THI THỬ VÀO LỚP 10 THPT đề 53

I. Choose the word t	that has the underlined pa	rt pronounced differe	ently from the rest.		
1. A. environment	B. present B. fixes	C. self-aware	D. selection		
2. A. dictionaries	B. fixes	C. arriv <u>es</u>	D. buffalo <u>es</u>		
3. A. massive	B. improvement	C. imitate	D. society		
4. A. end <u>ed</u>	B. wicked	C. astonished	D. completed		
5. A. disaster	B. wick <u>ed</u> B. con <u>s</u> ider	C. pleasure	D. houses		
II. Choose the best option to complete each sentence.					
6. They are used	in the busy city after le	eaving their hometown	in Ha Noi.		
A. living	B. to living	C. to live	D. live		
7. I don't have	for the person who is al-	ways in mess.			
A. feelings	B. tendency	C. mood	D. opinion		
	hn since he moved to our ne		_		
A. get on well	B. have losen in touch	C. have got on well	D. am talking		
9. Are you patient end	ough for l	ner when she goes shop	pping?		
A. wait	B. to waiting	C. to wait	D. waiting		
10. We listened	while the examiner g	gave us the directions.			
A. attention	B. attentiveness	C. attentive	D. attentively		
11. They live with the	e manas a skillful o	carpenter in the royal j	palace.		
A. works	B. who is	C. working	D. making		
12. He was told	his car at the entrance	to the hospital.			
A. not to park	B. don't park	C. no park	D. park		
13. I do not like going	g to the opera, it is not really	y my	<u>.</u>		
A. piece of cake	B. candy bar	C. cheese	D. cup of tea		
14. – "Do you thin	k you'll get the job?" B. I think not		_ ""		
A. Yes, that's right	B. I think not	C. I know so	D. Well, I hope so		
15. Joe has two daugh	nters. Mary is the	of the two girls.			
	B. cleverest		D. more clever		
16. Before he	his English course, he wil	ll go to work at a KFC			
	B. had finished	C. finishes	D. would finish		
17. She never let you	cook the meals,?				
A. didn't she	B. doesn't she	C. was she	D. did she.		
18. Ms. Jane was bor					
	B. in	C. on	D. with		
	ll, he still tried his best to fi				
	B. Although	C. Because of	D. Despite		
20. <i>Tom</i> : "How do yo		<i>Jerry</i> : "			
	B. I walk	C. I like shopping	D. It's about 2 km		
_	on that needs correcting in				
_	ne world of animals broadca				
A B	C	_			
A A am going to hav	e a <u>wonderful</u> <u>times</u> with m	y family <u>at</u> the park do D	wntown.		
23. What $\underline{\text{will}}_{A}$ happen	if the temperature were was	<u>rmer</u> ? D			
	is located on Highland is far	<u> -</u> .	_		
IV Dood the masses	A B	C	D		

IV. Read the passage then choose the best options to complete the statements. Can plants eat people? Probably not, but there are many plants that eat meat. Some of them are big. And they can eat small animals. One famous meat-eating plant is the Venus flytrap.

