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| UBND HUYỆN CÁT HẢI **PHÒNG GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO** *(Đề thi có 04 trang)* | **ĐỀ ĐỀ KHẢO SÁT VÀO LỚP 10 THPT  NĂM HỌC 2023 - 2024 MÔN: ANH 9** *Thời gian làm bài: 60 phút (không kể thời gian phát đề)* |

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| Họ và tên: ........................................................Lớp 9……. | Số báo danh: ................ | **Mã đề 102** |

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

**Question 1. People believe that Vietnam has been successful in dealing with Covid-19.**

**A.** Vietnam is believed to being successful in dealing with Covid-19.

**B.** Vietnam was believed to have been successful in dealing with Covid-19.

**C.** It was believed that Vietnam has been successfully in dealing with Covid-19.

**D.** It is believed that Vietnam has been successful in dealing with Covid-19.

**Question 2.** Although Mr. Park has little money, he feels happy and enjoys his life.

**A.** Despite Mr. Park has little money, but he feels happy and enjoys his life.

**B.** Mr. Park feels happy and enjoys his life though the fact that having little money.

**C.** In spite of having little money, Mr. Park feels happy and enjoys his life.

**D.** Mr. Park feels happy and enjoys his life even though having little money.

**Question 3. “What time did you come home last night, Ba?” said Tom.**

**A.** Tom asked Ba what time he had come home last night.

**B.** Tom asked Ba what time he has come home last night.

**C.** Tom asked Ba what time had he come home the previous night.

**D.** Tom asked Ba what time he had come home the previous night.

**Question 4. The child will die if nobody sends for a doctor.**

**A.** Unless somebody sends for a doctor, the child will die.

**B.** Unless no one sends for a doctor, the child won’t die.

**C.** Unless no one sends for a doctor, the child will die.

**D.** Unless somebody sends for a doctor, the child won’t die.

**Mark the 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.**

**Question 5. A.** ancient **B.** workshop **C.** public **D.** museum

**Question 6. A.** competitive **B.** generation **C.** historical **D.** facility

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

**Question 7.** We didn’t go out because of the heavily rain.

**A.** go **B.** because of **C.** heavily **D.** the

**Question 8.** Air pollution, together with littering, are causing many problems in our large, industrial cities today.

**A.** in **B.** with **C.** many **D.** are

**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.

**Question 9. With the help of horses and camels as means of transport, \_\_\_\_\_\_.**

**A.** man travelled with great comfort

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

**C.** animals carried everything for man

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

**Question 10. The phrase “more secure” in the passage is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_\_.**

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

**Question 11. What is the best title for this passage?**

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

**C.** Travelling in the past **D.** Travelling now

**Question 12. In the past, who set out on a long journey?**

**A.** Those who were adventurous **B.** Most people in the village

**C.** Those who travelled on foot **D.** Robbers on the roads

**Question 13. According to the passage, what is TRUE about travelling now?**

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

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

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

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

**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.**

**Question 14. A. applied B.** employ**ed C.** assess**ed D.** confus**ed**

**Question 15. A.** b**i**lingual **B. i**mmersion **C.** un**i**verse **D.** dom**i**nance

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

**LEARNING A SECOND LANGUAGE**

Some people learn a second language easily. Other people (**18**) \_\_\_\_\_\_ trouble learning a new language. There are several ways to make learning English a little (**19**) \_\_\_\_\_\_ and more interesting.

The first step is to feel (**20**) \_\_\_\_\_\_ about learning English. If you believe that you can learn, you will learn and be patient. You do not to have to understand everything all at once.

The second step is to practice your English. For example, write in a journal, or diary every day. You will get used to writing in English, (**17**) \_\_\_\_\_\_ you will feel comfortable expressing your ideas in English . After several weeks, you will see that your writing is improving. In addition , you must speak English every day.

The third step is to keep a record of your language learning . You can write this in your journal. After each class, think about what you did. Did you answer a question correctly? Did you understand something the teacher explained? It is important to practice every day and (**16**) \_\_\_\_\_\_ a record of your achievements .

