

**ĐỀ THI TUYỂN SINH**  
**VÀO TRƯỜNG TRUNG HỌC PHỔ THÔNG CHUYÊN NĂM 2015**  
**Môn thi: TIẾNG ANH**

**Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others.**

- Question 1:** A. laughter    B. caught    C. daughter    D. augment  
**Question 2:** A. incline    B. eradicate    C. exacerbate    D. enclosure  
**Question 3:** A. friends    B. opinions    C. picnic    D. computer  
**Question 4:** A. chimpanze    B. interviewee    C. refugee    D. committee  
**Question 5:** A. politeness    B. conversation    C. resolution    D. introduction

**Choose the best answer to complete each of the following sentences.**

**Question 6:** I'd love to have lived in the old days, when people.....to market by horse and carriage.

- A. have been travelling    B. got used to travelling    C. would travel    D. had been travelling

**Question 7:** I'll give you the phone number of my hotel so that you can reach me if anything happens.

.....anything happen. I want you to look after my children.

- A. Can    B. Might    C. Will    D. Should

**Question 8:** We've been together through.....in our friendship, and we won't desert each other now.

- A. bad and good    B. thick and thin    C. odds and ends    D. spick and span

**Question 9:** .....a scholarship, I entered the frightening and unknown territory of private education.

- A. To award    B. Having awarded  
C. To be awarded    D. Having been awarded

**Question 10:** Millions of people say Coke tastes best from a bottle, and whether this is scientifically provable or not. These millions know they like the look of the bottle and the way it fits so.....into the hand.

- A. neatly    B. orderly    C. tidily    D. finitely

**Question 11:** Language is so.....woven into human experience that it is scarcely possible to imagine life without it.

- A. tightly    B. tautly    C. rigidly    D. stiffly

**Question 12:** .....I'd like to help you out, I'm afraid I just haven't got any spare money at the moment.

- A. Much as    B. Try as    C. Even    D. Despite

**Question 13:** She was very badly depressed after the car accident. Now she is beginning to think that there could be light at the end of the.....

- A. tunnel    B. subway    C. passage    D. journey

**Question 14:** The government must.....strong measures against crime.

- A. be seen be taking    B. see to be taking  
C. be seen to be taking    D. seen to take

**Question 15:** Although she would have preferred to carry on working, my mum.....her career in order to have children.

- A. devoted    B. abolished    C. repealed    D. sacrificed

**Question 16:** A number of landslides have ..... Nepal since the 7.8-magnitude earthquake on 25 April which killed more than 8,000 people and injured many more.

- A. stroke                      B. caused                      C. hit                      D. blown

**Choose the word whose primary stress is placed differently from that of the others.**

**Question 17:** A. compliment    B. excellent                      C. nominate                      D. distinguish

**Question 18:** A. remember    B. quality                      C. occasion                      D. **terrific**

**Question 19:** A. worldclass    B. wheelchair                      C. firewood                      D. blackmail

**Question 20:** A. volunteer    B. referee                      C. spiritual                      D. recommend

**Question 21:** A. influential    B. accessible                      C. rudimentary                      D. incidental

**Read the passage and choose the best answer to each of the questions that follow.**

### GETTING THE BEST OUT OF OUR CHILDREN

There is a strange paradox to the success of the Asian education model. On the one hand, class sizes are huge by western standards with on average between 30 and 40 students per class in countries like Japan and Korea. On the other hand, school children in developed Asian economies rank among the highest in the world for academic achievement in the areas of science and mathematics, especially on standardized tests. Meanwhile, British secondary school students fail to shine in conditions most educational researchers would say are far more likely to help them succeed.

Why do Asian students seem to perform so well then? Is it their legendary discipline? Certainly, classroom management seems to be a whole lot easier in places like Korea, and perhaps lessons are more effective as a direct consequence. After all, we are only too aware of the decline in discipline standards in our own schools; belligerent and disrespectful students appear to be the norm these days. Teachers in Britain seem powerless to control what happens any more. Surely this situation cannot create a very effective learning environment, so perhaps the number of students is far less relevant than is the manner in which they conduct themselves.