The Venus flytrap is a very strange plant. It grows in dry parts of the United States. Its leaves are like the					
pages of a book. They can open and close very quickly. Inside the leaves, there are three small hairs. If a					
fly touches one of the hairs, the leaf closes quickly. The fly cannot get out. In about half an hour, the leaf					
presses the fly until it is dead. Then, the plant covers the fly. Slowly, the plant eats the fly.					
Why do plants do it? Most plants get what they need from the sun, the air, and the ground. In some places,					
the ground is very poor. It doesn't have all these important things, especially nitrogen. Insect meat has a lot					
of nitrogen, so some plants eat meat to get what they need. Let's hope that some of the bigger plants don't					
get the same idea!					
25. The passage mostly discusses about					
A. the United States B. the Venus flytrap C. Insect meat D. plants that eat meat					
26. According to the passage, why do some plants eat animal meat?					
A. Because plants are dangerous to animals.					
B. Because animals are dangerous to plants.					
C. Because plants want to get what they need from animal meat.					
D. Because plants want to protect themselves against animals.					
27. The word <u>They</u> in paragraph 2 refers to					
A. leaves B. pages C. hairs D. plants					
28. The word <u>especially</u> in paragraph 3 mostly means					
A. but for B. in particular C. included D. apart from					
29. Which of the following statements is TRUE according to the passage?					
A. Some plants can eat people.					
B. The Venus flytrap grows in America.					
C. The Venus flytrap eat the trapped fly in about half an hour.					
D. All ground serves nitrogen					
D. All ground serves nitrogen V. Fill in the numbered blanks in the passage with ONE suitable word from the box. There is ONE					
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·					
V. Fill in the numbered blanks in the passage with ONE suitable word from the box. There is ONE					
V. Fill in the numbered blanks in the passage with ONE suitable word from the box. There is ONE extra word.					
V. Fill in the numbered blanks in the passage with ONE suitable word from the box. There is ONE extra word. [for language communication that non-verbal receiver indicate]					
V. Fill in the numbered blanks in the passage with ONE suitable word from the box. There is ONE extra word. [for language communication that non-verbal receiver indicate] Face-to-face conversation is a two-way process: You speak to me, I reply to you and so on. Two-way (30) depends on having a coding system that is understood by both sender and (31), and an agreed convention about signaling the beginning and end of the message. In speech, the coding system is					
V. Fill in the numbered blanks in the passage with ONE suitable word from the box. There is ONE extra word. [for language communication that non-verbal receiver indicate] Face-to-face conversation is a two-way process: You speak to me, I reply to you and so on. Two-way (30) depends on having a coding system that is understood by both sender and (31) , and an agreed convention about signaling the beginning and end of the message. In speech, the coding system is the (32) like English or Spanish; the convention that one person speaks at a time may seem too					
V. Fill in the numbered blanks in the passage with ONE suitable word from the box. There is ONE extra word. [for language communication that non-verbal receiver indicate] Face-to-face conversation is a two-way process: You speak to me, I reply to you and so on. Two-way (30) depends on having a coding system that is understood by both sender and (31), and an agreed convention about signaling the beginning and end of the message. In speech, the coding system is the (32) like English or Spanish; the convention that one person speaks at a time may seem too obvious to mention. In fact, the signals (33) people use in conversation and meetings are often					
V. Fill in the numbered blanks in the passage with ONE suitable word from the box. There is ONE extra word. [for language communication that non-verbal receiver indicate] Face-to-face conversation is a two-way process: You speak to me, I reply to you and so on. Two-way (30) depends on having a coding system that is understood by both sender and (31) , and an agreed convention about signaling the beginning and end of the message. In speech, the coding system is the (32) like English or Spanish; the convention that one person speaks at a time may seem too					
V. Fill in the numbered blanks in the passage with ONE suitable word from the box. There is ONE extra word. [for language communication that non-verbal receiver indicate] Face-to-face conversation is a two-way process: You speak to me, I reply to you and so on. Two-way (30) depends on having a coding system that is understood by both sender and (31), and an agreed convention about signaling the beginning and end of the message. In speech, the coding system is the (32) like English or Spanish; the convention that one person speaks at a time may seem too obvious to mention. In fact, the signals (33) people use in conversation and meetings are often (34) For example, lowering the pitch of the voice may mean the end of a sentence, a sharp intake of breath may signal the desire to interrupt, catching the chairman's eye may (35) the desire to					
V. Fill in the numbered blanks in the passage with ONE suitable word from the box. There is ONE extra word. for language communication that non-verbal receiver indicate Face-to-face conversation is a two-way process: You speak to me, I reply to you and so on. Two-way (30) depends on having a coding system that is understood by both sender and (31) , and an agreed convention about signaling the beginning and end of the message. In speech, the coding system is the (32) like English or Spanish; the convention that one person speaks at a time may seem too obvious to mention. In fact, the signals (33) people use in conversation and meetings are often (34) For example, lowering the pitch of the voice may mean the end of a sentence, a sharp intake					
