



GIA SƯ CHUNG CƯ

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Chuyên cung cấp giáo viên gia sư ngoại ngữ chất lượng

Mọi ngôn ngữ - Mọi lứa tuổi - Mọi trình độ

Zalo: 0866500969/Hotline: 086969480

ĐỀ THI VÀO LỚP 10 THPT CHUYÊN NGOẠI NGỮ **MÔN: TIẾNG ANH - ĐỀ SỐ 04**

Thời gian: 120 phút (Không kể thời gian giao đề)

I. Choose the word (A, B, C or D) whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the others'.

1. A. <u>magical</u>	B. <u>pacific</u>	C. <u>gratitude</u>	D. <u>bamboo</u>
2. A. <u>smooth</u>	B. <u>footpath</u>	C. <u>warmth</u>	D. <u>strength</u>
3. A. <u>typical</u>	B. <u>lyrical</u>	C. <u>mythical</u>	D. <u>psychology</u>
4. A. <u>government</u>	B. <u>safeguard</u>	C. <u>original</u>	D. <u>magazine</u>
5. A. <u>particular</u>	B. <u>marvelous</u>	C. <u>dark</u>	D. <u>pardon</u>

II. Choose the word (A, B, C or D) whose stress pattern is different from the others'.

6. A. <u>furniture</u>	B. <u>reference</u>	C. <u>confidence</u>	D. <u>dependence</u>
7. A. <u>emergency</u>	B. <u>available</u>	C. <u>energetic</u>	D. <u>considerate</u>

8. A. repeat B. forbid C. resist D. hurry
9. A. significant B. economic C. comparative D. immediate
10. A. fantastic B. fortunate C. mountainous D. dangerous

III. Read the following passage and choose the best answer (A, B, C or D) to each question.

The actual word perfume comes from the Latin *per fumus* which means literally 'by smoke'. This is because, many centuries ago, people noticed that some smoke rising from their fires smelled sweet and pungent. Until then, there was scent, of course, in flowers and even in trees, but it could not be controlled in any way. A flower that smelled sweet at dusk or after the rain, for instance, no longer did so after dark. It was only in lighting their fires that men first noticed that some woods gave off sweet smells, and that by burning them they could have scent whenever they wanted it.

Women began to perfume themselves very early on, and the Egyptians used scent very lavishly. Cleopatra went to meet Anthony in a barge that was literally soaked with it! Perfumes of the time would, however, seem very strange to us today because they were extremely spicy. The first cheap scents were made in Roman times and even Nero's wife, Poppaea, went into business and invented a scented face cream which became a status symbol among rich women at the time.

The great breakthrough in perfumery came when the scientist Avicenna, who lived from 980 to 1036, discovered that the aroma from plants and flowers could be preserved by distillation – and rose water was born. It came to Europe at the time of the Crusades, when the knights brought perfumes home for their ladies to use. In the Middle Ages and the Reformation, people sprayed themselves with perfume as a substitute for hygiene, as they used baths less and less. (In 1292 there were still about 30 baths in Paris where people chose between steam and warm water, but these gradually went out of fashion.)

It was during the 18th century that Paris really began to reign as a centre of elegance, luxury and fashion. The austerity of the French Revolution was just a passing phase, after which the Directoire, and then the Consulate and the Empire, rediscovered the art of perfumery and

beauty. Napoleon's love of Eau de Cologne was as well-known as Josephine's for heavy musk-scented perfumes.

Nowadays people like exotic, rather heavy scents with oriental undertones for evenings and for everyday use, the simpler 'green' smells of citrus and single floral scents. The materials the perfumer uses have changed very little, except that synthetic essences have taken over to get ingredients. But basically, perfume making remains the same.

11. *The topic of the passage is _____.*

- A. importance of perfume to women
- B. developments in perfumery
- C. people's preferences in perfume
- D. types of perfume

12. *According to the first passage, which of the following statements is true?*

- A. People would burn some woods to have scent at their convenience.
- B. Only a few flowers at the time had fragrances.
- C. Scents released by smoke were sweeter and more pungent than those released by flowers.
- D. Flowers smelled sweet only at dusk or after the rain.

