|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| UBND HUYỆN VĨNH BẢO**PHÒNG GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO** | **ĐỀ THI THỬ TUYỂN SINH VÀO LỚP 10 THPT****NĂM HỌC 2023 - 2024****MÔN TIẾNG ANH** *Thời gian làm bài : 60 Phút; (Đề có 40 câu)* |
|  |
| *(Đề có 4 trang)* |
| Họ tên : ............................................................... Số báo danh : ................... | **Mã đề 001** |
|  |

**Mark letter A, B, C, D to indicate the words OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word.**

**Câu 1:** This meat is extremely **tough**, so our grandparents can’t eat it.

 **A.** tender **B.** strong **C.** flexible **D.** hard

**Câu 2:** I can’t **concentrate** on my work because of the noise caused by my children

 **A.**  neglect **B.**  focus **C.**  abandon **D.**  allow

 **Mark letter A, B, C or D to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to the original one.**

**Câu 3: Although the weather was bad, the farmers kept on working in the fields.**

 **A.**  Because of the bad weather, the farmers kept on working in the fields.

 **B.**  In spite of the bad weather, the farmers kept on working in the fields.

 **C.**  Despite the weather was bad, the farmers kept on working in the fields.

 **D.**  In spite of the bad weather, but the farmers kept on working in the fields.

**Câu 4: Unless you go to Hue festival, you won’t know why we like the oriental night show.**

 **A.**  If you don’t go to Hue festival, you will know why we like the oriental night show.

 **B.**  If you like the oriental night show, you won’t go to Hue festival.

 **C.**  If you go to Hue festival, you won’t know why we like the oriental night show.

 **D.**  If you don’t go to Hue festival, you will not know why we like the oriental night show.

**Câu 5:** "Don't walk on the grass " the gardener said to us

 **A.**  The gardener suggested not walking on the grass.

 **B.**  The gardener said that we didn’t walk on the grass.

 **C.**  The gardener told us not to walk on the grass.

 **D.**  We did not walk on the grass, as the gardener told us.

**Câu 6: They believe that touching the head of a Buddha statue is a sign of disrespect.**

 **A.**  It is to believe that touching the head of a Buddha statue is a sign of disrespect.

 **B.**  It is believed that touching the head of a Buddha statue is a sign of disrespect.

 **C.**  It was believed that touching the head of a Buddha statue is a sign of disrespect.

 **D.**  It is believed that touching the head of a Buddha statue is a sign of respect.

 **Mark letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word whose main stress position is placed differently from that of the others in each group.**

**Câu 7:**

 **A.** explore **B.** produce **C.** correct **D.**  finish

**Câu 8:**

 **A.** nomadic  **B.** astronaut **C.** carnival **D.** satisfy

**Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word SIMILAR in meaning to the underlined word.**

**Câu 9:** His school is **located** in the mountainous area.

 **A.**  situated **B.**  stood **C.**  stayed **D.**  lain

**Câu 10:** The organization was **established** in 1950 in the USA.

 **A.**  come around **B.**  set up **C.**  made out **D.**  put on

 **Make letter A, B, C or D to indicate the part that is incorrect.**

**Câu 11:** Mathematics, one of the compulsory school subjects, play an important role in our lives.

 **A.**  play **B.**  role **C.**  one of **D.**  subjects

**Câu 12:** At last they found the woman and her cat which were badly injured by the fire.

 **A.**  Found **B.**  which **C.**  were **D.**  At last

 **M ark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the sentence that is BEST written from the words/phrases given.**

**Câu 13: I/ wish/ I/ have/ enough money/ buy a new computer.**

 **A.**  I wish I had enough money to buying a new computer.

 **B.**  I wish I had enough money to buy a new computer

 **C.**  I wish I will have enough money to buy a new computer.

 **D.**  I wish I have enough money to buy a new computer.

**Câu 14: woman/ live/ nextdoor/ be/ English teacher**

 **A.**  The woman whose lives nextdoor is my English teacher

 **B.**  The woman whom lives nextdoor is my English teacher

 **C.**  The woman who lives nextdoor is my English teacher

 **D.**  The woman who live nextdoor is my English teacher

**Câu 15: Life / city / not / peaceful / as / life / the countryside.**

 **A.**  Life in the city does not as peaceful as life in the countryside.

 **B.**  Life in the city is not less peaceful as life in the countryside.

 **C.**  Life in the city is not as peaceful as life in the countryside.

 **D.**  Life in the city is not more peaceful as life in the countryside.

**Câu 16: My father/ used/ read books/ before/ going/bed/ when/ he/ young.**

 **A.**  My father use to read books before going to bed when he was young.

 **B.**  My father used to read books before going to bed when he was young.

 **C.**  My father gets used to reading books before he going to bed when he was young.

 **D.**  My father got used to reading books before going bed when he was young.

 **Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others in each group.**

**Câu 17:**

 **A.**  replied **B.**  advanced **C.**  achieved **D.**  required

**Câu 18:**

 **A.**  financial **B.**  breadwinner **C.**  applicant **D.**  responsive

 **Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions that follow.**

In the past, traveling was nothing less than a daring adventure. There were no roads. There was none of the mechanical transport we have now. People travelled on foot. They had faced all sorts of dangers from the weather, wild beasts and robbers. Most people therefore did not like to go away from their villages. Only those who were adventurous set out on a long journey. They travelled in groups.

