The idea behind homestay is for students to be totally immerged in English language and culture. Students get between ten and twenty hours of tuition a week and are also expected to join in the family's daily activities. The students speak English at all times and therefore learn how to use the language in (4) situations.

Homestay programmes usually last for up to four weeks. (5)_____ costs are higher than of regular language schools, students can feel confident that they will be receiving top class language teaching in a safe and pleasant environment.

PART D. WRITING (3.0 POINTS)

I. Questions 1-5: Finish each second sentence so	that it has similar	meaning to the first	t sentence, usi	ng the clues at
the beginning of each sentence. (0.5p)				

1. It was Nick's advice that saved me from bankruptcy.

→Had it

2. Scientists have tried very hard to find a cure for heart disease.

→Enormous

3. You don't find such exquisite hand-made suits in many shops here.

→In few

4. The number of people applying for university grants fell last year.

 \rightarrow There was

5. It's almost nine months since I stopped subscribing to the internet service.

 \rightarrow I cancelled

II. Questions 6-10: Complete the second sentence using the word given so that it has a similar meaning to the following sentence. Write between two and five words in the space provided on the answer sheet. Do NOT change the word given in brackets in any way. (0.5p)

6. Michael didn't listen to what his doctor told him. (NOTICE)

→Michael what his doctor told him.

7. "If you want to take my bike, you should have asked me first," he said to his brother. (CRITICIZED) his bike without asking him first. →He

8. Without tourism, this area wouldn't have much income. (DEPENDS)

 \rightarrow This area

for its income. 9. I'm afraid there is no room in the concert hall tonight. (BOOKED)

 \rightarrow I'm afraid the concert hall tonight.

10. He liked the new job straight away. (DUCK)

 \rightarrow He liked the new job

III. Questions 11-15: Use the given word to write a new sentence as similar as possible in meaning to the original sentence. Do NOT change the word given in brackets in any way. (0.5p)

11. They share a lot of hobbies and interests. (COMMON)

12. The inventor found a solution to the problem in a dream. (CAME)

13. She is determined to become a doctor. (**HEART**)

14. You haven't explained exactly how the money disappeared. (ACCOUNTED)

15. The reason why my son has been studying hard is that he wants to apply for a scholarship. (VIEW)

IV. Writing (1.5 p): Write (160-180 words) about the following topic:

Some students prefer to take extra classes when they do not have lessons at school. Others, however, think

that self-study is more important.

Which view do you agree with? Give reasons for your answer and include relevant examples from your knowledge and experience.

	,
	••••••
	,
The end	Trang 1/1

SỞ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO <u>NAM ĐỊNH</u> ĐỀ CHÍNH THỨC Điểm bài thi		ĐỀ THI TUYỀN SINH LỚP 10 TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN NĂM HỌC 2018 - 2019		Phòng thi số:				
		Thời gian l	MÔN THI: TIẾNG ANH (Chuyên) Thời gian làm bài: 120 phút (Đề thi gồm: 04 trang)					
		Họ tên, chữ ký củ	a giám khảo	Số phách	Số phách			
Bằng số	Bằng chữ	1						
	PAR will hear an interviewer	T A. LISTENING (2.0 POINTS) r asking an interviewee to do a q ite NO MORE THAN THREE V	uestionnaire on Res		Truòng THCS:	Ngày tháng năm sinh:	Họ và tên:	
	Ň	orth Residency Questionnaire			S	năm		
Current occupation		1				sinh	•	
Length of living in the	he North	2	years					
Exact living area		3					-	
Type of accommoda	tion	4. a shared					-	
Private transport		on foot and by bike					Luyen sınh lop 10 Trường Số báo danh	
Public transport		5. take the	or a coach			-	sinh lợp 10 Tr Số báo danh	
A. swimming 10. What part-time co A. Italian SECTION 2: You wi	B. Japar ill hear two students talk	time for? g C. g nese C. S ing about driving lessons. Listen a	inema ymnastics panish nd do the following ta	asks.			THPT Chuyen	
Questions 1-5: Answ 1. When did Jack pass 2. What is the address 3. What is Jack's teac 4. Which type of mos 5. When would be bet Questions 6- 10: Com 6. As a learner, it's 7. In the end, the cour 8. Jack found the driv 9. It's really good to p 10. Jack's driving teac 1. Circle the letter A, 1. Your brother hardly A. does your brother 2. Despite playing und A. couldn't 3. This shirt is prettien A. as many 4. Joanne has only on	s of the Jack's driving sch her's name? t cars on the road nowad tter for Silivia to take the nplete the following sent "se cost Jack" oractise driving a lot outs cher told him to write do PART B: GRAN B, C or D to complete y surfs the Internet, B. does he der strength, the village t B. were able to r, but it costs B. twice as much e eye, she lost	hool?	s well. 2.0 POINTS) (1.0 p) D. doesn't your D. weren't able D. as much as	 like a diary. liker	2	1	Họ tên, chữ ký của 2 giám thị	
5. He travelled	for 20 years and	C. another one then decided to return home.						
A. farther away	B. far and wide	C. far from it	D. farthest of all					
				Trang 1/4	I I			

