SỞ GD&ĐT PHÚ THỌ
TRƯỜNG PTCLC HÙNG VƯƠNG

MÃ ĐỀ 001

HƯỚNG DẪN CHẤM ĐỀ THAM KHẢO
TUYỂN SINH VÀO LỚP 10
NĂM HỌC 2024 - 2025

Môn: Tiếng Anh
Thời gian làm bài: 90 phút, không kể thời gian giao đề
Đề thi có 04 trang

Câu I. Chọn một phương án A, B, C hoặc D ứng với từ có phần gạch chân được phát âm khác với các từ còn lại. *(0,8 điểm)*

1.	**A.** gamble	**B. dangerous**	**C.** gap	**D.** guarantee
2.	**A.** bicycle	**B.** drive	**C. invention**	**D.** design
3.	**A.** quizzes	**B.** promises	**C.** watches	**D. stores**
4.	**A. sacred**	**B.** controled	**C.** prepared	**D.** destroyed

Câu II. Chọn một phương án A, B, C hoặc D ứng với từ hoặc cụm từ thích hợp để hoàn thành các câu sau. *(3,2 điểm)*

1. She used to spend a lot of money on books, _____?
A. does she **B.** did she **C. didn't she** **D.** doesn't she
2. Have you met the woman _____ daughter looks after the child for us?
A. who **B.** which **C.** whom **D. whose**
3. Mary and Sam won't attend the meeting tomorrow, and _____ will I.
A. either **B. neither** **C.** so **D.** too
4. The workshop gives teenagers _____ to establish healthy ways to deal with stress.
A. opportunity **B.** experience **C.** mission **D.** advantage
5. You _____ water the plants. It's going to rain tonight.
A. mustn't **B. don't have to** **C.** need **D.** have to
6. The family always enjoy themselves _____ having no money.
A. although **B. in spite of** **C.** so **D.** despite of
7. The lessons this year are _____ than those last year.
A. longer and more difficult **B.** more long and diffucult
C. more longer and more difficult **D.** more difficult and long
8. I'm afraid we don't have _____ to make the dessert.
A. oranges enough **B.** so oranges **C.** such oranges **D. enough oranges**
9. It _____ that all the hard work will pay off.
A. expects **B.** to be expected **C.** being expected **D. is expected**
10. Thuong's father gave her a(n) _____ scarf as a present on her 17th birthday.
A. beautiful red Italian woollen **B.** beautiful Italian red woollen
C. Italian beautiful woollen red **D.** woollen red beautiful Italian
11. Jim is a warm-hearted man, who always _____ a helping hand to his neighbors.
A. makes **B.** takes **C. lends** **D.** lifts
12. Because of the bad weather, their trip to France has been _____ until next week.
A. put off **B.** put on **C.** set up **D.** turned down

Chọn một phương án A, B, C hoặc D ứng với từ hoặc cụm từ đồng nghĩa với phần được gạch chân.

13. We should go to the mountainous area to enjoy some **fresh** air at the weekend.

A. windy **B.** rainy **C. unpolluted** **D.** polluted

14. My brother **went on** with the project even though his boss said it was impossible to do.

A. made **B. continued** **C.** fought **D.** began

Chọn một phương án A, B, C hoặc D ứng với câu đáp lại phù hợp trong các tình huống giao tiếp sau.

15. *Kim and An are taking about organizing some activities for the next semester.*

- Kim: "Why don't we set up an English club for all students in our school?"
- An: "_____"

A. That's a good idea! **B.** It is nonsense.

C. It is an international language. **D.** It must be more than 20 members.

16. *Tuan and Lan are waiting for the bus.*

- Tuan: "I've passed my exam."
- Lan: "_____"

A. Please, do. **B.** It's nice of you to say so.

C. Good luck! **D. Congratulations!**

Câu III. Tìm một lỗi sai trong bốn phần gạch chân A, B, C, hoặc D trong các câu sau đây. *(0,8 điểm)*

1. Newspapers had arranged into different kinds on the shelves before last Sunday.

A. kinds **B.** on the shelves **C.** Newspapers **D. had arranged**

3. The music was too loud that I couldn't sleep well last night.

A. well **B. too loud** **C.** couldn't **D.** The

4. I haven't seen Kate and David's children for years. Which ones are them?

A. haven't seen **B. them** **C.** children **D.** years

4. A man who is waiting for the bus there is my neighbor.

A. waiting **B.** is **C. A** **D.** the

Câu IV. Viết dạng đúng của động từ trong ngoặc để hoàn chỉnh các câu sau. *(0,8 điểm)*

1. Last Saturday at 7 p.m, she (**have**) **WAS HAVING** an appointment with supervisor.
2. The garden looks tidy. Somebody (**clean**) **HAS CLEANED** it.
3. It took me two hours **(go)** **TO GO** home from here.
4. Would you mind **(tell)** **TELLING** me the truth?