13. *The word 'lavishly' in line 8 is closest in meaning to _____.*

- A. in a moderate amount
- B. in an excessive amount
- C. in a limited amount
- D. in a small amount

14. *The word 'aroma' in line 13 is closest in meaning to _____.*

- A. scent
- B. flavor
- C. odor
- D. taste

15. *The word 'passing' in line 20 is closest in meaning to _____.*

- A. difficult
- B. long
- C. transitional
- D. brief

16. *The word 'synthetic' in line 26 is closest in meaning to _____.*

- A. fake
- B. man-made
- C. imitation
- D. false

17. *According to the second paragraph, which of the following statements is TRUE?*

- A. Women began to perfume themselves in Roman times.
- B. Perfumery was not an industry in Roman times yet.
- C. Ancient perfumes may not be to our liking.
- D. All women used scented face creams.

18. According to the third paragraph, which of the following statements is TRUE?

- A. Distillation is a big advance in perfumery.
- B. People could take a hot bath in Paris.
- C. Perfume could not take the place of baths.
- D. Rose water originated in Europe.

19. According to the fourth paragraph, which of the following statements is TRUE?

- A. Napoleon had no passion for Eau de Cologne.
- B. Paris achieved the status as a centre of elegance long before the 18th century.
- C. Few people knew about Josephine's love for heavy musk-scented perfumes.
- D. People had a difficult time during the French Revolution.

20. According to the fifth paragraph, which of the following statements is TRUE?

- A. People use the same perfumes for different times of the day.
- B. Synthetic essences are now used more widely in perfumery.
- C. Perfumers have invented a lot of new materials for perfume making.
- D. Perfumery has come a long way since its early days.

IV. Read the following passage and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each numbered space.

Being married to England's King Henry VII was a dangerous (21) _____. It could easily (22) _____ you your life! Henry VII (1491-1547) is one of the most famous characters in English (23) _____. As a young man he was handsome and extremely athletic, and (24) _____ to contemporary accounts, everyone thought he was extremely attractive. He was a brilliant horseman, and a superb shot with a bow and arrow. He was (25) _____ at an early version of the game of tennis, and was also an (26) _____ musician. The famous tune '*Green sleeves*' is said to (27) _____ written by him, though there is no proof of this. The (28) _____ thing Henry was not very good at was (29) _____ sons. He married six different women to try and produce a male heir (30) _____ the throne, but his only son from all

these marriages died when he was just 14 years old. However, his two daughters both became queens of England, so if he had only lived long enough, he might not have been so worried.

21. A. activity	B. business	C. occupation	D. acting
22. A. risk	B. rob	C. deprive	D. cost
23. A. history	B. past	C. civilization	D. chronology
24. A. basing	B. following	C. according	D. combining
25. A. expert	B. professional	C. experienced	D. specialized
26. A. obtained	B. accomplished	C. achieved	D. attained
27. A. be	B. have	C. having	D. have been
28. A. one	B. lone	C. solitary	D. individual
29. A. feeding	B. educating	C. having	D. bearing
30. A. with	B. to	C. for	D. of

V. Choose the word/phrase (A, B, C or D) that best completes each of the following sentences.

31. My parents always want me to set a good _____ to my younger brother.
 A. example B. pattern C. form D. model
32. I know it's a big favor to ask but, _____, I've always helped you when you are in trouble.
 A. considering B. bearing in mind
 C. after all D. in the light
33. My apartment is simply furnished _____ a bed, a wardrobe, and a dinner table.
 A. up B. with C. of D. down
34. She cast a sad smile in my direction and then _____ her tragic story.
 A. proceeded B. resumed C. persisted D. restored
35. I always have a hot bath after a hard-working day as a _____.
 A. principle B. normality C. rule D. regularity
36. He is very big-headed, _____ him widely unpopular.
 A. make B. to make C. makes D. making
37. His talents _____ with his hard work led to his great success.
 A. combined B. combining
 C. to be combined D. being combined

38. His harsh criticism of her appearance gave _____ to her deep hatred for him.
 A. cause B. rise C. result D. lead

39. He seems to _____ a lot of pleasure from collecting stamps.
 A. reach B. grab C. derive D. originate

40. The maths exercise was so difficult that _____ students could finish it.
 A. few B. a few C. little D. a little

VI. Use the word given in brackets to form a word that fits in each of the spaces in the following passage.

With its mind-bending (41. DIVERSE) _____ - from snowcapped mountains to sun-washed beaches, tranquil temples to feisty festivals, ramshackle rural villages to techno-savvy urban hubs - it's hardly (42. SURPRISE) _____ that India has been dubbed the planet's most multidimensional country.