But there are other factors to consider, too. Korean students spend a lot more time with their teachers. It seems logical to suggest, therefore, that they might form stronger bonds and greater trust, and that Korean teachers, in understanding their pupils better, might be able to offer them a more effective learning programme. Of course, trust and understanding leads to greater respect as well, so Korean students are probably less likely to ignore their teachers' advice.

Then there is the home environment. The traditional family unit still remains relatively intact in Korea. Few children come from broken homes, so there is a sense of security, safety and trust both at home and at school. In Britain meanwhile, one in every two marriages fails and divorce rates are sky-high. Perhaps children struggle to cope with unstable family conditions and their only way to express their frustration is by misbehaving at school. Maybe all this delinquent behavior we are complaining about is just a cry for help and a plea for attention.

But while the Japanese, Korean and Asian models generally do seem to produce excellent results, the statistics don't tell the truth. Asian students tend to put their education before literally everything else. They do very few extracurricular activities and devote far more time to their studies than their British peers. And this begs the question: is all that extra effort justified for a few extra percentage points in some meaningless international student performance survey? So Asian students are on average 3-5% better at Math than Britons – big deal! What is their quality of life like? Remember, school days are supposed to be the best, are they not?

There has been a lot of attention and praise given to these Asian models and their impressive statistics of late. And without question, some of this praise is justified, but it seems to be a case of

*two extremes* in operation here. At one end, there is the discipline and unbelievably hard work ethic of the Asian students success in education before all else. At the other end, British students at times appear careless and extremely undisciplined by comparison, but at least they DO have the free time to enjoy their youth and explore their interests. Is either system better outright? Or is it perhaps about time we stopped comparing and started trying to combine the best bits of both, so that we can finally offer our students a balanced, worthwhile education? We are not just dealing with statistics; never forget that every statistic is a little human being somewhere who desperately needs our help and guidance - who deserves it.

**Question 22:** What does the writer mean when he says there is a paradox in the Asian education model?

- A. There are too many students in each class.
- B. Larger classes are expected to lead to poorer results but they do not.
- C. Asian students outperform their peers in other countries.
- D. Class sizes in Asia are much smaller in other parts of the world.

**Question 23:** British secondary school students.....

- A. do better on standardized tests
- B. have larger class sizes
- C. fail at school more than they succeed
- D. enjoy better classroom conditions

**Question 24:** What does the writer suggest might make lessons in Korean schools more successful than in Britain?

- A. stricter classroom discipline
- B. better school Boards of Management
- C. more effective lesson planning
- D. better teachers

**Question 25:** What can be inferred from the utterance perhaps the number of students is far less relevant than is the manner in which they conduct themselves?

- A. Class size does not affect student performance.
- B. Class size is important to maintaining control.
- C. How students behave might be more important than class size.
- D. How teachers conduct classes affects student performance.

**Question 26:** The traditional family unit.....

- A. is unstable in Korea due to conditions in the home
- B. is bad for children that come from broken homes
- C. is disappearing in Korea due to high divorce rates
- D. is more common in Korea than in Britain

**Question 27:** Look at the following sentence.

*You see, behind those great maths and science scores, there is a quite remarkable work ethic. Where does the sentence best fit in the paragraph?*

But while the Japanese, Korean and Asian models generally do seem to produce excellent results, the statistics don't tell the truth. [1] Asian students tend to put their education before literally everything else. They do very few extracurricular activities and devote far effort more time to their studies than their British peers. [2] And this begs the question: is all that extra effort justified for a few extra percentage points in some meaningless international student performance survey? So Asian students are on average 3-5% better at maths than Britons – big deal! [3] What is their quality of life like? Remember, school days are supposed to be the best, are they not? [4]