When man succeeded in training the four-foot animals like the horse and the camel, traveling became slightly comfortable. Still it was a dangerous undertaking. Only a few ventured out of their homes. In those days, it was also very difficult to transport goods from one place to another. In the earliest days, man carried his load on his head or back. Later, horses and other such animals were used for this purpose. But the man and the animals could not carry very heavy loads from one place to another.

Now people living in any part of a country can travel to any other part in comfort. Every country has a network to railways. A small sum of money is required to go from one corner of the country to another. If your business is more urgent, you can travel by an aero plane. A plane will need only a couple of days to fly round the whole world. The travel by sea also has become more comfortable, swifter and **more secure** than before. Giant steamers have replaced the ancient boat and sailing ships.

**Câu 19: The phrase “more secure” in the passage is closest in meaning to**

 **A.** more popular **B.** safer **C.** more regular **D.** quicker

**Câu 20: According to the passage, what is TRUE about travelling now?**

 **A.** Travelling by train is possible only in certain countries.

 **B.** You can fly around the world in a couple of days.

 **C.** You have to pay a large sum of money to go by train from one part of the country to another.

 **D.** Travelling by sea is more comfortable but still unsafe.

**Câu 21: With the help of horses and camels as means of transport,**

 **A.** man travelled with great comfort

 **B.** man and animals were still not able to carry very heavy loads from one place to another

 **C.** man never ventured out of their homes

 **D.** animals carried everything for man

**Câu 22: In the past, who set out on a long journey?**

 **A.** Robbers on the roads **B.** Those who travelled on foot

 **C.** Most people in the village **D.** Those who were adventurous

**Câu 23: What is the best title for this passage?**

 **A.** Travelling in the past **B.** Travelling in the past and now

 **C.** Travelling now **D.** Travelling by aeroplane

 **Read the passage and mark A, B, C or D to indicate the correct word that best completes each blank.**

 I started learning English when I was 14 years old after five years of studying Russian. In the begining I encountered \_\_( 24 )\_\_ difficulties learning the languages, but I tried my best to \_\_( 25 )\_\_ them. Firstly, my English pronunciation was affected by the way I spoke Russian. To solve this problem, I practiced by listening to tapes in English everyday. I played the tape, stopped after each sentence and repeated the sentence several times. At school, I joined an English speaking club which was organized by a teacher from Britain. She understood my difficulty and helped me very much improve my pronunciation. \_\_( 26 )\_\_, I found it really hard to learn English vocabulary. In Russian, the way you write the word is the way you pronounce it. \_\_( 27 )\_\_, English spelling is often different from its pronunciation. To get over this difficulty I started using the dictionary. Whenever I learn a new word, I looked it up \_\_( 28 )\_\_ in the dictionary. Then I tried to remember the way to read and write the word. After that, I wrote the word down several times in a notebook.

**Câu 24:**

 **A.**  some **B.**  little **C.**  any **D.**  much

**Câu 25:**

 **A.**  improve **B.**  overcome **C.**  overdo **D.**  pass

**Câu 26:**

 **A.**  Secondly **B.**  fourthly **C.**  Firstly **D.** Thirdly

**Câu 27:**

 **A.** Though **B.** Therefore **C.**  But **D.**  However

**Câu 28:**

 **A.**  carelessly **B.**  generally **C.**  insignificantly **D.**  thoroughly

**Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct word or phrase to complete each of the sentences**

**Câu 29:**  I am\_\_\_\_\_\_sorry for keeping you waiting so long.

 **A.**  terrible **B.**  terrified **C.**  terror **D.**  terribly

**Câu 30:** When I visit the company \_\_\_\_ I used to work, I become very emotional.

 **A.**  who **B.**  where **C.**  which **D.**  whose

**Câu 31:** Students tend to be more responsible \_\_\_\_ their studies.

 **A.** with **B.** about **C.** in **D.** for

**Câu 32:** Villagers are more kind, friendly and warm-hearted than city \_\_\_\_ .

 **A.**  moverspendent **B.**  beginners **C.** dwellers **D.**  foreigners

**Câu 33:**  \_\_\_\_ they moved to the city ten years ago, they still remember living in a small town.

 **A.**  Whereas **B.**  In order that **C.**  While **D.**  Although

**Câu 34:**  When my mother went home, the house\_\_\_\_\_\_into.

 **A.**  broken **B.**  had been broken **C.**  was broken **D.**  broke

**Câu 35:**  In a traditional family, there were three\_\_\_\_\_: grandparents, parents, and children.

 **A.** teams **B.**  generations **C.** bands **D.** groups

**Câu 36:** I’m very careful about what I eat so it’s only \_\_\_\_\_I eat fast food.

 **A.**  once in a blue moon **B.**  out of this world

 **C.**  the sky’s the limit **D.**  over the moon

**Câu 37:** A:“We appreciate your contribution to the success of our project.” -B: “\_\_\_\_”

 **A.**  You can say that again. **B.**  It pleased me.

 **C.**  It was my pleasure. **D.**  That’s alright.

**Câu 38:**  People tend\_\_\_\_\_ that the problem will never affect them.

 **A.**  to think **B.**  think

 **C.**  thinking **D.**  to thinking

**Câu 39:** Miss Hoa picked \_\_\_\_ a bit of Spanish when she was living in Mexico.

 **A.** off **B.** out **C.** over **D.** up

**Câu 40:** Carlos: Would you like to join us on the trip to La Khe Silk Village?

 Tyler: \_\_\_\_\_

 **A.**  Sounds great **B.**  Better things happened.

 **C.**  For now. **D.**  I don’t think so.

***------ HẾT ------***