

ĐỀ CHÍNH THỨC
(Đề gồm 09 trang)

Môn thi : TIẾNG ANH 10 (CHUYÊN)
Thời gian: 180 phút (không kể thời gian giao đề)
Ngày thi : 22/3/2022

SECTION A: LISTENING (40 points)

HƯỚNG DẪN PHẦN THI NGHE HIỂU

- Bài nghe gồm 3 phần (Mở đầu và kết thúc bằng tín hiệu nhạc).
- Mỗi phần thí sinh được nghe 2 lần.
- Mọi hướng dẫn cho thí sinh đã có trong bài nghe.

PART 1: You will hear an interview with someone whose daughters are appearing in a show in London. For questions 1- 5, write the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions. (10 pts)

1. What does Jackie say about Olivia's role in Annie?
A. Olivia had difficulty learning such a big role.
B. Olivia had always wanted to have such a big role.
C. Olivia hadn't expected to get such a big role.
D. Olivia had expected to get such a big role.
2. Jackie says that Olivia's performance in Annie _____.
A. did not contrast with her normal personality
B. did not surprise other members of her family
C. was helped by advice from an agent
D. contrasted with her normal personality
3. What happened at the first auditions for *The Sound of Music*?
A. Jackie's children were told they would have to come back the next day.
B. The family arrived later than they had been told to arrive.
C. There were so many people that the family considered leaving.
D. There were not many people to be considered leaving.
4. At the final audition, _____.
A. neither of the girls appeared to be nervous
B. Jackie told them they looked right for the parts
C. both girls made jokes about the event
D. both girls appeared to be nervous
5. How have the girls reacted to getting the parts?
A. They are a bit concerned that their lives will change.
B. The achievement has made them more self-confident.
C. Their behaviour has remained the same as it was before.
D. Their behaviour hasn't remained the same as it was before.

PART 2: You will hear an interview with a representative of a wildlife park called Paradise Wildlife Park. For questions 6 – 15, complete the sentences, using NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS for each answer on your answer sheet. (20 points)

PARADISE WILDLIFE PARK

Project Life Lion is connected with diseases spread by (6) _____ in Africa. The Park has created its own (7) _____ system, and other organizations use it. A wide variety of (8) _____ events (e.g. barbecues) are held at the Park. For charity events, the Park will provide cheap tickets and (9) _____. The Park's sister company gives people a chance to be a (10) _____. People paying to adopt an animal get a (11) _____, a photograph, information about the animal and a free ticket for two people. People who visit the Park more than (12) _____ in a year benefit from having a season ticket. When the weather is cold, visitors can still enjoy using the (13) _____. One of the Experience Days involves being an (14) _____ for a day. The Park is looking for people to do customer service and (15) _____ work.

PART 3: You will hear an announcement about a competition. For questions 16–20, answer the questions. Write NO MORE THAN FIVE WORDS for each answer on your answer sheet. (10 pts)

16. According to the announcement, what could an engineer transform in Africa?
17. How long must your idea be explained?
18. What do people who want to start a business offer?
19. Before you phone, what may it be a good idea to prepare?
20. To win, what must you show for your idea?

SECTION B: LEXICO - GRAMMAR (50 points)

PART 1. Write the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions. (20 pts)

21. It really makes my _____ boil when I see people driving too carelessly.
A. heart B. head C. face D. blood
22. He told me I'd won the lottery but I knew he was just pulling my _____.
A. nose B. leg C. hair D. arm
23. I'll just _____ some ice to go in our drinks.
A. squeeze B. crush C. squash D. compact
24. Out _____ when the bell rang.
A. run the children B. do the children run
C. ran the children D. did the children run
25. Mrs. Mackenzie waited for the class to _____ before she continued.
A. bring up B. settle down C. pass away D. bring on
26. First, _____ the onions in a little vegetable oil until crispy brown.
A. fry B. bake C. grill D. boil
27. Inviting both Doug and Shirley to the party is a _____ for disaster.
A. prescription B. receipt C. recipe D. bill
28. I'm in two _____ about whether to go to the wedding or not.
A. brains B. thoughts C. minds D. heads
29. All the town's drinking water comes from a _____ a few miles away.
A. puddle B. pond C. bowl D. reservoir
30. I hope the government reduces the amount of _____ tape required to start a new company.
A. green B. blue C. yellow D. red
31. In the United States, _____ is the most concentrated is New Orleans.
A. French influence the city B. the city where French influence
C. where the city influences French D. where the French influence the city
32. Most people who work in the center of London _____ from the suburbs every morning.
A. commute B. deliver C. connect D. spread
33. The customer was so annoyed that he _____ the receipt in front of the manager.
A. ripped up B. took over C. tried on D. wore out