SỞ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO NAM ĐỊNH	O ĐỀ THI TUYỀN SINH LỚP 10 TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN NĂM HỌC 2018 - 2019 MÔN THI: TIẾNG ANH (Chuyên) Thời gian làm bài: 120 phút (Đề thi gồm: 04 trang)		Phòng thi số:
ĐỀ CHÍNH THỨC			
Điểm bài thi			Số phách
Bằng số Bằng chữ			
	1		
	2		
<u>Chú ý:</u> Thí sinh làm bài vào đề thi này.			
P I. SECTION 1: You will hear an intervie	ART A. LISTENING (2.0 POINTS) wer asking an interviewee to do a questionnaire on Res Write NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS AND/ OR A		Họ và tên: Ngày tháng năm sinh: Trường THCS:
	North Residency Questionnaire		g năm ICS:
Current occupation	1		sinh:
Length of living in the North	2 years		
Exact living area	3		
Type of accommodation	4. a shared		Tu
Private transport	on foot and by bike		yển s
Public transport	5. take the or a coach		inh lớp 10 Tr Số báo danh
SECTION 2: You will hear two students t	nows C. clubs ? ark ark C. cinema are time for? tiling uiling C. gymnastics upanese C. Spanish talking about driving lessons. Listen and do the following to	asks.	Fuyển sinh lớp 10 Trường THPT Chuyên Số báo danh
Write NO MORE THAN THREE WOR Questions 1-5: Answer the following quest 1. When did Jack pass his driving test? 2. What is the address of the Jack's driving 3. What is Jack's teacher's name? 4. Which type of most cars on the road now 5. When would be better for Silivia to take Questions 6- 10: Complete the following s 6. As a learner, it's	DS for each answer. stions g school? wadays is? the lessons? to drive in the wind and rain. to drive in the drive in the wind and rain. to drive in the wind and rain. to drive in the wind and rain. to drive in the drive	like a diary.	Họ tên, chữ ký của 2 giám thị 1 2

		do was hold on and hope that	
	B. On the top		
		he has his mother's sense of h	
		C. makes out	
8. The price of food has incl	eased recently,	the price of vegetables	s has gone down.
A. whereas	B. whether	C. when	D. otherwise
9. Anna: "Could I use your	elephone?" – Mary: "	"	
A. I'm sorry to hear that	. B. Please, feel free	C. Certainly, I do	D. That's very kind of you
		she didn't come to school.	
	B . should	C. must	D. would
			e and write the correction in the provide
blank on the right. There i		eginning (0). (0.5 p)	
	Sentences		Corrections
0. He collided with a car b			fast
1. My brother is an arch	aeologist who has be	en travelling around the wor	rld on
search of historical remain			
2. Neither of the scout lea	aders know how to tra	ap wild animals or how to pr	repare
them for mounting.		_	
3. When one intentional ta	kes the property of an	other without legal notificatio	on, the
crime is called theft.	~ ~ ·	-	
4. The amount of women e	arning Master's degre	es has risen sharply in recent y	years.
		water for irrigation, and gener	
electricity for the surround			-
		al letters. Write your answers	s in the blanks. (0.5p)
			m from the championship. (QUALIFY)
		m sure he hit me	
		every day. (TRO	
4. The old theatre of our city	is being enlarged and	(MC	ODERN)
5. You can never be sure wh	at he is going to do. H	le is so	. (PREDICT)
		C. READING (3.0 POINTS	
I. Read the text and choose			aragraph (1-5) below. Write your answer
in the boxes provided. (1.		, and have a har for each pe	
III III DONO PIOTACA (III	· r /	List of Headings	
i The politics of tourism		v Tourism versus leisure	

