

# ĐÁNH GIÁ NĂNG LỰC NGOẠI NGỮ TIẾNG ANH

## ĐỀ THI VÀO 10 CHUYÊN NGOẠI NGỮ

ĐỀ SỐ 05 (Phần 01)



### Phần 1. Cách phát âm của âm vị trong từ

Chọn 01 trong 04 lựa chọn có phần gạch chân có cách phát âm khác với những từ còn lại.

- |                        |                     |                       |                        |
|------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. A. <u>ser</u> geant | B. <u>serv</u> ant  | C. <u>serv</u> ice    | D. <u>serv</u> ile     |
| 2. A. <u>hou</u> r     | B. <u>ou</u> r      | C. <u>pou</u> r       | D. <u>sou</u> r        |
| 3. A. apolo <u>gy</u>  | B. class <u>ify</u> | C. test <u>ify</u>    | D. ver <u>ify</u>      |
| 4. A. prom <u>ised</u> | B. reduc <u>ed</u>  | C. releas <u>ed</u>   | D. pleas <u>ed</u>     |
| 5. A. <u>con</u> fine  | B. <u>con</u> ceal  | C. <u>con</u> vention | D. <u>con</u> centrate |

### Phần 2. Trọng âm

Chọn 01 trong 04 lựa chọn có cấu trúc trọng âm khác với những từ còn lại.

- |                   |                |                |               |
|-------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|
| 6. A. antonym     | B. consequence | C. condolence  | D. animate    |
| 7. A. assemble    | B. glorious    | C. majestic    | D. together   |
| 8. A. destination | B. enthusiast  | C. hallucinate | D. technology |
| 9. A. challenging | B. consultant  | C. purity      | D. wholesaler |
| 10. A. ashtray    | B. music       | C. severe      | D. temper     |

### Phần 3. Từ hoặc cụm từ đồng nghĩa

Chọn 01 từ/cụm từ trong 04 lựa chọn có nghĩa gần nhất với từ/cụm từ được gạch chân.

11. Within a week on display at the exhibition, the painting was hailed as a masterpiece which attracts a lot of attention.

- |                                |                             |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| A. a down-to-earth work of art | B. an excellent work of art |
| C. an expensive work of art    | D. a large work of art      |

12. Hypertension is one of the most widespread and potentially dangerous diseases.

- |              |            |           |              |
|--------------|------------|-----------|--------------|
| A. stretched | B. serious | C. common | D. scattered |
|--------------|------------|-----------|--------------|

13. I think we can safely say now that we are home and dry; we have got our money back.

A. we have got home dry

B. we have been successful

C. we have money to go home

D. we have been promoted

#### Phần 4. Từ hoặc cụm từ trái nghĩa

Chọn 01 từ/cụm từ trong 04 lựa chọn trái nghĩa với từ/cụm từ được gạch chân.

14. We offer a speedy and secure service of transferring money in less than 24 hours.

A. slow

B. uninterested

C. unsure

D. open

15. "That is a well-behaved boy whose behaviour has nothing to complain about."

A. behaving nice

B. behaving cleverly

C. behaving well

D. behaving improperly

16. Population growth rates vary among regions and even among countries within the same region.

A. remain unstable

B. fluctuate

C. restrain

D. stay unchanged

#### Phần 5. Tìm lỗi sai

Chọn 01 trong 04 từ/cụm từ được gạch chân có chứa lỗi sai.

17. Dinosaurs were (A) just beginning (B) to establish (C) them (D) 200 million years ago.

18. If unwanted pet turtles are unleashed (A) into the wild (B), many will die and those which (C) exist will threaten the lives of native plants and animals (D).

19. Close to (A) 73 percentage (B) of the United States' population is concentrated (C) in metropolitan areas, and more than (D) half the population lives in the South and West.

20. Among (A) the most remarkable eyes are those of the dragonfly (B); for this insect (C) has compound eyes make up (D) of tiny eyes.

21. Our civilization is commonplace (A) to us that (B) rarely we stop (C) to think about its complexity (D).
22. Between (A) mountains and the plateau lies (B) the great Valley, which is rich in (C) fertile crop lands and apples orchards (D).

## Phần 6. Hoàn thành câu

**Chọn 01 lựa chọn đúng trong 04 lựa chọn cho sẵn để điền vào chỗ trống trong mỗi câu hỏi.**

23. - Does Sheila work full time at the supermarket?  
- No, only \_\_\_\_\_ when they need extra staff.  
A. in and out                      B. on and off  
C. by and by                        D. up and around
24. Charles says the young artist's paintings are \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. out of this world                B. worlds apart  
C. on top of the world              D. for the world
25. I can't afford to buy a new coat this winter. I'll have to \_\_\_\_\_ the one I have.  
A. make amends                      B. make myself at home with  
C. make do with                       D. make light with
26. The civil servant \_\_\_\_\_ his post because he disagreed with the minister.  
A. gave in                  B. gave out                  C. gave off                  D. gave up
27. Everybody is very anxious about the \_\_\_\_\_ of the negotiations.  
A. outbreak                  B. outcome                  C. output                  D. outlook
28. The actor never \_\_\_\_\_ the potential he showed in his early career.  
A. fulfilled                  B. accomplished              C. gained                  D. assumed
29. The candidate still expects to be elected \_\_\_\_\_ the results of the latest opinion poll.  
A. without                      B. apart  
C. nevertheless                  D. notwithstanding

30. Finish your meal with a cup of our delicious freshly \_\_\_\_\_ coffee.  
 A. grated      B. shredded      C. ground      D. minced
31. Money was short and people survived by \_\_\_\_\_ and saving.  
 A. scrimping      B. scavenging      C. scouring      D. scrounging
32. If you want to be sure of receiving a copy of the magazine, I suggest you \_\_\_\_\_ an annual subscription.  
 A. put down      B. take out      C. write off      D. send up

### Phần 7. Điền từ

Chọn 01 lựa chọn đúng trong 04 lựa chọn cho sẵn để điền vào chỗ trống trong đoạn văn.