Câu V. Viết dạng đúng của từ trong ngoặc để hoàn chỉnh các câu sau. *(0,8 điểm)*

1. Air **POLLUTION** is one of the problems that people have to deal with. **(pollute)**
2. The Internet has helped students study more **EFFECTIVELY** . **(effective)**
3. John hasn't **DECIDED** whether he should buy it or not. **(decision)**
4. That industrial country is seeking and exploiting **NATURAL** resources to satisfy its demand. **(nature)**

Câu VI. Chọn một phương án A, B, C hoặc D để điền vào chỗ trống trong đoạn văn sau. *(0,8 điểm)*

Firstly, having an aim or goal is important when you are learning a language. You should think about (1) _____ you want to study English and what you want to achieve. When you have decided on your main goal, you can then make smaller steps to reach it. This method helps you to stay motivated. Secondly, learning a language takes a lot of time and practice. (2)_____, it helps if you have a routine when you are studying. You should think about how long you can study for each day or week. Whether you study for 30 minutes each day or 1-2 hours throughout the week, you will gradually improve your English. Thirdly, you won't be perfect at English straightaway. All learners (and many native speakers!) (3)_____ mistakes in English. It's better to be fluent (talking smoothly in a way that can be understood) and make errors than be accurate

without fluency. You can ask the people you are talking with to identify mistakes in your English. These corrections will make you better at using English in a (4) _____way.

1. **A.** what	**B.** where	**C.** whose	**D. why**
2. **A.** Therefore	**B. However**	**C.** But	**D.** Or
3. **A.** produce	**B. make**	**C.** find	**D.** discover
4. **A.** naturally	**B.** nature	**C. natural**	**D.** unnatural

Câu VII. Đọc đoạn văn và chọn câu trả lời đúng cho các câu hỏi. *(0,8 điểm)*

Yellowstone is the United States' first and most famous national park. This large wilderness area is very high in the Rocky Mountains of the northwestern US. It is bigger than the smallest state in the US. Yellowstone became the world's first national park in 1872. Yellowstone has many different ***kinds*** of beautiful scenery. Although millions of people visit the park, the land remains unchanged-still a wildemess. The valley of the Yellowstone River has beautiful colored rocks and three large waterfalls. In the early morning or evening, visitors sometimes see large deer-like animals, or buffaloes eating grass along the shores of lake Yellowstone. The high mountains around Yellowstone are covered with evergreen forests.

Yellowstone Park has many areas with hot springs. ***These*** are caused by heat from the hot enter of the earth. Old Faithful is the most famous. Every 70 minutes, Old Faithful sends hot water about 150 feet high into the air. When you visit Yellowstone, why not live like a cowboy? You can stay at an Old West country hotel. You'll enjoy typical cowboy food outdoor. You can ride a horse along one of many paths or trails. If you like excitement, take a boat trip down the Snake River, or spend a quiet summer day fishing by a river or a blue mountain lake.

1. Where can the visitors sometimes see animal eating grass?

A. on the top of the mountains **B.** at anywhere in the forests

C. at the three large waterfalls **D. along the shores of the lake**

2. The word "*kinds*" in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to _____.

A. types **B.** pairs **C.** means **D.** members

3. The word "*These*" in paragraph 2 refers to _____.

A. parks **B. hot springs** **C.** areas **D.** forests

4. What is the best title of the passage?

A. Interesting waterfalls in Yellowstone

B. Interesting Cowboys at Yellowstone

C. Hot Springs and Forests in Yellowstone

D. An Introduction of Yellowstone

Câu VIII. Đọc đoạn văn sau và trả lời các câu hỏi*. (0,8 điểm)*

JAPAN EARTHQUAKE & TSUNAMI IN 2011

On March 11, 2011, there was a magnitude-9 earthquake in north- eastern Japan. This natural disaster was so terrible and lead to a lot of changes in Japanese's life.

According to some newspaper, more than 120,000 buildings were destroyed, 278,000 were half-destroyed and 726,000 were partially destroyed. The Japanese government estimated that the direct financial damage from the disaster was about $199 billion dollars (about 16.9 trillion yen). The World Bank also estimated the total economic cost could be up to $235 billion. Therefore, it was considered to be one of the costliest natural disaster in world history. In Japan, residents have been still recovering from the disaster. Their effort to lead a new life is so amazing, although some people lost their property or even family members. All the world looks up to those Japanese because of their considerable effort.

1. When did the earthquake in Japan happen?

(It happened) on March 11, 2011.

2. Were 278,000 buildings destroyed totally?

No./ No, they weren't.

3. Was the cost of this natural disaster expensive or cheap?

It was expensive.

4. What did Japanese residents do after the disaster?

They tried to recover from the disaster./They recovered from the disaster.

Câu IX. Hoàn thành câu thứ hai sao cho không thay đổi nghĩa so với câu đã cho. *(1,2 điểm)*

1. They will plant a lot of trees around the park next weekend.

→ ***A lot of trees*** will be planted around the park next weekend.

2. "Who do you often share with when you get problems?" Nick said to me.

→ ***Nick asked*** me who I often shared with when I got problems.

3. Promise to return back the money and I will lend you some.

→ ***If*** you promise to return back the money, I will lend you some.

4. I last saw Jenny when I graduated from university.

→ ***I haven't*** seen Jenny since I graduated from university.

5. Jacob is a more skillful weaver than I am.

→ ***Jacob weaves*** more skillfully than I do.

6. Because of her bad behavior, she was punished.

→ ***Because*** she behaved badly, she was punished.

---------- **HẾT**----------

Cán bộ coi thi không giải thích gì thêm. Học sinh không được sử dụng từ điển.