**Question 16. A.** take **B.** ask **C.** offer **D.** make

**Question 17. A.** or **B.** but **C.** and **D.** so

**Question 18. A.** have **B.** get **C.** meet **D.** find

**Question 19. A.** later **B.** slower **C.** easier **D.** faster

**Question 20. A.** healthy **B.** proud **C.** negative **D.** positive

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

**Question 21.** Daisy is in the room and asking Kate for something.

**Daisy:** “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”. **Kate:** “Yes, sure”.

**A.** How beautiful your dress is? **B.** Could you do me a favor?

**C.** Would you like some drinks? **D.** What can I do for you?

**Question 22.** My sister \_\_\_\_\_\_ in the bank for five years before she was sent to Da Nang.

**A.** had worked **B.** has worked **C.** works **D.** was working

**Question 23.** Students tend to be more responsible \_\_\_\_\_\_ their studies.

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

**Question 24.** Barbara is very sad and she is telling Anna about the broken glass.

**Barbara:** “I’m sorry I’ve broken your favorite glass.” **Anna:** “ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.”

**A.** No, I don’t like it. **B.** The same to you.

**C.** Don’t worry about it. **D.** You’re welcome.

**Question 25.** He suggests that mothers \_\_\_\_\_\_ are employed full-time will not be able to give their children enough care and attention.

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

**Question 26.** Her boss promised \_\_\_\_\_\_ her a pay rise, but he broke the promise.

**A.** to giving **B.** to give **C.** giving **D.** give

**Question 27.** Mai was really happy because she picked \_\_\_\_\_\_ a few words of German last summer vacation.

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

**Question 28.** Try to \_\_\_\_\_\_ the meaning of words rather than going straight to your dictionary.

**A.** decide **B.** guess **C.** except **D.** judge

**Question 29.** Lots of people choose to buy houses in the suburbs \_\_\_\_\_\_ they can avoid the noise and pollution.

**A.** so as **B.** so that **C.** although **D.** when

**Question 30.** John is still \_\_\_\_\_\_ dependent on his parents; he regularly receives money from them.

**A.** financial **B.** finance **C.** financier **D.** financially

**Question 31.** Mrs. Baker is very interested in doing \_\_\_\_\_\_, so she can stay at home in the evening.

**A.** an evening course **B.** a nine-to-five job

**C.** night-shifts **D.** something adventurous

**Question 32.** There are many \_\_\_\_\_\_ of English all over the world such as British, American English and Indian English.

**A.** speakers **B.** terms **C.** varieties **D.** dialogues

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

**Question 33.** Many English words have been **simplified** over the centuries.

**A.** combined **B.** operated **C.** affected **D.** complicated

**Question 34.** Rose Mary **confidently** said that she will pass the entrance exam next month.

**A.** delightedly **B.** positively **C.** timidly **D.** excitedly

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

**Question 35. It/ be/ necessary/ you/ do / this project.**

**A.** It is necessary to you to do this project.

**B.** It be necessary for you to do this project.

**C.** It is necessary for you to do this project.

**D.** It is necessary for you to doing this project.

**Question 36. The astronaut/meet/last week / talk / experience / space.**

**A.** The astronaut which we met last week talking about his experience in space.

**B.** The astronaut whom we met last week is talking about his experience in space.

**C.** The astronaut whose we have met last week talks about his experience on space.

**D.** The astronaut where we meet last week talked about his experience on space.

**Question 37. Life / city / not / peaceful / as / life / the countryside.**

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

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

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

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

**Question 38. My father/ used/ read books/ before/ he/ go to bed/ when/ he/ be young.**

**A.** My father used to reading books before he went to bed when he was young.

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

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

**D.** My father didn’t used to read books before he went to bed when he was young.

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

**Question 39.** All human languages share some common **characteristics**.

**A.** features **B.** similarities **C.** simplicity **D.** differences

**Question 40.** Rice is the **staple** food in many Asian countries.

**A.** tender **B.** additional **C.** main **D.** traditional

***------ THE END ------***