34. There's so much technical _____ in this manual that I can't really understand it.
 A. slang B. jargon C. tongue D. speech
35. Why do I always _____ the short straw?
 A. draw B. pull C. drag D. pluck
36. _____ for director must have surprised you.
 A. Your being nominated B. You nominated
 C. You're being nominated D. Your nominating
37. People who are telling the truth about the properties _____ should be given prizes for honesty.
 A. which sell B. that selling C. they are selling D. were sold
38. The Pikes are _____ people in the town.
 A. the much richest B. the by far richest C. the far richest D. by far the richest
39. Nobody has any firm information, so we can only _____ on what caused the accident.
 A. guess B. contemplate C. speculate D. assume
40. I couldn't decide what to write about when I suddenly _____ upon the idea of doing something on writer's block.
 A. thought B. chanced C. hit D. arrive

PART 2: For questions from 41 to 50, read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of some of the lines to form a word that fits in the gap in the same line. There is an example at the beginning (0). (20 pts)

Write your answers IN CAPITAL LETTERS on the separate answer sheet.

Example: 0. STRAIGHTFORWARD

SNOW-KITING: AN ALTERNATIVE FORM OF SKIING?

Skiing is one of the most (0) _____ forms of exercise there is. It offers the participant, whether a novice or an old hand at the sport, a great deal of excitement and (41) _____, plus lots of fresh air. But skiing does have its various (42) _____. When it comes to guaranteeing a profitable day's downhill skiing, there are two essential ingredients. You need hills, or (43) _____ mountains, in order to get the most out of this (44) _____; then you need a fairly generous covering of snow. (45) _____, there are usually snow machines to supplement any natural (46) _____ in the supply of this second (47) _____, and help may now be at hand too for those lacking in the first, through the sport of snow-kiting.	STRAIGHT PLEASE ADVANTAGE PREFER PURSUE FORTUNE DEFICIENT REQUIRE
Snow-kiting is a windy offshoot of kite-surfing, an established watersport. By harnessing their skis to an inflated kite, snow-kiters can move at speed across even the very flattest of landscapes. All they need is a (48) _____ wind, then they can enjoy all the exhilaration of a fast downhill ski run. In fact, partly because of (49) _____ objects such as electricity pylons and trees, the best location for snow-kiting is not a ski resort at all - but a vast (50) _____ plain. Skiing may never be the same again.	REASON HAZARD INTERRUPT

PART 3: Write the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions. (10 pts)

51. Don't let your colleagues grind you _____.
 A. over B. on C. down D. off

52. He is always griping _____ the people at work.
 A. about B. for C. from D. with
53. It is said that Obama swept _____ the victory in 2008.
 A. to B. at C. in D. on
54. I'd like to come on _____ that question later.
 A. in B. for C. about D. to
55. I don't know of any vacancies in the company but I will ask _____.
 A. for B. with C. around D. round
56. People believe that majority of people hold no brief _____ either side in this war.
 A. about B. for C. against D. between
57. According to the report, the long-term future of space program hangs _____ the balance.
 A. into B. around C. against D. in
58. If you want to play an instrument well, you've got to stick _____ it.
 A. for B. at C. over D. of
59. The policy is to integrate children _____ special needs into ordinary schools.
 A. for B. between C. among D. with
60. It is ashamed of you to walk all _____ your parents.
 A. over B. against C. round D. down

SECTION C: READING (60 points)

PART 1. For questions 61 – 70, read the article below and then decide which answer best fits each space. Indicate your answer on the separate answer sheet. (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 attempts 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 (61) _____ sixth sense. The study (62) _____ hundreds of children. For the experiments, they sat with their eyes covered 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 tell when they were being stared at. In a (63) _____ of more than 18,000 trials (64) _____ worldwide, the children (65) _____ sensed when they were being watched almost 70% of the time. The experiment was repeated with the added precaution of putting the children who were being watched outside the room, (66) _____ from the starers by the windows. This was done just in case there was some (67) _____ going on with the children telling each other whether they were looking or not. This prevented the possibility of sounds being (68) _____ between the children. The results, though less impressive, were more or less the same. Dr Sheldrake, the biologist who designed the study, believes that the results are (69) _____ enough to find out through further experiments precisely how the staring effect might actually (70) _____.