- A. [4]
- B. [3]
- C. [2]
- D. [1]

**Question 28:** According to the writer, Asian students .....

- A. don't allow themselves much time to relax and have fun
- B. focus too much on recreational activities
- C. don't have as good a work ethic as British ones
- D. make a big deal of their good results

**Question 29:** What are the 'too extremes' mentioned in the last paragraph?

- A. good discipline and a hard work ethic
- B. success and failure
- C. carelessness and indiscipline
- D. neglecting school and neglecting free time

**Question 30:** Which conclusion about the two educational systems discussed would the author most probably agree with?

- A. Neither system is perfect.
- B. Both systems are quite satisfactory
- C. The Asian system is obviously better.
- D. The British system is too strict.

Read the text below and decide which answer best fits each gap. The first one has been done as an example (0).

Example: (0). A . beginning                      B. first                      C . primary                      D . basic

### VOLUNTEERING

When Pamela Janett left university to become a (0)..... school teacher, it was by no (31)..... easy to find a job. She therefore decided to go abroad as a volunteer teacher for a year. When she realized she would be teaching deaf and blind children, she was a (32)..... taken aback. But after a month's training she felt more confident that she would be able to cope with the situation. The basic living conditions also (33).....as something of a shock.

Pamela's school was situated in a remote Ethiopian village, where her accommodation (34) .....of one room and a shared bathroom. Not only was the space cramped, but there was no electricity, Internet or telephone access, so she felt totally cut (35)..... from the outside world. Now back home in Britain, Pamela has used her

(36) ..... experience to set up a similar school for the deaf and blind which has made a huge (37).....to dozens of children who would (38).....find themselves struggling to learn. She is now concentrating her efforts on (39).....her school to cater for children with other learning difficulties, too. It seems as if the more people get to know her, the (40).....the demand is for her skills.

**Question 31:** A. means                      B. extent                      C. ways                      D. account

**Question 32:** A. rather                      B. quite                      C. little                      D. somewhat

**Question 33:** A. appeared                      B. came                      C. proved                      D. arrived

**Question 34:** A. combined                      B. consisted                      C. contained                      D. composed

**Question 35:** A. down                      B. away                      C. out                      D. off

**Question 36:** A. worthy                      B. valuable                      C. priceless                      D. precious

**Question 37:** A. contrast                      B. difference                      C. change                      D. transformation

**Question 38:** A. furthermore                      B. nonetheless                      C. otherwise                      D. however

Put each verb in brackets into a suitable tense or form. The first one has been done as an example (0). Example: (0) took

### LEARNING TO SURVIVE

Last summer I (0. take).....a three-week survival course. The purpose of the course was (41. teach) ..... us how to survive outdoors, where there are no shops, no houses and no electricity. I had never slept outdoors before the course, and here I was (42. learn) .....to make a fire, navigate and find food in the forest. The part that I (43. like) .....the most was catching our own fish and cooking them

over a fire. While (44. do) .....the course, I realised how much people (45. depend) .....on modern technology. They think that they can't survive without it. but they can if they (46. learn) ..... how. I did! I (47. never forget) .....that course - it was the greatest experience I (48. ever have) .....so far. Now I think if I (49. not take).....the survival course, I (50. not be) .....able to deal with so many difficult situations in life.

Use the word given in brackets to form a word that fits in the space. The first one has been done as an example (0). Example: (0.) likely

### MODERN CULTURE?

When people talk about contemporary culture they are just as (0. LIKE)....to be talking about fast cars, trainers or high heels as they are to be talking about Shostakovich or Shakespeare.

Goods have become as (51. MEAN) ..... a measure and marker of culture as the Great and the



Good. The word "culture" can now cover just about anything. Culture is no longer merely the beautiful and (52. SINGLE) ..... until the late twentieth century that a (53. SCHOLAR)....interest in objects began to (54. PLACE).....the traditional interest in -isms, with historians, (55.LITERATE).... critics and philosophers all suddenly becoming fascinated by the meaning of objects, large and small. Is this a sign, perhaps, of a society cracking under the strain of too many things?