		List	of Headings			
i The politics of	f tourism	v Tour	v Tourism versus leisure			
ii The cost of to	ourism	vi The	vi The artificiality of modern tourism			
iii Tourism contrasted with travel		vii The	vii The role of modern tour guides			
iv The essence of modern tourism viii Creating an alternative to the everyday experience				erience		
Paragraph	1	2	3	4	5	

TOURISM

Paragraph 1. Tourism is a leisure activity which presupposes its opposite namely regulated and organised work. It is one manifestation of how work and leisure are organised as separate and regulated spheres of social practice in modern societies. Indeed acting as a tourist is one of the defining characteristics of being modern' and the popular concept of tourism is that it is organised within particular places and occurs for regularised periods of time. Tourist relationships arise from a movement of people to, and their stay in, various destinations. This necessarily involves some movement that is the journey, and a period of stay in a new place or places. The journey and the stay are by definition outside the normal places of residence and work and are of a short- term and temporary nature and there is a clear intention to return 'home' within a relatively short period of time.

Paragraph 2. A substantial proportion of the population of modern societies engages in such tourist practices: new socialised forms of provision have developed in order to cope with the mass character of the gazes of tourists as opposed to the individual character of travel. Places are chosen to be visited and be gazed upon because there is an anticipation, especially through daydreaming and fantasy, of intense pleasures, either on a different scale or involving different senses from those customarily encountered. Such anticipation is constructed and sustained through a variety of non-tourist practices, such as films, TV, literature, magazines, records and videos which construct and reinforce this daydreaming.

Paragraph 3. Tourists tend to visit features of landscape and townscape which separate them off from everyday experience. Such aspects are viewed because they are taken to be in some sense out of the ordinary. The viewing of these tourist sights often involves different forms of social patterning, with a much greater sensitivity to visual elements of landscape or townscape than is normally found in everyday life. People linger over these sights in a way that they would not normally do in their home environment and the vision is objectified or captured through photographs, postcards, films and so on which enable the memory to be endlessly reproduced and recaptured.

Paragraph 4. One of the earliest dissertations on the subject of tourism is Boorstin's analysis of the 'pseudo-event' (1964) where he argues that contemporary Americans cannot experience 'reality' directly but thrive on 'pseudo-events'. Isolated from the host environment and the local people, the mass tourist travels in guided groups and finds pleasure in inauthentic contrived attractions, gullibly enjoying the pseudo-events and disregarding the real world outside. Over time the images generated of different tourist sights come to constitute a closed self-perpetuating system of illusions which provide the tourist with the basis for selecting and evaluating potential places to visit. Such visits are made says Boorstin, within the 'environmental bubble' of the familiar American-style hotel which insulates the tourist from the strangeness of the host environment.

Paragraph 5. To service the burgeoning tourist industry, an array of professionals has developed who attempt to reproduce ever-new objects for the tourist to look at. These objects or places are located in a complex and changing hierarchy.

This depends upon the interplay between, on the one hand, competition between interests involved in the provision of such objects and, on the other hand changing class, gender, and generational distinctions of taste within the potential population of visitors. It has been said that to be a tourist is one of the characteristics of the 'modern experience'. Not to 'go away' is like not possessing a car or a nice house. Travel is a marker of status in modern societies and is also thought to be necessary for good health. The role of the professional, therefore, is to cater for the needs and tastes of the tourists in accordance with their class and overall expectations.

II. Read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each space. (1.0 p)

Why is it that many teenagers have the energy to play computer games until late night but can't find the energy to get out of bed (1) ____ for school? According to a new report, today's generation of children are in danger of getting so (2) _ sleep that they are putting their mental and physical health at (3) _____. Adults can easily survive on seven or eight hours' sleep a night, (4) _____ teenagers require nine or ten hours. According to medical experts, one in five youngsters (5) _____ between two and five hours' sleep a night less than their parents did at their age. This (**6**) serious questions about whether lack of sleep is affecting children's ability to concentrate at school. The connection between sleep deprivation and lapses in memory, impaired reaction time and poor concentration is well (7) Research has shown that losing as little as half an hour's sleep a night can have profound effects (8) _ how children perform the next day. A good night's sleep is also crucial for teenagers because it is while they are asleep (9) they release a hormone that is essential for their 'growth spurt' (the period during teenager years when the body grows at a rapid rate). It's true that they can, to some (10) _____, catch up on sleep at weekends, but that won't help them when they are dropping off to sleep in class on a Friday afternoon. **1. A.** behind time **B.** about time 2. A. few **B.** less 3. A. jeopardy **B.** threat 4. A. or **B.** because 5. A. puts **B.** gets 6. A. raises **B.** rises 7. A. organized **B.** arranged 8. A. in B. on 9. A. at which **B.** which **10. A.** rate **B.** extent

