people need in order not to give up?

26. encourage people to use language creatively?

27. say people will become accustomed to something?

28. say learners need to be determined to reach their goal?

29. mention characteristics that enhance learning ability?

30. admit that a suggestion is unconventional?

HOW TO LEARN A LANGUAGE

A. This might sound obvious, but if you don't have a good reason to learn a language, you're less likely to stick with it over the long run. Wanting to impress people with your language skills is not a very good reason; wanting to get to know a person in his or her own language is another matter entirely. And once you've decided on a language, it's crucial to commit. I say to myself: 'OK, I want to learn this and I'm therefore going to do as much as I can in this language.' I try to think my everyday thoughts in it, even speak out loud to myself in that language. It might sound really

weird, but doing that is a great way to practise if you're not able to use it all the time. It can keep new words and phrases fresh in your mind and build up your confidence for the next time you speak with someone.

B. Being able to have a simple conversation is a huge reward in itself. Reaching milestones like that early on is very motivating. You don't have to go abroad; you can meet people who speak the language in your own country and practise with them. Having a partner, such as a friend or relative, on your language adventure will push both of you to always try just a little bit harder. I've learned several languages together with my brother. If he realises that I'm doing more than he is, he'll try and outdo me – and the other way round. We sometimes practise by writing and recording songs – you could try that. Think of some fun ways to practise your new language: write a poem or even draw a comic strip.

C. The idea that children are inherently better learners than adults is turning out to be a myth, and new research cannot find a direct link between age and the ability to learn. However, it may still be worth trying to learn the way kids do because they certainly are fast learners. The key to learning as quickly as a child may be simply to take on certain childlike attitudes, for instance, lack of self-consciousness and willingness to make mistakes. This means being ready to put yourself in potentially embarrassing situations, which can be scary, but it's the only way to develop and improve. No matter how much you learn, you won't ever speak a language without putting yourself out there: talk to strangers in the language, ask for directions, order food, try to tell a joke. The more often you do this, the better your language skills will become.

D. Just as you must learn to look before you can draw, you must learn to listen before you can speak. Every language sounds strange the first time you hear it, but the more you expose yourself to it, the more familiar it will be. Believe me, we're able to pronounce anything, it's just we're not used to doing it. Pronunciation is as much physical as mental, and different languages make different demands on your tongue, lips and throat. One way to improve is to really look at someone while they're saying words that use that sound, and then to try to imitate them. You can try to imitate a native speaker, or watch foreign language films on TV. And it's good to remember you're not going to annoy people by speaking their language poorly. Most people will be patient and encouraging, and glad that you're trying to communicate with them.

PART FOUR: WRITING (3.0 points)

SECTION A (1.0 point)

Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Write between two to five words. Do not change the given words.

1. Armageddon was an amazing film, mostly due to the special effects. **SUCH**

→ It was mostly the special effects that _____ film.

2. The results of the two experiments were almost identical. **LITTLE**

→ There was _____ the results of the two experiments.

3. People think that the missing hikers were rescued by local villagers. **THOUGHT**

→ The missing hikers _____ rescued by local villagers.

4. I'm sure Tom didn't break the vase deliberately. **BROKEN**

→ Tom can't _____ purpose.

5. He only started writing because his teacher kept encouraging him to do so. **TAKEN**

→ Had it not been for his teacher's encouragement, he _____ writing.

SECTION B (2.0 points)

Write a well-organized paragraph about a school event you enjoyed attending. Include at least three reasons why it was successful or memorable. Give examples and details to support your reasons. Your paragraph should be 120 – 150 words long.