61. A. accepted B. genuine C. received D. sure
62. A. involved B. contained C. comprised D. enclosed
63. A. sum B. collection C. mass D. total
64. A. worked over B. worked through C. carried on D. carried out
65. A. correctly B. exactly C. thoroughly D. perfectly
66. A. separated B. parted C. split D. divided
67. A. pretending B. lying C. cheating D. deceiving
68. A. delivered B. transported C. transmitted D. distributed
69. A. satisfying B. convincing C. concluding D. persuading
70. A. be looked at B. come about C. set out D. be held up

PART 2: For the questions from 71 to 80, complete the following article by writing each missing word on your answer sheet. Use ONLY ONE WORD for each space. (15 points)

Plants and animals in the temperate zones respond in various ways to the amount of daylight in 24-hour periods. This response to day length is called photo periodism. It controls many activities, (71) _____ them the migration of birds, the hibernation of animals, and the flowering of plants. The (72) _____ to respond to day length is linked to an endogenous, or inner, light-sensitive circadian rhythm.

(73) _____ the temperature zones, day lengths during the natural 24-hour cycle vary (74) _____ the reasons. In winter and spring, the period of light lengthens, in summer and autumn, it (75) _____. Organisms in these (76) _____ undergo alternate 12-hour phases of light sensitivity. During one 12-hour phase, decreasing exposure to light induces a short-day reaction. For example, deciduous trees under the influence of the shorter days of autumn drop their (77) _____. During the other 12-hour phase, increasing exposure to light induces a long-day reaction. Deciduous trees grow leaves again (78) _____ the lengthening days of spring. (79) _____ this description has been greatly simplified, it indicates that through their sensitivity to changes in the duration of light, living things can measure day length to determine the reason and the time spans within a reason.

The relationship of this “time sense” to circadian rhythms is easily demonstrated. Florists, for example, often “trick” greenhouse plants into (80) _____ blossoms out of season by exposing them to unreasonable periods of artificial light.

PART 3: Read the following passage and write the letter A, B, C, or D on the answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 81 to 90. (15 points)

LIGHTS, CAMERA, ACTION MAN

Travel journalist Richard Madden reports on his first trip with a camera crew

It was books that first captured my imagination about faraway places. TV travelogues always seemed the poor relation to the classic written accounts, although of course the pictures were rather better. And then there was the issue of authenticity. All those pretentious theatrical types dying of thirst in the desert, as if we didn't realize there was a camera crew on hand to cater for their every need. These days programme-makers know that the audience is more sophisticated and the presence of the camera is acknowledged. But can a journey with filming equipment ever be anything other than a cleverly constructed fiction?

I recently got the chance to find out, when I was asked to present two one-hour programmes for an adventure travel series. The project was the brainchild of the production company Trans-Atlantic Films, which wanted the series presented by writers and adventurers, as well as TV professionals. My sole qualification was as a journalist specializing in 'adventure' travel. However, I was thought to have 'on-screen' potential.

The first programme was filmed in Costa Rica. Within 24 hours of my arrival, I realised that this was going to be very different from my usual 'one man and his laptop' expeditions. For a start, there were five of us - director, cameraman, sound recordist, producer and presenter. And then there was the small matter of £100,000 worth of equipment. I soon realised that the director, Peter Macpherson, was a vastly experienced adventure film-maker. In his case, the term 'adventure' meant precisely that. 'Made a film with X,' he would say (normally a famous mountaineer or skier), before describing a death-defying sequence at the top of a glacier in Alaska or hang-gliding off the Angel Falls in Venezuela. Invariably, these **reminiscences** would end with the words: “Had a great deal of respect for X. Dead now, sadly...”

Part of the brief for the series was to put the presenter in unusual situations and see how he or she coped. One such sequence was the night we spent in the rainforest canopy near the Rincón de la Vieja National Park in Guanacaste province. I don't have a head for heights and would make a

poor rock-climber, so my distress is real enough as the camera catches me dangling on a rope some 30 metres up, well short of the canopy platform.

Ironically, it was the presence of the camera, looking down on me from above, that gave me the impetus for the final push to the top. By this time, I'd learnt how 'sequences' were cut together and realised that one last effort was required. I had to struggle to stay coherent while the camera **swooped** within a few millimeters of my face for my reaction. In the end, it was a magical experience, heightened all the more by the sounds of the forest - a family of howler monkeys in a nearby tree, amplified through the sound recordist's headphones.

Learning how to establish a rapport with the camera is vital and it took me a while to think of it as a friend rather than a judge and jury. The most intimidating moments were when Peter strolled up to me, saying that the light would only be right for another 10 minutes, and that he needed a 'link' from one sequence to another. The brief was simple. It needed to be 30 seconds long, sum up my feelings, be informative, well-structured and, most important of all, riveting to watch. 'Ready to go in about five minutes?' he would say breezily.