V. Fill in the numbered blanks in the passage with ONE suitable word from the box. There is ONE extra word. [for language communication that non-verbal receiver indicate] Face-to-face conversation is a two-way process: You speak to me, I reply to you and so on. Two-way (30) depends on having a coding system that is understood by both sender and (31), and an agreed convention about signaling the beginning and end of the message. In speech, the coding system is the (32) like English or Spanish; the convention that one person speaks at a time may seem too obvious to mention. In fact, the signals (33) people use in conversation and meetings are often (34) For example, lowering the pitch of the voice may mean the end of a sentence, a sharp intake of breath may signal the desire to interrupt, catching the chairman's eye may (35) the desire to					
V. Fill in the numbered blanks in the passage with ONE suitable word from the box. There is ONE extra word. [for language communication that non-verbal receiver indicate] Face-to-face conversation is a two-way process: You speak to me, I reply to you and so on. Two-way (30) depends on having a coding system that is understood by both sender and (31), and an agreed convention about signaling the beginning and end of the message. In speech, the coding system is the (32) like English or Spanish; the convention that one person speaks at a time may seem too obvious to mention. In fact, the signals (33) people use in conversation and meetings are often (34) For example, lowering the pitch of the voice may mean the end of a sentence, a sharp intake of breath may signal the desire to interrupt, catching the chairman's eye may (35) the desire to speak in a formal setting like a debate, a clenched fist may indicate anger. When these visual signals are not					
V. Fill in the numbered blanks in the passage with ONE suitable word from the box. There is ONE extra word. [for language communication that non-verbal receiver indicate] Face-to-face conversation is a two-way process: You speak to me, I reply to you and so on. Two-way (30) depends on having a coding system that is understood by both sender and (31) , and an agreed convention about signaling the beginning and end of the message. In speech, the coding system is the (32) like English or Spanish; the convention that one person speaks at a time may seem too obvious to mention. In fact, the signals (33) people use in conversation and meetings are often (34) . For example, lowering the pitch of the voice may mean the end of a sentence, a sharp intake of breath may signal the desire to interrupt, catching the chairman's eye may (35) the desire to speak in a formal setting like a debate, a clenched fist may indicate anger. When these visual signals are not possible, more formal signals may be needed.					
V. Fill in the numbered blanks in the passage with ONE suitable word from the box. There is ONE extra word. for language communication that non-verbal receiver indicate Face-to-face conversation is a two-way process: You speak to me, I reply to you and so on. Two-way (30) depends on having a coding system that is understood by both sender and (31) , and an agreed convention about signaling the beginning and end of the message. In speech, the coding system is the (32) like English or Spanish; the convention that one person speaks at a time may seem too obvious to mention. In fact, the signals (33) people use in conversation and meetings are often (34) For example, lowering the pitch of the voice may mean the end of a sentence, a sharp intake of breath may signal the desire to interrupt, catching the chairman's eye may (35) the desire to speak in a formal setting like a debate, a clenched fist may indicate anger. When these visual signals are not possible, more formal signals may be needed. VI. Complete the sentences so that they remain unchanged from the original ones. 36. Despite being sleepy, I still wanted to watch the football match on TV.					
V. Fill in the numbered blanks in the passage with ONE suitable word from the box. There is ONE extra word. for language communication that non-verbal receiver indicate Face-to-face conversation is a two-way process: You speak to me, I reply to you and so on. Two-way (30) depends on having a coding system that is understood by both sender and (31) , and an agreed convention about signaling the beginning and end of the message. In speech, the coding system is the (32) like English or Spanish; the convention that one person speaks at a time may seem too obvious to mention. In fact, the signals (33) people use in conversation and meetings are often (34) For example, lowering the pitch of the voice may mean the end of a sentence, a sharp intake of breath may signal the desire to interrupt, catching the chairman's eye may (35) the desire to speak in a formal setting like a debate, a clenched fist may indicate anger. When these visual signals are not possible, more formal signals may be needed. VI. Complete the sentences so that they remain unchanged from the original ones. 36. Despite being sleepy, I still wanted to watch the football match on TV.					