If you're an environmentalist, plastic is a word you tend to say with a sneer or a snarl. It has become a (33) \_\_\_\_\_ of our wasteful, throw-away society. But there seems to be little doubt it is here to stay, and the truth is, of course, that plastics have brought enormous (34) \_\_\_\_\_, even environmental ones. It is not really the plastics themselves that are the environmental evil it is the way society chooses to use and (35) \_\_\_\_\_ them.

Almost all the 50 or so different kinds of modern plastic are made (36) \_\_\_\_\_ oil, gas or coal – non-renewable natural resources. We import well over three million tones of the stuff in Britain each year and, sooner or later, most of it is thrown away. A high (37) \_\_\_\_\_ of our annual consumption is in the form of packaging and this constitutes about seven per cent by weight of our domestic refuse. Almost all of it could be recycled, but very little of it is, though the plastic recycling (38) \_\_\_\_\_ is growing fast.

The plastics themselves are extremely energy-rich they have a high calorific value than coal and one (39) \_\_\_\_\_ of recovery strongly favored by the plastic manufacturers is the (40) \_\_\_\_\_ of waste plastic into a fuel.

33. A. symbol      B. mark      C. sign      D. detail
34. A. pleasures      B. benefits      C. savings      D. profits
35. A. dispose      B. store      C. endanger      D. abuse



- |                    |              |                |             |
|--------------------|--------------|----------------|-------------|
| 36. A. by          | B. of        | C. in          | D. from     |
| 37. A. portion     | B. amount    | C. proportion  | D. rate     |
| 38. A. manufacture | B. plant     | C. factory     | D. industry |
| 39. A. measure     | B. mechanism | C. method      | D. medium   |
| 40. A. conversion  | B. melting   | C. replacement | D. change   |

### Phần 8. Bài đọc 1

**Đọc đoạn văn và trả lời 08 câu hỏi kèm theo.**

Many people are unaware of how many of the products we use every day come from petroleum and natural gas. In the United States each family of four uses more than two tons of petroleum products annually. That's almost 1200 lb of chemicals each year for every man, woman, and child in the United States - a staggering total of 225 billion pounds of chemicals from petroleum, and to a lesser extent, natural gas.

Of the vast amount of petroleum and natural gas we consume, more than 90 percent is burned as fuels. Only about 5.5 percent is used for the manufacture of petrochemicals by the industry. These petrochemicals vary widely in their functions and include such products as drugs, detergents, rubber, paints, fertilizers, dyes, perfumes, explosives, food preservatives, artificial sweeteners, and agricultural chemicals. Finally, about 1.5 percent of the oil and natural gas is used as raw material for billions of pounds of polymers that yield many different and useful products.

In post-World War II years, the United States was **flooded** with domestic and imported items of extremely low cost, low quality, and limited lifetime. **This** led to the image of "cheap plastics" with low durability. Today, however, the image of plastics has changed. Plastics perform an extremely broad range of function, from heart valves and artificial kidneys to ski boots, nonstick surfaces, supper glues and spacecraft parts, and they compete with natural products in durability. No other materials except plastics could perform all these different functions.

Plastics are replacing more and more parts of your car. The use of 1 lb of plastic can replace an average of 3.5 lb of metal in an automobile. An automobile with 400 lb of plastic substituted for metal will weigh about 1000

lb less, which increases its gas mileage by about 3 mi/gal. The fuel savings are estimated to be about 160 million barrels of oil annually. That's more than the total amount used by the chemical industry as raw materials to make the polymers. As another example, synthetic polymer fibers are commonly world's synthetic fibers were replaced by cotton, this would require an additional 40 million acres of farmland.

Certainly the use of polymer plastics will increase. One can expect to find more applications in home construction and furniture because of the unlimited design freedom of plastics. Plastics will be used more in drink containers and food packaging. The 700 billion gallons of liquids consumer more and more in plastic bottles. Diseased or malfunctioning parts of the body will be replaced by specialized plastic components to a greater degree. We are indeed becoming a plastic society.

41. What does the passage mainly discuss?
- A. Production of petroleum and natural gas
  - B. The versatility of petrochemicals
  - C. New uses of plastic in automobiles
  - D. Plastics and plastic products
42. According to the passage, the percentage of petroleum and natural gas that is used in the production of plastics is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. exaggerated    B. tiny    C. extravagant    D. efficient
43. The word "**flooded**" is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. inundated    B. damaged    C. promoted    D. in need of
44. It can be inferred from the passage (paragraph 3) that after World War II plastic products in the US were all of the following EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. inexpensive    B. plentiful
  - C. mediocre    D. long-lasting
45. The word "**This**" refers to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. the end of World War II
  - B. the appearance of large quantities of inferior goods

C. the limited lifetime of the goods

D. the use of imported rather than domestic goods

46. In paragraph 4, the author supports the use of plastics in cars and polymer fibers in fabrics because they are \_\_\_\_\_.

A. economical

B. fashionable

C. easily manufactured

D. costly

47. The author believes that the use of plastics in home construction and furniture will increase because plastics \_\_\_\_\_.

A. come in decorative colors

B. are relatively inexpensive

C. lend themselves to flexibility in design

D. are incredibly strong

48. Which of the following devices does the author use to present information about plastic products?

A. Enumeration

B. Metaphor

C. Appeals to experts

D. Examples

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