I soon discovered that the effect of the camera on what was going on around us was far less intrusive than I had imagined. After a first flurry of curiosity, people usually lost interest and let us get on with our job. We were also flexible enough to be spontaneous. Our trip coincided with an 80 per cent solar eclipse, a rare event anywhere in the world. We were in a village called Santa Elena and captured the whole event on camera. The carnival atmosphere was infectious and made a welcome addition to our shooting schedule.

- 81. One thing the writer used to dislike about travel programmes on TV was _____.**
- A. the repetitive nature of many of them
 - B. the dull images that they frequently contained
 - C. their lack of respect for the intelligence of the viewers
 - D. their tendency to copy the style of famous written accounts
- 82. What reason is given for the writer becoming involved in making TV travel programmes?**
- A. Other people's belief that he might be suited to appearing on them.
 - B. His own desire to discover whether it was possible to make good ones.
 - C. His own belief that it was natural for him to move from journalism to TV.
 - D. A shortage of writers and adventurers willing to take part in them.
- 83. Shortly after arriving in Costa Rica, the writer became aware that _____.**
- A. the director had a reputation that was undeserved
 - B. he would probably dislike working as part of a team rather than alone
 - C. he would probably get on well with the director personally
 - D. his role in the filming would be likely to involve real danger
- 84. Which of the following can best replace the word "reminiscences"?**
- A. memories
 - B. experiences
 - C. collections
 - D. imaginations
- 85. The writer uses the sequence filmed in the National Park as an example of _____.**
- A. something he had been worried about before any filming started
 - B. the sort of challenge that presenters were intended to face in the series
 - C. something he was expected to be unable to deal with
 - D. the technical difficulties involved in making films in certain places
- 86. What does the writer say about the last part of the sequence in the National Park?**
- A. It taught him a lot about the technical aspects of film-making.
 - B. He was encouraged to complete it when he looked up at the camera.
 - C. It changed his whole attitude towards doing dangerous things.
 - D. He was unable to say anything that made sense at this time.

87. According to the passage, the word "swooped" in paragraph 5 is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. flew downward quickly
- B. jumped over quickly
- C. moved forward slowly
- D. drew back slowly

88. In paragraph 6, the writer says that he found it particularly difficult to _____.

- A. understand what was required of him for a 'link'
- B. change things he was going to do at very short notice
- C. accept certain advice given to him about presenting a film
- D. meet certain demands the director made on him

89. Which of the following is NOT true, according to the passage?

- A. The writer had only one qualification for a journalist.
- B. Peter Macpherson was the adventure film-maker and the director.
- C. Their trip coincided with a usual event, the solar eclipse.
- D. The programme in Costa Rica was not similar to his usual expeditions.

90. What does the writer use the experience in Santa Elena as an example of?

- A. Something they filmed although they had not planned to.
- B. The friendly way in which they were treated by the local people.
- C. Something they did purely for their own enjoyment.
- D. The kind of thing that viewers like to see in travel films.

PART 4. Read the passage and do the following tasks. (15 points)

**“FOR THE STRENGTH OF THE PACK IS THE WOLF, AND THE STRENGTH
OF THE WOLF IS THE PACK.”**

Rudyard Kipling, The Law for the Wolves

A wolf pack is an extremely well-organised family group with a well-defined social structure and a clear-cut code of conduct. Every wolf has a certain place and function within the pack and every member has to do its fair share of the work. The supreme leader is a very experienced wolf – *the alpha* – who has dominance over the whole pack. It is the protector and decision-maker and directs the others as to where, when and what to hunt. However, it does not lead the pack into the hunt, for it is far too valuable to risk being injured or killed. That is the responsibility of the *beta* wolf, who assumes second place in the hierarchy of the pack. The beta takes on the role of enforcer – fighter or ‘tough guy’ – big, strong and very aggressive. It is both the disciplinarian of the pack and the alpha’s bodyguard.

The *tester*, a watchful and distrustful character, will alert the alpha if it encounters anything suspicious while it is scouting around looking for signs of trouble. It is also the quality controller, ensuring that the others are deserving of their place in the pack. It does this by creating a situation that tests their bravery and courage, by starting a fight, for instance. At the bottom of the social ladder is the *omega* wolf, subordinate and submissive to all the others, but often playing the role of peacemaker by intervening in an intra-pack squabble and defusing the situation by clowning around. Whereas the tester may create conflict, the omega is more likely to resolve it.

The rest of the pack is made up of mid- to low-ranking non-breeding adults and the immature offspring of the alpha and its mate. The size of the group varies from around six to ten members or more, depending on the abundance of food and numbers of the wolf population in general.