The continent is home to more than a billion people, and its wide range of ethnic groups translates into an intoxicating (43. CULTURE) _____ cocktail for the traveler. For those on a (44. SPIRIT) _____ quest, India has a large number of sacred sites and stirring philosophies, while lovers of the great outdoors can paddle in the shimmering waters of one of many palm-fringed beaches or simply breathe in the scent of wildflowers on a rejuvenating forest walk. And then there's the food! From (45. TASTE) _____ south Indian rice dumplings to zesty north Indian curries, travelers are treated to a positively (46. SEDUCE) _____ meal of subcontinental specialties.

Demystifying India is a perpetual work-in-progress and for many travelers, that's (47. PRECISE) _____ what makes her so deeply (48. ADDICT) _____. Ultimately, it's all about (49. SURRENDER) _____ yourself to the unknown: this is the India that nothing can quite prepare you for because its very essence – its (50. ELUDE) _____ soul – lies in its mystery. Love it or loathe it – most visitors seesaw between the two – India will jostle your entire being and no matter where you go or what you do, it's a place you'll never forget.

VII. Insert in each of the blanks with ONE suitable word to complete the following passage.

AN EXTRAORDINARY LIFE

Jean-Michel Basquiat, (51) _____ was born in New York in 1960, was the son of a Haitian father and a Puerto Rican mother. As a child, he liked drawing pictures, and because they were good, his mother encouraged his interest.

(52) _____ the age of 18, Basquiat left home and quit (53) _____ just before he was due to graduate. He had nowhere special to live. Sometimes he would sleep in a cardboard box in Thompsons Square Park. Sometimes he would stay with his friends. He played in a band, and started doing graffiti, tagging walls and subway cars (54) _____ the signature 'SAMO'. But he also painted – a curious mixture of words and images, of western art and the traditions of Haiti, Puerto Rico and Africa. It seemed (55) _____ many that he was searching for some kind of identity.

Basquiat's paintings were (56) _____ shown in a joint exhibition in 1980, and immediately people started to get interested – very interested. Soon he was surrounded by agents, gallery owners, journalists and other people who were desperate to make him famous and make money (57) _____ of him. His fame (58) _____ like wildfire and everyone was talking about him. There were exhibitions of his work all over America. He dated the (not yet famous) pop star Madonna and became a great friend of Andy Warhol, (59) _____ of the giants of the New York art scene. In 1986 he went to the Ivory Coast in Africa. In 1988 he had simultaneous exhibitions in Paris and New York. But that was the year when it all came to an (60) _____, Jean-Michel died of a drug overdose at the age of 27.

VIII. Complete the second sentence so that it has similar meaning to the first one, using the word in bracket. You must use between TWO and FIVE words, including the word given. Do not change the word given.

61. The main film followed two short cartoons. PRECEDED
 The two short cartoons

62. It was useless to complain to the manager. POINT
 There was to the manager.



63. The students were not allowed to enter certain buildings. PROHIBITED
The students certain buildings.

64. I'll receive a cheque and then I'll pay you immediately. SOON
I'll pay you a cheque.

65. He seems unable to appreciate classical music. INCAPABLE
He seems classical music.

66. Typhoid was the cause of many deaths in the last century. DIED
Many people in the last century.

67. Our team won and the visitors lost.
The visitors our team.

68. She has doubts about her ability.
She lacks her own ability.

69. As we are to blame, we will not charge you. FAULT
As we will not charge you.

70. I'll inform you immediately on our arrival there. MOMENT
I'll inform you there.

IX. Rewrite the following sentences so that they have the same meaning as the original ones, using the word provided.

71. I was strongly determined to take my study seriously next semester.
I had

72. When I came back home, I realized it had been broken into.
On

73. He is proud of saving the child from the fierce fire.
He prides

74. It's your duty to watch the house until I return.
You are

75. It is hard to concentrate on your study when you are tired.
The more

76. I could do nothing but rewrite the essay under the circumstances.
I had

77. It has been proven that smoking has a bad effect on our health.
That



78. Although I didn't want to go out so late, I had no choice.

Reluctant

79. I left without saying goodbye because I didn't want to distract him.

Rather than

80. Alan is both a good husband and a loving father.

Besides

X. Write a paragraph of about 100 to 150 words on the following topic:

Online games should be banned. Do you agree or disagree with the statement? Justify your answer.