III. Read the following passage and circle the correct answer A, B, C or D for the questions below. (0,5 p)

The first known teacher of the deaf was Pedro Ponce de Leon, a Benedictine monk, who tutored children of the nobility in the 1570s. He had some success in teaching deaf children to speak and write. A former pupil of his indicated that Ponce de Leon used both manual alphabet and oral methods.

France was one of the leaders in education of the deaf. There, around 1600, Juan Bonet and Manuel Ramirez de Carrion worked with a young child who had lost his hearing. Bonet later wrote and published the first book on teaching the deaf. Bonet taught his pupils a signed alphabet that is very close to the one used today in the United States. In 1775 in Paris, Abbe Charles Michel de l'Epee founded a free school for deaf pupils that taught sign language. Over the next several decades, this school's method of teaching students sign language became famous as the "French method".

In America, the first school for deaf students was not founded until April 15, 1817, probably because that was when an American city had a concentration of people large enough to sustain a permanent institution. Thomas Gallaudet founded this first school, the American Asylum for the Education of Deaf and Dumb, located in Hartford, Connecticut, and now called American School for the Deaf. Gallaudet hired a deaf Frenchman, Laurent Clerc, to teach at his school. Clerc created the sign language system used in the school, and trained many of the first teachers in his techniques. Hence Clerc was one of the most influential educators in early American deaf education.

In 1857, Edward Minor Gallaudet, became principal of the Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb in Washington, DC, which eventually became Gallaudet College, the only liberal arts institution for the deaf. Edward Gallaudet advocated a combination of oral and manual methods of deaf education. **1**. What is the main topic of this passage?

A. the "French" method of educating deaf students **C.** Gallaudet College

- **2.** Why is Pedro Ponce de Leon mentioned?
- **A.** He was the first known teacher of the deaf.
- C. He taught a manual alphabet similar to the one used today in the United States.
- D. He was an influential educator at Gallaudet College.
- **A.** He taught sign language at a free school.
- **C.** He wrote the first book on educating the deaf.
- **4.** What is the distinction of Gallaudet College?
- A. It is the first school to use the French Method.
- **C.** It is the only liberal arts college for deaf students.
- 5. The tone of the passage can best be described as

B. informative A. angry

corresponding numbered boxes. (0.5 p)

Every year thousands of people travel to Britain in order to improve their standard of English. For many, however, this _ due to the fact that it involves attending a strange school, staying in sometimes unpleasant can be a painful (1) accommodation and living in an (2)culture.

One answer to these problems is the homestay method. With this, students are each assigned a teacher suited to (3)language requirements and interests, who they then stay with throughout their course. As well as giving individual tuition, the teacher provides the students with information about what activities are available locally and takes them on trips.

gạch chéo 1 sinh không viết vào phần Πí

Heading

này

C. in time	D. at time
C. much	D. little
C. risk	D . danger
C. whereas	D. so
C. brings	D. makes
C. results	D. comes
C. established	D. acquired
C. to	D. at
C. where	D. that
C. level	D. point
et answer A B C or F) for the questions

The education of deaf people has a long history. In the past, some educators preferred to teach sign language, a method

of communicating with one's hand, while others emphasized trying to teach deaf people to speak.

- **B.** the oral method of deaf education
- D. the history of deaf education

B. He advocated a combination of oral and manual methods.

3. According to the passage, what was the principle achievement of Juan Boner?

- **B.** He was the first to combine oral and manual methods.
- **D.** He opened the first American school for the deaf.

B. It used a combination of a manual alphabet and oral methods.

D. It is located in Washington D.C.

C. urgent **D.** argumentative IV. Fill each of the following numbered blanks with ONE suitable word and write your answers in the