V. Fill in the numbered blanks in the passage with ONE suitable word from the box. There is ONE extra word. for language communication that non-verbal receiver indicate Face-to-face conversation is a two-way process: You speak to me, I reply to you and so on. Two-way (30) depends on having a coding system that is understood by both sender and (31), and an agreed convention about signaling the beginning and end of the message. In speech, the coding system is the (32) like English or Spanish; the convention that one person speaks at a time may seem too obvious to mention. In fact, the signals (33) people use in conversation and meetings are often (34) For example, lowering the pitch of the voice may mean the end of a sentence, a sharp intake of breath may signal the desire to interrupt, catching the chairman's eye may (35) the desire to speak in a formal setting like a debate, a clenched fist may indicate anger. When these visual signals are not possible, more formal signals may be needed. VI. Complete the sentences so that they remain unchanged from the original ones. 36. Despite being sleepy, I still wanted to watch the football match on TV. Although 37. "Do you know where my watch is, Mom?" asked John.					
V. Fill in the numbered blanks in the passage with ONE suitable word from the box. There is ONE extra word. for language communication that non-verbal receiver indicate Face-to-face conversation is a two-way process: You speak to me, I reply to you and so on. Two-way (30) depends on having a coding system that is understood by both sender and (31), and an agreed convention about signaling the beginning and end of the message. In speech, the coding system is the (32) like English or Spanish; the convention that one person speaks at a time may seem too obvious to mention. In fact, the signals (33) people use in conversation and meetings are often (34) For example, lowering the pitch of the voice may mean the end of a sentence, a sharp intake of breath may signal the desire to interrupt, catching the chairman's eye may (35) the desire to speak in a formal setting like a debate, a clenched fist may indicate anger. When these visual signals are not possible, more formal signals may be needed. VI. Complete the sentences so that they remain unchanged from the original ones. 36. Despite being sleepy, I still wanted to watch the football match on TV. Although 37. "Do you know where my watch is, Mom?" asked John.					
V. Fill in the numbered blanks in the passage with ONE suitable word from the box. There is ONE extra word. for language communication that non-verbal receiver indicate Face-to-face conversation is a two-way process: You speak to me, I reply to you and so on. Two-way (30) depends on having a coding system that is understood by both sender and (31) , and an agreed convention about signaling the beginning and end of the message. In speech, the coding system is the (32) like English or Spanish; the convention that one person speaks at a time may seem too obvious to mention. In fact, the signals (33) people use in conversation and meetings are often (34) For example, lowering the pitch of the voice may mean the end of a sentence, a sharp intake of breath may signal the desire to interrupt, catching the chairman's eye may (35) the desire to speak in a formal setting like a debate, a clenched fist may indicate anger. When these visual signals are not possible, more formal signals may be needed. VI. Complete the sentences so that they remain unchanged from the original ones. 36. Despite being sleepy, I still wanted to watch the football match on TV. Although Alth					
V. Fill in the numbered blanks in the passage with ONE suitable word from the box. There is ONE extra word. for language communication that non-verbal receiver indicate Face-to-face conversation is a two-way process: You speak to me, I reply to you and so on. Two-way (30) depends on having a coding system that is understood by both sender and (31) , and an agreed convention about signaling the beginning and end of the message. In speech, the coding system is the (32) like English or Spanish; the convention that one person speaks at a time may seem too obvious to mention. In fact, the signals (33) people use in conversation and meetings are often (34) For example, lowering the pitch of the voice may mean the end of a sentence, a sharp intake of breath may signal the desire to interrupt, catching the chairman's eye may (35) the desire to speak in a formal setting like a debate, a clenched fist may indicate anger. When these visual signals are not possible, more formal signals may be needed. VI. Complete the sentences so that they remain unchanged from the original ones. 36. Despite being sleepy, I still wanted to watch the football match on TV. Although Alth					
V. Fill in the numbered blanks in the passage with ONE suitable word from the box. There is ONE extra word. Tor language communication that non-verbal receiver indicate					
V. Fill in the numbered blanks in the passage with ONE suitable word from the box. There is ONE extra word. Tor language communication that non-verbal receiver indicate					
V. Fill in the numbered blanks in the passage with ONE suitable word from the box. There is ONE extra word. Tor language communication that non-verbal receiver indicate					

The end

ĐÁP ÁN VÀ

Mã đề 02:

Số câu	Trả lời
1	A
2	В
3	D
4	С
5	В
6	В
7	A
8	C
9	В
10	D
11	C
12	A
13	В
14	D
15	A
16	C
17	D
18	C
19	A
20	A
21	В
22	D
23	В
24	A
25	C
26	Communication
27	Receiver
28	End
29	Language
30	That
31	Non-verbal
32	Indicate
33	These
34	Although I was sleepy,I still wanted to watch the football match on TV
35	John asked his Mom if/whether she she knew where his watch was
36	A new game was being held to students in the class by the teacher when the master came
37	The last time I came to the bar in this city was in May
38	There is (a)little demand for that particular product these days
39	He was/am delighted that his daughter got 8.0 in the Ielts examination yesterday
40	The wardrobe is too small for me to put all the clothes she has

38.Not many people buy that particular product these days	
→ There(is little demand for that)	