Our current (56. OBSESSIVE).....with material culture, one might argue, is simply a(57. RESPOND.) to the Western crisis of abundance. There are obvious problems with this (58. MATERIAL) ....conception of culture. If our experience of everyday life is so (59 SATISFY) ....., then how much more so is the (60. SPECTATOR)... of our everyday things under scrutiny.

**Read the text below and think of the word which best fits each space. Use only ONE word in each space. The first one (0) has been done as an example. Example: (0) with**

When presented (0) ..... the idea of international boarding school, parents are (61) .....to balk at the prospect of emptying their bank (62) .....to send their darlings to live a life permeated by blackboards, bunk beds and Bovril. (63) ..... conversely, will feel overjoyed at the prospect of signing (64).....for a literally fantastic life at Hogwarts. Such misconceptions neatly miss the point of

international boarding education, sidestepping its capacity to (65) ..... solid foundations for students' academic and professional success in today's increasingly global society.

Parents, understandably, require justification for (66) ..... a considerate amount of money in their offspring's education. Their offspring, on the other hand, should be made (67) ..... of the huge number of opportunities provided by boarding school life. Most of the world's leading boarding schools offer stimulating, progressive (68) .....which prioritizes their students' needs, thus consistently produce graduates (69) .....are confident learners, critical thinkers and self starters.

Therefore, the time has come for parents and students (70) ..... to discover the unique, intellectually challenging experiences offered by international boarding schools worldwide.

**Complete each of the following sentences with one of the phrasal verbs given in the box. Each phrasal verb is used only ONCE. Make any necessary changes.**

put up	go up	come off	make up for	call for
come up	drop out of	set up	take up	grow out of

**Question 71.** The hotels were all full so we offered to..... Carla.....for the night.

**Question 72.** Early that morning, we set off on our journey as the sun was .....

**Question 73.** An enquiry was..... into the use of chemicals in farming.

**Question 74.** You're such a good singer that you, should..... it..... professionally.

**Question 75.** How are they going to.....the time they wasted playing cards in the barracks?

**Question 76.** Stop wasting your time. The whole situation..... an immediate response that could bring more decisive effects.

**Question 77.** I like this photograph so much that I am going to have it.....

**Question 78.** As far as I know, the idea of the party does not quite appeal to him and that's why he's thinking of.....

**Question 79.** I can't stop thinking there's something more that the scheme needs.....

**Question 80.** Peter used to be fond of collecting mascots, but after his military service, he.....the hobby.

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.

**Question 81.** That historian is famous for his vast knowledge of primitive life. (AUTHORITY)

→

He is.....

**Question 82.** Nobody could possibly believe the story about her achievements. (BEYOND)

→

The story about her achievements .....

**Question 83.** I couldn't make sense of the radio message because of the interference. (IMPOSSIBLE)

→The interference on the radio ..... to make sense of the message.

**Question 84.** They arrived at the station with only a minute to spare. (NICK)

Amax

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→ They arrived at the station..... time.

**Question 85.** David praised her exceptionally good choice of venue for the party.  
(CONGRATULATE)

→ David.....a good venue for the party.

**Complete the unfinished sentence in such a way that it means nearly the same as the sentence**

**printed before it.**

**Question 86.** Were Jack not so affluent a man, she would not be dating with him.

→ But.....

**Question 87.** It is likely that they forgot about the extra class.

→ They.....

**Question 88.** Do you have any scarves? I'm looking for one that's woolen, green and fairly long.

→ I'm looking for a.....

**Question 89.** You should not lock this door for any reason when the building is open to the public.

→ Under no .....

**Question 90.** A bee sting is more likely to cause death these days than a snake bite.

→ Death.....

**Write a paragraph of about 150 words about the benefits of studying at a gifted school.**