Wolves have earned themselves an undeserved reputation for being ruthless predators and a danger to humans and livestock. The wolf has been portrayed in fairy tales and folklore as a very bad creature, killing any people and other animals it encounters. However, the truth is that wolves only kill to eat, never kill more than they need, and rarely attack humans unless their safety is

threatened in some way. It has been suggested that hybrid wolf-dogs or wolves suffering from rabies are actually responsible for many of the historical offences as well as more recent incidents.

Wolves hunt mainly at night. They usually seek out large herbivores, such as deer, although they also eat smaller animals, such as beavers, hares and rodents, if these are obtainable. Some wolves in western Canada are known to fish for salmon. The alpha wolf picks out a specific animal in a large herd by the scent it leaves behind. The prey is often a very young, old or injured animal in poor condition. The alpha signals to its hunters which animal to take down and when to strike by using tail movements and the scent from a gland at the tip of its spine above the tail.

Wolves kill to survive. Obviously, they need to eat to maintain strength and health but the way they feast on the prey also reinforces social order. Every member of the family has a designated spot at the carcass and the alpha directs them to their places through various ear postures: moving an ear forward, flattening it back against the head or swiveling it around. The alpha wolf eats the prized internal organs while the beta is entitled to the muscle-meat of the rump and thigh, and the omega and other low ranks are assigned the intestinal contents and less desirable parts such as the backbone and ribs.

The rigid class structure in a wolf pack entails frequent displays of supremacy and respect. When a higher-ranking wolf approaches, a lesser-ranking wolf must slow down, lower itself, and pass to the side with head averted to show deference; or, in an extreme act of passive submission, it may roll onto its back, exposing its throat and belly. The dominant wolf stands over it, stiff-legged and tall, asserting its superiority and its authority in the pack.

Questions 91 – 96

Write the correct letter A, B, C or D in boxes 91–96 on your answer sheet.

You may use any letter A, B, C or D more than once.

Classify the following statements as referring to

- A the alpha wolf
- B the beta wolf
- C the tester wolf
- D the omega wolf

- 91.** It is at the forefront of the pack when it makes a kill.
- 92.** It tries to calm tensions and settle disputes between pack members.
- 93.** It is the wolf in charge and maintains control over the pack.
- 94.** It warns the leader of potential danger.
- 95.** It protects the leader of the pack.
- 96.** It sets up a trial to determine whether a wolf is worthy of its status in the pack.

Questions 97–100

Do the following statements agree with the information given in passage?

In boxes 97–100 on your answer sheet, 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

- 97.** Crossbred wolves or sick wolves are most likely to blame for attacks on people.
- 98.** The wolf pack leader identifies a particular target for attack by its smell.
- 99.** When wolves attack a herd, they go after the healthiest animal.
- 100.** A low-ranking wolf must show submission or dominant wolf will attack it.

SECTION D: WRITING (50 points)

PART 1: Read the following passage and use your own words to summarise it on your answer sheet. Your summary should be about 140 words long. (20 pts)

PSYCHOLOGY AND PERSONALITY ASSESSMENT

Our daily lives are largely made up of contacts with other people, during which we are constantly making judgments of their personalities and accommodating our behaviour to them in accordance with these judgments. A casual meeting of neighbours on the street, an employer giving instructions to an employee, a mother telling her children how to behave, a journey in a train where strangers eye one another without exchanging a word – all these involve mutual interpretations of personal qualities.

Success in many vocations largely depends on skill in sizing up people. It is important not only to such professionals as the clinical psychologist, the psychiatrist or the social worker, but also to the doctor or lawyer in dealing with their clients, the businessman trying to outwit his rivals, the salesman with potential customers, the teacher with his pupils, not to speak of the pupils judging their teacher. Social life, indeed, would be impossible if we did not, to some extent, understand, and react to the motives and qualities of those we meet; and clearly we are sufficiently accurate for most practical purposes, although we also recognize that misinterpretations easily arise particularly on the part of others who judge us!

Errors can often be corrected as we go along. But whenever we are pinned down to a definite decision about a person, which cannot easily be revised through his “feed-back”, the inadequacies of our judgments become apparent. The hostess who wrongly thinks that the Smiths and the Joneses will get on well together can do little to retrieve the success of her party. A school or a business may be saddled for years with an undesirable member of staff, because the selection committee which interviewed him for a quarter of an hour misjudged his personality.

PART 2: Write an essay of about 250 words on the following topic on your answer sheet: (30 pts)

Nowadays, the way many people interact with each other has changed because of technology.

In what way has technology affected the types of relationships people make?

Has this become a positive or negative development?

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience.

--The end--